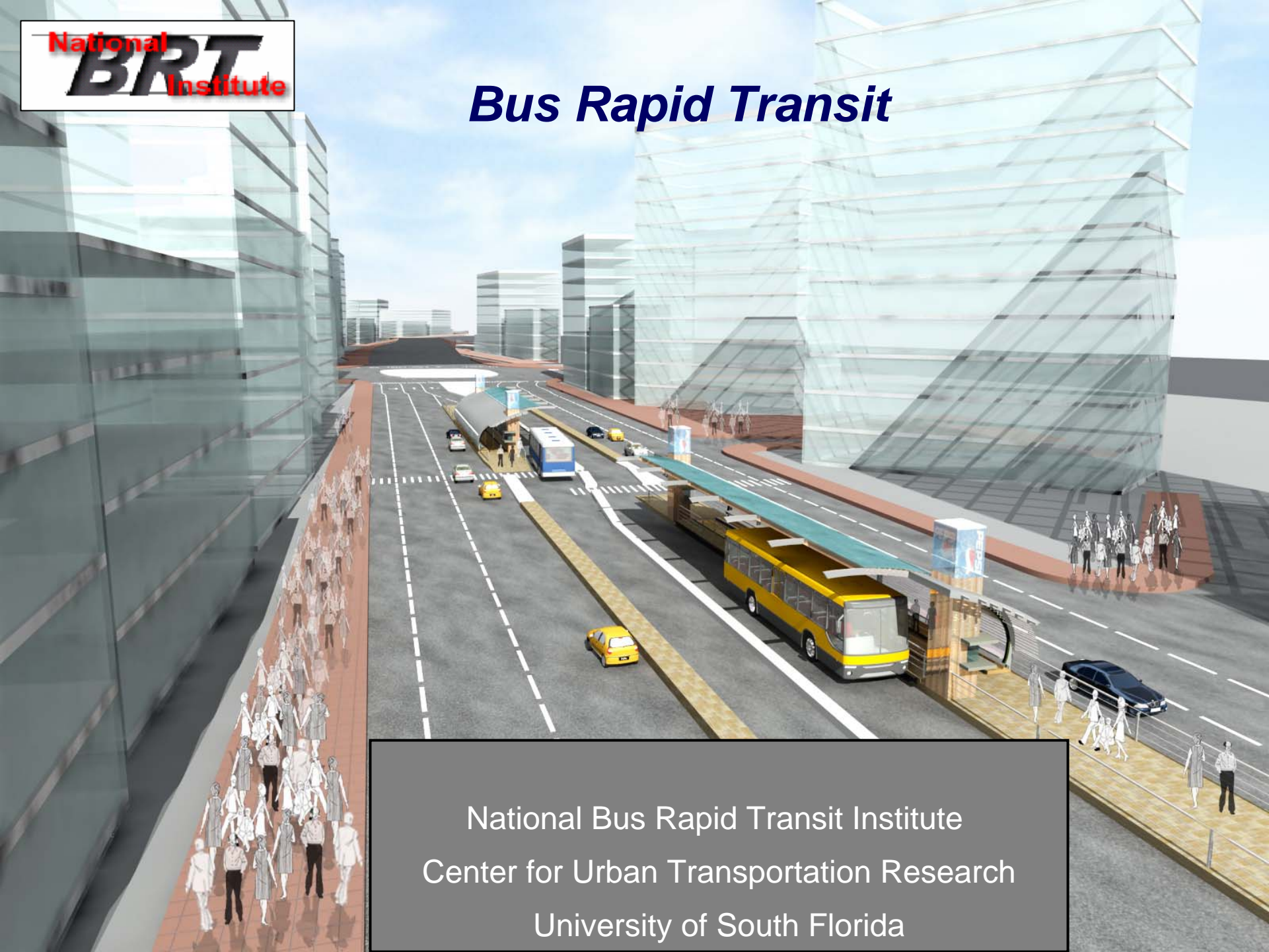


Bus Rapid Transit



National Bus Rapid Transit Institute
Center for Urban Transportation Research
University of South Florida

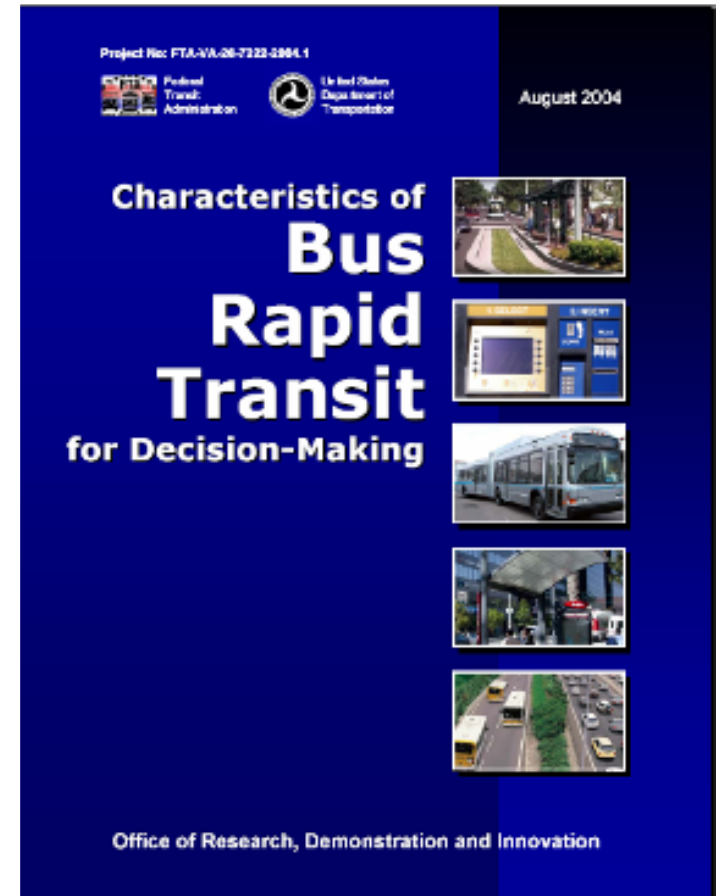
The National Bus Rapid Transit Institute (NBRTI)



- Housed at the Center for Urban Transportation Research (CUTR), University of South Florida (USF) in Tampa
- Established in 2001 to work in partnership with the Federal Transit Administration to support the development of BRT in the U.S.
- Core Program Areas:
 - Clearinghouse and Outreach
 - Technical Assistance and Support
 - Research and Demonstration


A framework for BRT in the United States – Characteristics of Bus Rapid Transit

- Defines the U.S approach to the BRT concept
- Categorizes different BRT applications
- Defines performance measures and impacts of BRT deployment
- Consistent with U.S federal funding mechanisms
- Provides a database of information for BRT systems in the U.S and abroad
- Originally published in 2004. Can be downloaded at: www.nbrti.org
- Update to be published this year





What is a *BRT* system?



BRT is an integrated bus-based “rapid” transit system typically utilizing highly-flexible service and advanced technologies to improve customer convenience and reduce delays.

BRT in the U.S – A System of Systems

RUNNING
WAYS



STATIONS



VEHICLES



SERVICE AND
OPERATION PLANS



FARE COLLECTION



INTELLIGENT
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS



MARKETING AND
BRANDING



Integration of Elements

Travel Ways

- **Exclusive or shared** transit ways
 - at-grade or grade-separated
- **Bus priority/HOV** lanes (Houston)
- **Dedicated** transit
- Transit streets or transit malls
- **Mixed traffic** (signal priority)
- **Queue jumps**
 - permit BRT vehicles to “jump” ahead of traffic queues

Arterial Bus Lanes



Boston: Silver Line

*London
Quality Bus Corridor*



Bus/Transitway on Freeway ROW



*Shoulder
Brisbane: SE Busway*

*Median
Houston: Transitways*



Running Ways



*Arterial Median Busway
Rouen, France: TEOR*

Service Alternatives

- **Premium service**
- **Higher average speeds** than local service
- **Average speeds comparable to LRT**
- Parallel local and express service
- Major commuter corridors
- Skip stop
- **Reliable**
- **High frequency**
- All day
- Reduced dwell time
- **Highly flexible**
- No schedule

Route Structures

- **More direct than local service**
- “Off-line” stations
- Anchored by major activity centers
- **Major corridors**
- Feeder routes
- Operate in low-density residential
- **Flexible**
- Effect on Land use
- No map

Stations

- **Differentiated from regular bus stops**
- **Enhanced shelters** and/or transit center design
- Designated passenger “platform,” possibly raised
- Enclosed
- Can be multi-modal
- Other facilities (taxi stands, parking, etc.)
- **Customer information (real-time)**
- Joint-development/multi-use
- **Facilitates quick boarding and exit**
- Precision docking
- ADA accessible

"Rail-Like" Busway Stations



Level Boarding



Level Boarding is the key to creating a rail-like experience.
All of the above examples are bus-based systems that use it.

Vehicles

- **Unique/distinct aesthetic design/look**
- Environmentally friendly
- Variable propulsion systems
- **High capacity** (articulated, bi-articulated)
- Wide aisles, increased passenger comfort
- **Low-floor**
- Large window design
- Increased amenities (laptop connections)
- **Multiple double-wide doors**
- Dual-sided entry/exit
- LRT like

Range of BRT Vehicle Options: Conventional Buses



*Van Hool 300AG
Zuidtangent
Amsterdam;
York Rapid Transit
Toronto*



*New Flyer 60LF
Vancouver 98, 99B
Ottawa Transitways*

Specialized BRT Vehicles



*ATS Phileus
Eindhoven, Netherlands*

*Irisbus Civis
Las Vegas MAX*



Well- Lit, Open, Quiet Interior



Vehicle Guidance

Curb-Guided (O-Bahn)



Adelaide: US\$9 million/mile



Leeds, UK: US\$5 million/mile

Embedded Guiderail



Nancy, France

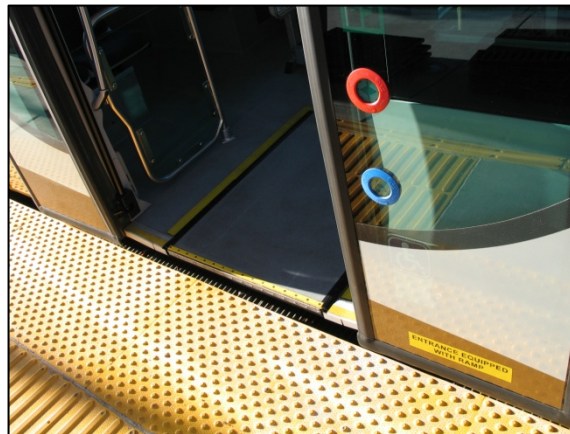


Rouen, France

Optical Guidance

Technology Demonstration

- **Vehicle Assist and Automation**
 - Assists or automates movement of buses to allow precise operations in extremely narrow lanes, at stations, and bus maintenance facilities
 - Includes precision docking, lateral guidance, and collision warning and avoidance
 - Project currently underway in Oakland, CA and Eugene, OR
- **Intermittent Bus Lanes**
 - Provides exclusive access to buses for finite time periods using signaling technology and access restrictions
 - Currently seeking an industry partner



ITS – Advanced Technologies

- **Automated vehicle location**
 - real-time information
 - next vehicle
 - stop announcements
 - “ITEC” on-board info system
- **Signal priority/preemption**
 - reduce vehicle bunching
 - consistent wait times
 - on-time performance
- **Surveillance & security**
 - at stations
 - on vehicles



Los Angeles, CA



Signal priority and low floor vehicles aided in a:

- 28 to 33% decrease in travel time
- 30% increase in ridership, 14% net new
- No appreciable impact on cross-street traffic

Passenger Information



Faster Fare Collection

- **Fast, efficient so as to speed boarding**
- **Simple** to understand
- Minimal on-vehicle transactions
- Cashless
 - smart cards (multi-use)
 - pre-purchased tickets
 - passes
- **Proof of payment**
 - enter station

Off-Board Fare Collection Options



*Smart Card Fare Gates
TransMilenio, Bogota*

*Proof-of Payment: TVM
York, On. Rapid Transit*



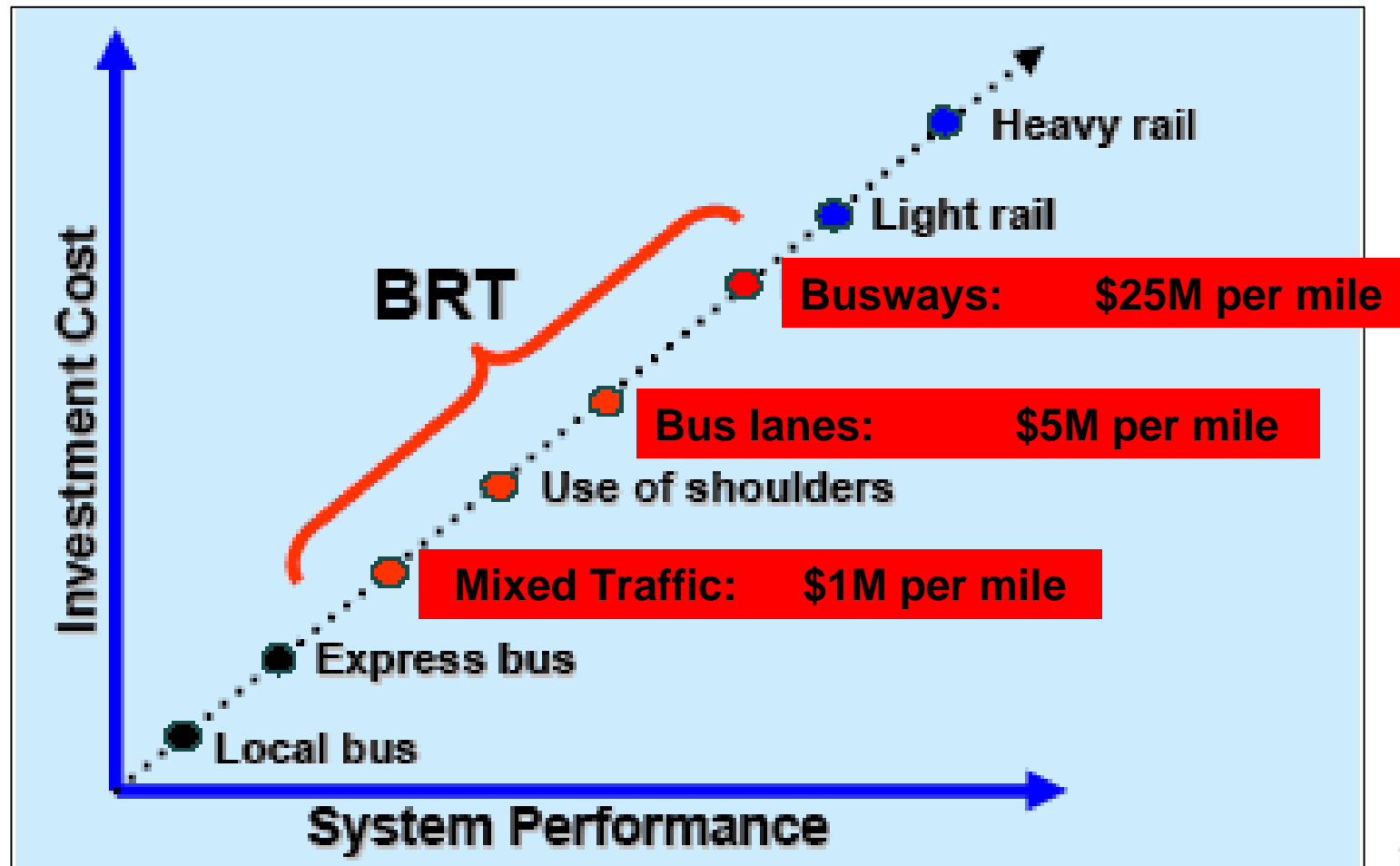
Similar Operating Characteristics

Statistic	Rapid Transit Mode	
	<i>BRT</i>	LRT
ROW Options	Exclusive or Mixed Traffic	Exclusive or Mixed Traffic
Station Spacing	1/4 to 1 Mile	1/4 to 1 Mile
Vehicle Seated Capacity	40 to 85 Passengers	65 to 85 Passengers
Average Speed	15-30 mph	15-30 mph
P/H/D (exclusive ROW)	Up to 30,000	Up to 30,000
P/H/D (arterial)	Up to 10,000	Up to 10,000
Capital ROW Cost/Mile	\$0.2M to \$25M/Mile	\$20M to \$55M/Mile
Capital Cost/Vehicle	\$0.45M to \$1.5M	\$1.5M to \$3.5M
O&M/SH	\$65 to \$100	\$150 to \$200

Source: SpeedLink- A Rapid Transit Option for Greater Detroit. June 2001.

Range and Cost of BRT applications

- Runningway Type is a core issue





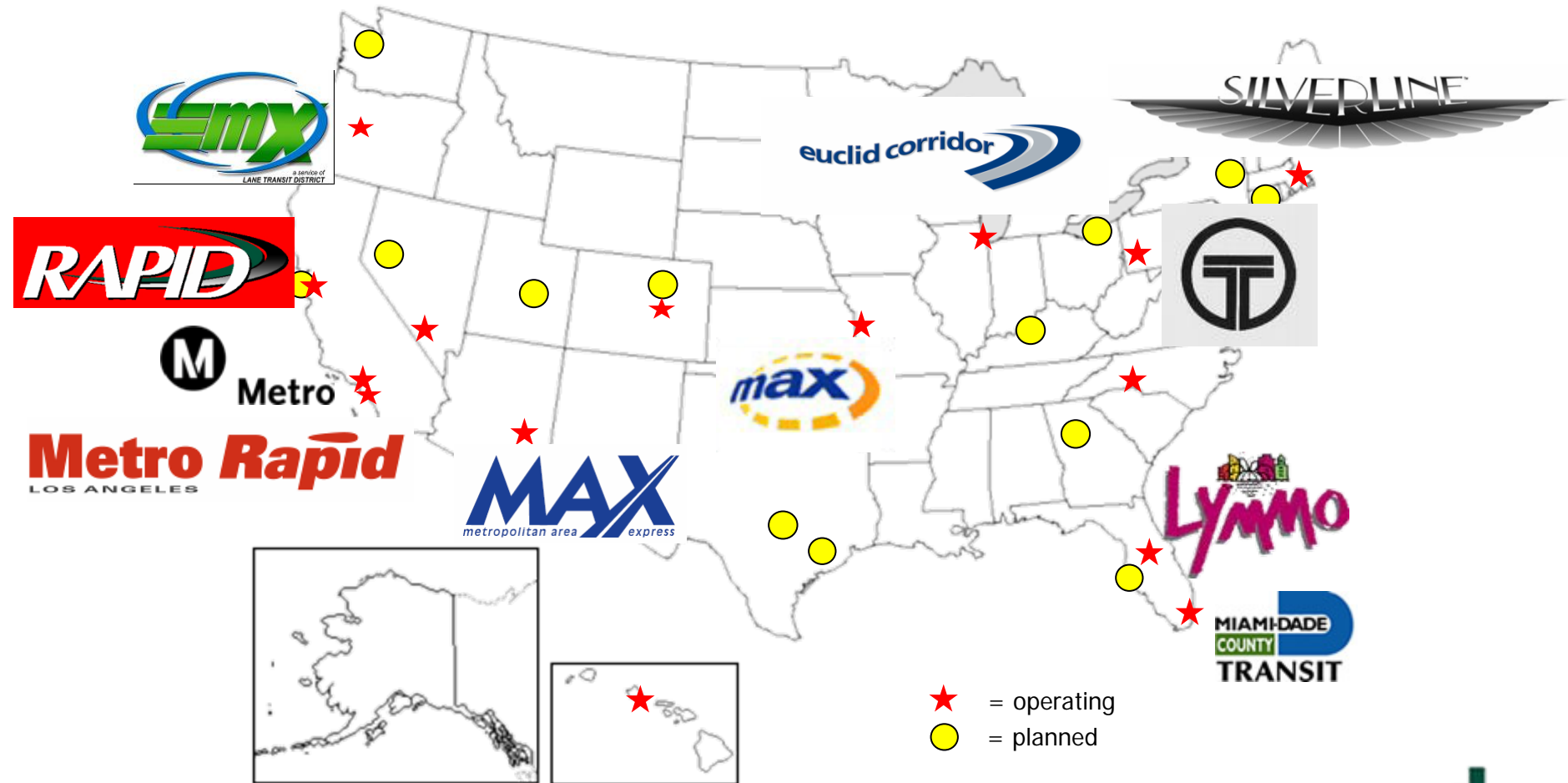
Bus Rapid Transit in the U.S.

BRT in the United States: A Range of Complexity

- Beginning to Catch On
- Debate between BRT and LRT
- BRT Lite
- Rail-Like BRT
- Tradeoffs
 - Permanence vs. Flexibility vs. Affordability

Overview of BRT Implementation in the U.S.

Source: National BRT Institute



Conclusions

- Offer as “**Premium**” service
- **Brand** as unique, integrated service
- **Unique** characteristics
 - vehicles
 - stations
 - fare payment
 - “running way”
 - higher speed
 - highly flexible
 - ITS
- Environmentally friendly
- The future
 - precision docking
 - magnetic guidance (driverless)



Conclusions

- BRT can provide effective solutions
- Characteristics suited to high and lower density environments
- Offer advantages in early & incremental implementation
- Ultimately its reliability, directness, convenience
- Low cost, high capacity alternative



Thank you for your attention

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