

2011/SOM1/EWG/WKSP3/005

Agenda Item: III-B-1(a)

Essential Elements of BRT

Submitted by: National Bus Rapid Transit Institute



APEC Cooperative Energy Efficiency
Design for Sustainability - Energy Efficient
Urban Passenger Transportation
San Francisco, United States
14–16 September 2011



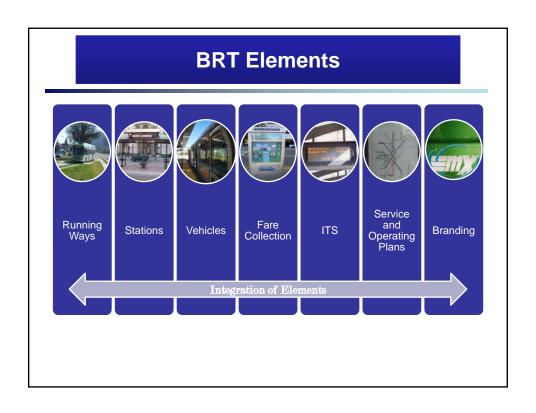
What is Bus Rapid Transit?

BRT is an enhanced bus system that operates on bus lanes or other transitways in order to combine the flexibility of buses with the efficiency of rail.

BRT operates at faster speeds, provides greater service reliability and increased customer convenience.

BRT uses a combination of advanced technologies, infrastructure and operational investments that provide significantly better service than traditional bus service.

Source: Federal Transit Administration





Running Ways



Bus Only Lane

Stations







Stations

- Distinct design
- Convey BRT brand
- Permanent, weather protected





- Passenger info and amenities
- Spaced ½ to 1 mile apart
- Access is important
- Raised platforms for level boarding

Vehicles

- Conventional or Stylized
- Standard or Articulated
- Multiple wide doors



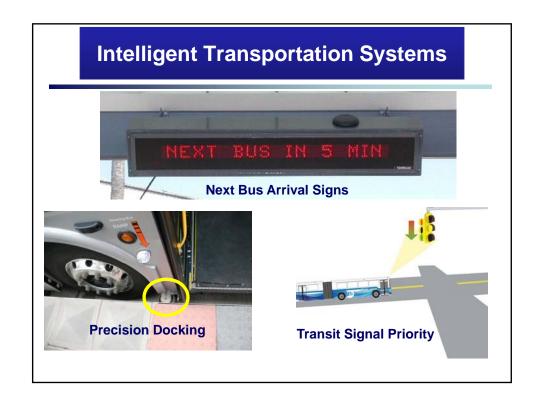


- May have doors on both sides
- High or low floor
- Conveys image and identity

Fare Collection

- Fare Payment Process
 - On Board Payment
 - Off Board Payment
 - Conductor validated
 - Barrier enforced
 - · Proof of payment
- Fare Payment Media
 - Cash
 - Magnetic Stripe
 - Smart Card





Service and Operating Plans

- Service Frequency
 - 10 minutes peak
 - 15 minutes off peak
- Station Spacing
 - Preferably ½ to 1 mile apart
- Method of Schedule Control
 - Schedule based
 - Headway based

Branding Elements



Everett Swift has unique color scheme and logo

Los Angeles Orange Line

- Began Oct. 2005
- \$350M, \$25M per mile
- 14 mile busway
- 4-5 minute headways
- Projected ridership: 7,500 per day
- Actual: 23,900 per day (Oct 2010)





Cleveland HealthLine

- Began Aug. 2008
- \$200M, \$28.5M per mile
- 7 miles (4.4 miles bus lanes)
- 5 minute headways
- Ridership: 12,300 per day
- 60% increase over old Route 6





Kansas City MAX

- Began July 2005
- \$21M, \$3.5M per mile
- 6 miles (3.75 miles bus lanes)
- 10 minute headways
- Ridership: 4,400 per day
- Ridership doubled over previous service





Kansas City MAX

Timeframe

• Planning 2001

• Formal partnerships 2003

• Design & engineering 2003/2004

Vehicles ordered 2004

• Construction 2004/2005

Operational July 2005

Eugene EmX

- Began Jan. 2007
- \$25M, \$6.25M per mile
- 4 miles (2.6 miles bus lanes)
- 10 minute headways
- Ridership: 4,700 per day
- 74% increase over old Route 11



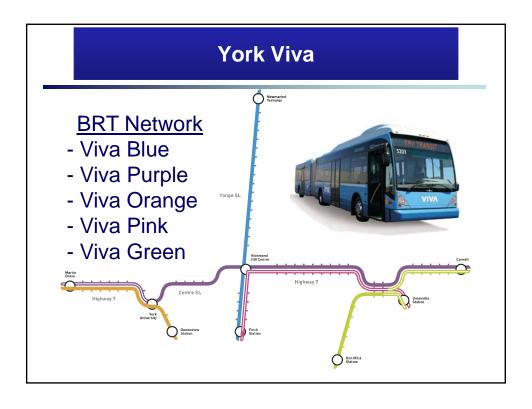


Las Vegas SDX

- Began March 2010
- \$54M, \$6M per mile
- 9 miles (2.25 miles bus lanes)
- 15 minute headways
- Ridership: 14,000 per day







York Viva

- Opened in stages
 - Sep. 05 to Jan. 06
- \$150M, \$2.7M per mile
- 55 miles collectively
- 70+ stations
- 15 minute headways
- Ridership: 10,000 per day









York Viva



Real Estate Development



Pittsburgh East Busway

\$500M in development

Retail, residential, office



Ottawa Transitway

\$700M in development

Retail, residential, office

Real Estate Development



Cleveland Euclid Corridor

\$4B in development

Retail, residential, office



Boston Washington St.

\$650M in development

Retail, residential, office, health

