





BRT in the Americas: New trends and opportunities

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Meeting of the Minds, March 10th, 2015

Outline

What brought BRT?

BRT level of service and promise

BRT traditional components

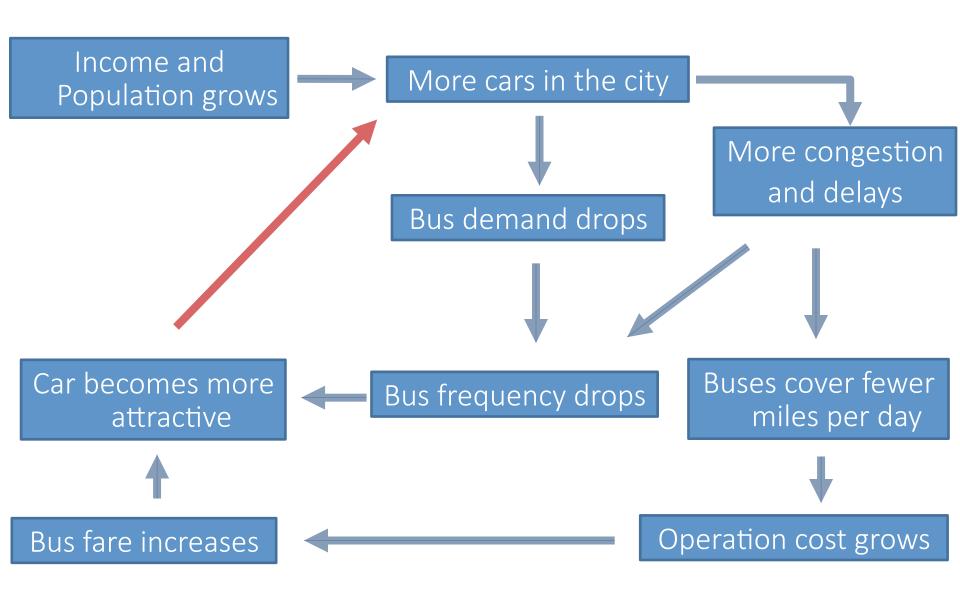
BRT in the Americas: Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, US

BRT of the future, five elements

What brought

BRT?

Public transport is victim of a vicious cycle



However, this cycle doesn't affect Metro as much...



(luckily, cars don't go underground)

The BRT promise:

provide Metro-like service on the surface



What are the most distinctive elements of Metro's level of service?

Fast

Low wait time

Comfortable

Reliable

Good information

Branding

Can we provide Metro-like service with buses?

Fast

Low wait time

Comfortable

Reliable

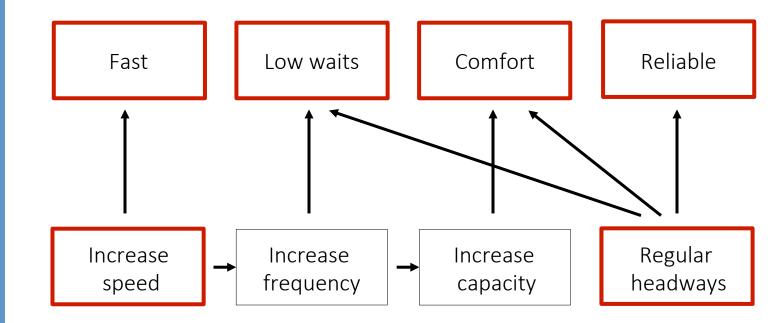
Good information

Branding

Metro attributes

Main drivers

Actions



Segregated ways/lanes

Reduce dwell times

Fare payment off-bus

Buses with multiple doors

Increase distance between stations

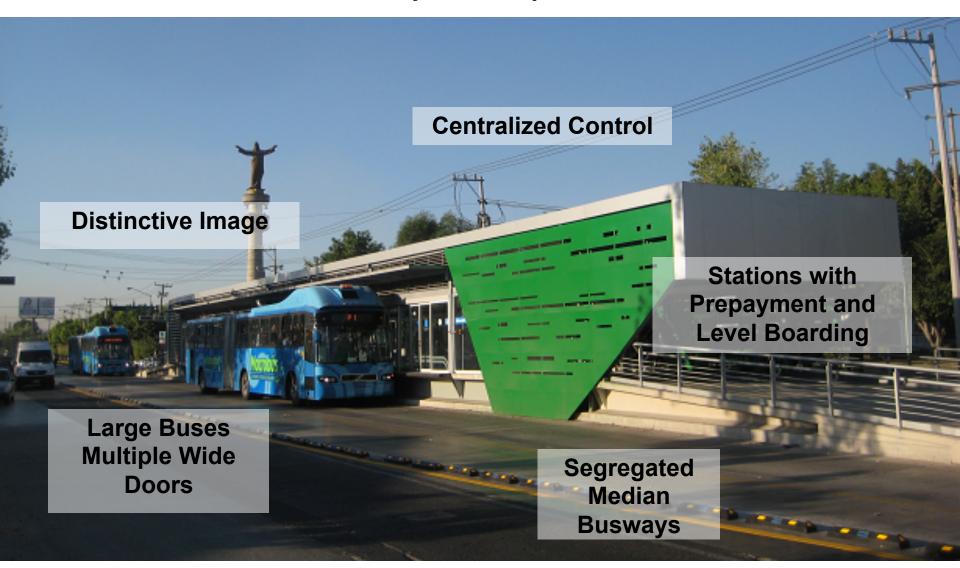
Express services

Traffic signal priority

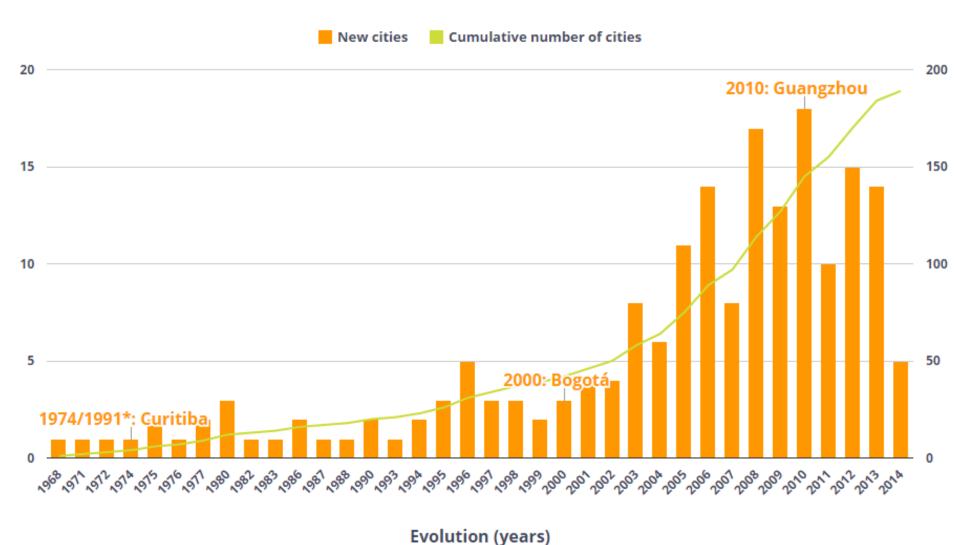
Improved headway control

And this is what BRT is about

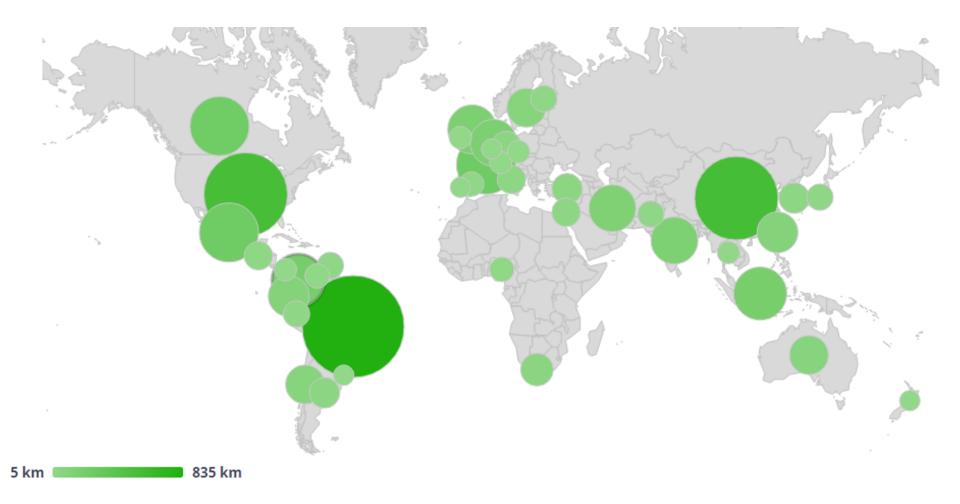
BRT Key Components



BRT evolution worldwide



brtdata.org BRT Centre of Excellence brt.cl





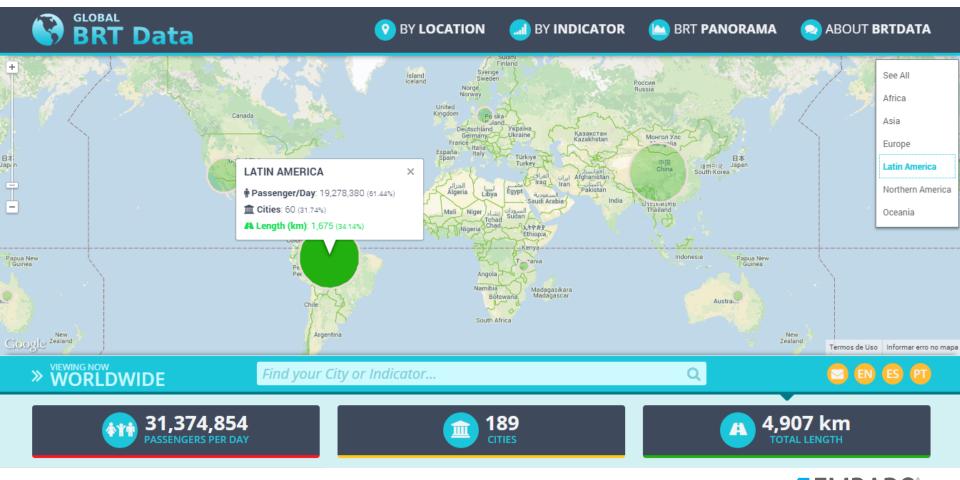






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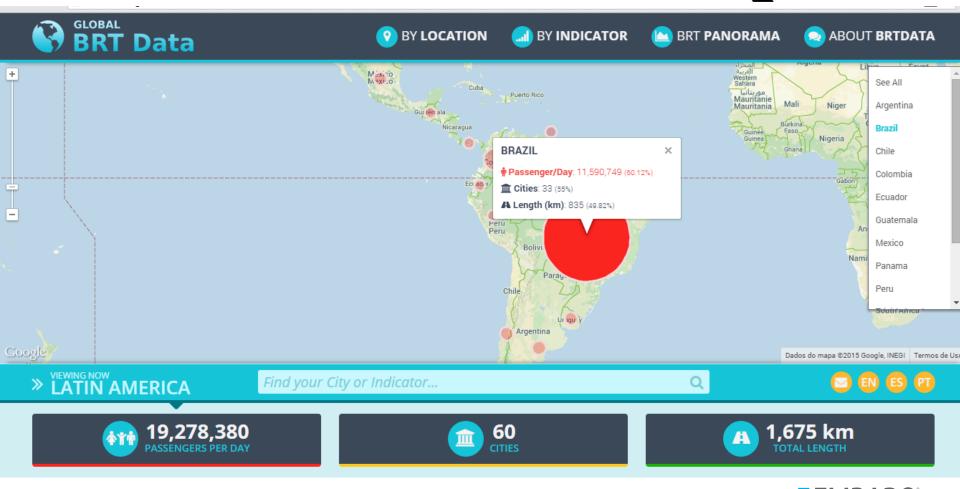






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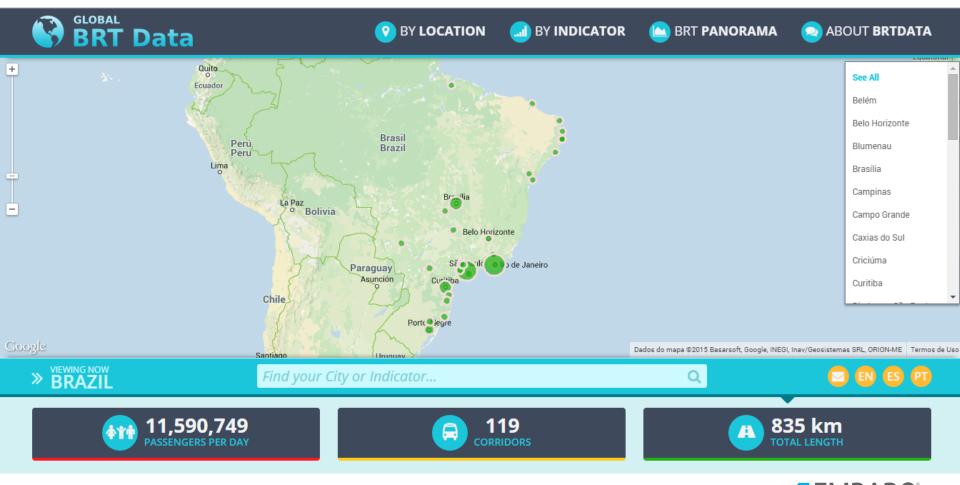






http://brtdata.org/







BRT in the Americas



Curitiba: the craddle of BRT

- Median bus-ways longitudinally segregated
- Tube stations with fare prepayment and level access
- Physical and fare integration
- Dispatch control at terminal stations.
- Differentiated services:
 - Expresso, Ligerao, Ligeirinho,
 Interbairros, Alimentador
 - Special services downtown, hospitals, touristic bus, schools



Curitiba showed that buses can operate like Metro





Bogotá adapted the Curitiba concept for extremely high capacity

- Central corridors allowing overpassing
- Stations with multiple stops
- Regular and express services in the same infrastructure
- Off-board payment
- Large buses, lower emissions
- Image



Capacity: 48,000 pax/day-direction
Commercial speed: 26 km/h (regular service)

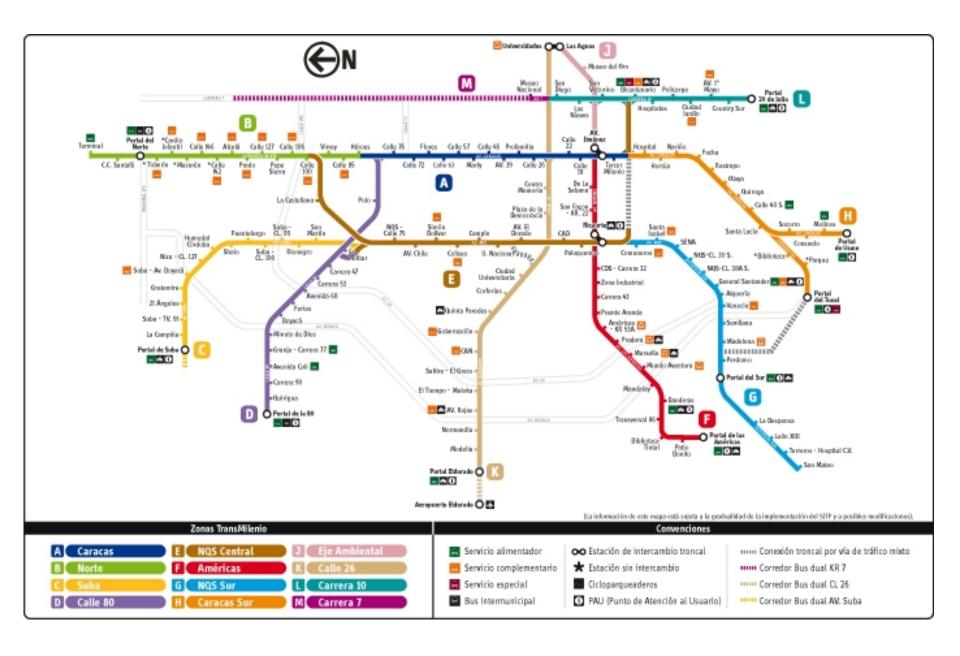
108 Km 2.4 million pax/day





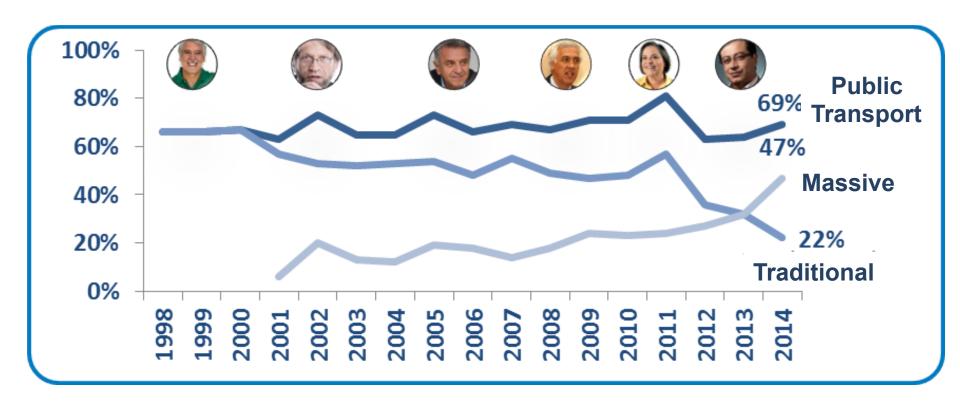


Bogotá TransMilenio Eje Ambiental Avenida Jiménez









Amazing achievement:

Bogotá manages not just to to increase the modal share of massive public transport, but also to keep public transport modal share constant

The main challenge is extreme overcapacity in buses and stations





150+ passengers per bus in the most loaded segments (aprox 7 pax/m2)

User satisfaction has dropped to its historical minimum







de los usuarios, están satisfechos con el TransMilenio

(588 y 357 usuarios respectivamente)



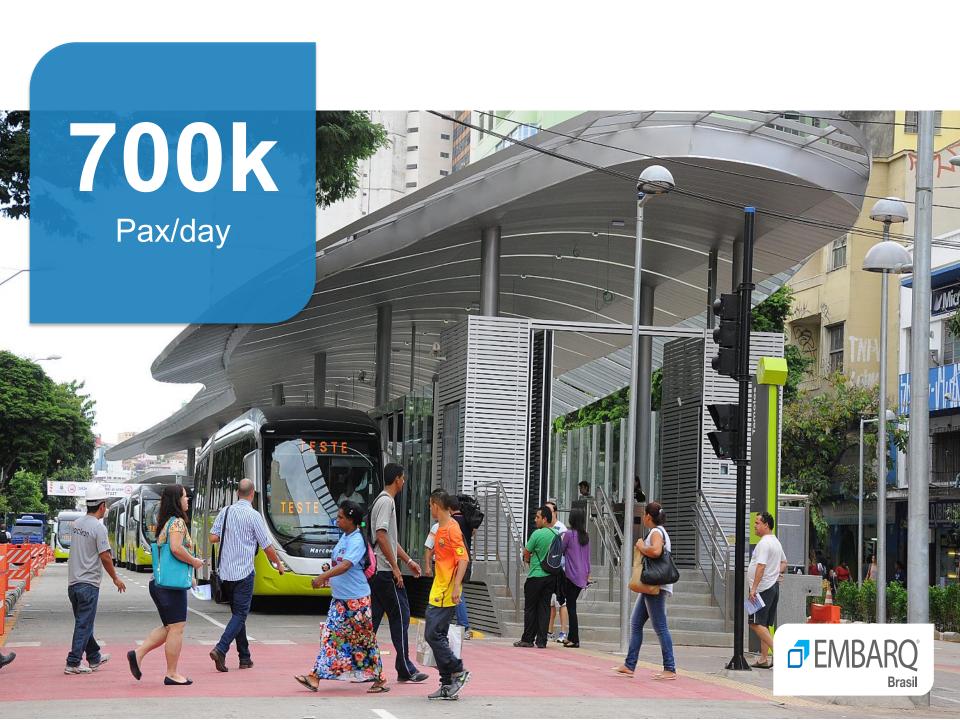


Belo Horizonte: MOVE

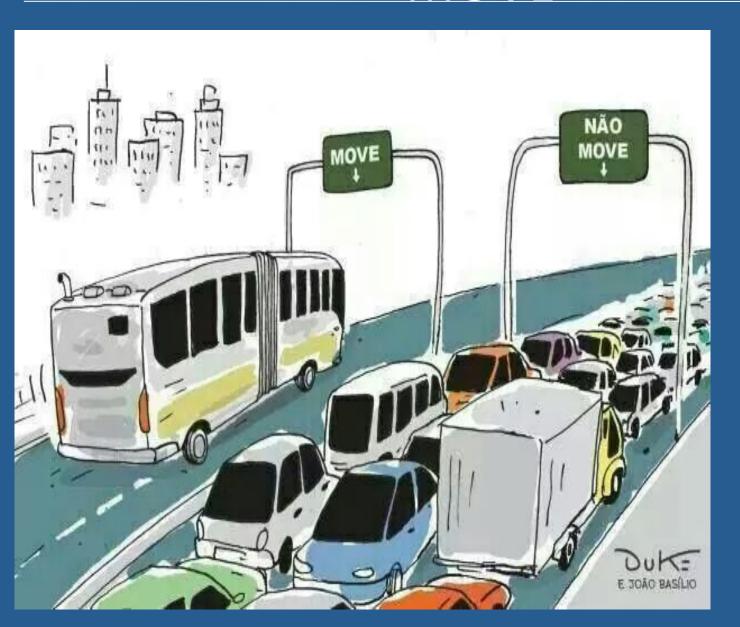








MOVE





Rio de janeiro

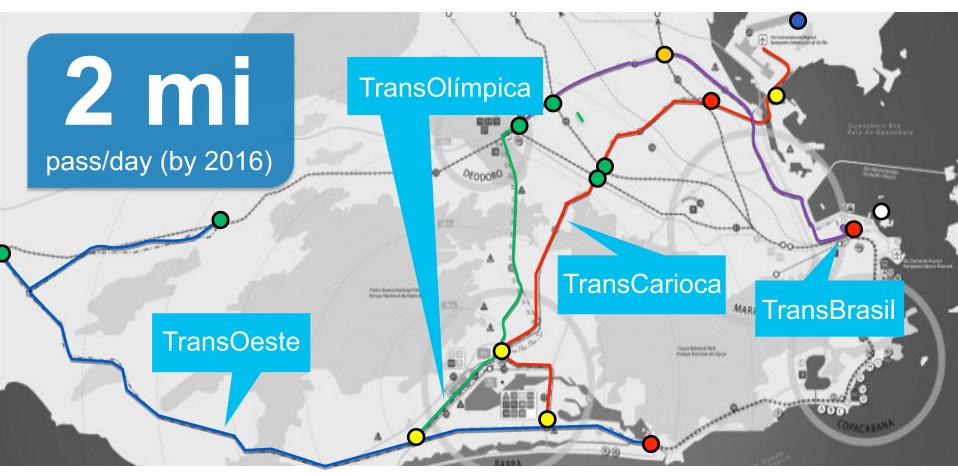
11.8 mi

habitantes

160 km Red BRT



Four BRT corridors



Source: Rio de Janeiro Municipality

TransBrasil is being designed for 60,000 pax/hr-direction





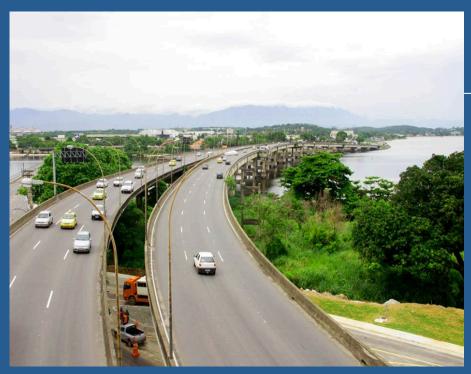












Before & After





Sustainable Transport Award 2015







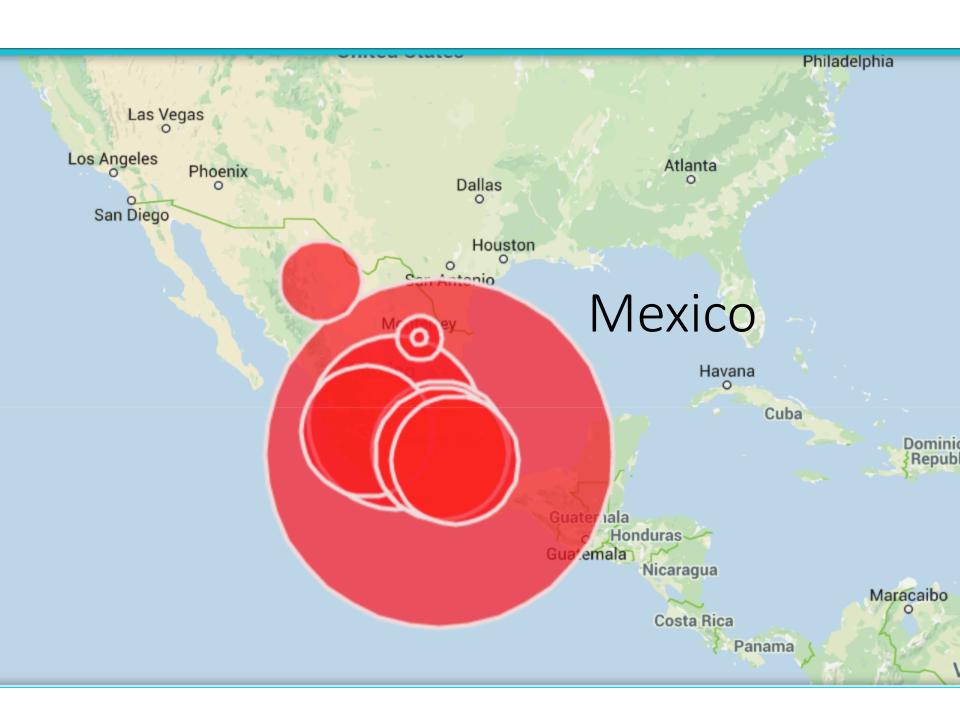
Belo Horizonte, Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

São Paulo, Brazil



https://www.itdp.org/belo-horizonte-rio-de-janeiro-sao-paulo-win-2015-sustainable-transport-award/



BRT systems in México





2003 2005 2008 2009 2011 2012 **Optibus** +Metobus + Metrobus +Macrobus +Mexibus + Metrbus Leon, Insurgentes Insurgentes Sur Guadalajara Mexico State Line 4 Guanajuatio Mexico DF Length: 128 km Length: 156 km Length: 26 km Length: 46 km Length: 55 km Length: 92 km Fleet: 472 Fleet: 526 Fleet: 61 Fleet: 156 Fleet: 216 Fleet: 330 1,164,000 1,114,000 Pax/día 814,000 Pax/día Pax/día 552,000 Pax/día 497,000 Pax/día 237,000 Pax/ día

Evolución de BRT en México

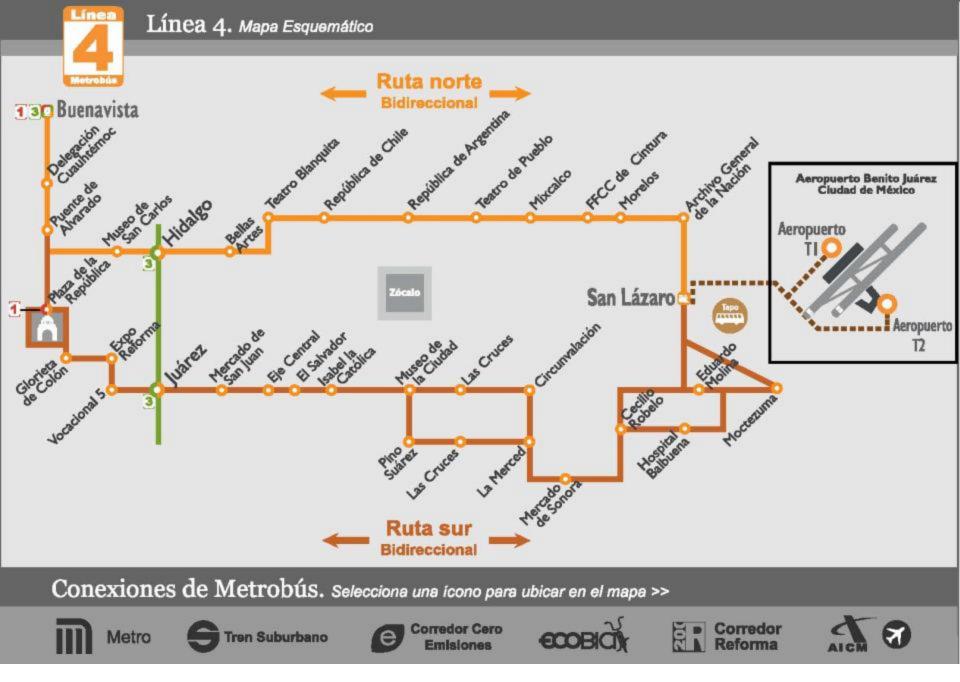


Mexico DF – Metrobus



5 Lines 105 km 900,000 pax/day





















USA and Canadian Context

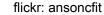
- High automobile ownership and use create challenges for transit and shared streets
- Growing political support for flexible, incremental implementation of BRT(-lite) elements in wide range of cities
 - Select Bus Service "a proven winner"
 - Michael Bloomberg, former Mayor of New York City
 - BRT "one of the easiest and most cost-effective ways to expand and modernize our city's transit network"
 - Rahm Emmanuel, Mayor of Chicago
 - "We want BRT, we want it to move forward"
 - John Curtis, Mayor of Provo, Utah (pop. 112,500)
 - BRT in Boston is "next big wave of investment"
 - Jim Aloisi, former Massachusetts Secretary of Transportation

Project Types – USA and Canada

- New and upgraded express corridors – stations along highways to downtown, dedicated high-speed infrastructure
 - Ottawa: Transitway
 - Los Angeles: Silver Line
 - Pittsburgh: Busways
- Arterial corridors –
 mix of station types, some median
 dedicated lanes
 - Arlington/Washington: Metroway
 - Cleveland: HealthLine
 - San Bernardino: sbX
- Rapid bus networks limited transit priority, wide coverage
 - Los Angeles: Metro Rapid
 - New York: Select Bus Service











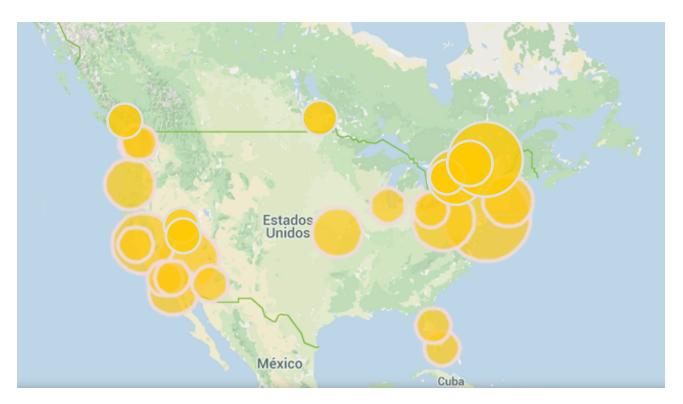
flickr: beyonddc





flickr: ansoncfit

Opportunities – USA and Canada



- Successful demonstration projects in early 2000s
- Now more than 20 cities with BRT corridors, 10 added since 2010
- Emerging recognition of BRT benefits, in cities with and without developed rail transit

Challenges – USA and Canada

- Major conflicts over the allocation of street space, links to land use
- High-profile "top-down" projects undermined or halted
- Need for tools that can better
 - Communicate holistic project benefits
 - Inform and enhance public participation
 - Help build stakeholder coalitions
- Successful BRT-based TOD requires coordination across scales



Fresno City Council members caved to specious

arguments about BRT, delaying the project. Image:

So, what happened to the 28X? In short, the community rejected it. The roll-out was clunky - in their apparent haste to introduce a seemingly can't-miss project with an identified federal funding source - the Administration announced it at a news conference with community leaders without informing the community leaders in advance,



environment. That left the door

if major changes are made to the agreement

open for it to continue, but it's

possible the Federal Transit Administration will yank \$38 million



How should BRT evolve to ensure that in the long term we win the Car vs Public Transport battle?

This battle is not won through low fares, but through high quality of service.

Significant subsidies are needed.

Public Transport subsidies are not just equitable.

Cities are more efficient with subsidies.

What do we expect from BRT in the near future?

Can BRT offer features that Metro can't?

1.- BRT must be Rapid

But... as cities grow, trips get longer

Express services are crucial: Overpassing facilities are needed

Which is the **set of services** that we should operate in BRT corridors?

But... as cities grow, trips get longer

BRT should conquer urban freeways

Provide higher than Metro speeds Safety issues





2.- BRT must be Reliable

Bus Bunching

Santiago, Chile



Bogotá, Colombia



Beijing, China



Bruselas, Belgium





Boston, USA



London, England



Pilot tests of a headway control system

The system has been successfully tested in middle to

high frequency bus services in Santiago







The future of BRT must be written with double R

BRRT Bus Rapid and Reliable Transit

Modern Metro systems are driverless or have drivers that do not drive

Driverless cars are already being tested

3.- While BRT buses move inside corridors, they might be driverless too

Potential benefits of driverless operation

Headway regularity
Schedules
Smoother bus docking at stations
Eco-driving
Safety

4.- BRT must be comfortable. We must stop designing 6 pax/m² systems

Remember that this is an average across many buses and many areas inside the bus!

And operation is often exposed to incidents that make things worst

5.- BRTs are often designed under a trunk and feeder structure

It is very cost effective!!

But.... passengers *hate* transfers

What can we do about transfers

Buses are much more flexible than trains. An open system avoids many transfers

Run multi-corridor services

Station capacity is critical. It is the most likely bottleneck to be triggered first. We must design them well.

Transfers can be an opportunity to turn the travel experience into culture, commerce, fun.

BRT challenges

- Rapid
- Reliable
- Driverless
- Comfortable
- Few transfers
- Be careful with the urban context
- Low emissions
- Make it fun







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