

Types of Transit Services & Vehicles

| TYPE OF SERVICE | <p>Heavy Rail Transit (HRT)</p>  | <p>Light Rail Transit (LRT)</p>  | <p>Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)</p>  | <p>Arterial Rapid Transit (ART)</p>  | <p>Express/High Capacity Bus Service</p>  | <p>Articulated Bus</p>  | <p>Standard Bus</p>  | <p>Community Circulator</p>  |
|-----------------|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| DESCRIPTION | <p>A transit mode that is an electric railway with the capacity for a heavy volume of traffic. It is characterized by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High speed and rapid acceleration passenger rail cars operating singly or in multi-car trains on fixed rails • Separate rights-of-way from all other vehicular and foot traffic are excluded • Signaling • High platform loading | <p>A transit mode that typically is an electric railway with a light volume traffic capacity compared to HRT. It is characterized by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passenger rail cars operating singly (or in short, usually two car, trains) on fixed rails in shared or exclusive right-of way • Low or high platform loading • Vehicle power drawn from an overhead electric line via a trolley or a pantograph | <p>BRT is a fixed-route bus mode that is characterized by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations primarily in dedicated right-of-way during peak periods • Features that emulate rail fixed guideway services, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defined stations • traffic signal priority • short headway • bidirectional services • pre-board ticketing • platform level boarding • separate branding <p>This mode may include portions of service that are fixed-guideway and non-fixed-guideway.</p> | <p>ART is envisioned as being a network of fast and frequent enhanced transit routes on existing high density, mixed-use arterial corridors serving “transit lifestyle” market areas that are expected to respond positively to an enhanced transit product. Some of its characteristics are short headway, transit signal priority, queue jumps and enhanced stops.</p> | <p>An express bus service (also known as commuter bus service) is intended to run faster than normal bus services between the same two commuter or destination points. Express bus service usually has a limited number of stops to decrease the travel time.</p> | <p>Extra-long (54 ft. to 60 ft.) buses with two connected passenger compartments. The rear body section is connected to the main body by a joint mechanism that allows the vehicles to bend when in operation for sharp turns and curves and yet have a continuous interior. It is often used for ART or BRT type of services.</p> | <p>A transit mode comprised of rubber-tired passenger vehicles operating on fixed routes and schedules over roadways. Vehicles are powered by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diesel • Gasoline • Battery • Alternative fuel engines | <p>Community Circulators are targeted, shorter-distance local routes that connect residents with neighborhood shopping, education, medical facilities, or transit stations within their community. It usually operates regular service within a closed loop – usually 3 miles or shorter in length.</p> |
| STOPS/STATION | <p>Fixed stations with elevated platform and pre-boarding payment.</p>  | <p>Typically fixed stations with a pre-boarding payment. Some systems have flexible stop locations.</p>  | <p>Typically fixed stations with a pre-boarding payment. Some systems have flexible stop locations.</p>  | <p>Typically fixed and enhanced stations stops with level platform boarding .</p>  | <p>Flexible stop locations. Various design options.</p>  | <p>Flexible stop locations. Various design options.</p>  | <p>Flexible stop locations. Various design options.</p>  | <p>Flexible stop locations. Various design options.</p>  |