HIGH-CAPACITY TRANSIT FACT SHEET

High-capacity transit includes any form of public transit that travels in its own lane or right-of-way for at least a portion of its route, that has transit priority (traffic signals designed to turn green when transit vehicles approach), or that has both of these features to make it as congestion-proof as possible. High-capacity transit vehicles make fewer stops, travel at higher speeds, have more frequent service, and carry more people than local service transit such as typical city buses. The information below describes various high-capacity transit technologies that are the focus of Central OK!go Commuter Corridors Study.

WHAT ARE OUR HIGH-CAPACITY OPTIONS FOR TRANSIT?	WHAT IS IT, WHERE DOES IT GO, AND WHEN DO I USE IT?	HOW MANY PEOPLE CAN IT CARRY PER HOUR DURING RUSH HOUR?*	HOW FAST DOES IT GO ON AVERAGE?	HOW OFTEN DOES IT STOP?	WHEN CAN I GET ON?	REAL WORLD EXAMPLE
Commuter Rail	Commuter Rail trains operate on railroad tracks that carry riders to and from work in a region. *Typically used to travel from suburbs to central cities.*	400 - 1,400 passengers	30-50mph	1 to 5 miles apart	RUSH HOUR Every 30 min during rush hour and every hour all other times	 Capital Metro's MetroRail Red Line between Leander and downtown Austin in Austin, Texas, is an example of commuter rail.
Light Rail	Light Rail is an electrified service that uses a steel-tracked fixed guideway and operates primarily along an exclusive right of way. *Typically used to travel in urban locations*	700 - 2,000 passengers	15-35mph	2 to 4 blocks up to 1 mile apart	RUSH HOUR Every 10 min during rush hour and every 15 min all other times	 TriMet's MAX Light Rail serving Portland, Oregon, and surrounding suburbs is an example of light rail.
Streetcar	Streetcar is an electrified service that can operate in mixed traffic, in its own lane, or in separate rights-of-way. *Typically used to travel in urban locations and can be used to link transit systems.*	700 - 2,000 passengers	10-30mph	2 to 4 blocks up to ½ mile apart	RUSH HOUR Every 10 min during rush hour and every 15 min all other times	 TriMet's Portland Streetcar serving central Portland, Oregon, is an example of streetcar.
Bus Rapid Transit	Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) operates in mixed traffic or its own lane. It usually consists of longer buses with more technology in them to speed up your trip. For example, many BRT buses communicate with traffic lights to keep lights green longer. *Typically used to travel within a city and between close-in suburbs and the city.*	700 - 1,300 passengers	15-30mph	½ to 1 mile apart	RUSH HOUR Every 10 min during rush hour and every 15 min all other times	 The Metropolitan Area Express, or MAX, in Las Vegas, Nevada is an example of BRT.
Express Bus	Express buses carry riders to and from work in a region. They make fewer intermediate stops and operate in mixed traffic on highways and sometimes in HOV/ managed lanes. *Typically used to travel within a city and between close-in suburbs and the city.*	400 - 900 passengers	Varies depending on traffic	Multiple stops within close proximity near termini with 5-25 miles of non-stop service in between	Every 10 min during rush hour and every 30 min all other times	 The Sooner Express bus, operated by CART, operates between Norman and downtown Oklahoma City and is an example of an existing express bus service in the Oklahoma City region.

*The passenger ranges show the number of passengers in the early years (low end) and in 2035 (high end). This calculation is based on average vehicle capacity multiplied by the frequency of service during rush hour and by the number of transit vehicles for a one hour period in one direction only. The passenger graphics represent the average of the low end and high end numbers.