Module	***Functional Description***
Vehicle	Explains how to plan the routes, schedules, stops, and durations of public transportation services, and how to assign the best vehicles for each route (“blocking”).
Crew & CrewOpt	Creates optimal workdays for operators based on vehicle schedules using run-cutting automation.
Geo	Geo allows you to set up stops and route patterns on a map that covers the service area. It also helps you measure distances and deadheads automatically. Geo is essential for generating the data that the AVL system needs.
Roster	Roster helps create weekly schedules for operators that comply with work rules and regulations.
MinBus	MinBus is a tool that enhances Vehicle by providing advanced optimization features. It goes beyond the block-creation process and takes into account more factors and preferences, such as interlining with control.
NetPlan	NetPlan is a tool that helps Planners design and optimize service levels on key routes or segments based on ridership data. It also enables the creation of base timetables that balance customer satisfaction and vehicle efficiency. This tool allows Planners to transfer their preliminary service plans directly to the Scheduling Department, saving time and resources. This is the tool used in the development of the Next Gen schedule update.
DailyCrew & DailyVehicle	DailyCrew/DailyVehicle is a software solution that helps with various aspects of driver and vehicle management, such as scheduling, timekeeping, payroll, service adjustments, vehicle assignments, and reporting. It has a user-friendly interface called DispatchAssistant that allows dispatchers to perform most of their tasks with ease and efficiency. It also has a feature called YardAssistant that enables yard-management functions on both tablets and desktops.
Rider	Rider is a tool that helps you import, display, and analyze ridership data from onboard systems. You can use the analysis to adjust routes and trip frequencies to meet the service level that customers need.
ATP	Using advanced algorithms, ATP can calculate run times based on the observed times and the planned times. You can get the observed times from other systems like AVL systems. Every week, about 750,000 data points are imported.