



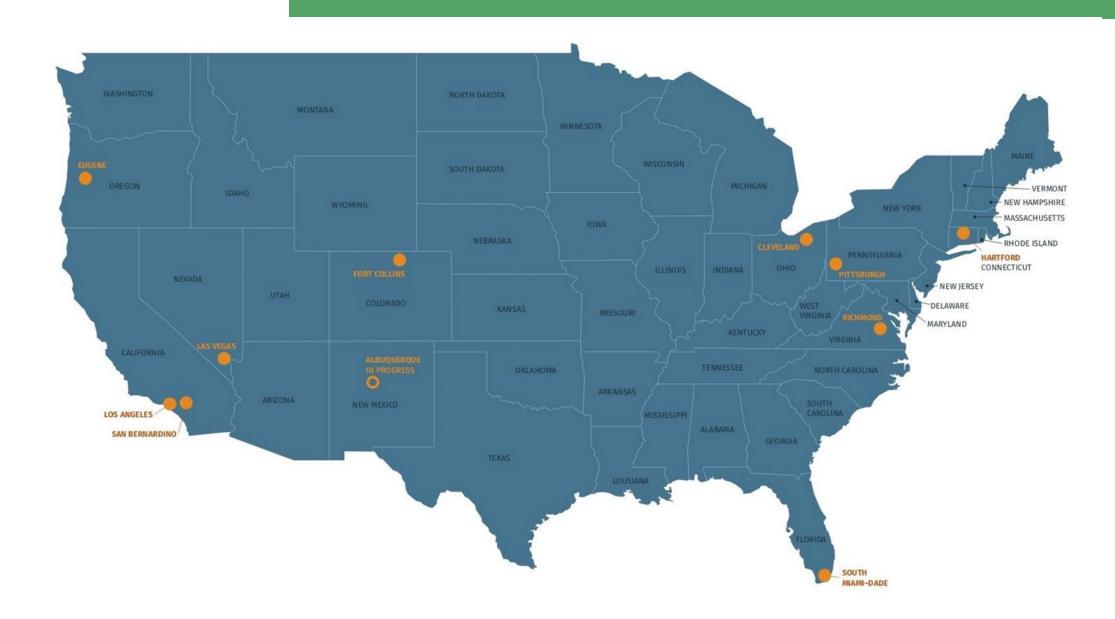
# Getting to BRT

Implementation Guide for U.S. Cities

Aileen Carrigan, Consultant July 31, 2019



#### 10 cities, 12 corridors



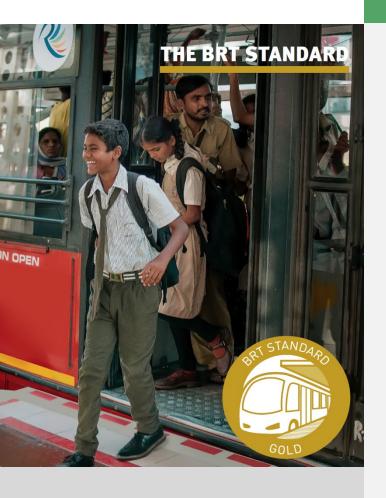


#### **Defining BRT**

### What is BRT?



#### **Defining BRT**



Dedicated bus lanes at least 1.9 miles long

The BRT Standard online



#### **5 BRT Basics**

- 1. Dedicated right-of-way
- 2. Busway alignment
- 3. Intersection treatments
- 4. Platform-level boarding
- 5. Off-board fare collection



#### **US BRT corridors**

\*Only ART's design, was certified, not its operations.

\*\*Fort Collins and South
Miami-Dade have not been
officially certified by the
BRT Standard Technical
Committee but are included
here as at least basic BRT
based on ITDP's assessment.

Albuquerque Rapid Transit (ART)\* Cleveland, HealthLine **Eugene, EmX, Green Line Fort Collins, MAX\*\*** Hartford, CTfastrak LA Metro, Orange Line Las Vegas, Strip & Downtown Express (SDX) Pittsburgh, MLK Jr. East, South & West Busways Richmond, The Pulse San Bernardino, sbX **South Miami-Dade Busway\*\*** 



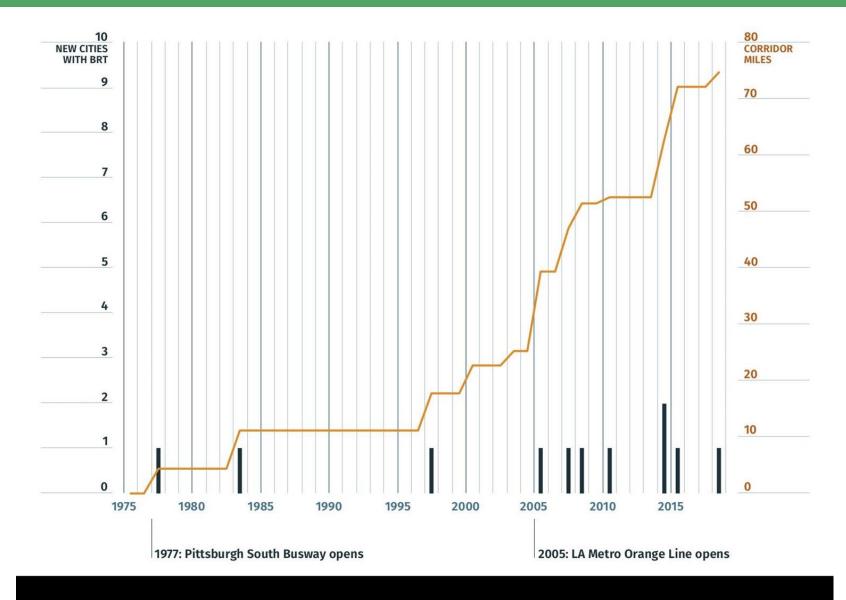
#### **U.S. BRT expansion**

# **Steady growth** over 4 decades

#### 12 corridors 73 miles

1977 - 1997: 2 cities added 3 corridors

1998 - 2018: 8 new cities & 9 new corridors

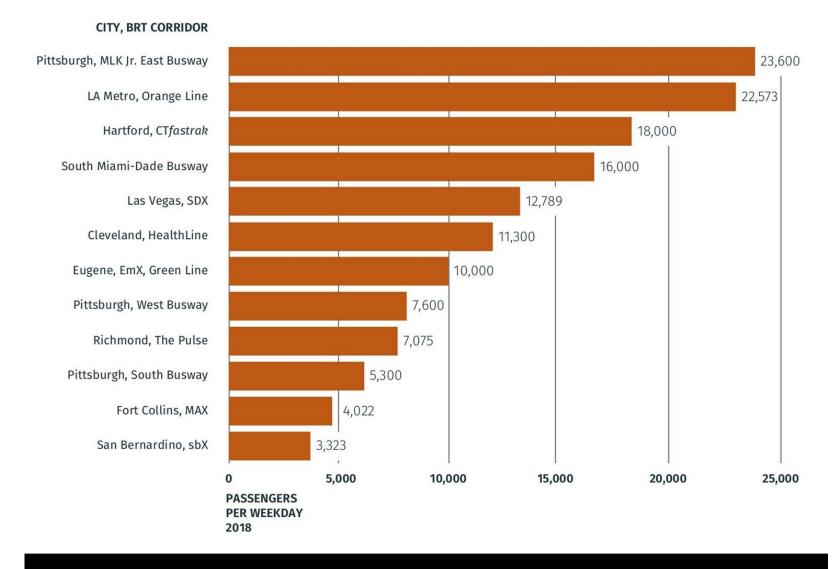




#### 12 U.S. BRT corridors

#### More than 142,000 passengers each weekday

Ridership data is for the entire BRT route, not just the BRT-rated corridor section.



Notes: Ridership is for whole corridor, not just the BRT-rated segment. Sources: Cleveland (Schmitt 2018b); Eugene 2013 data (BRT+ Centre of Excellence & WRI 2019); Fort Collins (Coltrain 2019); Hartford 2019 data (CTDOT 2019); Las Vegas (RTCSNV 2019); Los Angeles (Metro 2019); Pittsburgh (Deto 2019); Richmond 2019 data (GRTC 2019d); San Bernardino 2017 data (Omnitrans 2018); South Miami-Dade 2016 data (Miami-Dade County DTPW 2018).



#### Why write this guide?

# Help cities get to highquality BRT



#### How 3 cities implemented BRT

Hartford, CTfastrak Richmond, Pulse Albuquerque, ART\*

\* ART construction is complete and launch of operations is pending arrival of new fleet



#### Hartford's CTfastrak

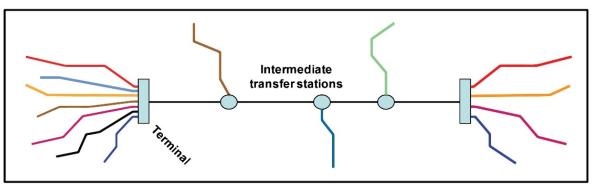




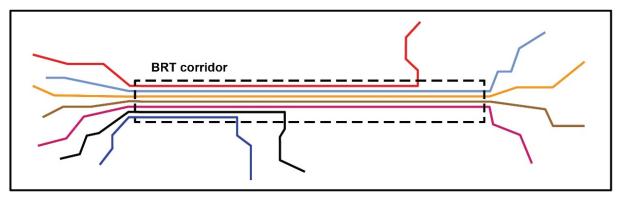
#### Hartford's CTfastrak

# 9.4-mile busway

### Direct service model



Trunk-and-feeder services



**Direct services** 

Source: ITDP



#### Hartford's CTfastrak

From abandoned rail corridor to regional BRT





# 7 US BRT corridors are former rail rights-of-way

#### **Use Keywords**

CTfastrak Parkville Station situated adjacent to the active Amtrak right-of-way

#### **Trend: Converting rail corridors**



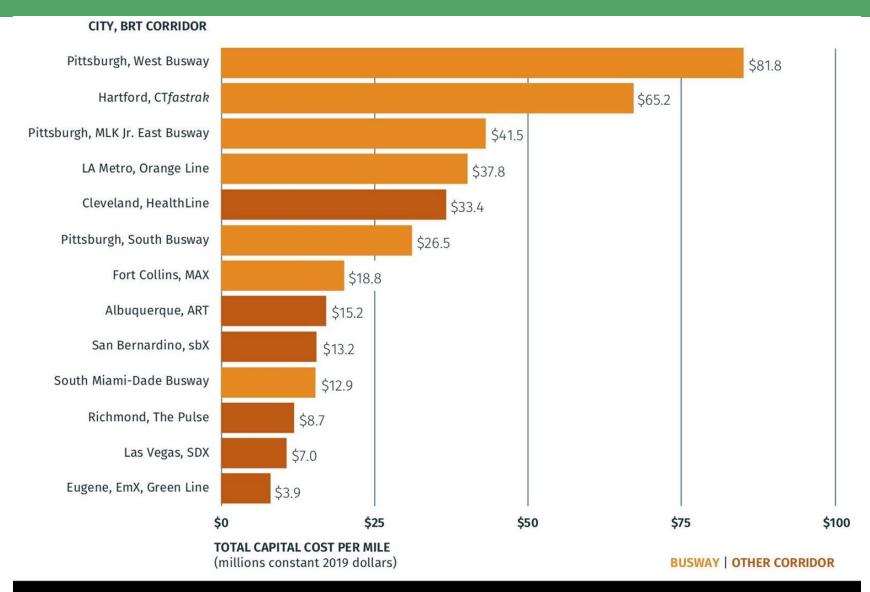


#### \$4 to \$82 million per mile to implement BRT

Busways along rail rights-of-way have higher costs.

Right-of-way acquisition Extensive civil engineering

#### **Capital costs**



Notes: Capital costs include fleet. Costs were converted to 2019 dollars assuming launch year as year of expenditure. Total length of the constructed corridor is used which may underestimate the cost per mile of the BRT-rated segment. Sources: Cleveland (RTA 2018); Eugene (Thole et al. 2009); Fort Collins (Transfort 2019b); Hartford (Frisman 2012); Las Vegas (BRT+ Centre of Excellence & WRI 2019); Los Angeles costs exclude 2012 extension, and include an estimated \$73 million (1991 USD) for prior right-of-way acquisition (Flynn et al. 2011, Perry 2017); Pittsburgh South Busway costs exclude right-of-way acquisition



#### **Richmond's Pulse**





#### Richmond's Pulse

Greater Richmond's first rapid transit

2.6-mile BRT corridor

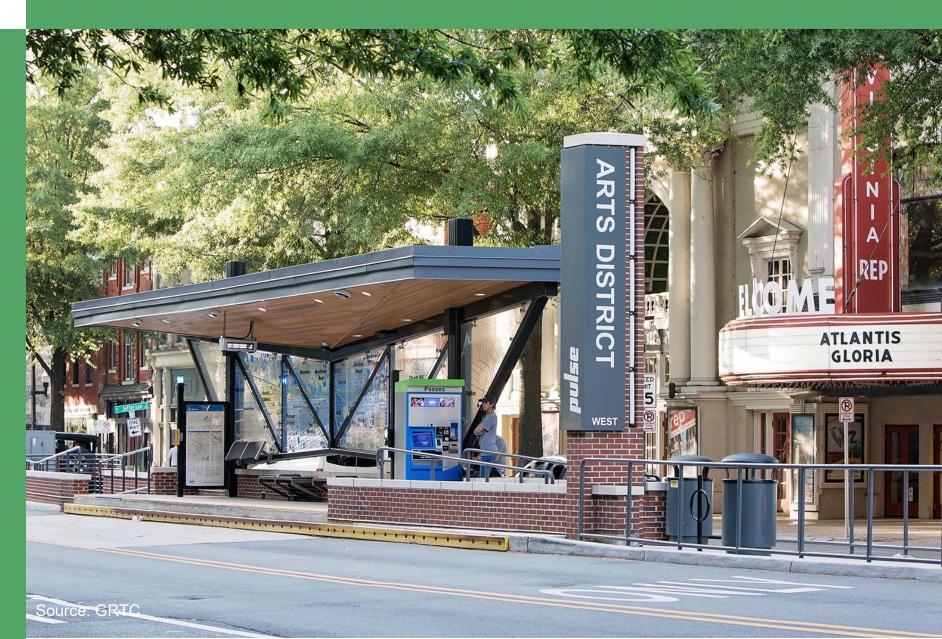




#### Trend: Proof-of-payment challenges

Preserve efficient boarding

Decriminalize fare evasion





#### Albuquerque Rapid Transit (ART)

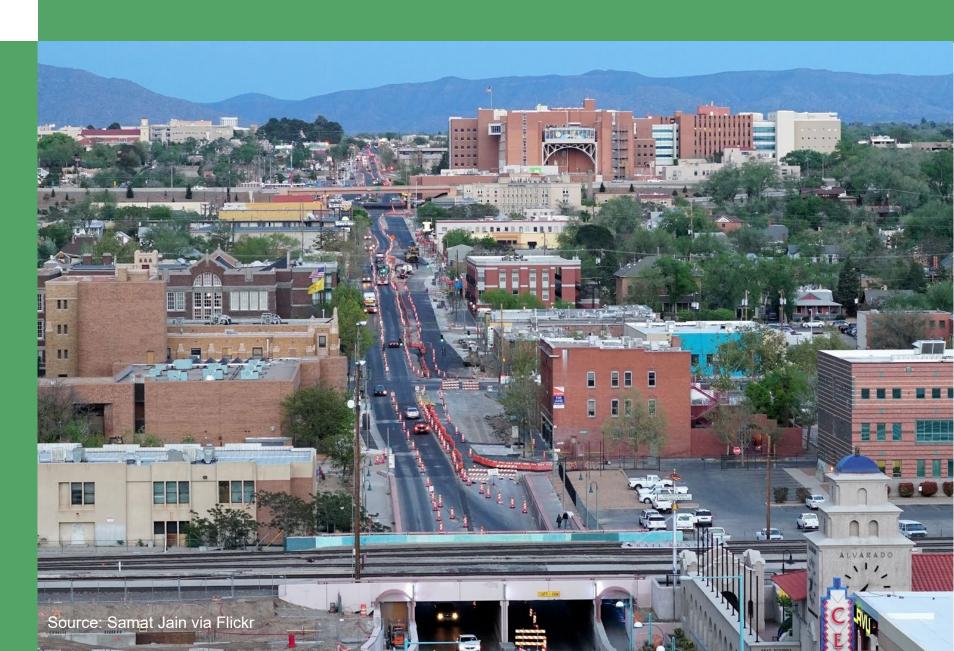




#### **ART**

# **Transforming Route 66**

9-mile Central Avenue corridor





# One lane used one direction at a time

Bi-directional BRT lanes:
ART
EmX Green Line
Fort Collins MAX

#### **Trend: Bi-directional BRT lanes**





#### Trend: electric BRT buses





#### Trend: electric BRT buses



Source: ABQRide



#### 3 steps towards BRT

1. Set the table2. Arrange funding3. Cultivate support



#### 1. Set the table

Invite all necessary parties to the table

Corridors through multiple jurisdictions, rail rights-of-way require more coordination



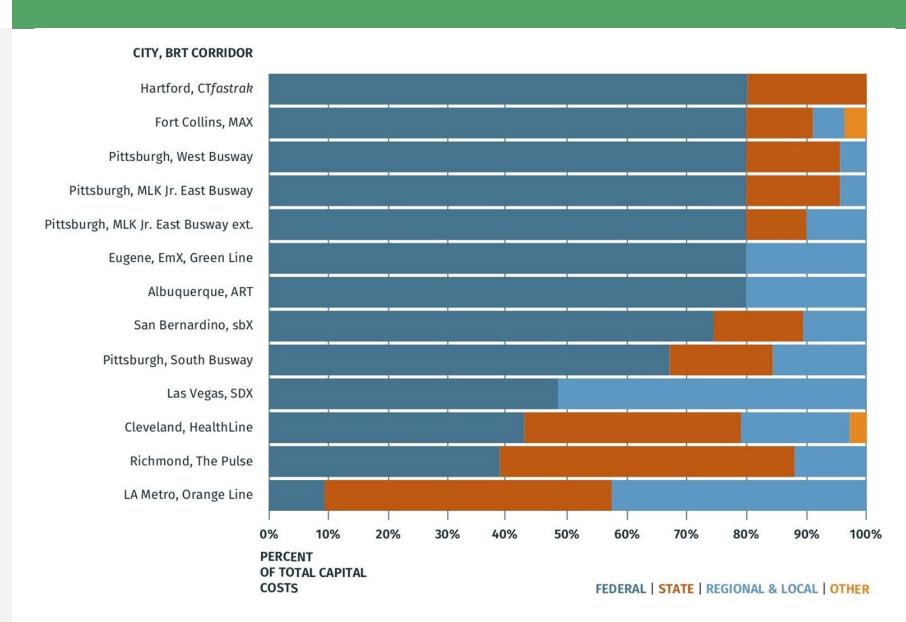


# 60% of U.S. BRT capital cost funded with federal \$

# Diverse state & local sources

South-Miami Dade Busway funding data unavailable.

#### 2. Arrange funding

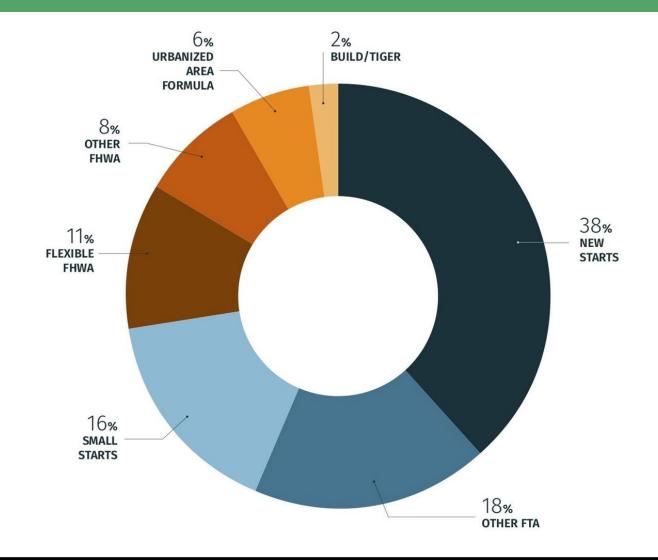




#### 2. Arrange funding

- 5 New Starts
- 3 Small Starts
- 1 BUILD / TIGER

South-Miami Dade Busway funding data unavailable.



Notes: Funding data for South-Miami Dade Busway unavailable. Sources: Albuquerque (FTA 2019a); Cleveland (Callaghan 2007b, GCRTA 2018); Eugene-Springfield (Callaghan 2007b, Thole et al. 2009); Fort Collins (Pohl 2014); Hartford (Callaghan 2007b, FTA 2015); Las Vegas (Callaghan 2007b); Los Angeles (Callaghan 2007b, Flynn et al. 2011); Pittsburgh (Callaghan 2007b, National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine 2003a.); Richmond (GRTC 2015); San Bernardino (Nisperos 2014, Omnitrans 2018, Perry 2017, Starcic 2015).



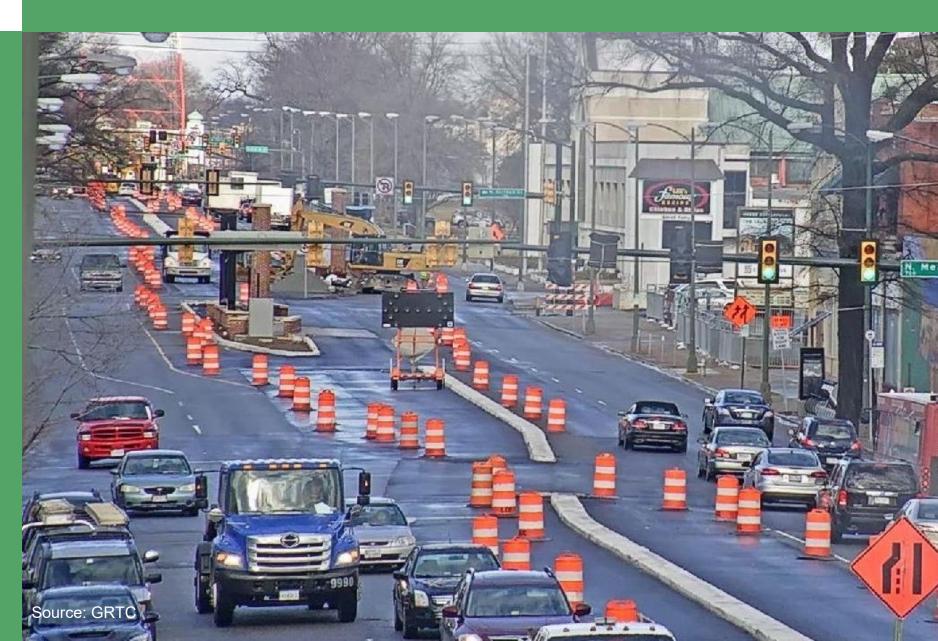
#### 3. Cultivate support

Anticipate common concerns:

**Stop** consolidation

**Parking changes** 

**Construction** impacts





#### 3. Cultivate support

Walk the corridor

Engage diverse stakeholders

Lean on advocates

**Emphasize uses for the BRT** 





#### **Projects to watch**



Bus corridor projects in development

Albuquerque launch Indianapolis' Red Line San Francisco's Van Ness Blvd East Bay's International Blvd Denver's East Colfax Avenue



#### Thank you!

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