

Route Profile Overview

Introduction

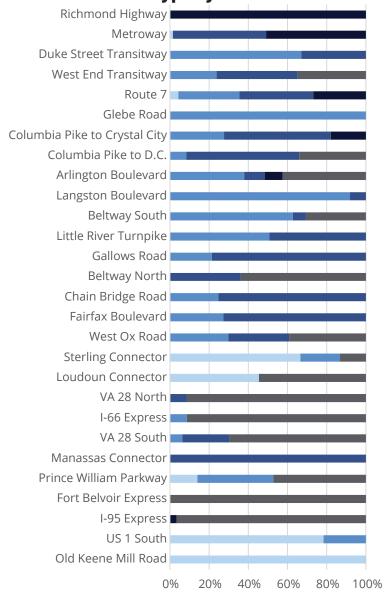
NVTA evaluated potential Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) routes to complement and extend existing transit options (Metro, VRE, local commuter bus systems) and improve connections to the places where people live, work and shop. 28 routes were identified, building on NVTA's investments in five BRT segments, totaling more than \$880 million. While the routes keep a focus in Northern Virginia, several routes branch into highly frequented areas in Maryland and Washington D.C.

Each Route Profile presents the individual route location, service and frequency information, overall performance in relation to the other routes in the system, and key performance metrics.

BRT Types

Five potential BRT types have been identified: Basic BRT, Improved BRT, Advanced BRT, Dedicated BRT, and Express BRT. The passenger amenities and bus priority treatments expand from Basic BRT (least amenities) to Dedicated BRT (most amenities), but with all routes having all-day, frequent service. The following graphics show (on the left) the extent of BRT type for each of the potential routes and (on the right) a summary of key features for each BRT type.

BRT Type by Route



Basic BRT

Shares the road with regular traffic, with some intersection priority and enhanced passenger amenities at popular locations.



Improved BRT



Provides faster service with level boarding, off-board fare payment, priority at most intersections, and some dedicated lanes, along with significant passenger amenities.

Advanced BRT

Operates in dedicated lanes that are not fully separated from traffic, with high-quality stops and stations, advanced technology, and passenger amenities.



Dedicated BRT

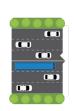
Runs in fully dedicated, bus-only lanes separated from traffic, ensuring the highest level of service reliability, with premium stops, stations, and passenger amenities.



Express BRT

Provides point-to-point express service that often uses limited access roadways.





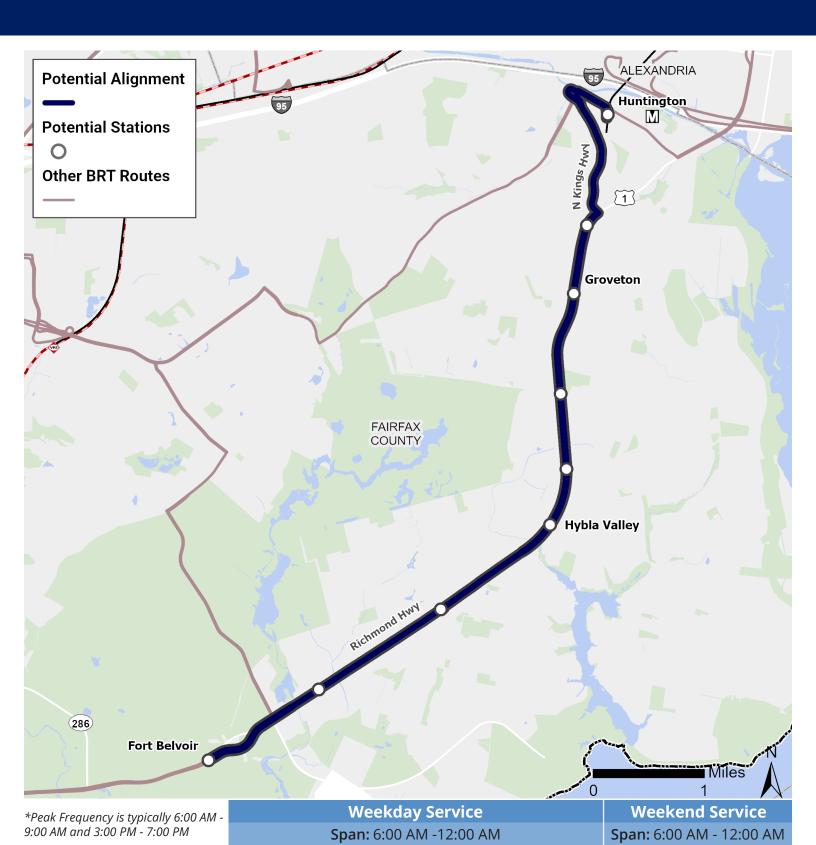




Basic Improved ■ Advanced ■ Dedicated ■ Express



Richmond Highway



Frequency -

Off-Peak

Frequency -

All Day

minutes

minutes

≫NVTA

Frequency -

. Peak*

minutes



Richmond Highway



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.



Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

12,900 -13,500

Average Weekday Boardings

(2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay.



Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a halfmile of the BRT stations.

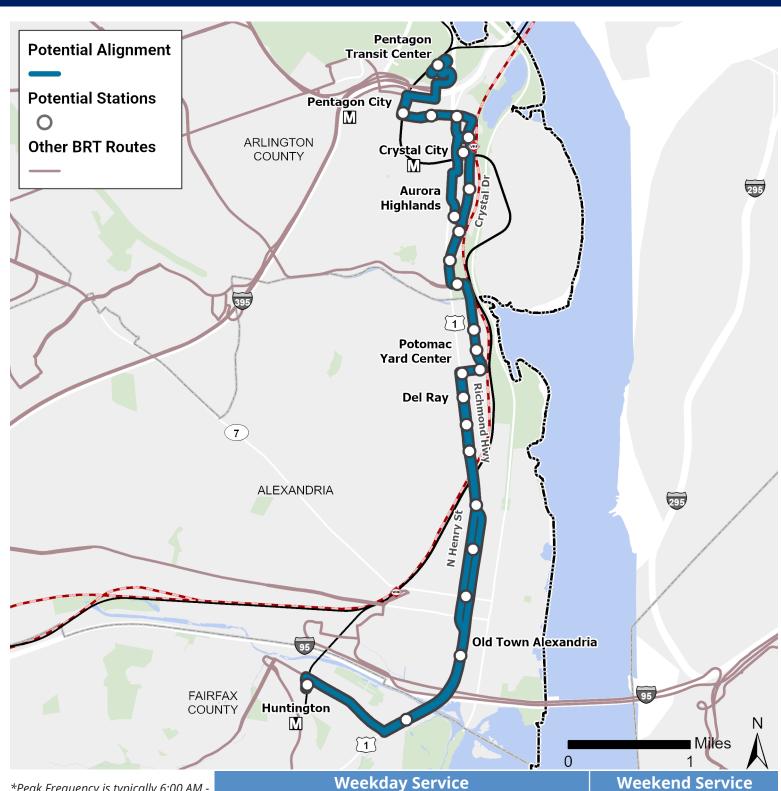


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Potential Route 2 Metroway



*Peak Frequency is typically 6:00 AM -9:00 AM and 3:00 PM - 7:00 PM



Span: 6:00 AM -12:00 AM Frequency -. Peak*

Frequency -Off-Peak minutes

minutes

Span: 6:00 AM - 12:00 AM Frequency -

All Day

minutes



Potential Route 2 Metroway

Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.



Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

11,700 -12,200

Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.

28%

Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 36,800 & 33,000

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations

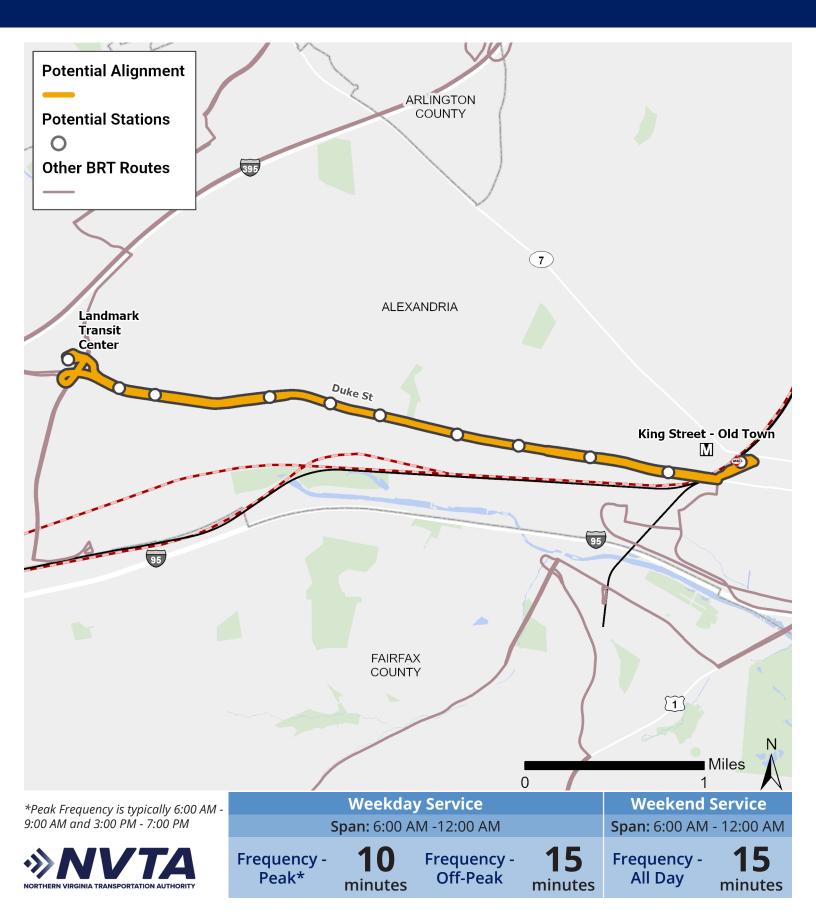


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Duke Street Transitway





Duke Street Transitway



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.



Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

5,500 -5,800

Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 74,600 & 43,100

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.

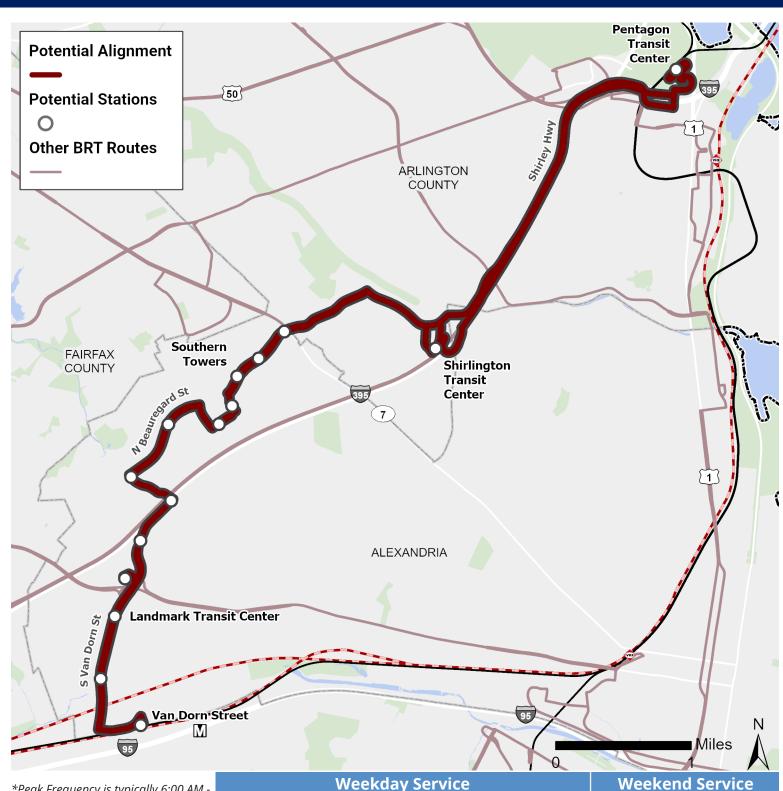


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



West End Transitway



*Peak Frequency is typically 6:00 AM - 9:00 AM and 3:00 PM - 7:00 PM



Weekday Service Span: 6:00 AM -12:00 AM

Frequency -Peak*

10 minutes

Frequency -Off-Peak 15 minutes

Span: 6:00 AM - 12:00 AM

Frequency - 15

requency - 15
All Day minutes



West End Transitway



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.

Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

3,300 -4,200

Average Weekday Boardings

(2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 87,600 & 33,100

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.

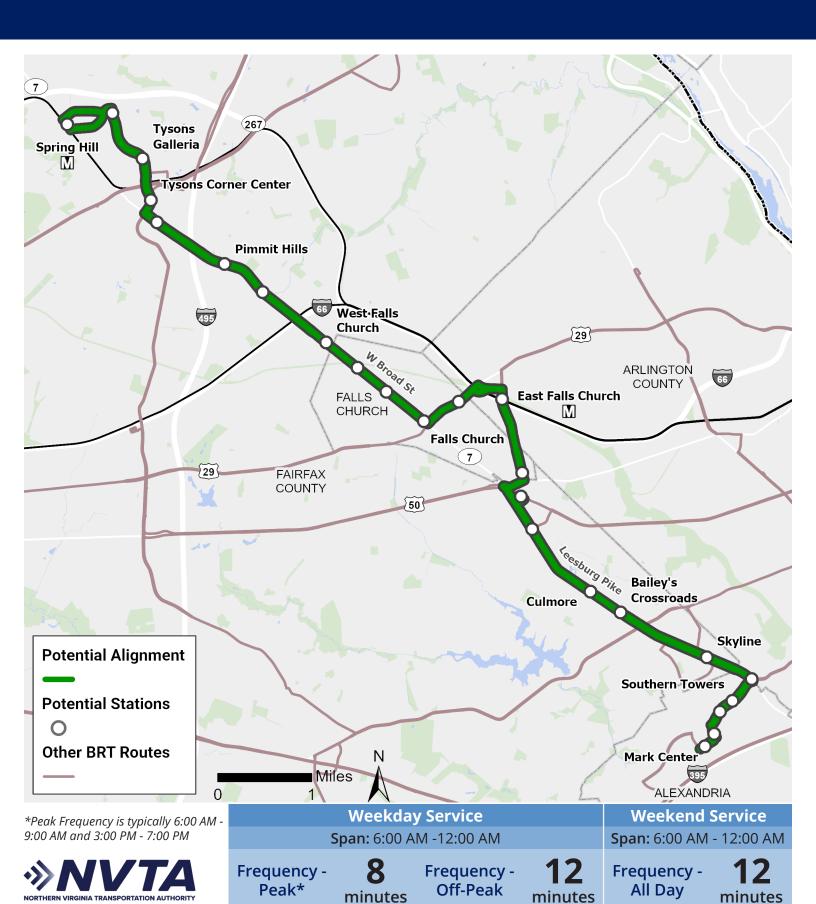


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Potential Route 5 Route 7





Route 7



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.



Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

16,000 -18,000

Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.

33%

Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 164,200 8 168,300

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a halfmile of the BRT stations.

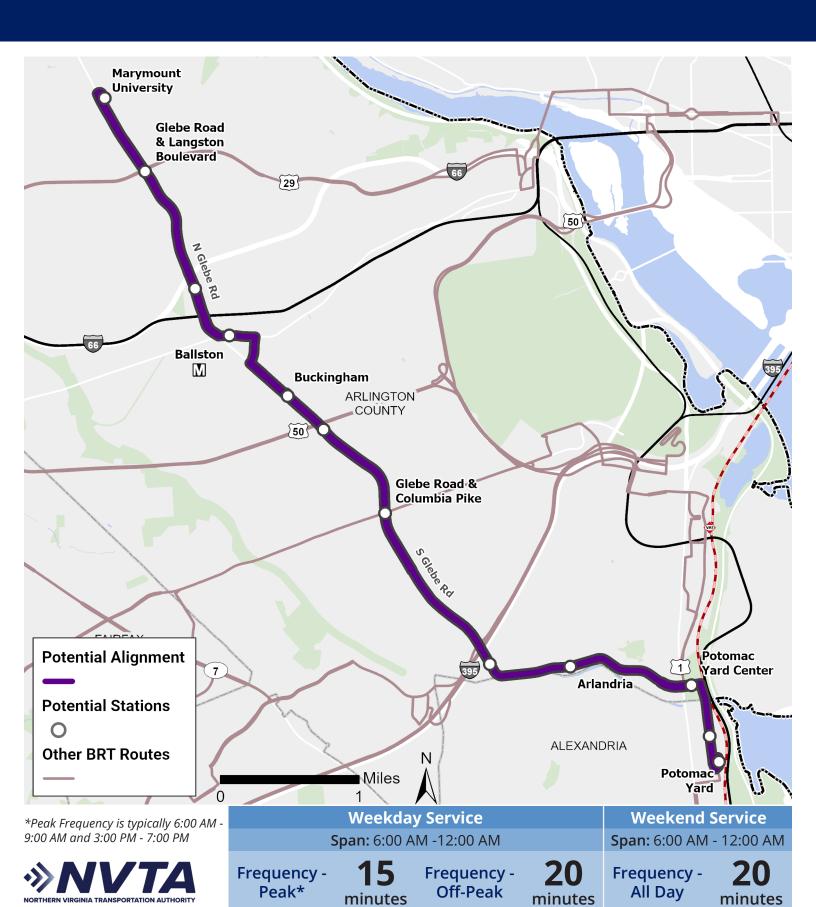


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Glebe Road





Glebe Road



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.

Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

5,700 -6,300

Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 102,800 & 81,300

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations

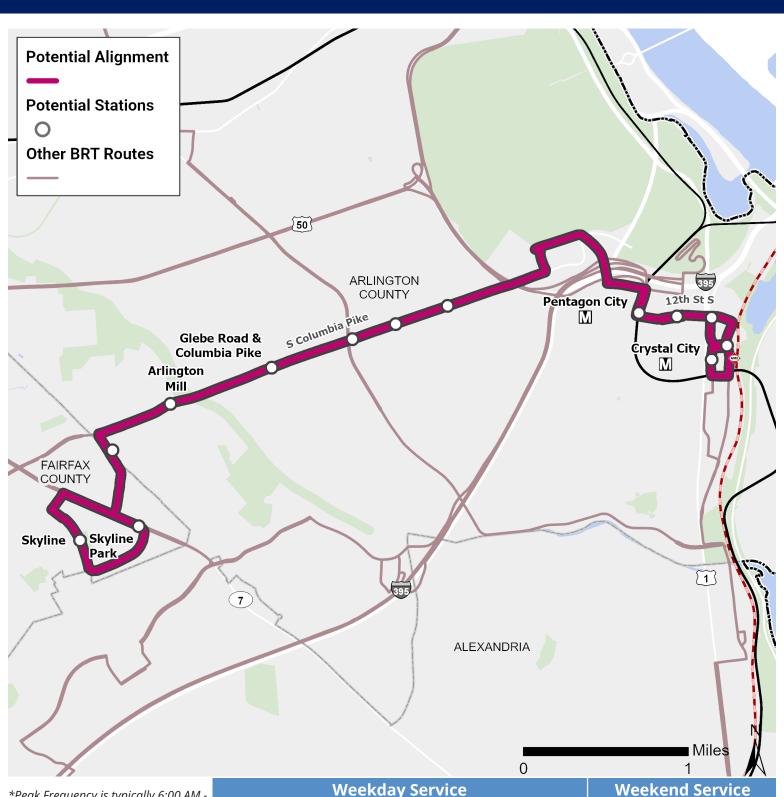


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Columbia Pike to Crystal City



*Peak Frequency is typically 6:00 AM - 9:00 AM and 3:00 PM - 7:00 PM



Span: 6:00 AM -12:00 AM

Frequency -Peak*

10 minutes

Frequency -Off-Peak 12 minutes **Span:** 6:00 AM - 12:00 AM **Frequency** - **12**

minutes

All Day



Columbia Pike to Crystal City



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.



Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

9,600 -11,600

Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.

42%

Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 84,100 & 24,000

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.



Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Columbia Pike to D.C.



9:00 AM and 3:00 PM - 7:00 PM



Span: 6:00 AM -12:00 AM

Frequency -. Peak*

minutes

Frequency -Off-Peak minutes Span: 6:00 AM - 12:00 AM Frequency -

All Day minutes



Columbia Pike to D.C.



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.



Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

8,700 -10,000

Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.

22%

Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 91,400 & 24,200

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.

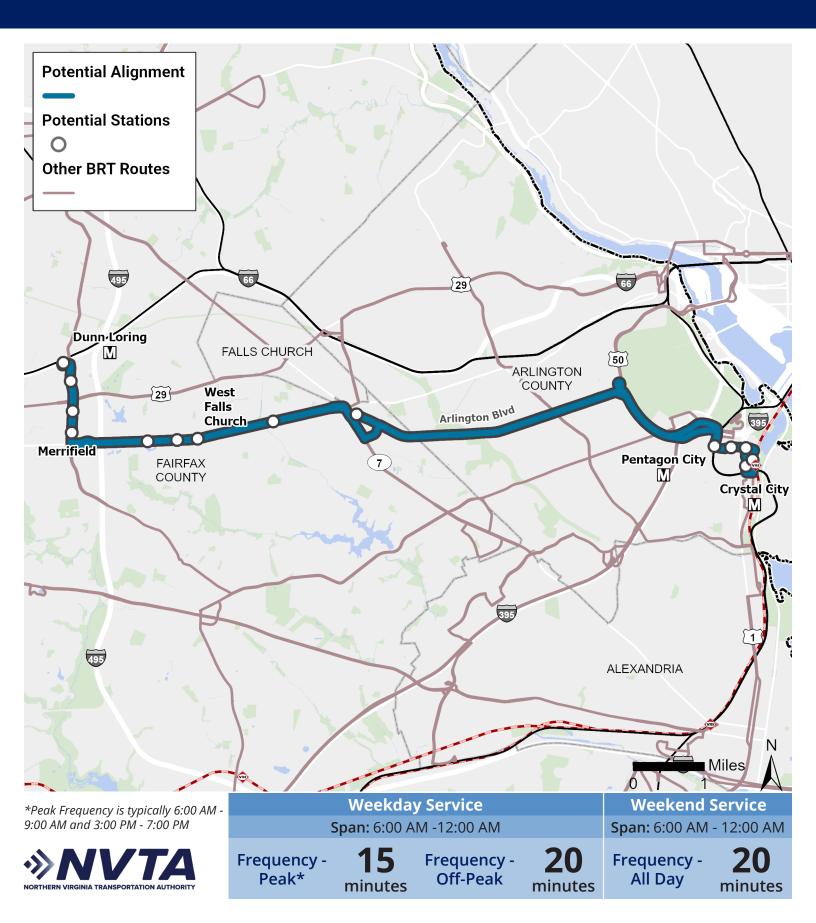


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Arlington Boulevard





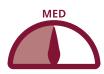
Arlington Boulevard



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.

Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

3,800 -4.100

Average Weekday **Boardings** (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay.



Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a halfmile of the BRT stations

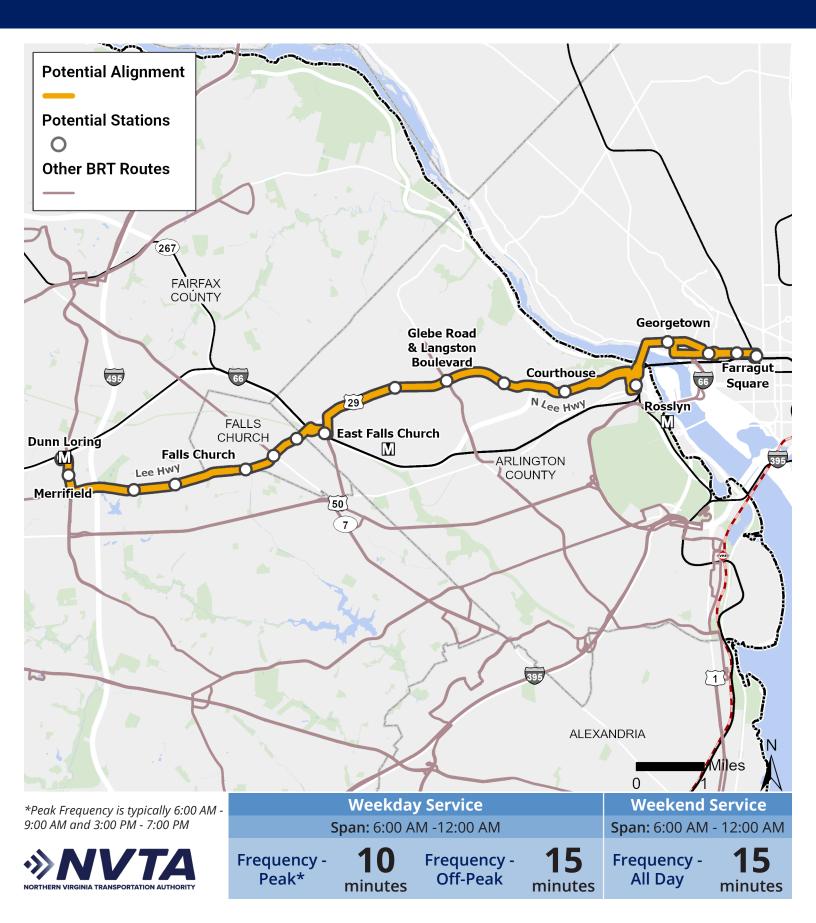


Station Area Residents in **Equity Groups**

(2025)



Langston Boulevard





Langston Boulevard



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.



Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

9,900 -10,400

Average Weekday Boardings

(2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 100,400 & 90,900

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.

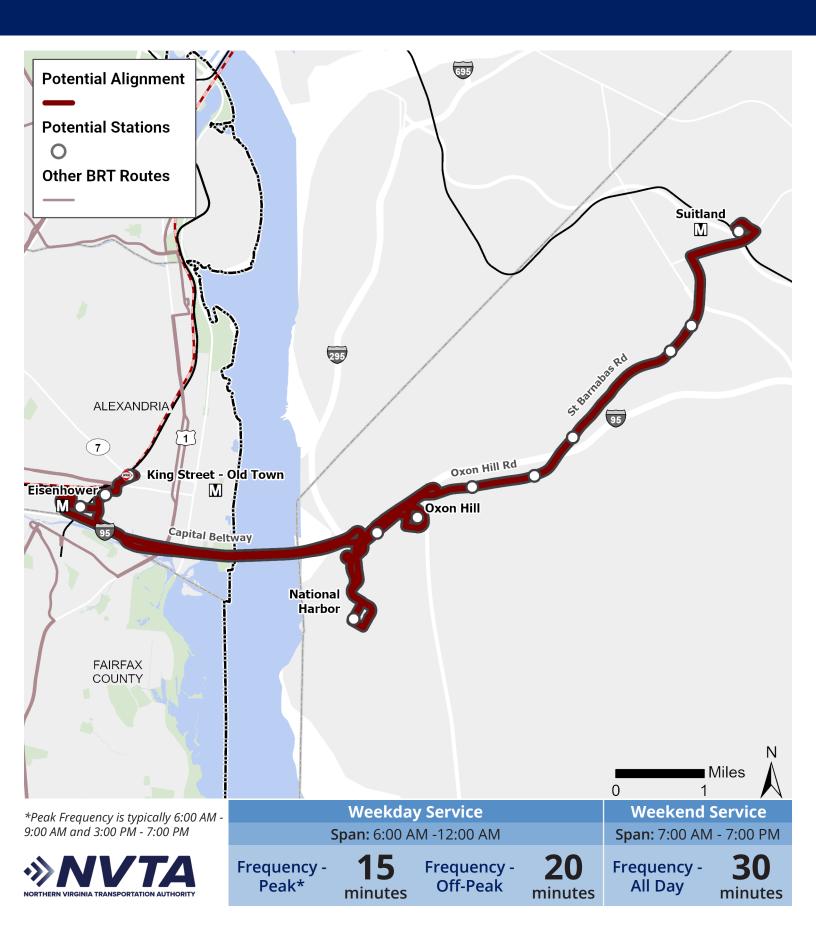


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Beltway South





Beltway South



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership

Low

Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.



Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?



Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 33,600 & 34,200

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations

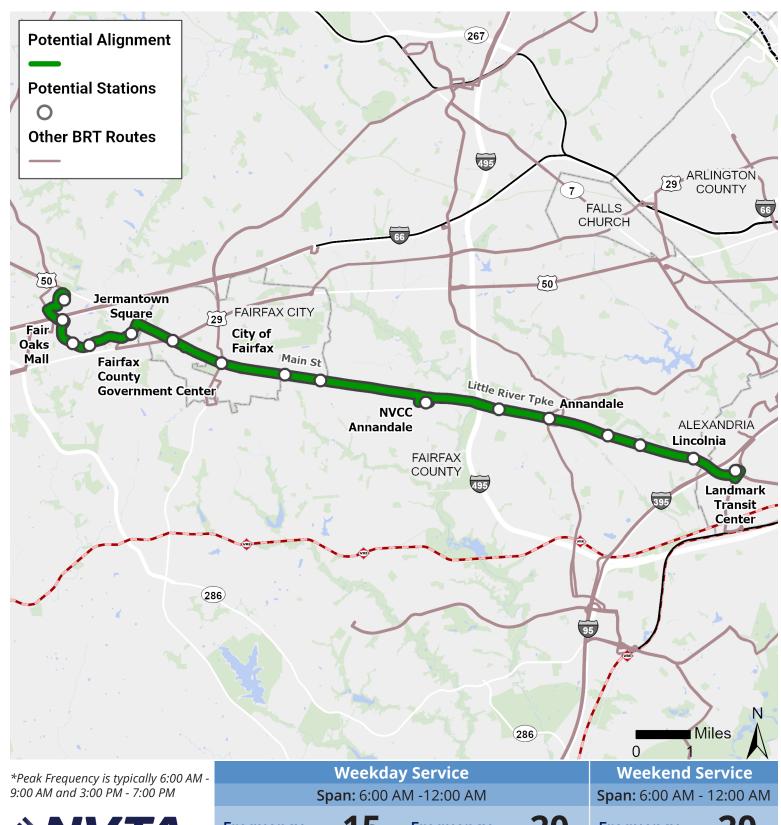


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Little River Turnpike



Frequency -. Peak*

minutes

Frequency -Off-Peak

minutes

Frequency -

All Day

minutes



Little River Turnpike



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



MED



Cost

Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.

Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

2,700 -3,300

Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 86,500 & 51,000

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.

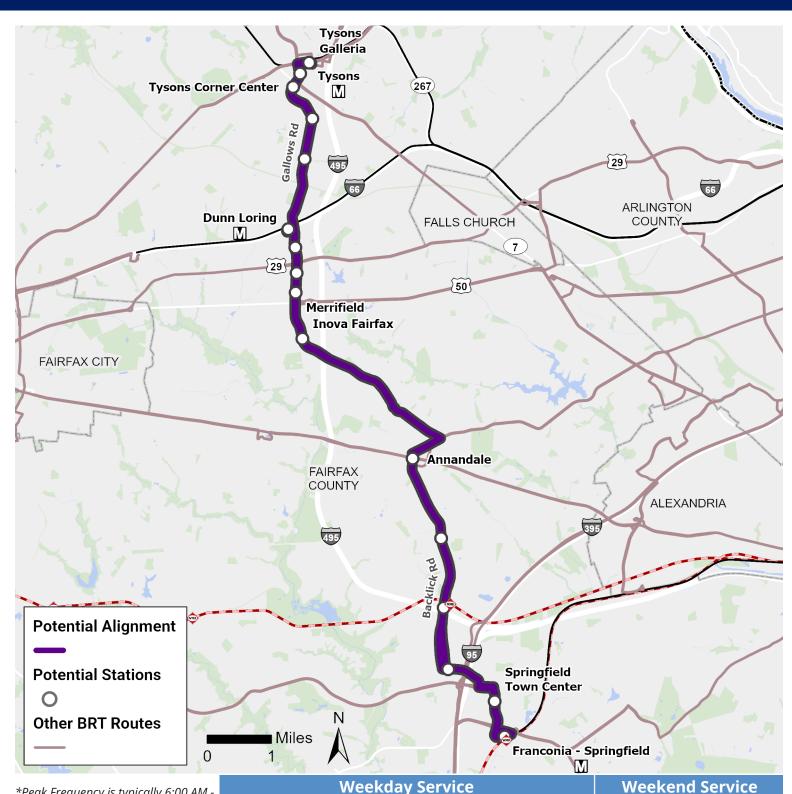


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Gallows Road



*Peak Frequency is typically 6:00 AM -9:00 AM and 3:00 PM - 7:00 PM



Span: 6:00 AM -12:00 AM

Frequency -Peak*

10 minutes

Frequency -Off-Peak 15 minutes

Span: 6:00 AM - 12:00 AM

Frequency - 15
All Day minutes



Gallows Road



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.

Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

6,800 -6,800

Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 81,400 8 134,600

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.

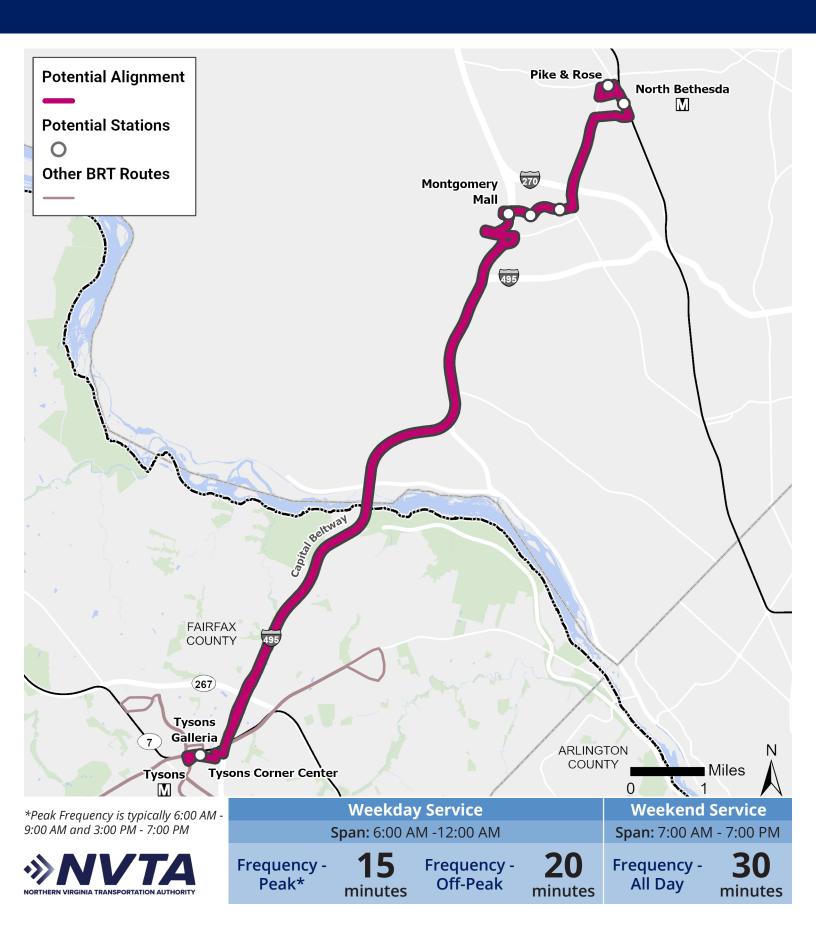


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Beltway North





Beltway North



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.



Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?



Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 13,600 & 49,100

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.

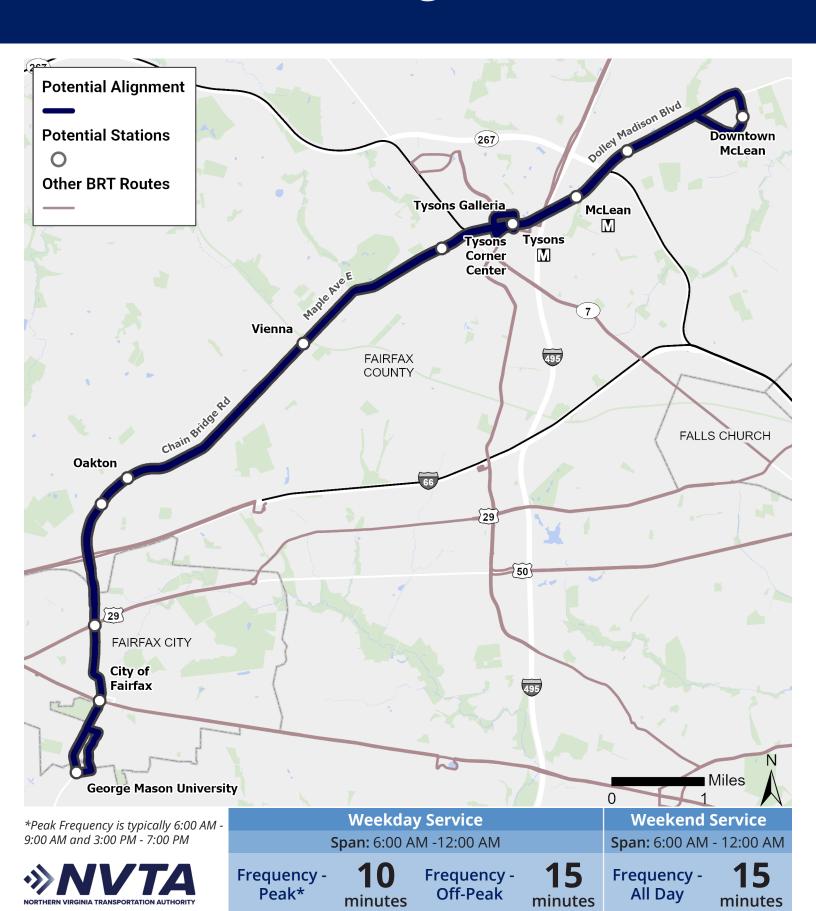


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Chain Bridge Road





Chain Bridge Road



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



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Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.

Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

5,000 -5,400

Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay.



Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a halfmile of the BRT stations.

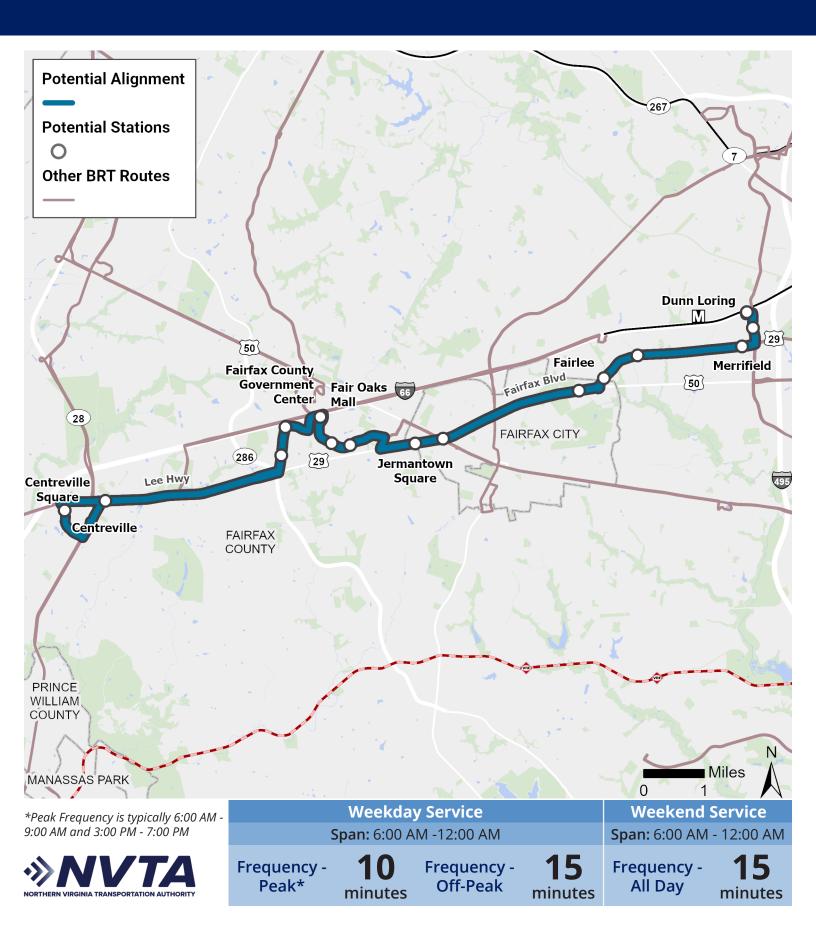


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Fairfax Boulevard





Fairfax Boulevard



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.

Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?



Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 78,900 & 60,200

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.

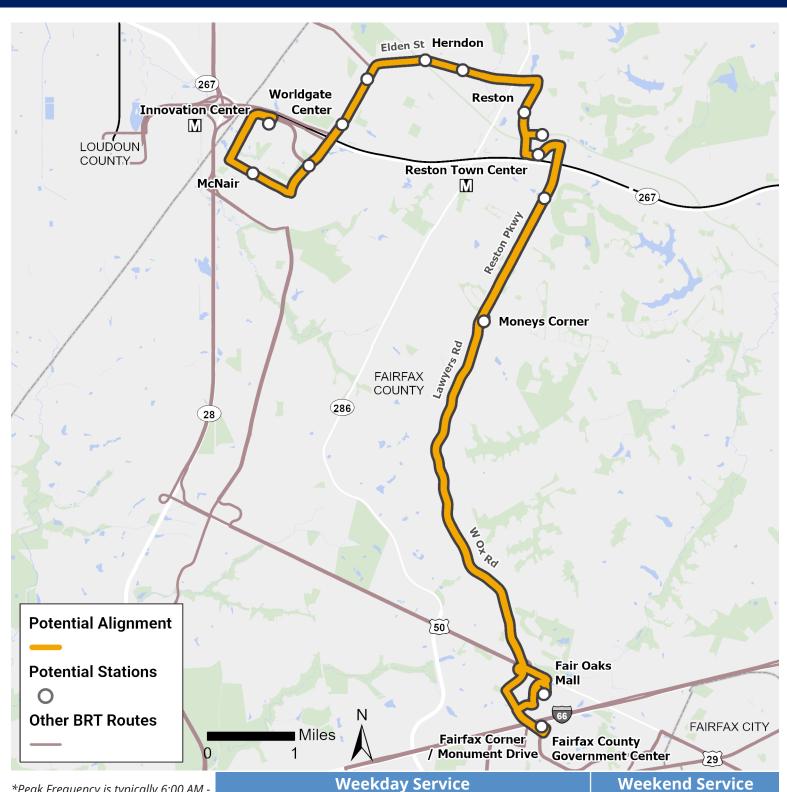


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



West Ox Road



*Peak Frequency is typically 6:00 AM -9:00 AM and 3:00 PM - 7:00 PM



Span: 6:00 AM -12:00 AM

Frequency -Peak* minutes

Frequency -Off-Peak

minutes

Span: 6:00 AM - 12:00 AM Frequency -

minutes

All Day



West Ox Road



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.



Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

4,400 -4,500

Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 88,400 & 95,500

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.

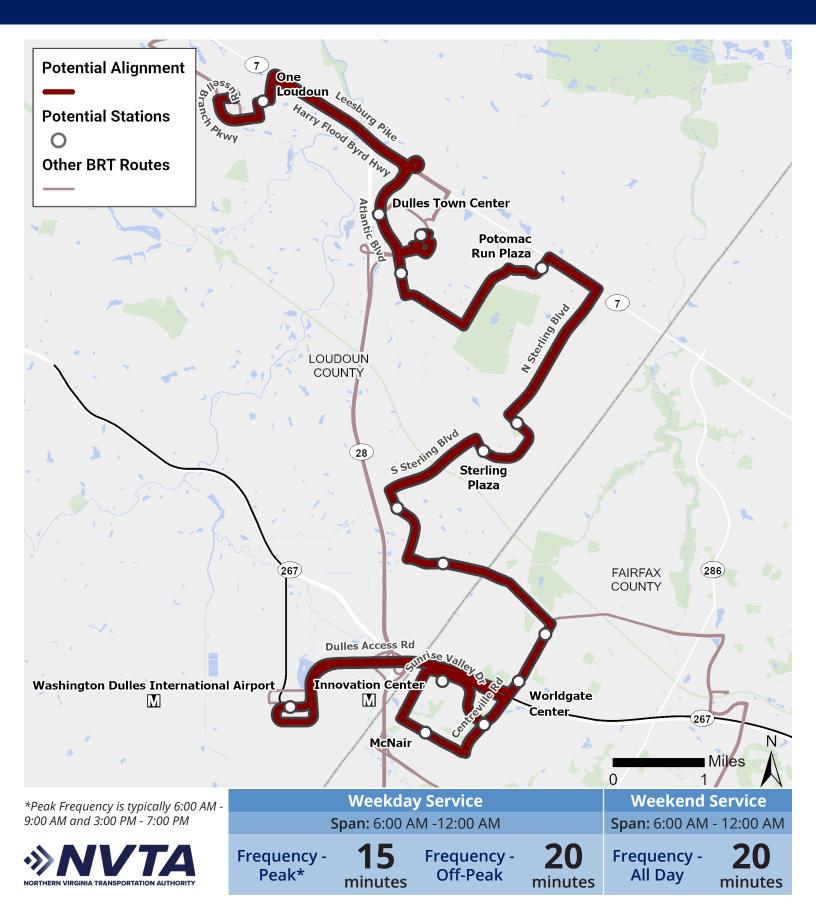


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Sterling Connector





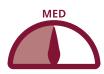
Sterling Connector



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.



Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?



Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit

network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay.



Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations

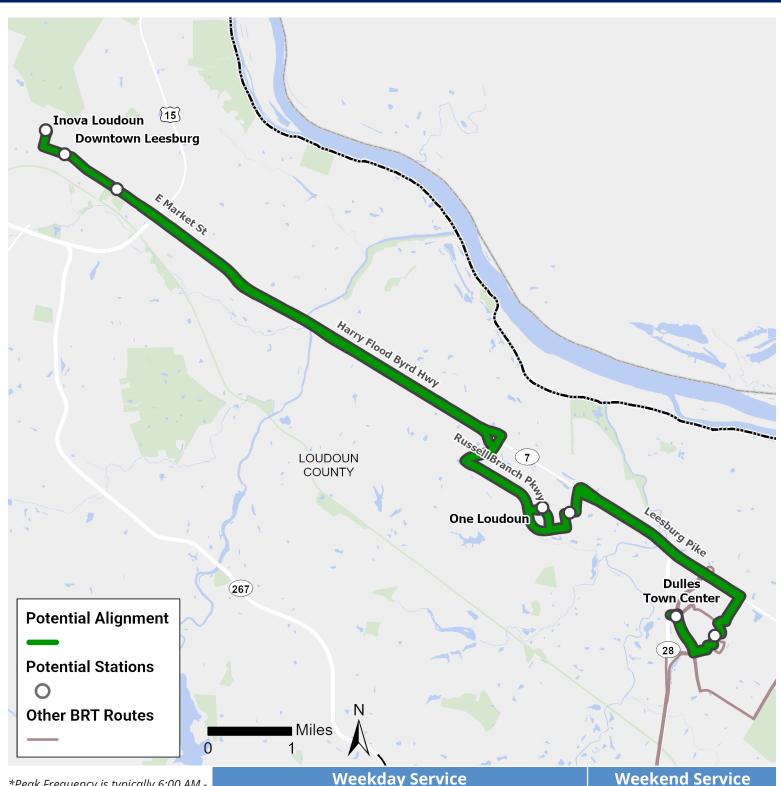


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Loudoun Connector



*Peak Frequency is typically 6:00 AM - 9:00 AM and 3:00 PM - 7:00 PM



Weekday Service Span: 6:00 AM -12:00 AM

Frequency -Peak* 15 minutes

Frequency -Off-Peak 20 minutes

Span: 6:00 AM - 12:00 AM **Frequency** -

requency -All Day

20 minutes



Loudoun Connector



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership

LOW

Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.



Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?



Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045) The estimated

number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 19,700 & 22,700

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.

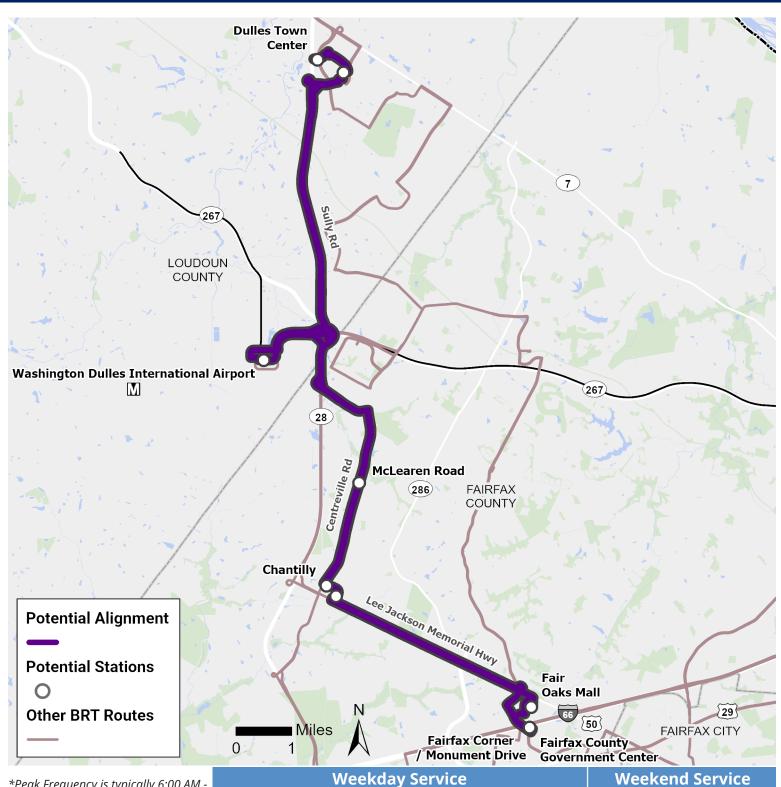


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Potential Route 20 VA 28 North



*Peak Frequency is typically 6:00 AM -9:00 AM and 3:00 PM - 7:00 PM



Span: 6:00 AM -12:00 AM Frequency - 15 Frequency

minutes

. Peak* Frequency -Off-Peak

20 minutes

Span: 6:00 AM - 12:00 AM **Frequency** -

minutes

All Day



VA 28 North



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.



Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?



Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 23,700 & 35,900

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.

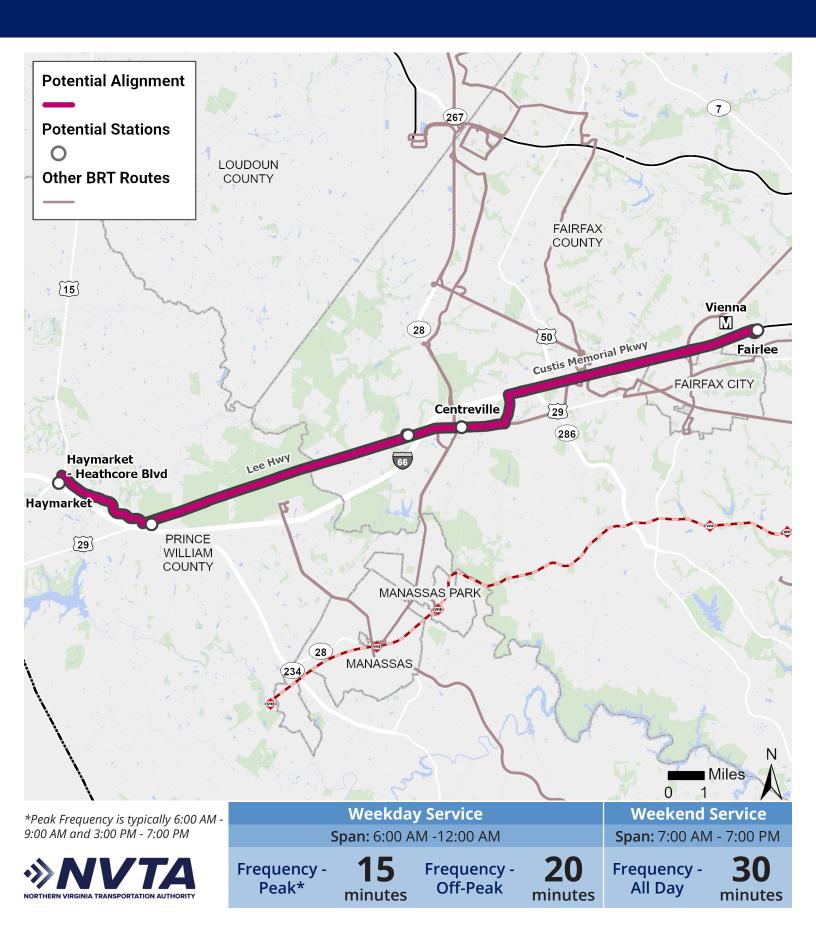


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



I-66 Express





I-66 Express



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



N.



Cost

Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.

Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?



Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full

network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay.



Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.

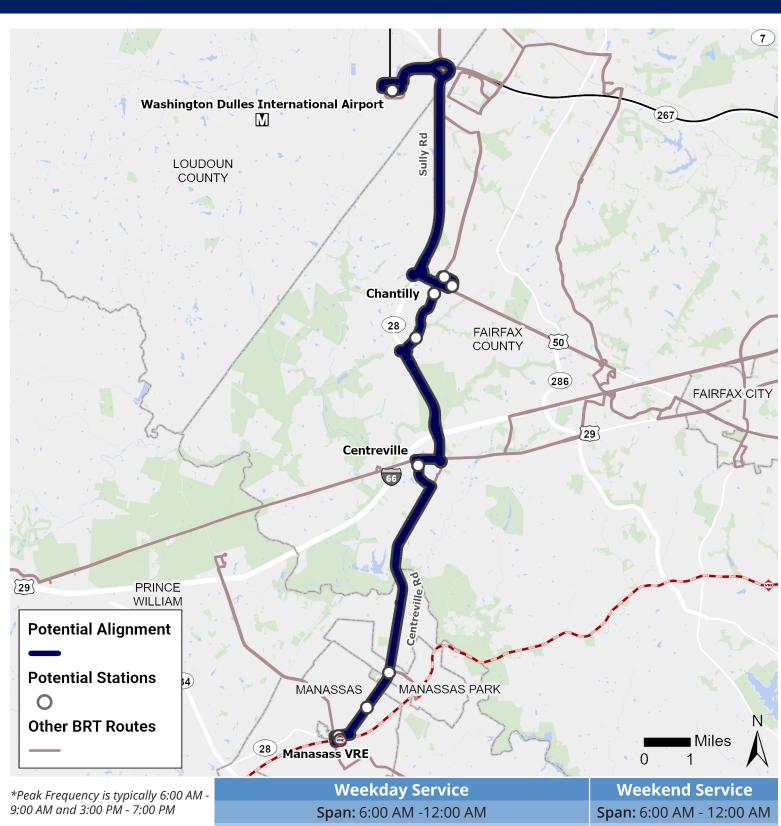


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Potential Route 22 VA 28 South



Frequency -

Off-Peak

Frequency -

All Day

minutes

minutes

≫NVTA

Frequency -

. Peak*

minutes



VA 28 South



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.

Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

2,500 -2,900

Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 34,900 & 34,600

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.

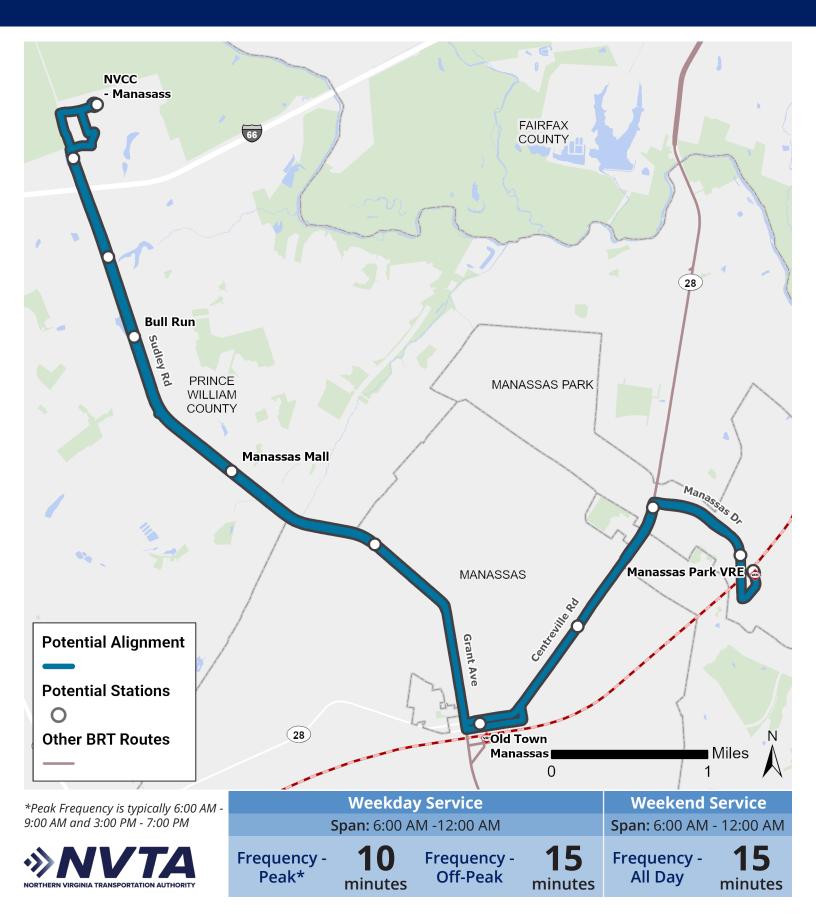


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Manassas Connector





Manassas Connector



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.

Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

2,600 -2,900

Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 38,000 & 30,000

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations

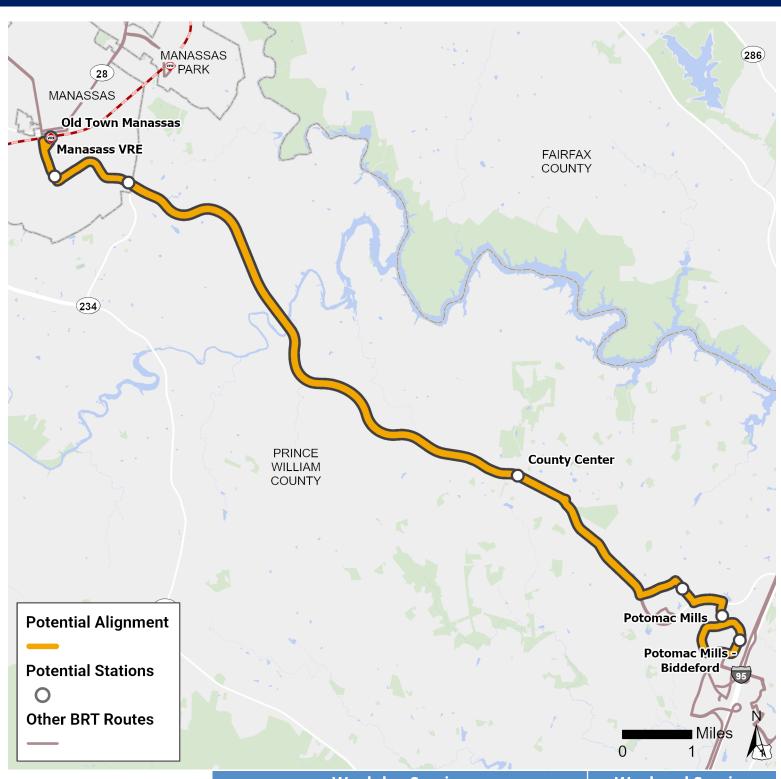


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Prince William Parkway



*Peak Frequency is typically 6:00 AM -9:00 AM and 3:00 PM - 7:00 PM



Weekday Service

Span: 6:00 AM -12:00 AM

Frequency -Peak* 15 minutes

Frequency -Off-Peak 20 minutes

Weekend Service Span: 6:00 AM - 12:00 AM

Frequency -All Day 20 minutes



Prince William Parkway



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.

Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

1,200 -1,300

Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 21,600 & 24,900

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.

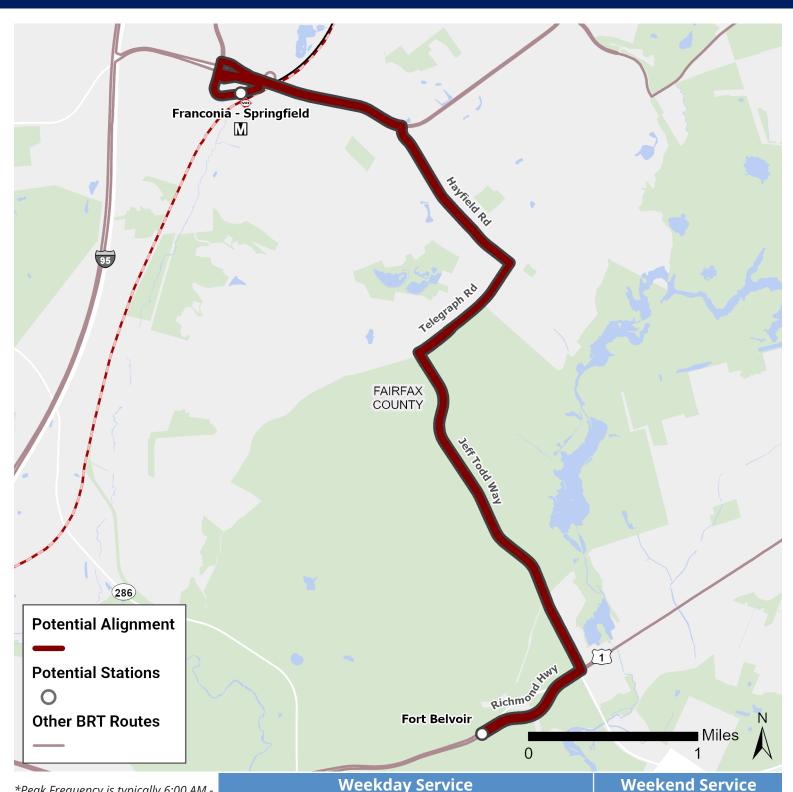


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Fort Belvoir Express



*Peak Frequency is typically 6:00 AM - 9:00 AM and 3:00 PM - 7:00 PM



Weekday Service
Span: 5:00 AM -7:00 PM
Frequency - 15 Frequenc

. Peak* 15 Frequency - Off-Peak mi

20 minutes

Span: 7:00 AM - 7:00 PM

Frequency - 30 minutes



Fort Belvoir Express



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.



Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?



Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay.



Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.

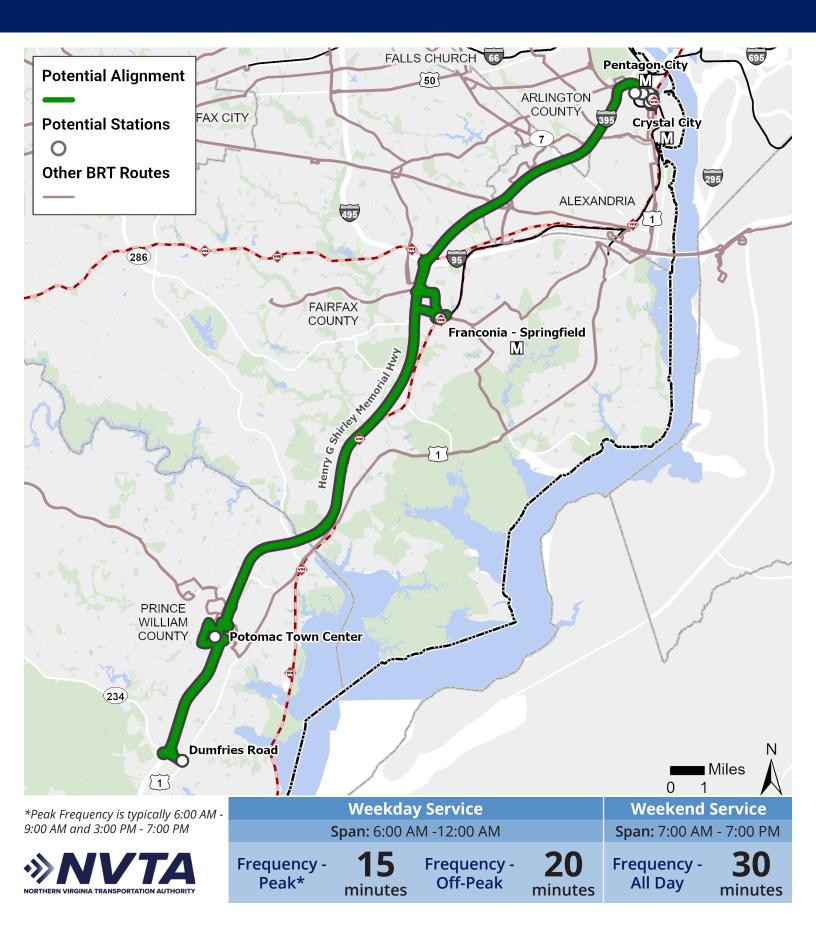


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



I-95 Express





I-95 Express



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.



Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?



Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay.



Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.

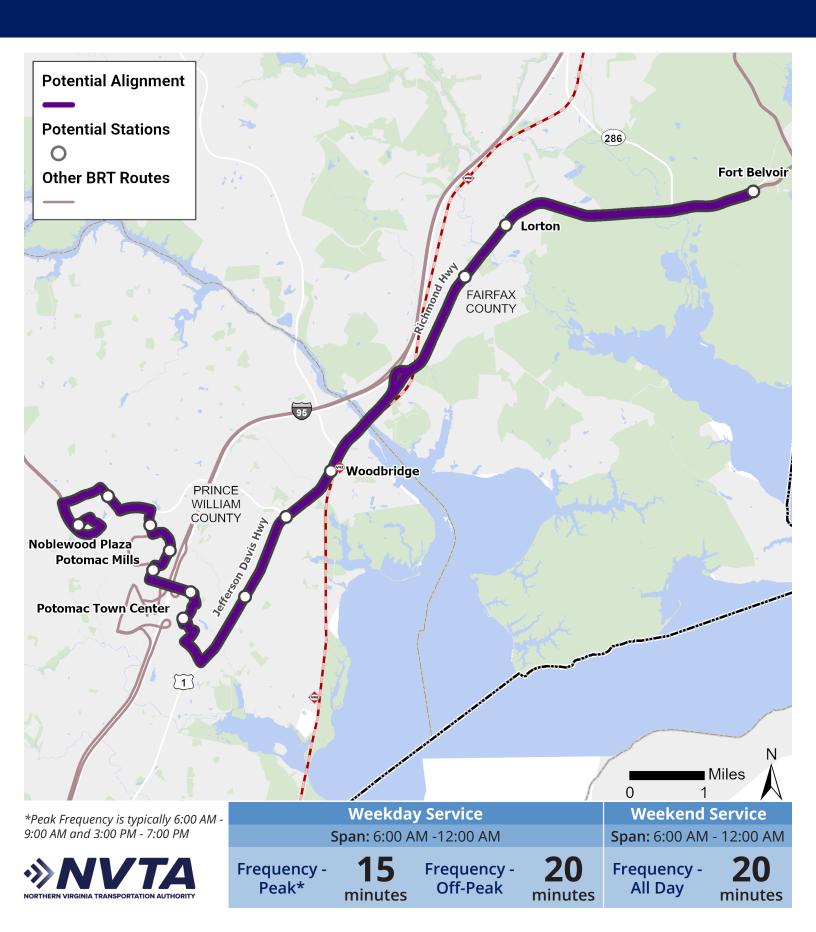


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



US 1 South





US 1 South



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.

Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

1,800 -2,200

Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 50,900 & 37,700

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.

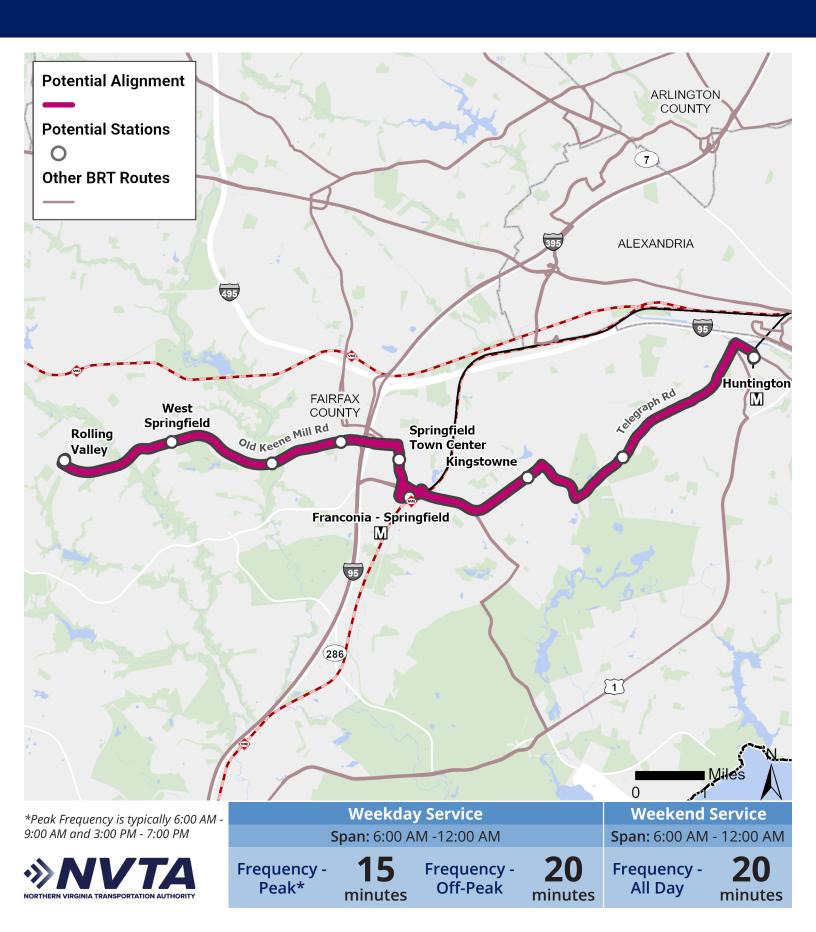


Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)



Old Keene Mill Road





Old Keene Mill Road



Overall Performance

How does this route compare to the other routes in the full BRT network across key categories? High performance is always better than low performance.

Ridership



Transportation Impacts



Land Use



Includes Boardings, Service Efficiency, Mode Shift, and Mode Shift in Equity Emphasis Areas.

Includes many metrics such as Congestion Reduction, Vehicle Emissions Reduction, and Run Time Improvement.

Includes Existing Land Use Density, Walking Infrastructure Available, Bikeshare Stations, and Transit Supportive Policies.

Readiness



Cost



Cost Effectiveness



Includes Future Land Use Density and Socioeconomic Characteristics.

Includes Capital Cost Estimate and Annual Operating Cost Estimate.

Includes Capital Cost per Rider, Congestion Reduction Relative to Cost, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Cost.

Key Metrics

How does this route perform on some of the key metrics?

2,100 -2,200

Average Weekday Boardings (2045)

Presented as a range based on if the route was implemented independently or part of a full network.



Fare Recovery (2045)

The percentage of the route's operating cost that would be paid for by fares collected.



Driving Trips Shifted to Transit

(2045)

The estimated number of trips that would shift from driving to the region's transit network.



Person-Hours of Delay Removed

(2045)

The reduction in the total number of hours Northern Virginia residents spend in congestion delay. 34,700 & 27,300

Population & Jobs Served

(2045)

The total number of people and jobs within a half-mile of the BRT stations.



Station Area Residents in Equity Groups

(2025)