Rush Line Bus Rapid Transit

The Rush Line BRT Project is a proposed 14-mile transit route led by Ramsey County with stations between Union Depot in Saint Paul and downtown White Bear Lake. The Rush Line BRT will:

- Run seven days a week from early in the morning to late at night.
- Arrive every 10 minutes during rush hours and every 15 minutes other times.
- Provide fast and reliable transit service.
- Operate primarily in dedicated bus lanes.
- Have stations with amenities like shelter, light, heat, fare payment machines and real-time departure signs.
- Conveniently connect to METRO Green Line, local and intercity buses and Amtrak® service at Union Depot.
- Connect people to jobs, education, healthcare and recreation destinations.
- Support economic development.
- Serve more than 97,000 people who are diverse in income, race, ethnicity, age, ability and languages spoken. More than 18 percent of these households do not have access to a vehicle.
- Connect to 106,000 jobs within a ten-minute walk of the 21 planned stations.

The Rush Line BRT Project includes further exploration of connector bus service north to Forest Lake, along with other transit system improvements.
Public Input

The Rush Line BRT Project seeks public input on:

- How are cultural, historic and natural resources maintained within the project area?
- How will communities along the route benefit from this investment?
- How will BRT operate alongside people walking, rolling, biking and driving?
- What kind of development and pedestrian, bicycle and transit connections do we want to see at and near stations?

Environmental Analysis

The project is currently in the two-year environmental analysis phase (as shown below). This phase will advance the project’s design while seeking to increase the potential benefits of the project and minimize potential social and environmental impacts along the route. Emphasis will be placed on increasing access to and from the BRT stations and thoughtfully planning for new development near stations.

The environmental analysis will follow state and federal processes and result in a document that explains why the project is needed, the alternatives that were considered, the project’s impacts to the natural and built environments, and mitigation strategies for those impacts.