

Station B

COMPLETE STREETS - GLOSSARY OF FEATURES



CAR SHARING:

Vehicles available for rent over short periods of time.



SIGNAL PRIORITIZATION:

Computer-based traffic signal control system that monitors traffic conditions and selects appropriate signal timing strategies.



ARTERIAL CARPOOL LANE:

A lane dedicated exclusively to vehicles carrying more than one person.



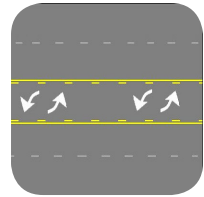
ROUNABOUTS:

An intersection in which road traffic flows in one direction around a central island.



DYNAMIC PARKING PRICING:

Setting on-street parking pricing based on demand.



2-WAY LEFT TURN LANES:

A center lane set aside for left turning vehicles in either direction.



I-WAY COUPLETS:

Paired one way streets that function as a single higher capacity street.



OFF-STREET PARKING:

Consolidating on-street parking onto off-street locations.



ACCESS MANAGEMENT:

Limiting the number of driveways and intersections to increase flow of traffic.



GRADE SEPARATION:

A method of aligning an intersection at different grades so that traffic flow will not be disrupted.

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OPEN SPACE:

Plazas, street openings, etc to create a vibrant public realm.



SCRAMBLE CROSSING:

A pedestrian crossing system that allows pedestrians to cross in every direction.



AMENITIES:

Street benches, tables, trees, etc to improve the pedestrian experience.



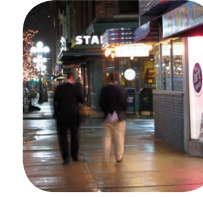
BUFFERS:

Curbside parking, protected bike lanes, and other street features that protect pedestrians from moving vehicles.



DEFAULT SIGNALS WITH LONGER CROSS TIMES:

Pedestrian crossing signals that turn green automatically.



SMALLER SETBACKS:

Minimizing the distance a building is setback from a street to create a more pedestrian friendly environment.



WAYFINDING:

Signage that will assist travelers in walking to local destinations.



DENSITY OF USES:

A sufficient concentration of mixed land uses that enable pedestrians to perform multiple tasks within a given area.



MID-BLOCK CROSSWALKS:

Crosswalks in the middle of a block with flashing lights.



BETTER SIDEWALK MAINTENANCE:

Improved sidewalk conditions for enhanced safety and comfort.



GOOD VISIBILITY:

Street treatments that ensure pedestrians are visible to drivers.



MEDIAN REFUGE:

A center median island that provides pedestrians a refuge while crossing a roadway.



WIDER SIDEWALKS:

Sidewalks with sufficient room for pedestrians to walk, shop, rest, etc.



BULBOUTS:

Sidewalks that extend outward to enhance visibility of pedestrians at intersections.

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BUS ONLY LANE:
A lane dedicated to buses run by transit operators.



MEDIAN BUS LANE:
A lane located in the center median for bus rapid transit. Passengers board the bus from islands located within the median.



BUS ONLY STREET:
A street dedicated to buses run by transit operators (e.g. Metro Orange Line).



PRE-BOARDING STATIONS:
Stations that allow passengers to board prior to entering the bus (e.g. sections of Metro Orange Line).



STOP ENHANCEMENTS:
Shelter, next bus announcements, and other amenities to ensure safety and comfort.



INTERFACE WITH OTHER MODES:
Bus routes located near other modes of transit (e.g. bike facilities adjacent to transit).



WIDE SIDEWALKS:
Sidewalks with sufficient room for bus riders to access bus stops safely and comfortably.



BULBOUTS (CURB EXTENSIONS):
Sidewalks that extend outward for a bus stop and replace a parking lane. A traffic calming measure.



HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF GREEN LIGHTS FOR BUSES:
Signal prioritization for bus rapid transit.



PEAK HOUR CURBSIDE BUS LANES:
Curbside lanes exclusively for buses during peak traffic hours. Reverts to general purpose during off-peak hours.

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BIKE LANES:
A portion of a road that is separated from traffic lanes for use by bicyclists.



GREEN BIKE LANE:
Bicycle lanes with a green treatment that visually enhances separation.



PROTECTED BIKE LANE:
Bike lanes that are further separated from vehicle traffic by parked cars, curbs, posts, or other barriers.



SHARROWS:
Pavement markings that indicate a bicyclist may use the full lane.



LOOP DETECTORS FOR BIKES:
Sensors that detect bicyclists and respond by changing the traffic light.



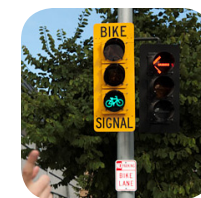
BETTER PAVEMENT MAINTENANCE:
Improved roadway conditions for enhanced bike safety and comfort.



WAYFINDING SIGNAGE:
Signs that assist travelers in utilizing their bicycles to travel to local destinations.



BIKE SHARE:
Bikes available for rent over short periods of time.



SIGNAL PROGRESSION:
Traffic signals that provide bicyclists extra time to pass through intersections before cars proceed.



INTERFACE WITH OTHER MODES:
Bike routes that interface with other modes of transit.



LOWER SPEEDS:
Lower car speeds.