

**LOS ANGELES VISION ZERO**

# **Transportation Assessments**

NOVEMBER 2023

# Hollywood Bl

Fairfax Av ←————→ Fountain Av



EXISTING CORRIDOR PROFILE

ABOUT THE CORRIDOR

# Hollywood BI

Fairfax Av ← → Fountain Av

Council District 4    Council District 13

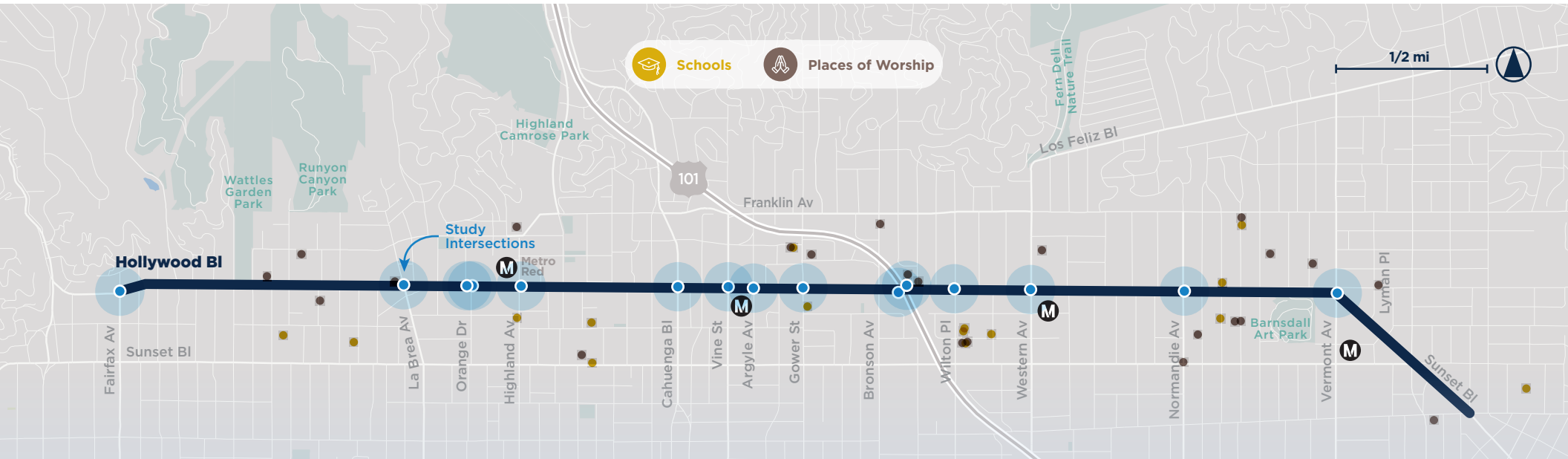
NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

Central Hollywood NC    East Hollywood NC

COMMON LANGUAGES SPOKEN

English    Spanish    Russian    Tagalog    Other Indo-European\*

\*Most common in City of LA are Armenian, Persian



CHARACTERISTICS

**4.6 mi**

Length

**25-35 mph**

Posted Speed

/// LONGEST DISTANCE B/W CONTROLLED XWALKS	1,180 ft approx. 1/8 mile
/BIKE STANDARD BIKE LANES	None
/BUS BUS-ONLY LANES	None

**BUS LINES SERVING THIS CORRIDOR**  
 Metro 180, 206, 207, 212, 217  
 DASH Hollywood, Hollywood/Wilshire, Beachwood Canyon, Observatory/Los Feliz

MOBILITY PLAN 2035

**Avenue I/II\***

Street Classification

**30-35 mph\***

Target Operating Speed

- Pedestrian Enhanced District**
- Bicycle Enhanced Network**
- Transit Enhanced Network**



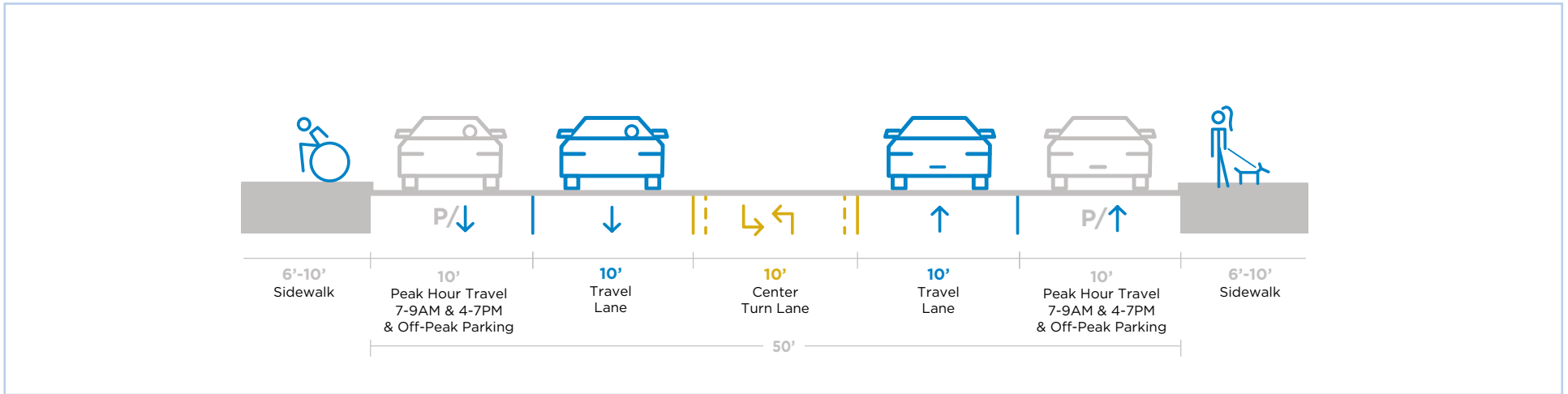
\*Fairfax—La Brea: Avenue II, 30 mph. La Brea—Fountain Avenue I, 35 mph

EXISTING DATA SUMMARY

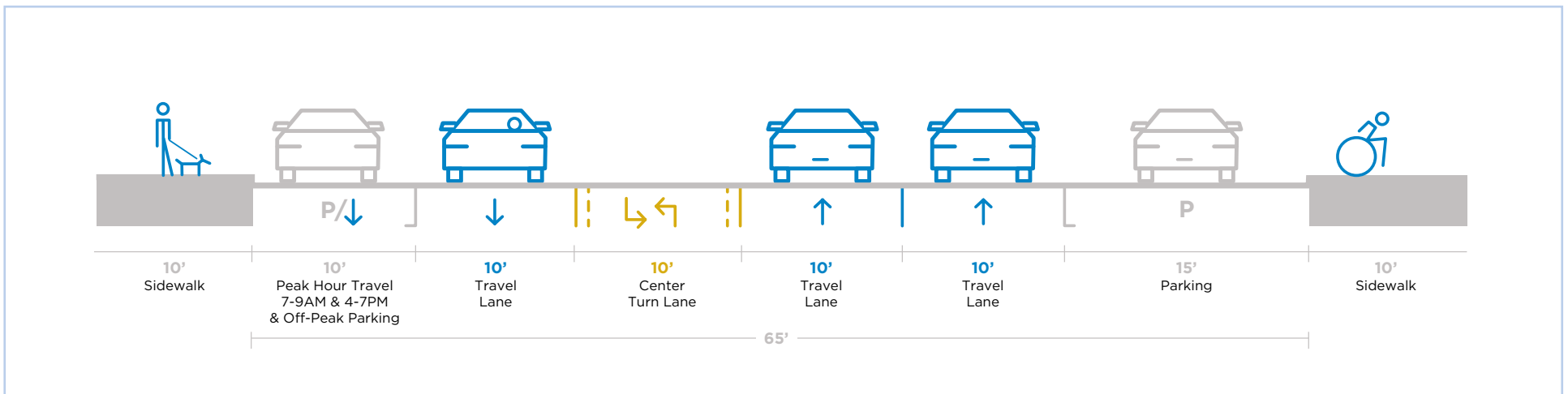
Existing Cross-Sections

Hollywood Bl, Fairfax Av ↔ Fountain Av

› Looking West



SECTION 1. FAIRFAX AV TO FULLER AV



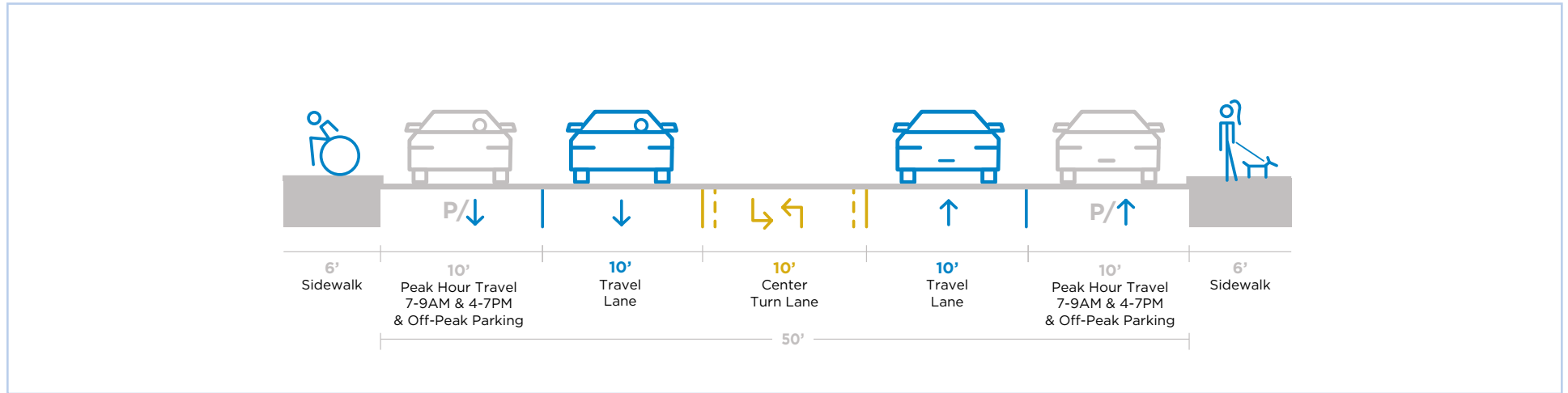
SECTION 2. FULLER AV TO POINSETTA PL

EXISTING DATA SUMMARY

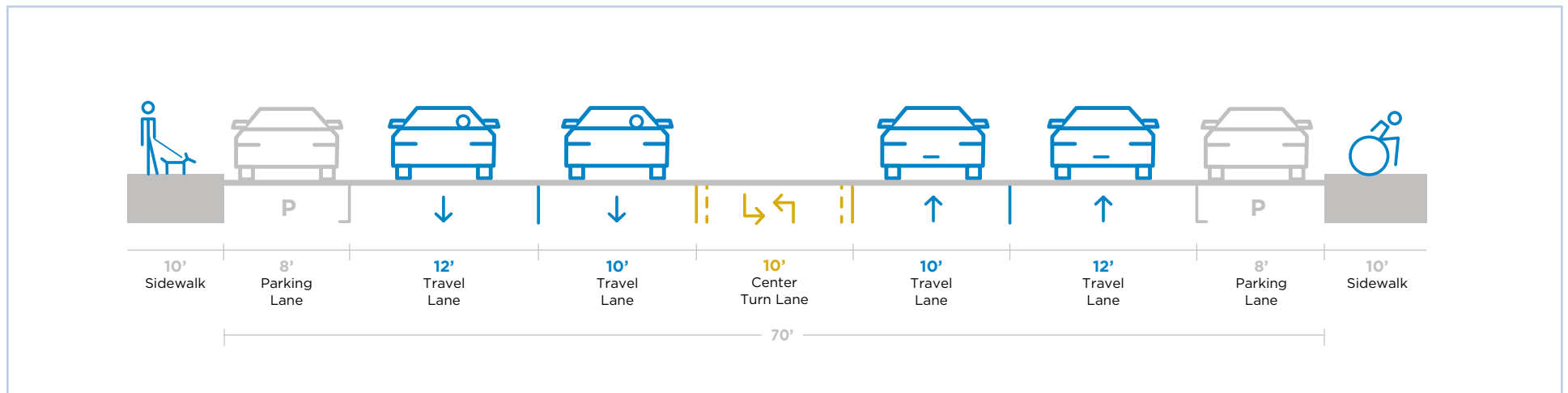
Existing Cross-Sections

Hollywood Bl, Fairfax Av ↔ Fountain Av

Looking West



SECTION 3. POINSETTA PL TO LA BREA AV



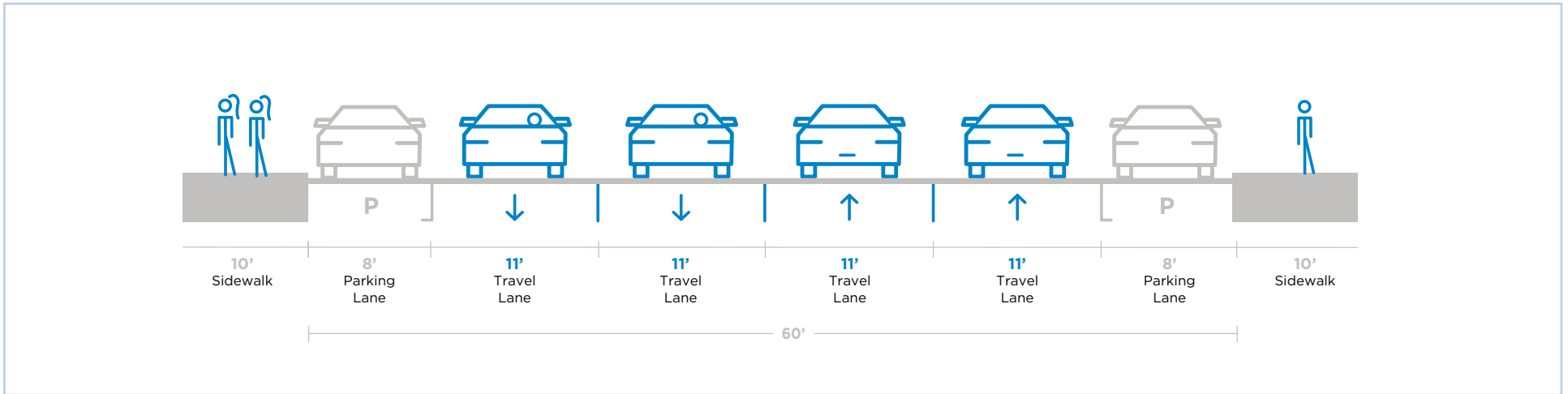
SECTION 4. LA BREA AV TO GOWER ST

EXISTING DATA SUMMARY

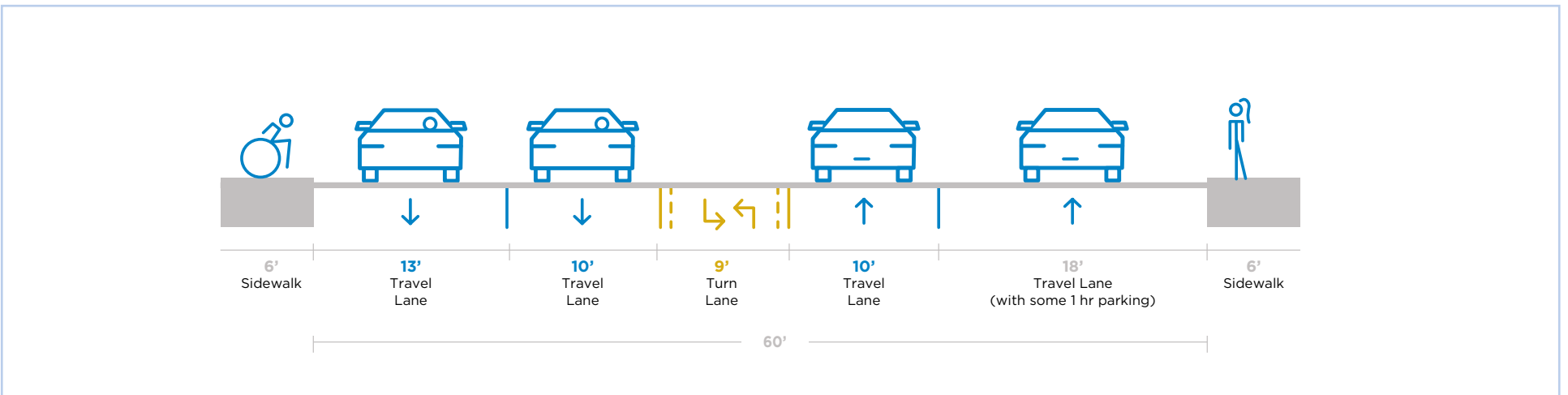
Existing Cross-Sections

Hollywood Bl, Fairfax Av ←→ Fountain Av

›Looking West



SECTION 5. GOWER ST TO KENMORE AV



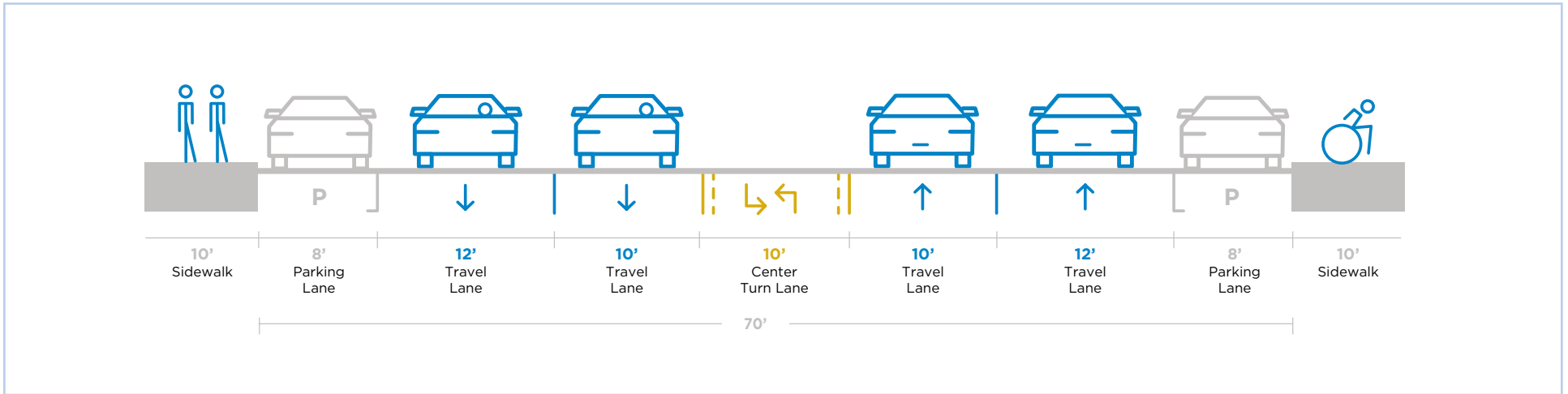
SECTION 6. KENMORE AV TO VERMONT AV

EXISTING DATA SUMMARY

# Existing Cross-Sections

**Hollywood Bl**, Fairfax Av  $\longleftrightarrow$  Fountain Av

>Looking West



## SECTION 7. VERMONT AV TO FOUNTAIN AV

EXISTING DATA SUMMARY

**Collision Data**

Fairfax Av ←————→ Lyman Pl

Source— City of Los Angeles Collision Database, 2010-2019

**TOTAL CRASHES 1,965**

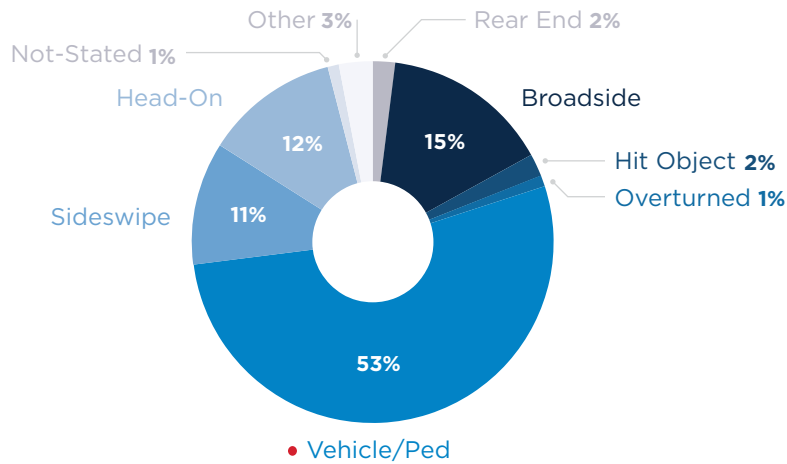
**FATAL & SEVERE INJURY CRASHES 99**

KEY TAKEAWAYS

**5%** of crashes resulted in a fatality or severe injury.

**3 out of 5** of fatal or severe injury crashes involved someone walking or biking.

Fatal & Severe Injury Crashes by Type, 2010-2019



Fatal & Severe Injury Crashes by Mode, 2010-2019

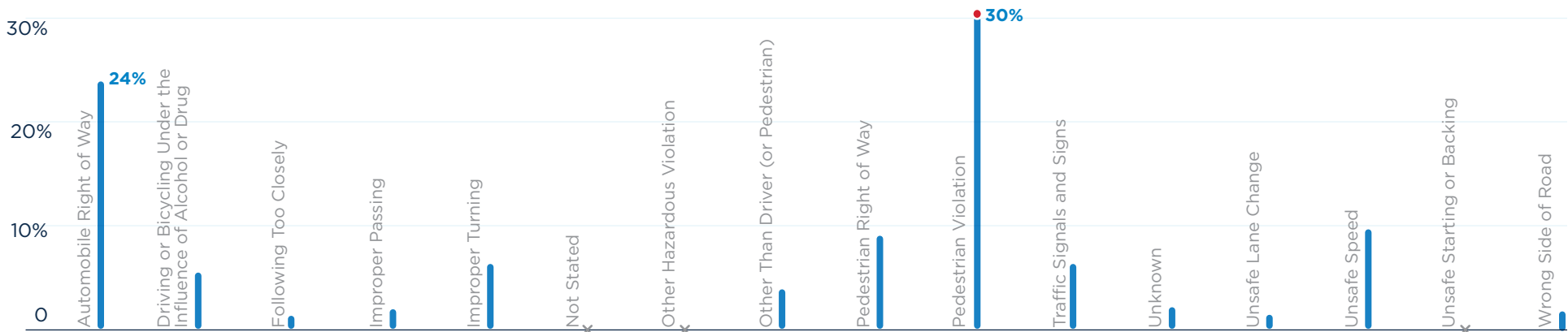
	<b>PEDESTRIAN INVOLVED</b>	<b>51%</b>
	<b>BICYCLIST INVOLVED</b>	<b>9%</b>
	<b>VEHICLE-ONLY</b>	<b>40%</b>

Age of People Involved in Fatal and Severe Crashes While Walking and Biking 2010-2019

<b>Under 18</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>19-64</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>27%</b>
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Fatal & Severe Injury Crashes by Violation, 2010-2019

• Highest % of crashes





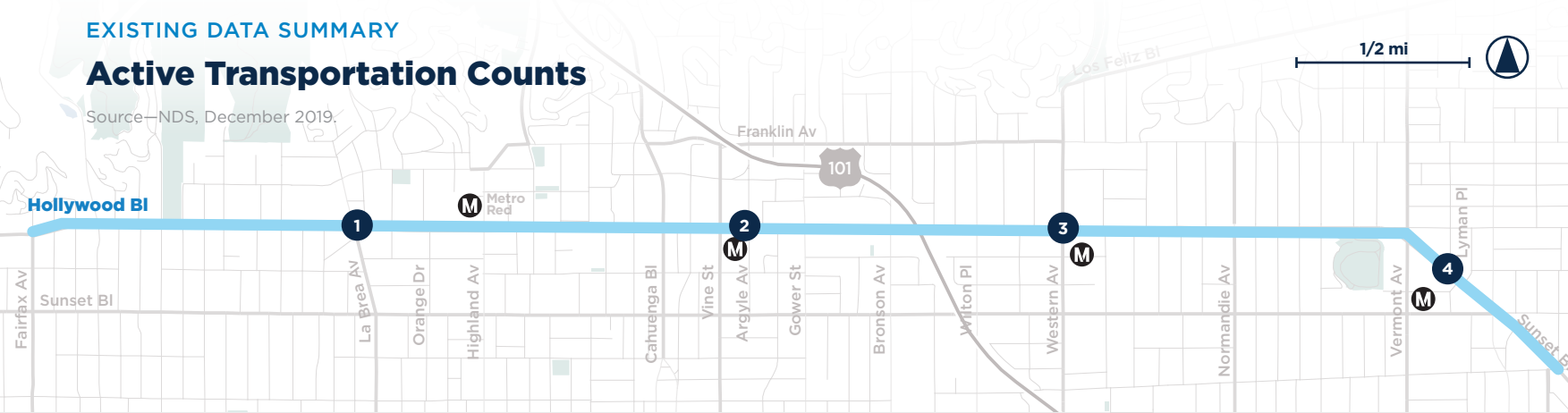
EXISTING DATA SUMMARY

# Active Transportation Counts

Source—NDS, December 2019.

KEY TAKEAWAY

The vast majority of active travel along Hollywood Bl is walking.



← WESTBOUND

**1** w/o La Brea

Weekday 7-10AM	<b>WALKER TOTAL 73</b>	<b>BICYCLIST TOTAL 4</b>	<b>STROLLER TOTAL 2</b>
	Female 25 (34%)	Female -	Female 1 (50%)
	Assisted -	On Sidewalk 1 (25%)	On Sidewalk -
	Strollers -	No Helmet 2 (50%)	No Helmet 1 (50%)

**2** e/o Argyle

<b>504</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>
169 (34%)	2 (1%)	3 (20%)
-	10 (43%)	11 (73%)
1 (.2%)	9 (39%)	13 (87%)

**3** w/o Western

<b>236</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>
66 (28%)	4 (21%)	2 (22%)
1 (.4%)	6 (32%)	5 (56%)
1 (.4%)	10 (53%)	9 (100%)

**4** w/o Lyman

<b>105</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>
27 (26%)	1 (11%)	-
-	4 (44%)	-
-	4 (44%)	-

Weekday 3-6PM	<b>TOTAL 247</b>	<b>TOTAL 5</b>	<b>TOTAL 2</b>
	Female 101 (41%)	Female 1 (20%)	Female -
	Assisted -	On Sidewalk 1 (20%)	On Sidewalk 1 (50%)
	Strollers 4 (2%)	No Helmet 4 (80%)	No Helmet 2 (100%)

<b>1,077</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>
398 (37%)	1 (4%)	1 (9%)
4 (.4%)	17 (74%)	7 (64%)
6 (.6%)	19 (68%)	7 (64%)

<b>587</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>
109 (19%)	1 (4%)	-
2 (.3%)	15 (56%)	7 (88%)
2 (.3%)	9 (33%)	8 (100%)

<b>334</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>
101 (30%)	3 (27%)	-
-	3 (27%)	-
1 (1%)	7 (64%)	-

Weekend 11AM-2PM	<b>TOTAL 251</b>	<b>TOTAL 7</b>	<b>TOTAL 4</b>
	Female 88 (35%)	Female 1 (14%)	Female 2 (50%)
	Assisted 1 (.5%)	On Sidewalk 4 (57%)	On Sidewalk 1 (25%)
	Strollers 2 (1%)	No Helmet 5 (71%)	No Helmet 4 (100%)

<b>2,954</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>
1,486 (50%)	2 (9%)	2 (15%)
16 (.5%)	8 (36%)	8 (62%)
26 (1%)	16 (73%)	11 (85%)

<b>487</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>
198 (41%)	1 (4%)	-
1 (.2%)	16 (59%)	6 (8%)
10 (2%)	18 (67%)	7 (100%)

<b>609</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>
278 (46%)	2 (17%)	-
1 (.2%)	4 (33%)	1 (100%)
1 (.2%)	8 (67%)	1 (100%)

→ EASTBOUND

Weekday 7-10AM	<b>WALKER TOTAL 158</b>	<b>BICYCLIST TOTAL 5</b>	<b>STROLLER TOTAL 3</b>
	Female 59 (37%)	Female 1 (20%)	Female -
	Assisted -	On Sidewalk 5 (100%)	On Sidewalk 2 (67%)
	Strollers 1 (1%)	No Helmet 5 (100%)	No Helmet 3 (100%)

<b>438</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>
148 (34%)	-	-
2 (.5%)	7 (54%)	5 (63%)
1 (.2%)	2 (15%)	7 (88%)

<b>409</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>
143 (35%)	2 (11%)	1 (17%)
3 (1%)	13 (72%)	3 (50%)
2 (.5%)	14 (78%)	6 (100%)

<b>137</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>
37 (27%)	2 (29%)	-
-	2 (29%)	-
1 (1%)	4 (57%)	-

Weekday 3-6PM	<b>TOTAL 195</b>	<b>TOTAL 6</b>	<b>TOTAL 4</b>
	Female 75 (38%)	Female -	Female 1 (25%)
	Assisted -	On Sidewalk 5 (83%)	On Sidewalk -
	Strollers 4 (2%)	No Helmet 4 (67%)	No Helmet 4 (100%)

<b>1,144</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>
408 (36%)	-	-
1 (.1%)	8 (35%)	1 (11%)
6 (.5%)	17 (74%)	4 (45%)

<b>578</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>
116 (20%)	2 (8%)	1 (6%)
4 (1%)	19 (76%)	11 (69%)
2 (.5%)	15 (60%)	16 (100%)

<b>327</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>
101 (31%)	-	-
-	4 (40%)	1 (50%)
1 (.3%)	8 (80%)	2 (100%)

Weekend 11AM-2PM	<b>TOTAL 333</b>	<b>TOTAL 8</b>	<b>TOTAL 1</b>
	Female 158 (47%)	Female -	Female 1 (100%)
	Assisted 3 (1%)	On Sidewalk 1 (13%)	On Sidewalk 1 (100%)
	Strollers 1 (.3%)	No Helmet 3 (38%)	No Helmet 1 (100%)

<b>1,866</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
816 (44%)	3 (23%)	1 (8%)
6 (.3%)	8 (62%)	3 (23%)
11 (.6%)	10 (77%)	11 (85%)

<b>550</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>
233 (42%)	2 (8%)	1 (20%)
-	11 (46%)	1 (20%)
5 (1%)	13 (54%)	4 (80%)

<b>613</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>
268 (44%)	1 (7%)	-
2 (.3%)	1 (7%)	1 (50%)
1 (.2%)	8 (57%)	2 (100%)

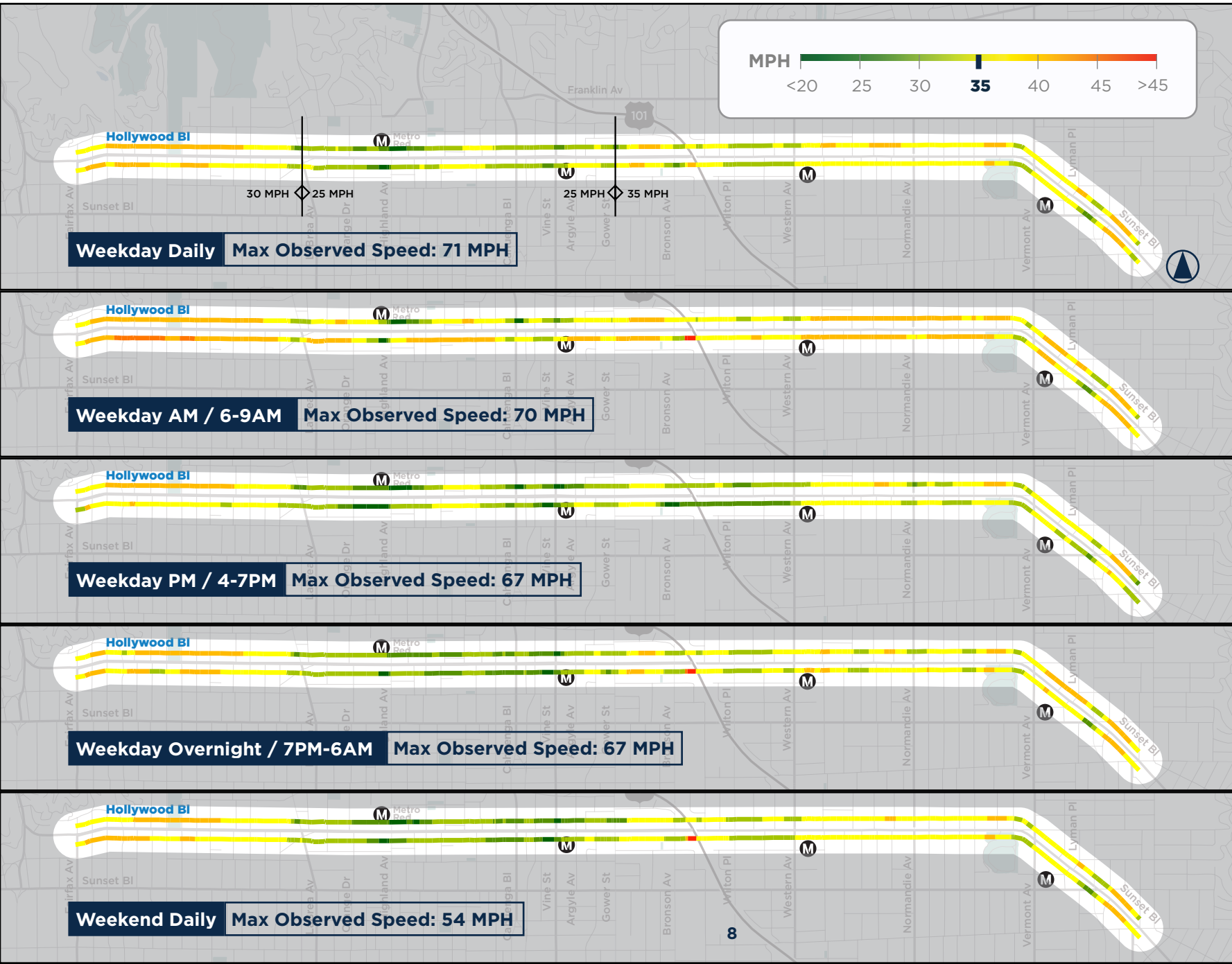
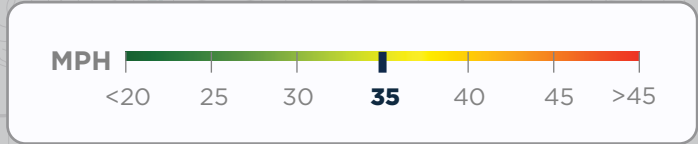
EXISTING DATA SUMMARY

# 85th Percentile Auto Speed

A pedestrian is hit by a car at  **20 MPH** **10% likelihood of fatality**

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A pedestrian is hit by a car at  **40 MPH** **80% likelihood of fatality**



KEY TAKEAWAYS

Observed 85th percentile speeds range from **as low as 12 mph** in the most congested segments to **as high as 45 mph**.

Maximum observed speeds in every time period reach 50 mph and are as high as 70 mph, demonstrating **reckless driving behavior occurring at all times of day**.

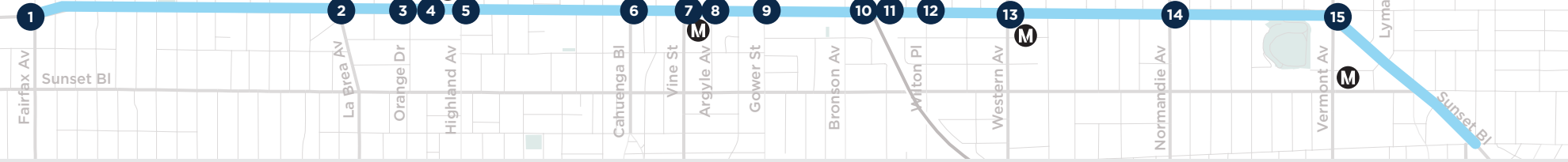
**Speeding is worst on the west and east end of the corridor.**

EXISTING DATA SUMMARY

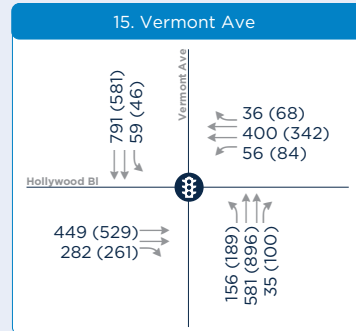
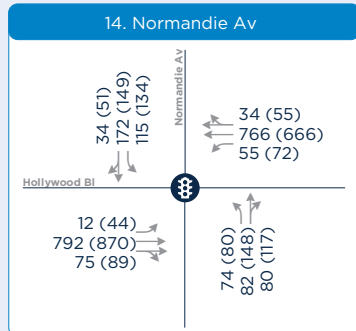
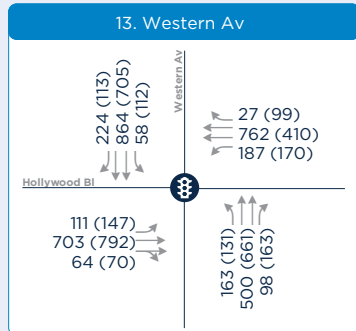
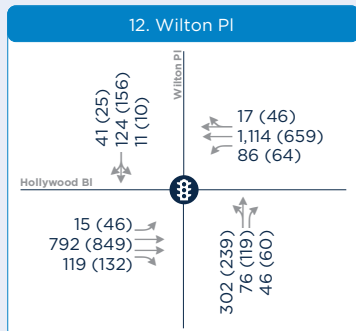
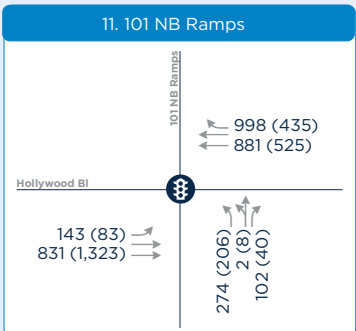
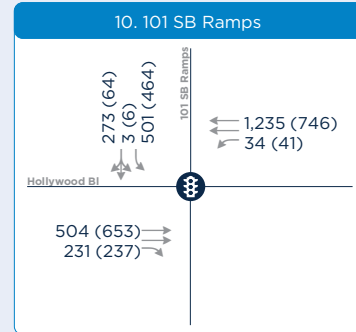
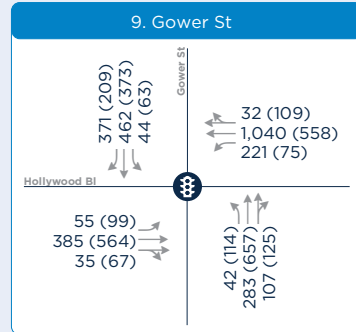
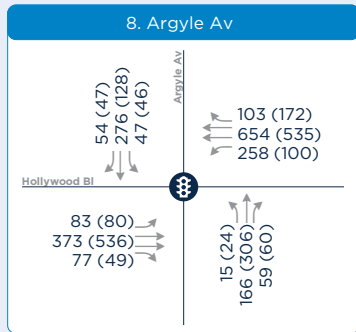
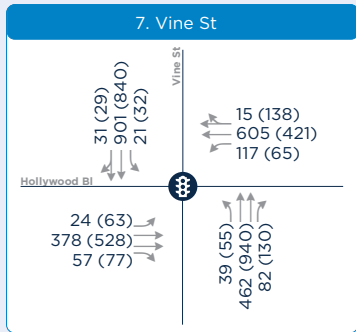
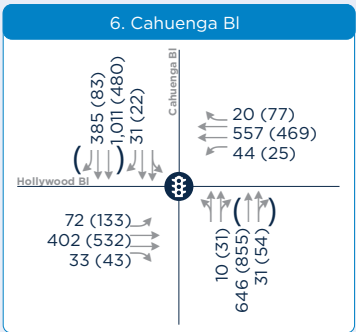
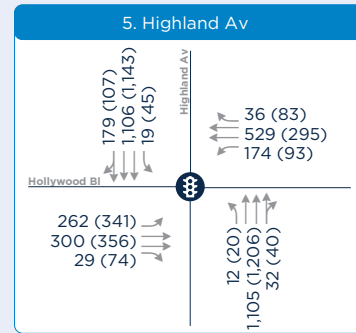
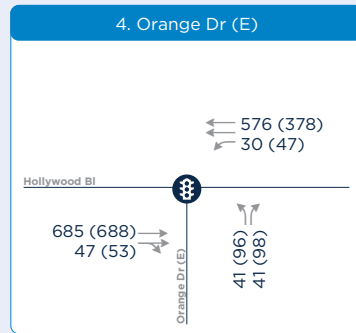
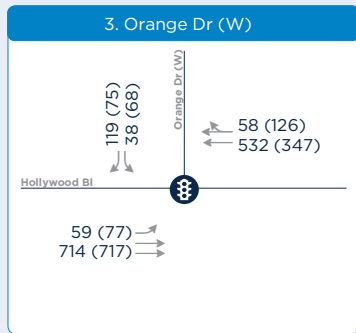
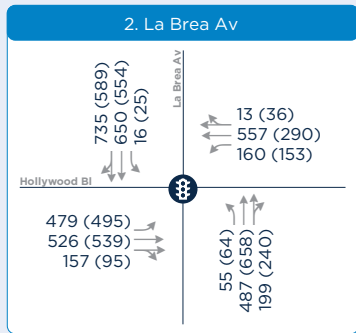
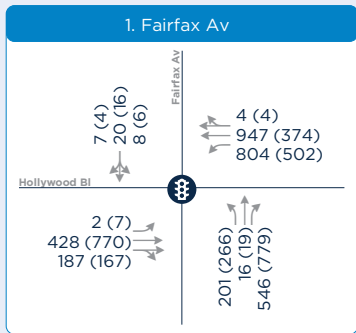
Existing Intersection Volumes and Lane Configurations

Source—NDS, January 2020.

Hollywood Bl



INTERSECTION CONFIGURATIONS • PEAK HOUR VOLUMES • AM (PM)



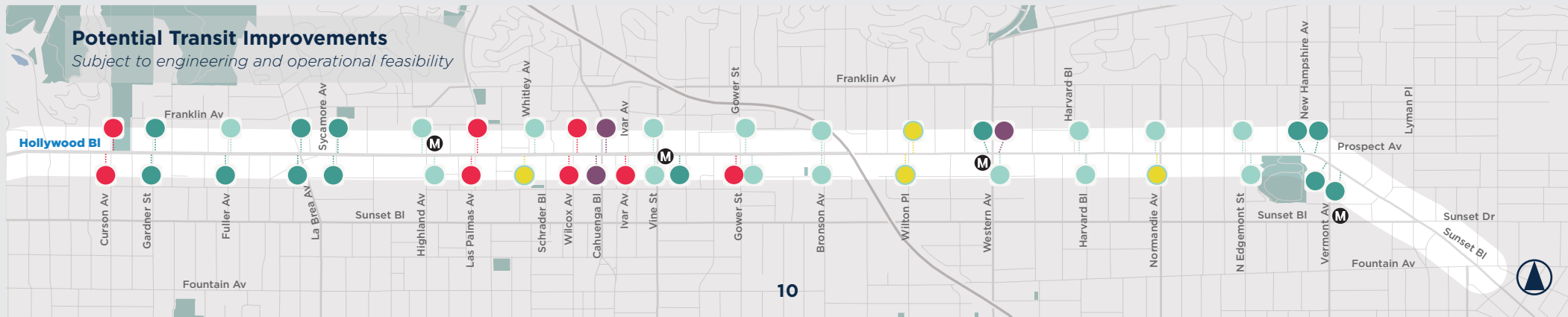
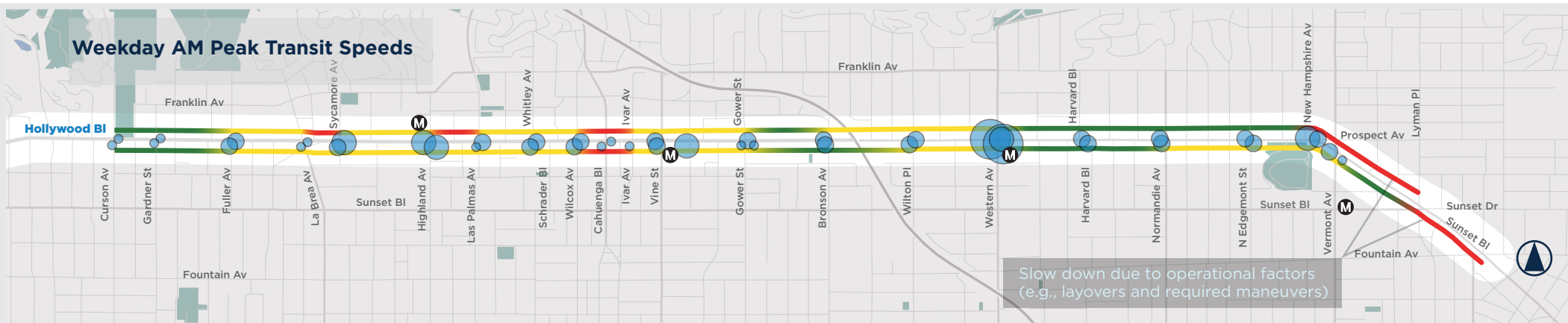
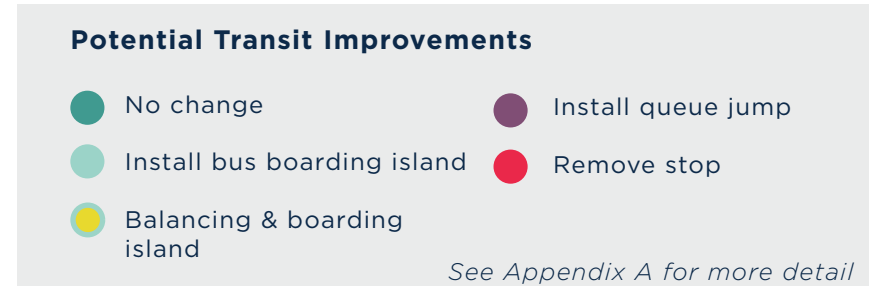
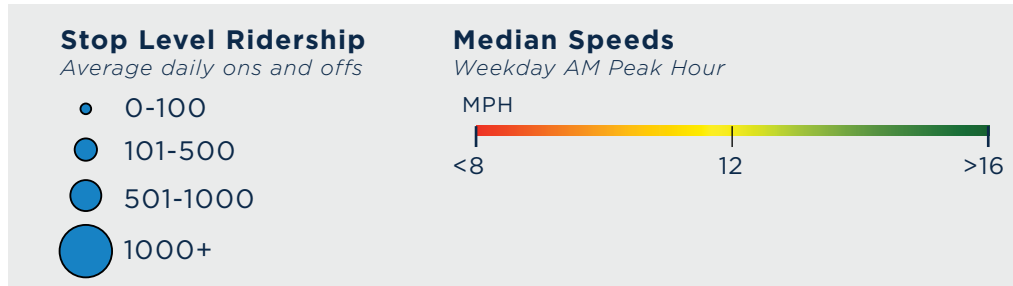
### EXISTING DATA SUMMARY

# Bus Speeds and Recommended Stop Improvements

Source — LA Metro & LADOT DASH Automatic Passenger Count Data, Spring-Summer 2023

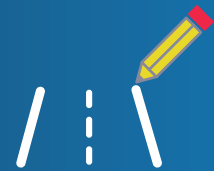
### KEY TAKEAWAYS

Hollywood Boulevard is serviced by a bus every 5-10 minutes during peak periods and has significant transit ridership, with some stops serving over 1,000 passengers a day. Transit speeds are the slowest roughly between La Brea and Vine, where there are a series of closely spaced stops and significant pedestrian activity. Project impacts to transit speed can be minimized through improvements including installing bus boarding islands, bus stop balancing, and queue jumps. 8 of 44 stops can likely be removed due to low ridership and close proximity to adjacent stops. 20 stops are good candidates for bus boarding islands (in-lane stopping) due to their positioning and geometry of the corridor.



# Hollywood Bl

Fairfax Av ←————→ Fountain Av



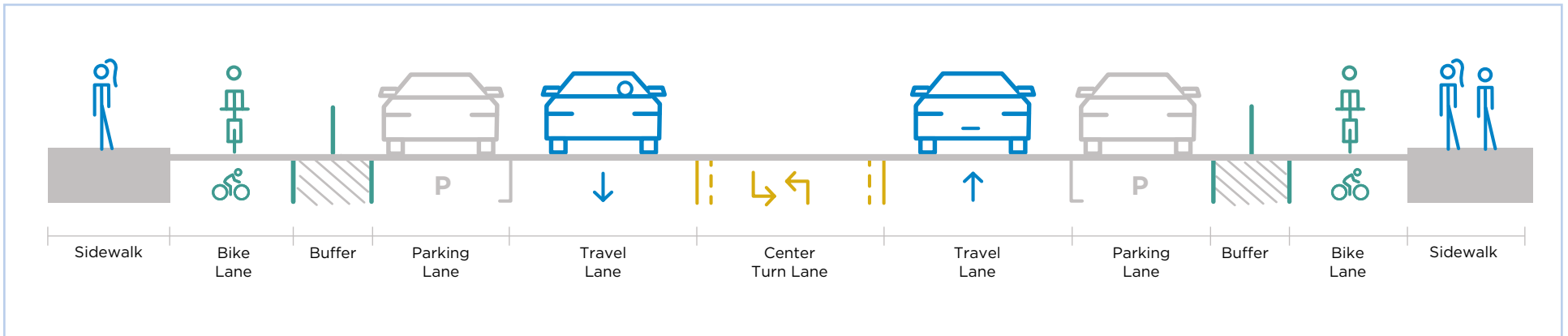
PROPOSED CORRIDOR PROFILE

PROPOSED CORRIDOR PROFILE

# Proposed Cross-Sections

Hollywood Bl, Fairfax Av ↔ Fountain Av

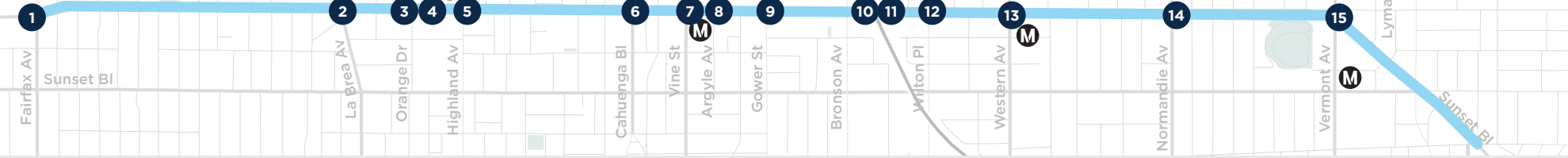
›Looking West



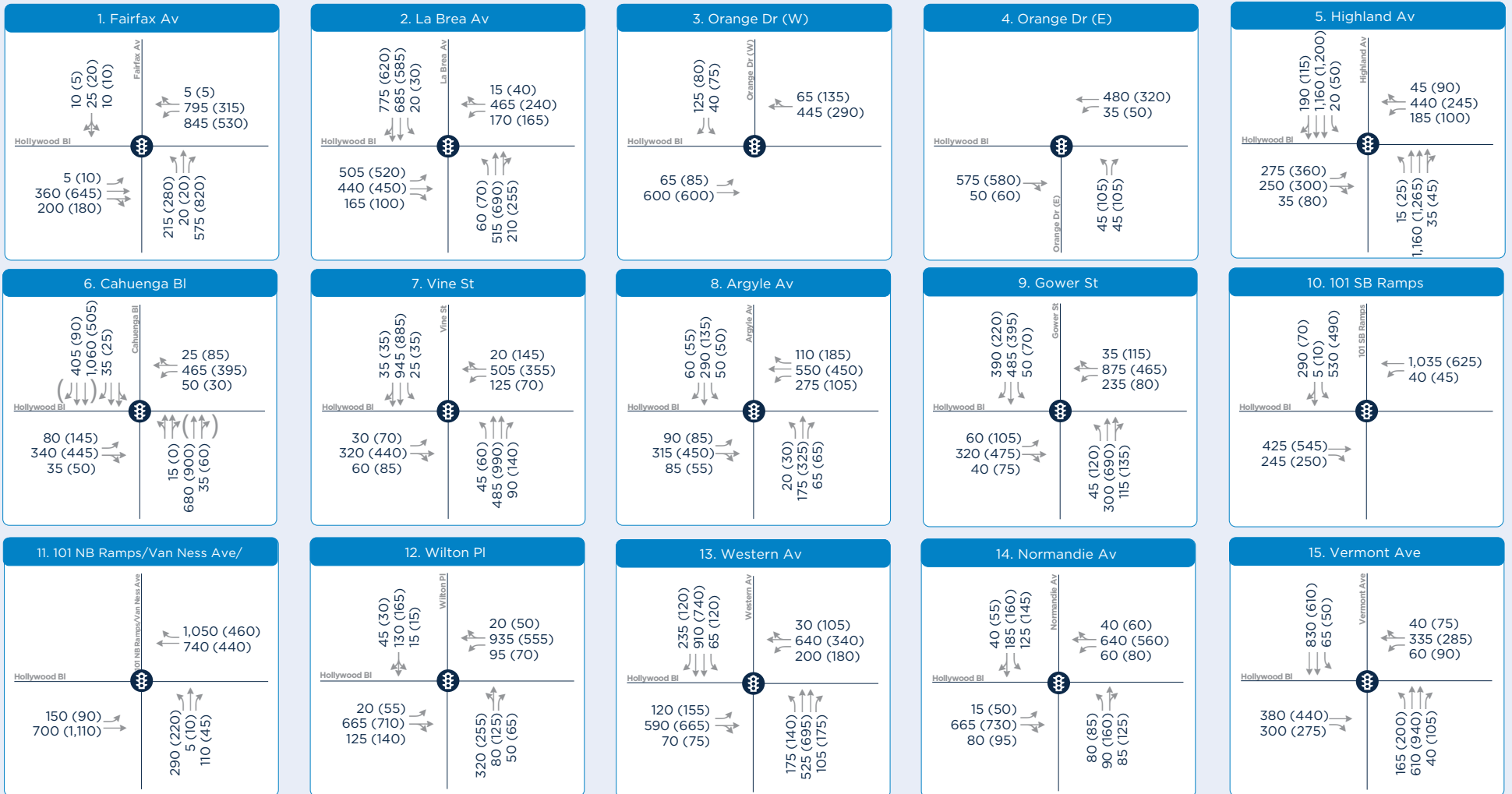
PROPOSED CORRIDOR PROFILE

Forecast Intersection Volumes and Proposed Lane Configurations

Forecast Year: 2023.  
Hollywood Bl



INTERSECTION CONFIGURATIONS • PEAK HOUR VOLUMES • AM (PM)

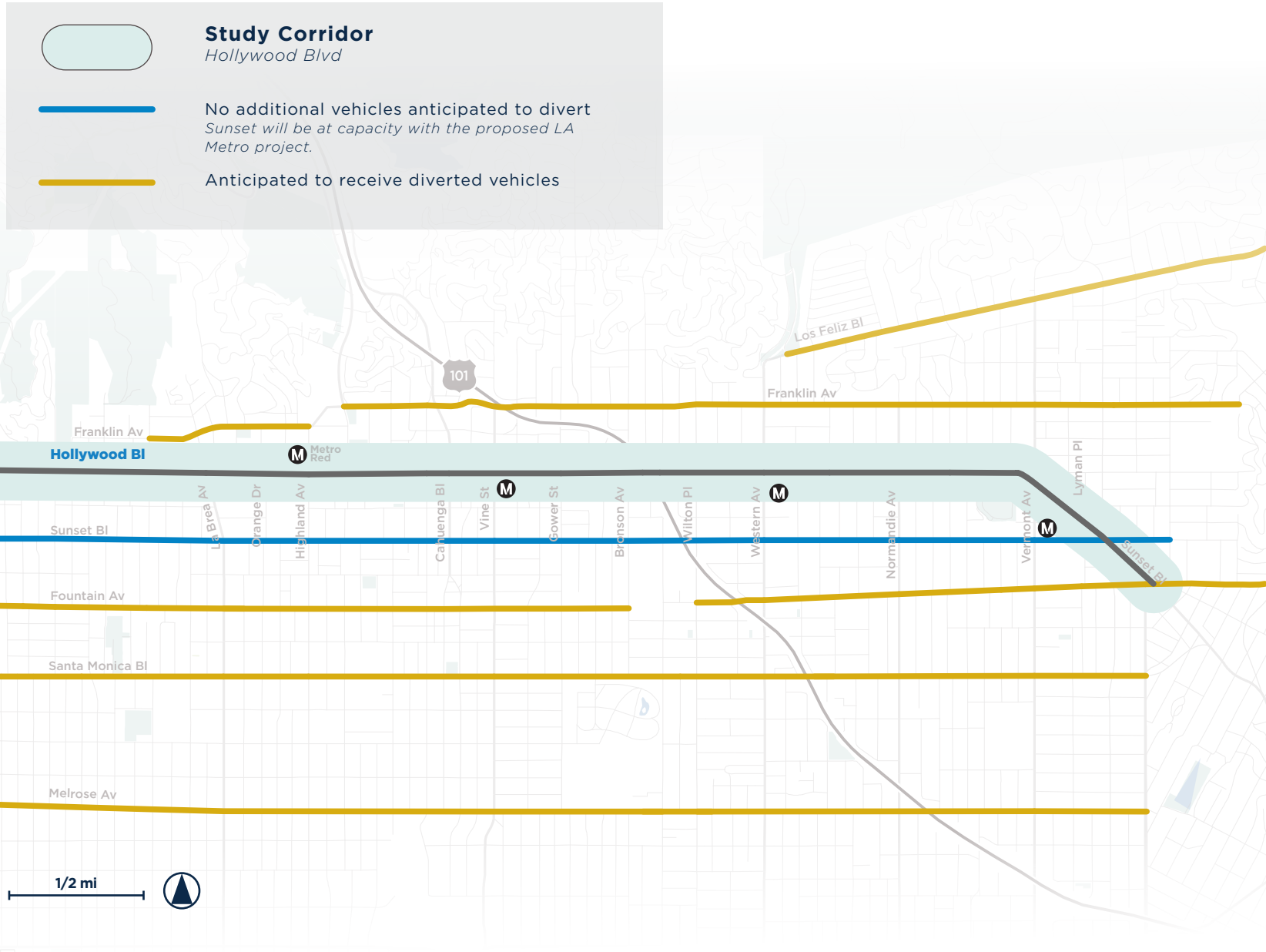


PROPOSED CORRIDOR PROFILE

### Estimated Traffic Diversion

Estimates based on PM peak period outputs from the City of Los Angeles Travel Demand Forecasting Model.

This map shows the estimated vehicle volumes on parallel routes as a result of the project. In addition to LADOT's Vision Zero project on Hollywood Boulevard, LA Metro is leading a separate study to implemented peak hour bus priority lanes on Sunset Boulevard. The analysis considered both the Hollywood Boulevard and Sunset Boulevard lane reconfiguration projects.



KEY TAKEAWAY

**On average across the corridor, approximately 20% of peak hour vehicles on Hollywood Boulevard are estimated to either shift modes or divert to parallel corridors.**

Franklin Avenue and Fountain Avenue are the parallel facilities with the least existing capacity, so additional trips will be felt the most on these corridors. Los Feliz Boulevard, Santa Monica Boulevard, and Melrose Avenue are estimated to experience a nominal change in peak hour vehicle volumes.



EXISTING DATA SUMMARY

# Changes to Travel Time and Level of Service

Fairfax Av to Fountain Av

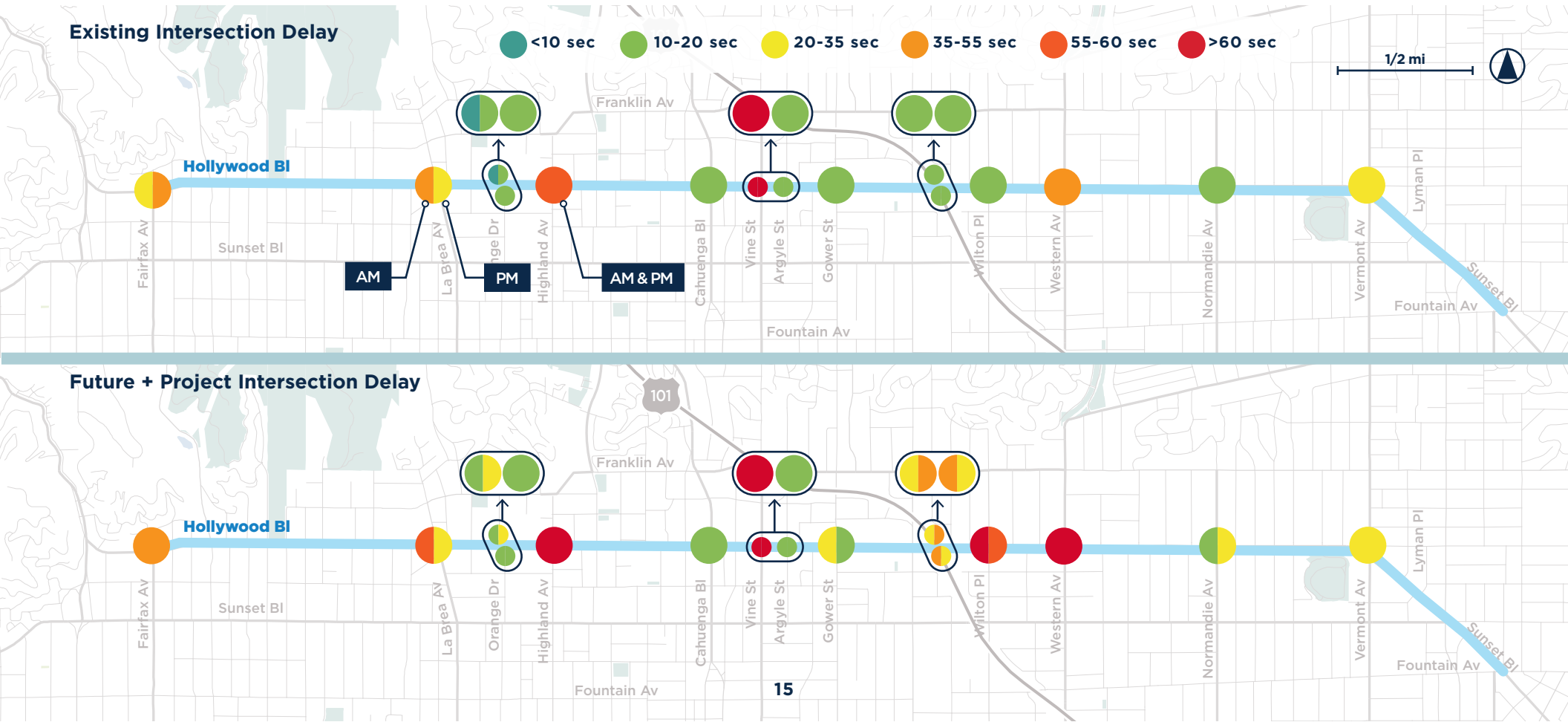
Estimated based on 2025 build year.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Reducing the number of vehicle lanes on Hollywood Boulevard to improve safety for all who travel on the street would result in **auto delay between 1.4 and 3 minutes per mile**. The increase in delay associated with the project indicates that a lane reconfiguration can proceed with caution. Intersection signal timings should be optimized as part of the project to reduce the experienced auto delay.

TRAVEL TIME

	Direction	Existing Travel Time Minutes	Future Travel Time Minutes	Future with Project Travel Time Minutes	Net Change Minutes	Net Change Per Mile
Weekday AM Peak Period, 7-10AM	→ EB	13.3	14.3	21.0	6.6	1.7
	← WB	14.2	15.1	24.0	8.9	2.2
Weekday PM Peak Period, 3-6PM	→ EB	18.6	19.7	31.7	11.9	3.0
	← WB	16.6	17.1	22.7	5.6	1.4



EXISTING DATA SUMMARY

# Changes to Travel Time and Level of Service

Gower St to Fountain Av

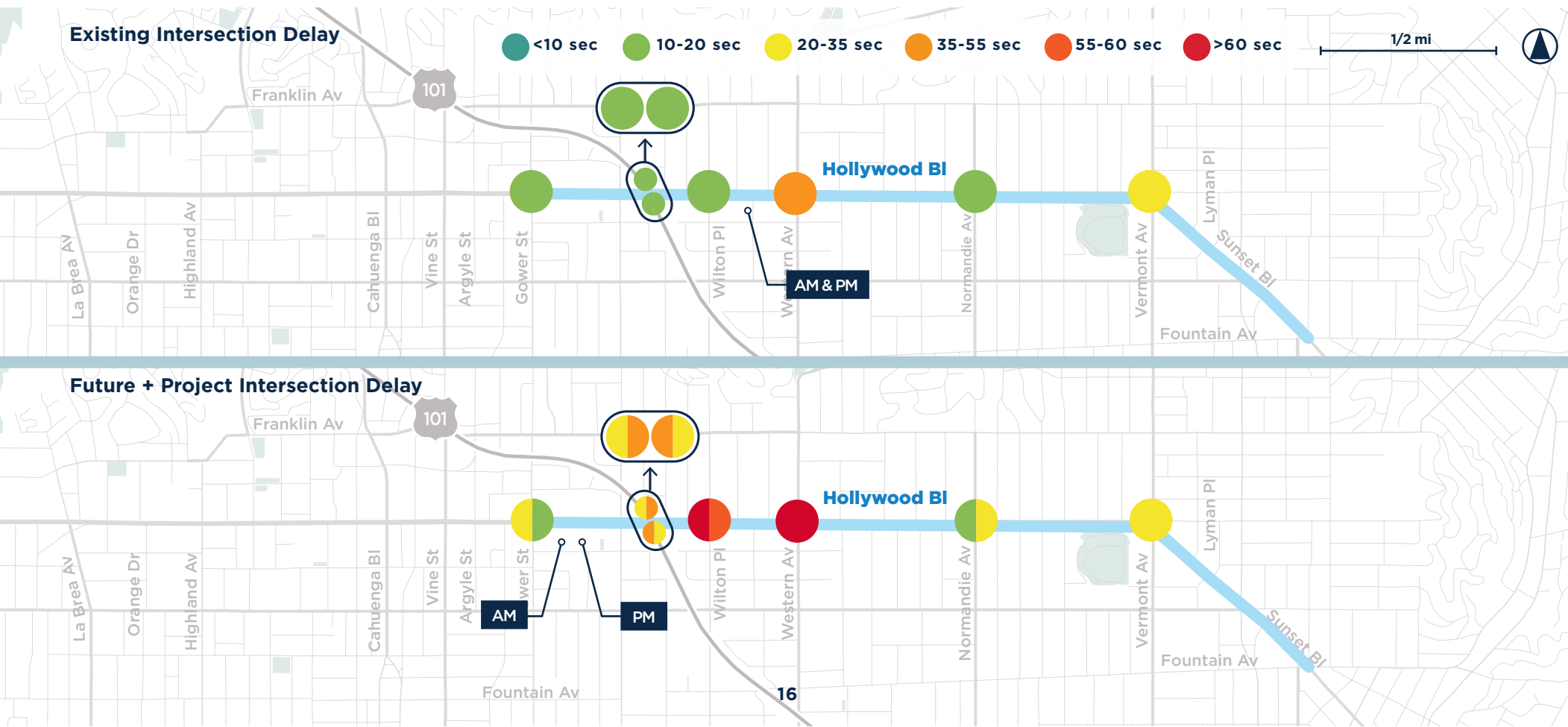
Estimated based on 2025 build year.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Reducing the number of vehicle lanes on this segment of Hollywood Boulevard to improve safety for all who travel on the street would result in **auto delay between 0.5 and 2.7 minutes per mile**. The increase in delay associated with the project indicates that a lane reconfiguration can proceed with caution. Intersection signal timings should be optimized as part of the project to reduce the experienced auto delay.

TRAVEL TIME

	Direction	Net Change: Existing to Future No Project Minutes	Net Change: Future No Project to Future with Project Minutes	Net Change Per Mile
<b>Weekday AM</b> Peak Period, 7-10AM	→ EB	0.1	3.1	1.8
	← WB	0.2	4.0	2.3
<b>Weekday PM</b> Peak Period, 3-6PM	→ EB	0.2	4.8	2.7
	← WB	0.1	1.0	0.5



# LOS ANGELES VISION ZERO

# Appendix

NOVEMBER 2023

## APPENDIX A

## Transit Speed and Reliability Toolbox

DASH and Metro data was analyzed to understand bus speeds and stop-level ridership along Vision Zero corridors. Reducing the number of travel lanes has known safety improvements for all roadway users and can help provide safe access to transit. Reducing the number of travel lanes can also sometimes negatively impact transit travel times. The tools listed below can be used to help offset any impacts to transit speeds and reliability that may occur due to a lane reduction.

### Bus Stop Balancing and Relocation

Bus stop balancing includes removal or consolidation of low-ridership or closer spaced than standard bus stops. Bus stop relocation moves bus stops to after a traffic light (far-side) to improve bus travel time and increase visibility of pedestrians by allowing them to cross behind the bus where they are more visible to drivers. Bus stop relocation is recommended at locations where there is adequate curbspace to accommodate the bus stop on the far side.

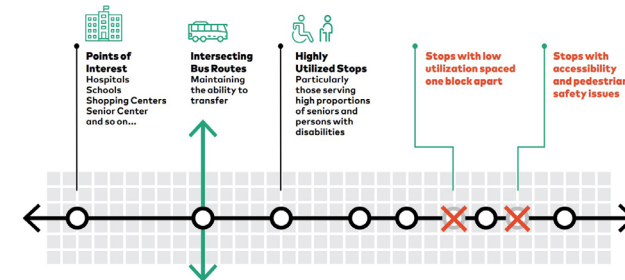


Image Source: TransitCenter

### Bus Boarding Island

Bus boarding islands are concrete or rubber islands that provide in-lane stops for bus operators, provide more space for stop amenities, and significantly reduce conflicts with bicyclists by providing a bike bypass zone. Bus boarding islands can improve transit speeds up to 7%\*.

Bus boarding islands are recommended at stop locations where in-lane stopping could help improve transit speeds, the posted speed is 35 miles per hour or less, and generally on the far-side. Far-side bus boarding islands should be designed to allow for at least one car length behind the bus to mitigate queuing in the intersection. Near-side bus boarding islands are feasible, but less desired due to a variety of pedestrian safety, transit operations, and auto delay considerations.

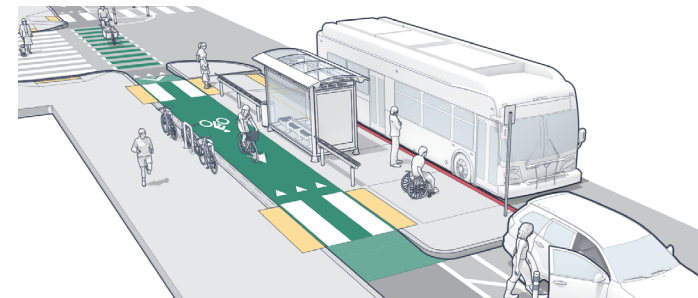


Image Source: AC Transit

### Curbside Queue Jumps

Queue jumps are short, dedicated transit lanes paired with signal priority that allow buses to bypass congestion at intersections. When used at the most congested locations, they can reduce delay at intersections up to 7%\*.

Queue jumps are recommended at locations where far-side and in-lane stops are not feasible to help offset the transit delay associated with merging back into the travel lane. Queue jumps can typically be paired with leading pedestrian intervals, but should not be paired with bike movements due to bus weaving that occurs in the intersection.

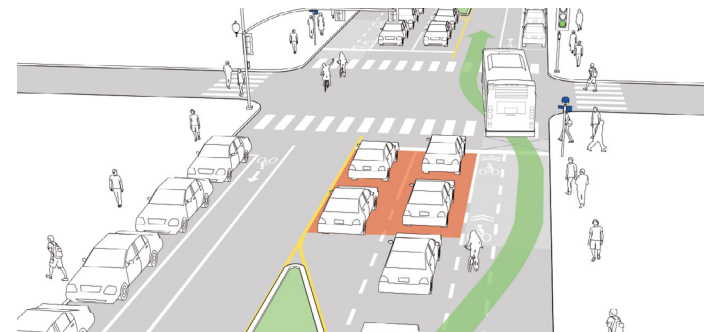


Image Source: NACTO

\*Transit Priority Toolkit, TransLink

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