Table 5. Pedestrian Design Matrix

Design Treatments ⁿ	Street Types						(Overlays	Implementation Feasibility [†]	FHWA Proven Safety Countermeasure§	
	Neighborhood Street	Neighborhood Connector	Business Main Street	Business Commercial Street	Gateway	School	Transit	Community Destinations	Truck	III = High; II = Medium; I = Low; ° = Low-cost, rapid implementation option available	
Key: ☑ = Permitted; □ = May be	appropriate to us	e, based upon fur	ther review, if permit	ted in overlay or stree	et type, or if other	treatments are no	t effective; - =	Not recommended of	r not appropriate	for street type	
Crossing Treatments											
Curb extension		$\overline{\mathbf{Z}}$	Ø	\square	Ø	\square		Ø		III°	✓
Median refuge island ¹	-	\square		Ø	Ø	Ø		Ø		III°	✓
In-street pedestrian crossing sign (paddle sign) ²	Ø	\square	Ø	Ø	-	Ø	Ø	Ø	-	I	✓
Mid-block crossing	-	\square	Ø	-	-	☑	Ø	Ø		III°	✓
Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon (PHB) ³	-					Ø				III	✓
Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon (RRFB) ³	-				-	Ø				II	✓
High-visibility crosswalk marking (i.e., ladder- or continental-style markings)	-	Ø	⋈		Ø	Ø	☑		Ø	ı	✓
Raised crossing ⁴	\square			-	-	\square			-	II	✓
Crosswalk visibility enhancements (advance yield lines, pedestrian yield sign)	-	M	Ø	M	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	ı	✓
Truck apron	-						Ø	-	\square	ll°	
Parking prohibition (red curb) near intersection ("Daylighting")	Ø	Z	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	l.	✓
Daylighting with vertical elements to discourage parking		Z	Ø	Ø	团	Ø		Ø		l _o	✓
Pedestrian signal and leading pedestrian interval ⁵	-	Z	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	II/III°	✓
Pedestrian scramble	-		Ø		-	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$		\square		III°	✓
Modern Roundabout	-	\square		☑	Ø	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø	III	✓
Corridor Treatments											
Street lighting	Ø	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	Ø	Ø	Ø	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø	III	✓
Sidewalks	\square	\square	Ø	Ø	Ø	\square	Ø	Ø	\square	III	
Vertical traffic calming (e.g., speed humps and cushions)	Ø		-	-	-	Ø	-	Ø	-	II	
Horizontal traffic calming ²	\square	\square		-	-	\square	-	Ø	-	II°	
Neighborhood traffic circle ²	\square	-	-	-	-	\square	-	Ø	_	II°	✓

Design Treatments ⁿ	Street Types					Overlays				Implementation Feasibility [†]	FHWA Proven Safety Countermeasure [§]
	Neighborhood Street	Neighborhood Connector	Business Main Street	Business Commercial Street	Gateway	School	Transit	Community Destinations	Truck	III = High; II = Medium; I = Low; ° = Low-cost, rapid implementation option available	
Key: ☑ = Permitted; □ = May be	appropriate to us	e, based upon fur	ther review, if permit	ted in overlay or stre	et type, or if other	treatments are no	ot effective; - =	Not recommended of	r not appropriate	for street type	
Lower speed limits (20 mph or 15 mph)	Ø		-	-	-	Ø	-	-	-	II	
Road diet (4 lanes to 3 or 2)	-	\square	\square	Ø		\square		\square		III°	✓
Partial traffic diverters (limiting through and left turns) ⁶	Ø	Ø	-	-	-		-		-	II°	
Streetscape Improvements		•		•		•			•	•	
Trees/planter strip	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	团	Ø	\square	Ø	Ø	1/111	
Green infrastructure (e.g., bioretention areas)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	III	
Bus stop amenities (e.g., benches and shelters) ⁷	-	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		Ø	II	
Bus bulb-outs	-	\square	\square		Ø	\square	\square	Ø		III°	
Street furniture (e.g., benches, art, water fountains and recycling bins)	-		Ø	-	Ø	Ø		团		1/11	
Pedestrian-scale lighting	\square	\square	\square	-		\square	\square		-	III	✓
Above-ground planters and potted plants	-	-	Ø	-	Ø	-			-	I	
Sidewalk seating and dining	-	-	\square	-	Ø	-			-	I	
Parklets	-	-	\square	-	Ø	-			-	II	
Decorative/painted intersections and crosswalks			Ø	-			Ø			I	
Pedestrian-oriented wayfinding	-		\square		Ø	-	Ø	Ø	-	I	
Pedestrian plazas and closed streets	-	-	Ø	-	-		-	-	-	II°	

Notes

- "See Appendix F. Pedestrian and Bicycle Facility Types for more information on some of the treatments listed in this table.
- ⁺ Tiers of implementation feasibility are defined by timeframe, financial cost, and impact to right-of-way.
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Proven Safety Countermeasures are treatments that have been scientifically studied and evaluated to offer safety benefits for road users.
- ¹ Preferable on streets with operating speeds of at least 30 mph unless in a school or community destination overlay.
- ² Mostly applicable on streets with posted speeds 25 mph or less. "Horizontal traffic calming" includes treatments such as neckdowns that create a yield condition or chicanes that force automobiles to slow speeds for a winding path of travel.
- ³ In general, PHBs are reserved for crossings with three or more travel lanes and roadways with 30+ mph posted speeds or higher motor vehicle volumes (9,000+ ADT) and RRFBs are used on one- or two-lane crossings typically with lower motor vehicle volumes and/or 35 mph posted speeds or less. RRFBs should be supplemented with a median crossing island on streets with four or more total travel lanes. Near schools, high-visibility crosswalks can be accompanied by RRFBs and multi-lane (3 or more travel lanes) crossings can be treated with PHBs instead of RRFBs.
- ⁴ Applicable on streets with posted speeds 30mph or less, ADT 9,000 or less, and less than four lanes.
- ⁵Leading pedestrian intervals are recommended at signalized intersections with high pedestrian volumes and high conflicting turning vehicle volumes; pedestrian signals should be applied per CA-MUTCD standards.
- ⁶ Any possible traffic diversion would be evaluated prior to construction.
- ⁷ Transit stop improvements are only applicable along transit routes. Prioritize bus shelters at bus stops with the highest ridership.
- Sources: Federal Highway Association. Field Guide for Selecting Countermeasures at Uncontrolled Pedestrian Crossing Locations. 2018. Transportation Research Board. NCHRP 15-63: Guidance to Improve Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety at Intersections. 2020.