## 2.1.2 Bus Lane

## TABLE 2C: BUS LANES

	Curbside Bus Lane	Contraflow Bus Lane	Offset Bus Lane	Double Bus Lane	Median Bus Lane
	Ex: Hylan Boulevard, Staten Island	Ex: Glenwood Road, Brooklyn	Ex: Utica Avenue, Brooklyn	Ex: Madison Avenue, Manhattan	Ex: Woodhaven Boulevard, Queens
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Width	11-14'	12-14'	11-12'	21-24'	11-12'
Ideal Application	<ul> <li>Streets with narrow right-of way where an offset bus lane is not geometrically feasible</li> <li>Streets with minimal curb demand</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Simplifying bus routing</li> <li>Very high-volume bus corridors</li> <li>Streets with narrow right-of- way where two-way general traffic is not feasible or desired</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Congested streets with heavy demand at the curb</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Very high-volume bus corridors</li> <li>Corridors with a high frequency of bus stops used by many lines (i.e. express bus corridors)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Streets with a main line / service road design</li> </ul>
Advantages	<ul> <li>Preserves vehicular travel lanes</li> <li>Bus lane can be used for parking/loading off-hours</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Eliminates conflicts at the curb</li> <li>Allows buses to use a simpler routing than the street network currently allows</li> <li>Can be grade-separated</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Avoids conflicts at the curb</li> <li>Can be in effect 24 hours/7 days per week allowing for uncomplicated signage to drivers</li> <li>Provides opportunity to construct bus bulbs, adding more space for pedestrians and bus stop amenities</li> <li>Buses can pass buses who are stopped at the curb</li> </ul>	• Allows buses to pass each other	<ul> <li>Separates buses from curb conflicts</li> <li>Allows for robust median bus stops</li> </ul>
Disadvantages	<ul> <li>Removes parking/curb access</li> <li>Only effective if properly enforced</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Removes parking/curb access</li> <li>Requires sufficient right-of-way</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Requires removal of travel lane</li> <li>For two-way streets ~60'-70', left turns must often be restricted or bus lanes must often transition to the curb to accommodate a left turn bay (example: Utica Avenue, Brooklyn; Main Street, Queens)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Removes parking/curb access</li> <li>Requires sufficient right-of-way</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Vehicle intrusion remains possible</li> </ul>
Parking Loss	Medium-High • Parking removed when bus lane is in effect	High • All parking should be removed	Low-Medium O Parking typically preserved. Truck loading zones and meters should be added to prevent double-parking in bus lane	Medium-High Curbside parking typically removed but could allow curb access during off-peak hours (causing the bus facility to function as a de facto offset bus lane)	<ul> <li>Very Low</li> <li>Parking is sometimes gained due to relocating bus stops from service road to main line</li> </ul>
Red Color Treatment	<ul> <li>Preferred when bus lane is in effect for at least six hours per day</li> </ul>	• Preferred	o Preferred	o Preferred	• Preferred

## **Center-Running Bus Lane**

Ex: 161st Street, Bronx

## Limited Access Transit Street

Ex: 14th Street, Manhattan



o Preferred	<ul> <li>Preferred but less</li> </ul>
	necessary since no traffic
	is allowed in right-of-way