








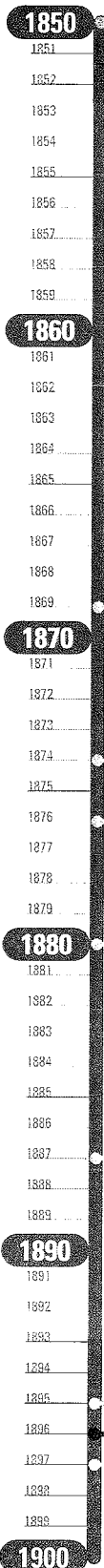


L.A. Mobility Timeline

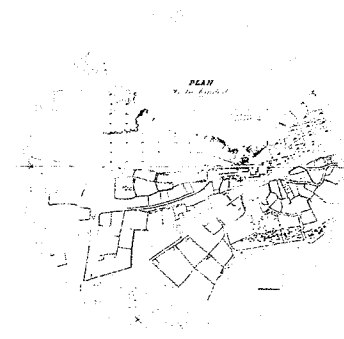
The timeline is divided into three sections: early years up to the adoption of the 1999 Transportation Element, years following adoption to the present, and future of the City/regional transportation system.

1850–1900

-  Historical Event
-  Project
-  Legislation
-  Plan or Study
-  Active
-  Multi-modal
-  Rail
-  Roads/vehicles
-  Transit



1850 Los Angeles incorporated as a municipality. California achieves statehood.

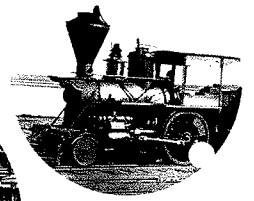


1869 Transcontinental Railroad completed, linking California (San Francisco) to the rest of the nation for the first time.

1869 21-mile Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad completed, connecting downtown Los Angeles to the harbor for the first time and opening the door to global trade. The tracks ran along the same path as today's Alameda Corridor.

1874 First street car line in the city opens, consisting of two open cars drawn by horses along a 2.5-mile track running from Temple Street down Spring to 6th Street.

1875 Southern Pacific Railroad completed, linking the city to the national rail network for the first time and setting the stage for an era of explosive urban growth. Los Angeles successfully competed against San Diego to become the terminus of the railroad.



1880 Main Street becomes the first paved roadway in the city.

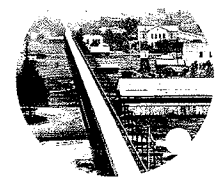
1887 Santa Fe Railroad completed, further spurring immigration to Southern California from the East and Midwest.

1889 The Los Angeles Electric Railway introduces the city's first electric-powered streetcars. The line goes out of business the following year when its power plant boiler bursts.

1891 Los Angeles Railway (Yellow Cars) inaugurates the city's first interurban trolley line, running between Los Angeles and Pasadena.

1896 State's Bureau of Highways issues its first plan, laying the foundation for the California highway system as it exists today.

1899 The city's first dedicated bikeway opens, an elevated wooden turnpike connecting Downtown Los Angeles to Pasadena. Only 4.5 of the planned 9 miles are built.



1900–1950

- Historical Event
- Project
- Legislation
- Plan or Study
- Active
- Multi-modal
- Rail
- Roads/vehicles
- Transit

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1907 Henry E. Huntington's Pacific Electric trolley line begins service from downtown Los Angeles to Long Beach, along the path of today's Metro Blue Line.

1907 Subdivision Map Act enacted, giving the City legal authority to exact land dedications for street rights-of-way.

1907 A 100 mile-per-hour monorail running from Pasadena to Santa Monica is proposed the idea does not get beyond the planning stage.

1907 Port of Los Angeles officially founded with the creation of the Los Angeles Board of Harbor Commissioners. That year, the Port handled \$2 million worth of cargo. In 2012, the Port handled more than \$280 billion worth of cargo.

1915 "Jitneys," automobiles operated by private citizens, offer customers flexible service and routes, threatening the business of fixed rail lines.

1923 State approves first gas tax to fund maintenance and construction of state and county roads.

1923 First gasoline-fueled buses in the city introduced by the People's Motor Bus Company.

1924 Rapidly growing automobile ownership leads to increasing congestion and conflicts with streetcars. In response, a private group commissions the "Major Traffic Street Plan" by renowned city planners Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., Charles H. Cheney, and Harland Bartholomew.

1925 City adopts its first traffic sign and signal plan.

1925 Huntington introduces the city's first subway, the Hollywood Subway.

1925 United States Highway System establishes the first nationwide system of standardized routes.

1930 The city's first airport opens on a 640-acre bean field in Westchester. Today, LAX is the sixth busiest airport in the world and third busiest in the United States, serving 64 million passengers per year.

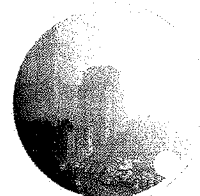
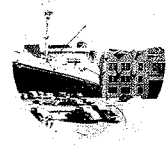
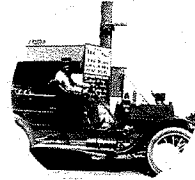
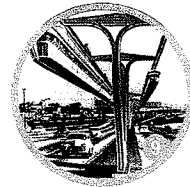
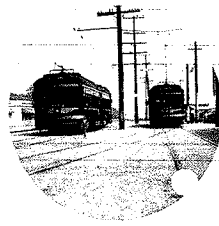
1939 Union Station opens.

1940 California's first non-toll highway, or "freeway," completed, the six-mile Arroyo Seco Parkway (later renamed the Pasadena Freeway).










1945 The Pacific Electric has its peak ridership, and is the world's largest electric rail system, with 1,164 miles of track serving 125 cities throughout Southern California.

1947 Following a severe "smog attack" in 1943, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors establishes the nation's first air pollution control program.

1947 The City enacts its first parking requirements, requiring residential units to provide at least one off-street parking spot.



1950–1975

-  Historical Event
-  Project
-  Legislation
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
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
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
1951 Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority (LAMTA) established. 


1953 Four-level interchange is completed, a marvel of civil engineering, connecting the Hollywood, Pasadena, and Harbor Freeways. 




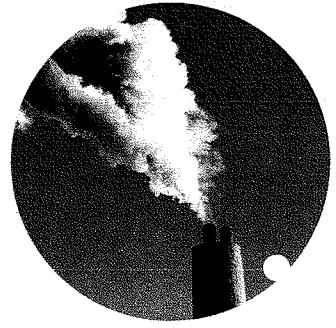
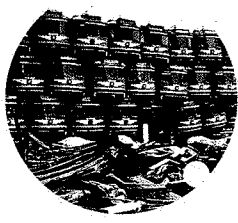
1956 President Eisenhower signs the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, establishing the Highway Trust Fund and spurring a national wave of highway building. 



1959 City adopts the Highway and Freeways Element, the first transportation element to be included in the City's general plan. The element focuses on expanding the transportation network through investments in highway and freeway infrastructure. 

1963 Undercut by buses and private automobiles, the Pacific Electric discontinues service on its last remaining line, from Los Angeles to Long Beach. 


1964 The state legislature creates the Southern California Rapid Transit District (RTD), tasked with designing, building, and operating a regional transit system. Unlike the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority (LAMTA) that preceded it, the RTD is authorized to levy taxes and use eminent domain. 




1970 Congress enacts an expanded Clean Air Act and creates the Environmental Protection Agency to administer it.

1970 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) enacted.

1972 Federal Clean Water Act enacted.

1972 Acknowledging shifting priorities, the state legislature establishes the California Department of Transportation (aka Caltrans) to replace the Division of Highways. The new agency is charged with planning and implementing a multi-modal transportation system. 



1974 Voters approve a measure allowing gas tax revenue to be used for non-highway projects for the first time. The federal Urban Mass Transit Administration allocates funds for multimodal regional transit systems. 

1975–2000

- Historical Event
- Project
- Legislation
- Plan or Study
- Active
- Multi-modal
- Rail
- Roads/vehicles
- Transit

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1975 The first carpool (HOV) lanes are installed on the I-10.

1977 City adopts its first Bicycle Plan, establishing a 600-mile citywide system of bikeways intended to serve both recreational and transportation needs. Included within the citywide system was a 300-mile backbone system.

1979 Los Angeles Department Of Transportation (LADOT) formed, consolidating most transportation-related functions into a single department.

1980 Los Angeles County voters approve Proposition A, the first tax specifically intended to fund public transportation.

1984 The Automated Traffic Surveillance and Control (ATSAC) is initiated by the City to provide traffic congestion relief during the Olympic Games, using a combination of traffic engineering measures and traffic operation control procedures.

1989 The State establishes the Congestion Management Program (CMP), requiring regions to examine the impact of land use and growth on the regional transportation system.

1990 The Port of Los Angeles becomes the nation's busiest port, overtaking New York City.

1991 The Blue Line light rail system begins service downtown Los Angeles and Long Beach, the first interurban transit service to operate since 1963.

1992 The Metrolink regional commuter train system begins service, operated by the Southern California Regional Rail Authority.

1993 The I-105 freeway opens, the last new freeway to be constructed in the Los Angeles region. Other once-planned freeways including the Beverly Hills Freeway and the Laurel Canyon Freeway remain unbuilt.

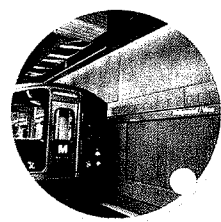
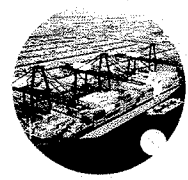
1993 The state legislature establishes the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA, or Metro), consolidating the RTD and Los Angeles County Transportation Commission (LACTC).

1994 Metro opens the Red Line subway, with service between Union Station and Westlake.

1995 Metro's Green Line begins service between Norwalk and Redondo Beach, running largely within the median of the I-105 Freeway.

1996 The City adopts a new bicycle plan, designating 673 miles of bikeways plus 69 miles of study corridors.

1999 The City adopts the Transportation Element of the general plan. The new Mobility Element updates and replaces this plan.

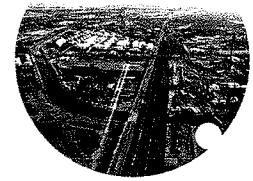


2000–2010

- Historical Event
- Project
- Legislation
- Plan or Study
- Active
- Multi-modal
- Rail
- Roads/vehicles
- Transit

2000 2000 Metro's Rapid Bus Service pilot program begins.

2001

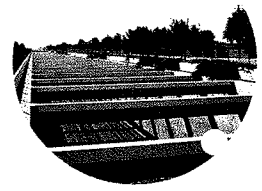


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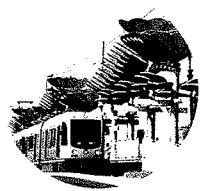
2002 The Alameda Corridor begins operations, linking the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to rail yards near downtown LA via a 20-mile-long, below-grade "rail expressway." The Corridor reduces the share of cargo moved by truck on the 710 freeway, thereby reducing congestion and emissions.

2003

2003 Metro's Gold Line begins operation from Union Station to Sierra Madre Villa.



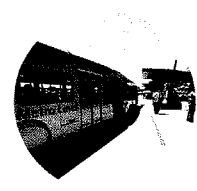
2004



2005 2005 Metro's Orange Line bus rapid transit (BRT) service begins, connecting North Hollywood to Warner Center. The 14-mile busway is a less expensive alternative to fixed-rail transit.

2006

2006 AB 32 (the California Global Warming Solutions Act) enacted, setting a statewide target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.



2007

2007 Low Carbon Fuel Standard established, setting a target of reducing the carbon intensity of fuels sold in California by at least 10 percent by 2020.

2008










2008 SB 375 (Sustainable Communities Strategy) adopted, requiring regional planning that links transportation with land use, as a strategy for meeting the state's greenhouse gas reduction goals.
 2008 Los Angeles County voters pass Measure R with a two-thirds majority, implementing a half-cent sales tax to finance various transportation improvements in the region.
 2008 AB 1358 (Complete Streets Act) signed into law, requiring all cities and counties to account for all roadway users when updating transportation plans.



2009

2010 The City adopts its third bicycle plan, the most ambitious to date in its commitment to bikeways.

2010 2010 The first CicLAvia event takes place, opening up streets in downtown Los Angeles to all modes of non-motorized transportation for a single day.

-  Historical Event
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-  Roads/vehicles
-  Transit

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2011 Metro Gold Line extension from Union Station to Atlantic Station opens. 


2012 The California Air Resources Board (CARB) approves the Advanced Clean Cars program, setting targets for adoption of zero-emission vehicles. 


2012 Initial phase of Metro's Expo Line opens, connecting Downtown Los Angeles to Culver City. 


2012 Metro's Orange Line is extended to Northridge (Chatsworth Station). 


2013 The Greenway 2020 campaign launches, with the vision of a continuous, 51-mile greenway adjacent to the Los Angeles River. 


2013 The City adopts a Bicycle Parking Ordinance, requiring development projects to provide bike parking and allowing reductions in required vehicular parking. 


2013 ExpressLanes/High Occupancy Tolling (HOT) begin on the I-110 and I-10. 


2013 Lyft, Uber, Sidecar and other ridesharing services launch in Los Angeles. 


2014 Expected completion of the City's first protected bike lanes (cycle tracks) along sections of the 4.5-mile MyFigureoa Project. 

2014 Expected adoption of the City's new Mobility Element. Expected adoption of the Westside Mobility Plan, a transportation blueprint for the Westside. Expected adoption of the Transit Neighborhood Plans for the Exposition and Crenshaw/LAX Lines. 

2015 Expected completion of Phase 2 of the Expo Line, extending from Culver City to Santa Monica. 

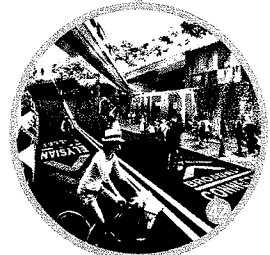
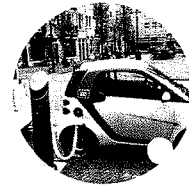
2015 Expected completion of Phase 2a of the Gold Line Foothill Extension, from Pasadena to Azusa. 

2015 Expected completion of the Crenshaw/LAX Line, connecting the Expo and Green Lines via LAX. 

2020 Planned completion of the Regional Connector, providing a one-seat ride for travel across Los Angeles County. 

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


Projects and Future Milestones with Unknown Timelines or Completion Dates

2015-2016 Gold Line Extension to Montclair
Will extend the existing Gold Line to Montclair. The current extension to Azusa will be completed in 2015; however a timeline has not been released for the phases to Montclair and the Ontario Airport.

2015-2016 Bike Share
The City is examining the feasibility of bike share opportunities; examining funding alternatives.

2015-2020 Regional Connector
Metro is studying various modal alternatives for the regional transportation corridor.

2015-2020 Purple Line Extension
Metro plans to extend the purple line to the westside. 

2015-2020 California High-Speed Rail (CAHSR)
The system would transport passengers between Los Angeles and San Francisco in under three hours. 