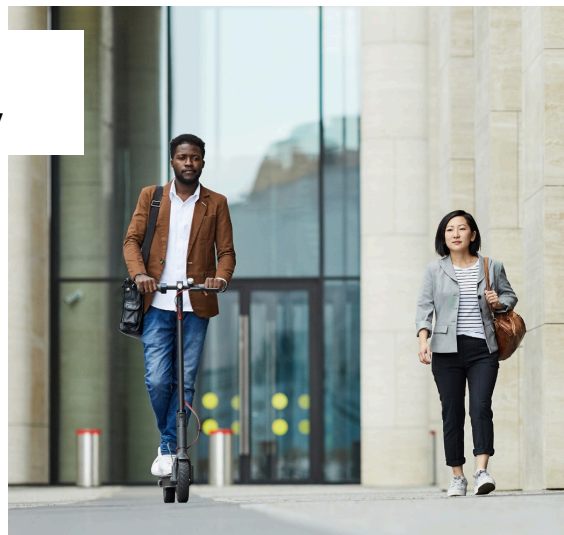


Active Transportation

Also known as Nonmotorized Travel, Bike/Ped, or Micromobility



Safe, comfortable, and continuous active transportation networks seamlessly connect people to places, foster healthier communities, and reduce reliance on carbon-intensive modes of travel.

BEST SUITED FOR:

Large-Scale, Small-Scale
Long-Term, Short Term
Urban / Suburban / Rural / All

Walking, biking, and rolling—collectively known as active transportation or micromobility—are fundamental elements of sustainable, connected, and vibrant communities. Nearly every trip involves an active transportation element, from walking to a bus stop to cycling the final stretch to work. This inherent connection to daily travel is underscored by recent data from Bureau of Transportation Statistics: in 2021, over half (52%) of all trips in the U.S. were less than three miles – suitable for a twenty-minute bike ride; and a significant portion (28%) of trips less than one mile. When we consider that most people are comfortable walking up to half a mile and cycling up to two and a half miles for everyday trips, the potential for active transportation to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions becomes readily apparent.



Did you know?

U.S. DOT's Strategic Plan for 2022–2026 sets a mode shift target to increase the percentage of person trips by transit and active transportation modes by 50% increase.

structure and programs unlock benefits beyond environmental gains. These networks create a more engaging, affordable, and convenient travel experience, while helping to ensure people are connected to the outdoors and the essential places they need to go each day. Electric micromobility options, like e-bikes and e-scooters, extend the reach of active transportation—they allow slightly longer distances to become feasible for some users, further reducing reliance on cars. Additionally, active transportation serves as a valuable extension of public transit, by closing first- and last-mile gaps for riders. These networks can also play a role in more sustainable and efficient urban freight delivery. They help cargo bikes and other micromobility devices navigate urban areas with greater ease, reducing the need for delivery trucks. With more people walking and cycling, streets become more vibrant and inviting, cultivating a sense of community and foot traffic for local businesses.



A safe and accessible active transportation network goes beyond just physical infrastructure. Elements of bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure and supportive programs may include:

Infrastructure for Bike/Scooters/Other Micromobility Devices

- Protected or shared bike lanes
- Separation/buffers
- Intersection treatments for bicycles (bicycle boxes, stop bars, lead signal indicators)
- Wayfinding and Signage
- Secure parking and storage facilities
- Bike Share Programs
- Bike Repair/Tool Stations
- Bike Rebates and Tax Credits
- Bike Schools, Bike Ambassadors and Capacity Building
- Community Rides

Supporting Public Policy

- Land-use regulation to encourage pedestrian-oriented infrastructure
- Micromobility parking standards

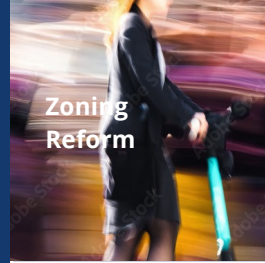
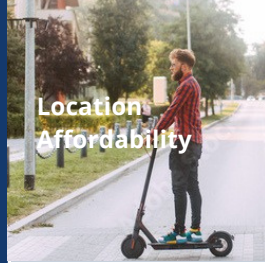
Shared Infrastructure

- Lighting
- Workplace or destination-based facilities / supportive infrastructure (lockers, changing facilities, secure parking)
- Traffic calming
- Integration with Transit

Infrastructure for Pedestrians

- Curb extensions
- Landscaping, Street Furniture, and Shade
- Quality, continuous, wide sidewalks
- Signalized, high visibility pedestrian crossings with Audible and Visual Countdowns
- Mid-block/refugee islands
- Bicycle/pedestrian bridges

Complementary Strategies



Parking Pricing
and Car-Free
Zones

[Browse All Strategies](#)