

Non-Motorized Transportation Systems

Accessibility refers to the ability of pedestrians and cyclists to safely and easily navigate through transportation systems, accessibility is a critical component of Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it involves the design of infrastructure such as sidewalks, crosswalks, and bike lanes to accommodate people of all ages and abilities, for example, a well-designed intersection with clear signage and adequate lighting can improve accessibility for pedestrians and cyclists, related terms include mobility, walkability, and bikeability, which all contribute to the overall accessibility of a transportation system.

Active Transportation refers to modes of transportation that are powered by human energy, such as walking and cycling, active transportation is a critical component of Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it provides numerous health and environmental benefits, including reduced air pollution and increased physical activity, for example, a city that invests in bike lanes and pedestrian infrastructure can encourage more people to use active transportation, related terms include sustainable transportation and alternative modes, which all contribute to reducing our reliance on motorized transportation.

Alternative Modes refer to transportation options that are not traditional motorized modes, such as carpooling, vanpooling, and cycling, alternative modes are an important part of Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, they provide people with choices and flexibility in how they travel, for example, a company that offers telecommuting options can reduce the number of cars on the road, related terms include public transportation and ridesharing, which all contribute to reducing our reliance on personal vehicles.

Bicycle Infrastructure refers to the physical elements that support cycling as a mode of transportation, such as bike lanes, bike paths, and bike parking, bicycle infrastructure is a critical component of Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it provides cyclists with a safe and convenient way to travel, for example, a city that installs bike lanes on major roads can encourage more people to cycle, related terms include pedestrian infrastructure and traffic calming, which all contribute to creating a safe and supportive environment for cyclists and pedestrians.

Bikeability refers to the extent to which an area is supportive of cycling as a mode of transportation, bikeability is an important concept in Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it takes into account factors such as road design, traffic volume, and bike infrastructure, for example, a neighborhood with narrow roads and low traffic volume may have high bikeability, related terms include walkability and accessibility, which all contribute to creating a safe and supportive environment for cyclists and pedestrians.

Bike-Sharing Systems refer to programs that allow people to rent bikes for short periods of time, bike-sharing systems are a type of Non-Motorized Transportation System, they provide people with a convenient and affordable way to travel, for example, a city that installs bike-sharing stations throughout the city can encourage more people to use bikes for short trips, related terms include car-sharing and ridesharing,

which all contribute to reducing our reliance on personal vehicles.

Complete Streets refer to streets that are designed to be safe and accessible for all users, including pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists, complete streets are a critical component of Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, they provide a safe and supportive environment for all users, for example, a street that has bike lanes, pedestrian crossings, and traffic calming measures can be considered a complete street, related terms include livable streets and sustainable transportation, which all contribute to creating a safe and supportive environment for all users.

Cycling Infrastructure refers to the physical elements that support cycling as a mode of transportation, such as bike lanes, bike paths, and bike parking, cycling infrastructure is a critical component of Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it provides cyclists with a safe and convenient way to travel, for example, a city that installs bike lanes on major roads can encourage more people to cycle, related terms include pedestrian infrastructure and traffic calming, which all contribute to creating a safe and supportive environment for cyclists and pedestrians.

Demand Management refers to strategies that aim to reduce the demand for transportation by managing travel patterns and behavior, demand management is an important concept in Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it involves using incentives and disincentives to encourage people to use alternative modes of transportation, for example, a company that offers telecommuting options can reduce the number of cars on the road, related terms include transportation management and travel demand, which all contribute to reducing our reliance on motorized transportation.

Environmental Impact refers to the effects of transportation on the natural environment, environmental impact is a critical consideration in Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it involves assessing the impacts of transportation on air quality, water quality, and land use, for example, a city that invests in green infrastructure can reduce the environmental impact of transportation, related terms include sustainability and climate change, which all contribute to creating a more sustainable transportation system.

Green Infrastructure refers to physical elements that are designed to mitigate the impacts of transportation on the natural environment, green infrastructure is a critical component of Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it involves using natural or semi-natural systems to manage stormwater runoff, reduce air pollution, and improve habitat quality, for example, a city that installs green roofs and rain gardens can reduce the environmental impact of transportation, related terms include sustainable infrastructure and environmental sustainability, which all contribute to creating a more sustainable transportation system.

Land Use refers to the way in which land is used and developed, land use is a critical consideration in Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it involves planning and designing communities to be compact, connected, and accessible, for example, a city that has a mix of land uses, including residential, commercial, and recreational areas, can encourage more people to walk and cycle, related terms include urban planning and transportation planning, which all contribute to creating a more sustainable transportation system.

Mobility refers to the ability of people to move around and access destinations, mobility is a critical concept in Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it involves providing people with choices and flexibility in how

they travel, for example, a city that has a well-developed public transportation system can provide people with a range of mobility options, related terms include accessibility and transportation options, which all contribute to creating a more equitable and sustainable transportation system.

Multimodal Transportation refers to systems that provide people with a range of transportation options, including walking, cycling, driving, and using public transportation, multimodal transportation is a critical component of Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it involves planning and designing transportation systems to be integrated and coordinated, for example, a city that has a well-developed public transportation system and bike lanes can encourage more people to use alternative modes of transportation, related terms include transportation planning and land use planning, which all contribute to creating a more sustainable transportation system.

Non-Motorized Transportation refers to modes of transportation that are powered by human energy, such as walking and cycling, non-motorized transportation is a critical component of Sustainable Transportation Systems, it provides numerous health and environmental benefits, including reduced air pollution and increased physical activity, for example, a city that invests in pedestrian and cycling infrastructure can encourage more people to use non-motorized transportation, related terms include sustainable transportation and alternative modes, which all contribute to reducing our reliance on motorized transportation.

Pedestrian Infrastructure refers to the physical elements that support walking as a mode of transportation, such as sidewalks, crosswalks, and pedestrian crossings, pedestrian infrastructure is a critical component of Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it provides pedestrians with a safe and convenient way to travel, for example, a city that installs pedestrian-friendly infrastructure can encourage more people to walk, related terms include cycling infrastructure and traffic calming, which all contribute to creating a safe and supportive environment for pedestrians and cyclists.

Pedestrianized Areas refer to areas that are closed to motorized traffic and designated for pedestrian use, pedestrianized areas are a type of Non-Motorized Transportation System, they provide pedestrians with a safe and convenient way to travel, for example, a city that has a pedestrianized downtown area can encourage more people to walk and shop, related terms include public spaces and placemaking, which all contribute to creating vibrant and livable communities.

Public Transportation refers to systems that provide people with a shared mode of transportation, such as buses and trains, public transportation is a critical component of Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it provides people with a convenient and affordable way to travel, for example, a city that has a well-developed public transportation system can encourage more people to use alternative modes of transportation, related terms include multimodal transportation and transportation planning, which all contribute to creating a more sustainable transportation system.

Shared Mobility refers to systems that allow people to share vehicles or rides, shared mobility is a type of Non-Motorized Transportation System, it provides people with a convenient and affordable way to travel, for example, a city that has a car-sharing program can encourage more people to use alternative modes of transportation, related terms include car-sharing and ridesharing, which all contribute to reducing our

reliance on personal vehicles.

Sustainable Transportation refers to systems that are environmentally sustainable, socially equitable, and economically viable, sustainable transportation is a critical concept in Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it involves planning and designing transportation systems to be integrated and coordinated, for example, a city that has a well-developed public transportation system and bike lanes can encourage more people to use alternative modes of transportation, related terms include multimodal transportation and land use planning, which all contribute to creating a more sustainable transportation system.

Traffic Calming refers to strategies that are designed to reduce the speed and volume of traffic, traffic calming is a critical component of Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it involves using physical elements such as speed bumps and chicanes to slow down traffic, for example, a neighborhood that has traffic calming measures can be a safer and more livable place, related terms include pedestrian infrastructure and cycling infrastructure, which all contribute to creating a safe and supportive environment for pedestrians and cyclists.

Transportation Demand Management refers to strategies that aim to reduce the demand for transportation by managing travel patterns and behavior, transportation demand management is an important concept in Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it involves using incentives and disincentives to encourage people to use alternative modes of transportation, for example, a company that offers telecommuting options can reduce the number of cars on the road, related terms include demand management and travel demand, which all contribute to reducing our reliance on motorized transportation.

Transportation Planning refers to the process of planning and designing transportation systems, transportation planning is a critical component of Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it involves assessing the needs of communities and designing transportation systems to meet those needs, for example, a city that has a well-developed transportation plan can encourage more people to use alternative modes of transportation, related terms include land use planning and urban planning, which all contribute to creating a more sustainable transportation system.

Travel Behavior refers to the way in which people travel and the choices they make about transportation, travel behavior is a critical consideration in Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it involves understanding the factors that influence travel behavior, such as distance, time, and cost, for example, a city that has a well-developed public transportation system can encourage more people to use alternative modes of transportation, related terms include transportation planning and land use planning, which all contribute to creating a more sustainable transportation system.

Urban Planning refers to the process of planning and designing cities and communities, urban planning is a critical component of Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it involves assessing the needs of communities and designing cities to meet those needs, for example, a city that has a well-developed urban plan can encourage more people to walk and cycle, related terms include transportation planning and land use planning, which all contribute to creating a more sustainable transportation system.

Walkability refers to the extent to which an area is supportive of walking as a mode of transportation,

walkability is an important concept in Non-Motorized Transportation Systems, it takes into account factors such as road design, traffic volume, and pedestrian infrastructure, for example, a neighborhood with narrow roads and low traffic volume may have high walkability, related terms include bikeability and accessibility, which all contribute to creating a safe and supportive environment for pedestrians and cyclists.