

NCHRP 20-05/Topic 56-05:

Traffic Analysis Practices for Non-Motorized Modes

APPENDIX C: STATE PRACTICES FOR DEFINING NONMOTORIZED MODES

Table C-1. State Definitions and Analysis Practices for Nonmotorized Modes.

State	Nonmotorized Mode Definition	Sources
AK	Nonmotorized travel includes walking, biking, rolling, and gliding, aiming to help residents travel safely and efficiently without a motor vehicle in all seasons.	Alaska DOT. AMATS Nonmotorized Plan. Anchorage Metropolitan Area Transportation Solutions, Anchorage, AK, 2021.
AL	Nonmotorized modes primarily include walking and bicycling, allowing people of all ages and abilities access to needs like work, education, and shopping.	Alabama DOT. Alabama Statewide Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan / Technical Memorandum A. Alabama Department of Transportation, Montgomery, AL, 2024.
AR	Nonmotorized transportation includes bicycling and walking, recognizing them as legitimate modes for both transportation and recreation.	Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department. Arkansas Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Plan. Little Rock, AR, 2017.
AZ	Modes of travel primarily referenced are cycling and walking, emphasizing equal priority with other transportation modes.	Arizona Department of Transportation. Bicycle Safety Action Plan (BSAP) Final Report. Phoenix, AZ, 2012.
CA	Bikeway is defined as a facility primarily provided for bicycle travel, and nonmotorized facilities generally accommodate both pedestrians and bicycles.	California Department of Transportation. Highway Design Manual: Chapter 1000 – Bicycle Transportation Design. Sacramento, CA, 2025.
CO	Nonmotorized modes are key elements of the integrated multimodal transportation system, accommodating people walking and bicycling for safe and convenient access.	Colorado Department of Transportation. CDOT Roadway Design Guide: Chapter 13 Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities. Denver, CO, 2023.
CT	Nonmotorized users include pedestrians and bicyclists, who should be routinely included in facility design to maintain a balanced transportation system.	Connecticut Department of Transportation. Connecticut Highway Design Manual: Chapter Two. Newington, CT, 2025.
DC	Bicycle facilities, including protected bike lanes, conventional bike lanes,	District Department of Transportation. Move DC 2021 Statewide Active

State	Nonmotorized Mode Definition	Sources
	neighborhood bike routes; pedestrian facilities per ADA standards.	Transportation Plan. Washington, D.C., 2021.
DE	Active transportation refers to human-powered movement generally through walking, wheeling, or bicycling, sometimes referred to as nonmotorized transportation.	Delaware Department of Transportation. DelDOT Complete Streets Design Guide. Dover, DE, 2025.
FL	Bicycle and pedestrian facilities per Florida Greenbook and FDOT Design Standards; Class I-III bikeways.	FDOT. Evolving Use of Level of Service Metrics in Transportation Analysis – Florida Case Study. 2025.
GA	A pedestrian is defined as any person not in or on a motor vehicle or other vehicle, including those using conveyances such as wheelchairs or skateboards.	Georgia Department of Transportation. Pedestrian and Streetscape Guide (Update 1.2). Atlanta, GA, 2021.
HI	A pedestrian is defined as any person afoot or using a human-powered conveyance other than a bicycle, including wheelchairs.	Hawaii Department of Transportation. Statewide Pedestrian Master Plan. Honolulu, HI, 2013.
IA	Nonmotorized modes include pedestrians, skaters, individuals using personal conveyances, wheelchair occupants, bicyclists, and bicycle passengers.	Iowa Department of Transportation. Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan. Ames, IA, 2025.
ID	Bicycle facilities, including shared-use paths, bike lanes, and designated shoulders; pedestrian facilities per ADA and MUTCD. Uses the 3-Class e-bike system ($\leq 28\text{mph}$).	Idaho DOT. Idaho Statewide Bicycle and Pedestrian Study. Idaho Transportation Department, Boise, ID, 2014.
IL	Bicycle facilities (shared-use paths, bike lanes, signed routes); pedestrian facilities (sidewalks, trails, crossings). Uses the 3-Class e-bike system ($\leq 750\text{W}$).	Illinois Department of Transportation. Bureau of Local Roads Manual (BLRM). Springfield, IL, 2023.
IN	Nonmotorized users primarily include cyclists and pedestrians who must be safely and comfortably accommodated alongside motorists, transit, and freight.	Indiana Department of Transportation. INDOT Multimodal Facilities Policy. Indianapolis, IN, 2014.
KS	Active transportation encompasses human-powered modes like walking, cycling, rolling, and using mobility assistance devices (including electric-assist variants).	Kansas Department of Transportation. Kansas Active Transportation Plan. Topeka, KS, 2023.
KY	Pedestrians, bicyclists, and micromobility devices (up to 500 lbs and 30 mph, including e-bicycles/e-scooters) are considered vulnerable users in the Complete Streets approach.	Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Complete Streets, Roads, and Highways Manual. Frankfort, KY, 2022.

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LA	Nonmotorized users include pedestrians, transit users, and bicyclists of all ages and abilities.	Louisiana Department of Transportation & Development. 2024 Complete Streets Update. Baton Rouge, LA, 2024.
MA	Nonmotorized modes per MassDOT PDDG; includes comprehensive standards for protected, unprotected, and shared-use path facilities (Separated Bike Lanes).	Massachusetts Department of Transportation. Project Development and Design Guide (PDDG). Boston, MA, 2023.
MD	Active transportation covers human-powered travel (walking, bicycling) using mobility aids and human-scaled or low-powered micromobility devices like e-bikes and e-scooters.	Maryland Department of Transportation. COMPLETE STREETS Attainment Report. Baltimore, MD, 2025.
ME	Bicycles (conventional, e-bikes Class I-III); Motorized Bicycles/Scooters, all under the “bicycle” umbrella for regulatory purposes.	Maine Department of Transportation. Statewide Active Transportation Plan. Augusta, ME, 2023.
MI	Nonmotorized travel includes bicyclists and pedestrians, with planning efforts dedicated to accommodating all modes of travel on state roadways.	Michigan Department of Transportation. Multi-Modal Development and Delivery (M2D2) Guidebook. Lansing, MI, 2019.
MN	Nonmotorized transportation includes walking, bicycling, and use of assistive mobility devices.	Minnesota Department of Transportation. Bicycle Facility Design Manual. St. Paul, MN, 2020.
MO	Non-highway modes of transportation include bicycle and pedestrian.	Missouri Department of Transportation. Executive Summary (Long Range Transportation Plan). St. Louis, MO, 2018.
MT	Bicycle nonmotorized modes defined broadly as human-powered; facilities include shared-use paths and bike lanes. Generally defines e-bikes as bicycles (low-power, ≤ 20 mph).	Montana Department of Transportation. Traffic Analysis Tools - Multimodal Analysis. Helena, MT, 2025.
NC	Nonmotorized travel focuses on pedestrians and bicyclists.	North Carolina Department of Transportation. Complete Streets Implementation Guide. Raleigh, NC, 2022.
ND	Bicycle and pedestrian facilities are defined by NDDOT standards and detailed in the Design Manual, adhering to AASHTO and MUTCD guidance.	North Dakota Department of Transportation. Design Manual - Chapter III, Section 7. Bismarck, ND, 2023.
NE	Pedestrian is defined as a person on foot, in a wheelchair, on skates, or on a skateboard, while bicycle facilities accommodate bicycle travel.	Nebraska Department of Transportation. Roadway Design Manual: Chapter Sixteen, Pedestrian

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		and Bicycle Facilities. Lincoln, NE, 2022.
NH	Nonmotorized modes include bicycle and pedestrian facilities meeting MUTCD and AASHTO standards, as detailed in the Project Development Manual.	New Hampshire Department of Transportation. NHDOT Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP). Concord, NH, 2023.
NJ	Nonmotorized users include bicyclists and pedestrians, whose accommodation must be included in future roadway improvement projects.	New Jersey Department of Transportation. Complete Streets Implementation Guide. Trenton, NJ, 2024.
NM	Nonmotorized transportation modes are defined per the NMDOT Complete Streets policy and detailed in the Roadway Design Manual.	New Mexico Department of Transportation. Roadway Design Manual - Chapter 14. Santa Fe, NM, 2024.
NY	Pedestrian facilities accommodate people walking, including those with disabilities, and are considered integrated elements of the intermodal transportation system.	New York State Department of Transportation. Pedestrian Facility Design (EB 22-057). Albany, NY, 2023.
NV	Bicycle and pedestrian; Low-speed e-bikes are defined and generally subject to bicycle laws.	Nevada Department of Transportation. Roadway Design Guide - Chapter 1000: Complete Streets. Carson City, NV, 2023.
OH	Active transportation primarily includes walking and bicycling, aiming to be safe, convenient, and accessible transportation options for everyone.	Ohio Department of Transportation. Multimodal Design Guide. Columbus, OH, 2022.
OK	Bicycle and pedestrian facilities includes separated bike lanes, shared-use paths, protected intersections, sidewalks, and complete streets elements.	Oklahoma Department of Transportation. Roadway Design Manual. Oklahoma City, OK, 2025.
OR	Multimodal analysis includes pedestrians and bicycles alongside transit and automobiles/trucks, quantified generally by perceived safety, comfort, and convenience.	Oregon Department of Transportation. Analysis Procedures Manual, Version 2: Chapter 14. Salem, OR, 2025.
PA	Users are nonmotorized and include pedestrians, bicyclists, skaters, and people with disabilities, with bicycles being expected to operate as vehicles on roadways.	Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. Design Manual Part 2: Contextual Roadway Design. Harrisburg, PA, 2021.
RI	Bicyclists are considered vehicles or pedestrians, and active modes include pedestrian and bicycle traffic.	Rhode Island Department of Transportation. RIDOT Traffic Design Manual. Providence, RI, 2021.
SC	Nonmotorized travel focuses on pedestrians and bicyclists.	South Carolina Department of Transportation. Pedestrian and Bicycle

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		Safety Action Plan. Columbia, SC, 2022.
SD	Bicycle and pedestrian facilities per SDDOT design standards; includes shared-use paths, bike lanes, and pedestrian facilities.	South Dakota Department of Transportation. Road Design Manual. Pierre, SD, 2023.
TN	Multimodal accommodations are provided for users including motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians.	Tennessee Department of Transportation. Roadway Design Guidelines: Chapter 3. Nashville, TN, 2023.
TX	VRU include pedestrians, bicyclists, other cyclists, and persons on personal conveyance.	Texas Department of Transportation. Roadway Design Manual. Austin, TX, 2024.
UT	Bicycle and pedestrian facilities per UDOT design standards; includes active transportation infrastructure and Complete Streets approach.	Utah Department of Transportation. Active Transportation Plan. Salt Lake City, UT, 2022.
VA	Bicycle and pedestrian facilities per VTrans Pedestrian and Bicycle Facility Planning and Design Manual; includes comprehensive facility types.	Virginia Department of Transportation. Road Design Manual. Richmond, VA, 2023.
VT	Walking and bicycling are integral components of the transportation system, with pedestrians including those on foot or using assistive mobility devices.	VTrans. National Center for Bicycling & Walking. Vermont Pedestrian and Bicycle Facility Planning and Design Manual. VTrans, Montpelier, VT, 2002.
WA	Nonmotorized modes include pedestrian use and bicycle use, often accommodated via shared-use paths or dedicated facilities on highways.	Washington State Department of Transportation. Design Manual M 22-01.23. Olympia, WA, 2024.
WV	Bicycle and pedestrian facilities per WVDOT design standards - Pedestrian, Bicycles.	West Virginia Department of Transportation. Design Directives. Charleston, WV, 2021.
WI	Shared-use paths support nonmotorized travelers, including bicyclists, pedestrians, skaters, and wheelchair users.	Wisconsin Department of Transportation. Wisconsin Bicycle Facility Design Handbook. Madison, WI, 2004.
WY	Bicycle and pedestrian facilities following ADA standards and general nonmotorized infrastructure guidelines.	Wyoming Department of Transportation. Road Design Manual. Cheyenne, WY, 2023.

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