- Maintain and enhance the performance and viability of urban public transit systems. Increase its availability and attractiveness.

- Increase the safety and livability of communities by adopting measures such as traffic calming, lower speed limits, reduced parking spaces, parking pricing, and high occupancy rates in cars.

- Reconsider the organization of transport modes, whether for passengers or goods, in order to provide more environmentally efficient movement of goods.

- Protect historical sites and archaeological resources and consider both safety and attractiveness in planning, designing, and constructing transportation systems.

- Promote an environment that facilitates and encourages experimentation around transportation alternatives to diversify options or demonstrate economic and social benefits of sustainable transportation. Disseminate best practices.

Environmental Quality

Environmental Protection and Waste Reduction

- Minimize transportation-related emissions of air pollutants and greenhouse gases, noise, discharges of contaminants to surface, groundwater (fresh and salt water), and soils.

- Minimize the generation of waste through each phase of the life cycle of transportation vehicles, vessels, and infrastructure. Reduce, reuse, and recycle.

- Reduce traffic noise and set decibel level standards to avoid nuisance for people and animal life.

- Ensure that the rate of use of renewable resources does not exceed rates of regeneration and that nonrenewable resource use is minimized.