

Complete Streets: A Primer

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Complete Streets: A Primer

Complete streets is a multimodal approach to roadway design and safety that considers all users of transportation infrastructure. A street is considered complete if it facilitates the safe movement of users of all ages, abilities, and transportation modes. Additionally, some transportation agencies and researchers consider complete streets an approach that can assist communities in reaching safety, accessibility, equity, connectivity, mobility, and environmental goals.

Complete streets encompasses physical changes to roadways (e.g., dedicated bicycle and bus lanes) and sidewalks to specifically accommodate transit, pedestrians, and bicyclists alongside personal motor vehicles. Complete streets also emphasizes other changes, such as adding lighting, planters, trees, and benches, to improve the user experience of a street. The specific elements included in a complete streets design are context sensitive and vary from place to place, but the principles can be applied in urban, suburban, and rural settings.

Section 11206 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA; P.L. 117-58) required states and metropolitan planning organizations to fund the development of complete streets policies and complete streets prioritization plans through the Metropolitan Planning Program (23 U.S.C. §104(d)) and State Planning and Research Program (23 U.S.C. §505). The IIJA authorized related discretionary grant programs including Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A) and the Reconnecting Communities Pilot Program.

The IIJA was the first law to establish requirements for complete streets standards and policies. There have been other efforts from the executive and legislative branches. For example, since 2017, the Department of Transportation has identified complete streets as a tool to improve roadway safety in the *Safety for All Users Report*, the *Moving to a Complete Streets Design Model* report, and the National Roadway Safety Strategy. Between the 109th and 119th Congresses (as of August 5, 2026), at least 19 bills related to complete streets have been introduced, including House and Senate companion bills.

On May 19, 2026, a surface transportation reauthorization bill—the Building Unrivaled Infrastructure and Long-term Development for America’s 250th Act (BUILD America 250 Act)—was introduced in the House (H.R. 8870). The bill was marked up by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and ordered to be reported on May 22, 2026. The bill addresses complete streets activities such as funding for Safe Streets and Roads for All (§1119) and the use of the Surface Transportation Block Grant funding as the nonfederal share for complete streets prioritization plans (§1112). Issues relating to and funding for complete streets may be addressed in debates on H.R. 8870, through other legislation, or as part of committee oversight.

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Introduction

Complete streets is a multimodal and multiuser approach to transportation planning and implementation of public road infrastructure.¹ The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA; P.L. 117-58), enacted in November 2021, defined *complete streets standards or policies* as measures that “ensure the safe and adequate accommodation of all users of the transportation system, including pedestrians, bicyclists, public transportation users, children, older individuals, individuals with disabilities, motorists, and freight vehicles.”² The IIJA was the first federal legislation to define the term *complete streets standards or policies*.

This report provides an overview of the concept of complete streets. The report first explains the elements of complete streets in urban and rural settings, then outlines the goals and considerations of complete streets policy. It also discusses the history of executive actions related to complete streets and contains an **Appendix A** identifying complete streets-related bills introduced from the 109th to the 119th Congresses (as of August 5, 2026).

What Is a Complete Street?

A complete streets approach encompasses various physical design elements, including travel lanes for motor vehicles and for users other than cars and trucks. Such elements may include, among other things, dedicated bicycle and bus lanes, sidewalks, mid-block pedestrian crossings, traffic calming treatments, and street trees.³ Complete streets designs are based on context-specific budget, location, and community goals. **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** provide visual examples of complete streets in urban and rural settings.⁴

¹ “Complete Streets” was capitalized in P.L. 117-58 in reference to “Complete Streets standards and policies,” “Complete Streets prioritization plans,” and “Complete Streets projects.” CRS has determined that “complete streets” will be uncapitalized throughout this report due to the broad use of the phrase “complete streets” within transportation policy. For an overview of the complete streets approach, see Barbara McCann, *Completing Our Streets: The Transition to Safe and Inclusive Transportation Networks* (Island Press, 2013).

² P.L. 117-58, Division A, Subtitle B, §11206.

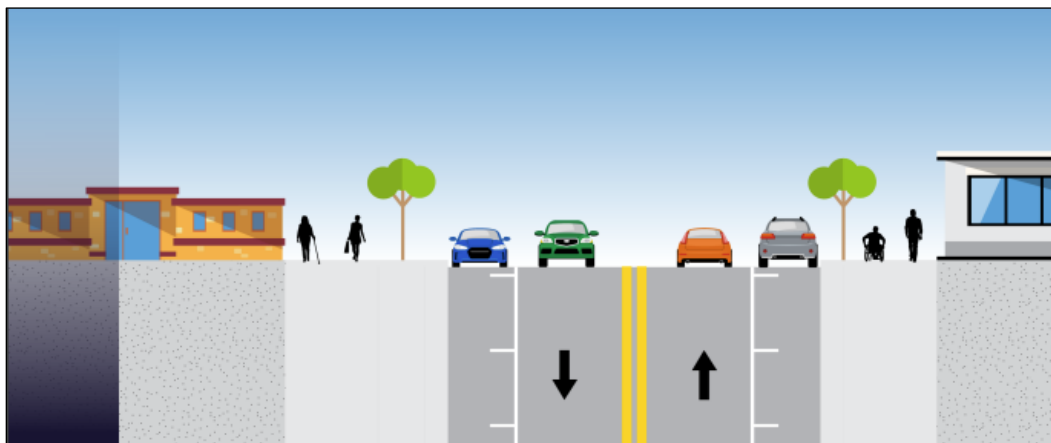
³ According to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Institute of Transportation Engineers, to increase the safety of roadways through traffic calming, vehicle speeds and vehicle volumes on a single street or within a street network are reduced. U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), FHWA, *Traffic Calming ePrimer*, 2018, <https://highways.dot.gov/safety/speed-management/traffic-calming-eprimer>.

⁴ National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO), “Streets,” in *Urban Street Design Guide* (Island Press, 2013); DOT, FHWA, *Complete Streets Transformations: Six Scenarios to Transform Arterials Using a Complete Streets Implementation Strategy*, February 25, 2022.

Figure 1. Example of a Complete Street in an Urban Setting

Source: National Association for City Transportation Officials, “Streets: Streets Design Principles,” in *Urban Street Design Guide* (Island Press, 2013), p. 6.

Figure 1 illustrates possible elements of a complete street in an urban setting, including dedicated bus and bicycle lanes, on-street parking, pedestrian- and vehicle-oriented street lighting, shade trees, benches, and curb ramps, among other features. This example shows how low-cost interventions, such as pavement striping, can delineate boundaries of physical design elements (e.g., where hatched marking separates the on-street parking from the bike lane).⁵ Pavement striping could be used to analyze effectiveness prior to a more permanent and expensive installation, such as flex posts or cement planter barriers.⁶

Figure 2. Example of a Complete Street Cross Section in a Rural Setting

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Complete Streets Transformations: Six Scenarios to Transform Arterials Using a Complete Streets Implementation Strategy*, February 25, 2022, p. 15, https://highways.dot.gov/sites/fhwa.dot.gov/files/2022-02/2022_CS_Transformations_Doc_508.pdf.

Figure 2 illustrates a complete street design that might be appropriate in a small town and rural context. This street design includes lanes for cars, on-street parking on each side, sidewalks wide

⁵ NACTO, “Streets: Streets Design Principles,” in *Urban Street Design Guide* (Island Press, 2013), p. 6.

⁶ NACTO, “Lane Width,” in *Urban Street Design Guide*, 2026, <https://nacto.org/publication/urban-street-design-guide/street-design-elements/lane-width/>.

enough for people using mobility devices, and shade trees.⁷ For some communities, the challenge in implementing complete streets is identifying ways to incorporate space for pedestrians that separates them from vehicles.⁸ In this case, the design of this street could be considered complete due to the presence of safe, accessible sidewalks for pedestrians of all abilities.

Goals and Considerations of Complete Streets

The core goal of complete streets is to improve the safety of all roadway users, especially bicyclists and pedestrians.⁹ The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has identified other goals of complete streets, including accessibility, equity, and connectivity.¹⁰ Researchers have identified improving mobility and mitigating environmental impacts as additional goals.¹¹ Explanations of how complete streets could achieve these goals are provided below.

- **Safety:** Change roadway design to impact user behavior. For example, reconfiguring roadways with traffic calming techniques can reduce both motorists' speeds and roadway crossing distance for pedestrians and bicyclists. These changes can lead to decreased crash risk and severity.¹²
- **Accessibility:** Remove barriers of access to transportation. For example, adding curb ramps and ensuring sidewalk infrastructure does not have obstructions (e.g., fire hydrants) could remove barriers of access for assistive-mobility users.¹³
- **Equity:** Provide transportation options across race, gender, age, ability, or class. For example, adding sidewalks may be an equitable solution for a community that has a high number of zero-car households and a high number of pedestrians.¹⁴

⁷ DOT, FHWA, *Complete Streets Transformations: Six Scenarios to Transform Arterials Using a Complete Streets Implementation Strategy*, February 25, 2022, p. 15, https://highways.dot.gov/sites/fhwa.dot.gov/files/2022-02/2022_CS_Transformations_Doc_508.pdf.

⁸ Separating motorists from non-motorists decreases the number of points of conflict, which decreases the probability of crash-related injuries and fatalities. Sheila Sarkar, "Evaluation of Different Types of Pedestrian-Vehicle Separations," *Transportation Research Record*, vol. 1502 (1995), pp. 83-95.

⁹ DOT, FHWA, *Moving to a Complete Streets Design Model: A Report to Congress on Opportunities and Challenges*, March 2022, <https://highways.dot.gov/sites/fhwa.dot.gov/files/2022-03/Complete%20Streets%20Report%20to%20Congress.pdf> (hereinafter cited as DOT, FHWA, *Moving to a Complete Streets Design Model*).

¹⁰ DOT, FHWA, *Moving to a Complete Streets Design Model*, p. 11. FHWA maintains a web page of complete streets resources regarding funding, planning activities, safety activities, available trainings, publications, and tools. To access these resources, see DOT, FHWA, "Complete Streets Resources," May 9, 2025, <https://highways.dot.gov/complete-streets/complete-streets-resources>.

¹¹ Nancy Hui et al., "Measuring the Completeness of Complete Streets," *Transport Reviews*, vol. 38, no. 1 (March 2017), pp. 73-95; Samuel W. Jordan and Stephanie Ivey, "Complete Streets: Promises and Proof," *American Society of Civil Engineers*, vol. 147, no. 2 (2021).

¹² DOT, FHWA, *Complete Streets Construction Cost Case Study: Resurfacing and Reconstruction of MN 28, MN 29, and MN 104 in Glenwood, MN*, FHWA-HRT-23-056, HRDI-20/05-23(WEB)E, 2023, <https://highways.dot.gov/sites/fhwa.dot.gov/files/FHWA-HRT-23-056.pdf>; DOT, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Literature Review on Vehicle Travel Speeds and Pedestrian Injuries*, DOT HS 809 021, October 1999, <https://rosap.nhtl.bts.gov/view/dot/1669>.

¹³ DOT, FHWA, *Complete Streets Construction Cost Case Study: 300 West Street Reconstruction Project, Salt Lake City, UT*, FHWA-HRT-23-060, HRDI-20/05-23(WEB)E, 2023, <https://highways.dot.gov/sites/fhwa.dot.gov/files/FHWA-HRT-23-060.pdf>.

¹⁴ Executive Order 13985, "Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government," 86 *Federal Register* 7009, January 25, 2021.

- **Connectivity:** Improve routes to destinations. For example, installing sidewalks that connect frequented locations in a neighborhood can provide protected routes for pedestrians to travel to multiple local businesses.¹⁵
- **Mobility:** Ensure users of all modes are able to move around easily. For example, installing traffic signals can create safer opportunities for pedestrians to cross vehicular traffic.¹⁶
- **Environment:** Incorporate environmentally conscious elements in roadway designs. For example, installing street trees along a road can absorb rainfall.¹⁷

There are opportunities and challenges associated with each of these goals. **Table 1** identifies examples of these opportunities and challenges.

Table 1. Selected Opportunities and Challenges of the Complete Streets Approach

Goal	Opportunity	Challenge
Safety	Decrease the number of traffic-related serious injuries and deaths by installing traffic calming treatments to support decreasing motorists' speeds	Reducing the number of on-street parking spaces available or reducing motorists' speeds via traffic calming interventions may be disliked by communities
	Deter crime by increasing lighting and surveillance for pedestrians, bicyclists, and parked cars	Installing lighting and surveillance may add to construction and maintenance costs
Accessibility	Create infrastructure that can be used by people using all modes and any mobility or assistive device	Establishing limited right-of-way can lead to reducing space for some users to accommodate others ^a
Equity	Improve access to schools, jobs, and services by creating more safe transportation options for users of all modes and abilities	Accommodating multiple modes can increase construction and maintenance costs
Connectivity	Remove physical barriers for pedestrians such as high-speed roadways without crossing opportunities	Completing networks for pedestrians can increase vehicle delay time to allow for safe crossing
Mobility	Decrease travel time for people traveling by transit, bicycle, or foot with dedicated right-of-way and adjusted signal timing	Accommodating additional modes could increase personal vehicle travel time along the corridor
Environment	Decrease stormwater runoff by increasing vegetation along streets	Adding vegetation could create more street maintenance responsibility and costs

Sources: CRS based on U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Traffic Calming ePrimer*, 2018, <https://highways.dot.gov/safety/speed-management/traffic-calming-eprimer>; Nancy Hui et al., "Measuring the Completeness of Complete Streets," *Transport Reviews*, vol. 38, no. 1 (March 2017), pp. 73-95; and Samuel W. Jordan and Stephanie Ivey, "Complete Streets: Promises and Proof," *American Society of Civil Engineers*, vol. 147, no. 2 (2021).

¹⁵ DOT, FHWA, *FHWA Guidebook for Measuring Multimodal Network Connectivity*, FHWA-HEP-18-032, Washington, DC, February 2018, https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bicycle_pedestrian/publications/multimodal_connectivity/fhwahep18032.pdf.

¹⁶ DOT, FHWA, *Complete Streets Construction Cost Case Study: Resurfacing of South Lawrence Boulevard (State Road 21), Keystone Heights, FL*, FHWA-HRT-23-057 / HRDI-20/05-23(WEB)E, Washington, DC, 2023, <https://highways.dot.gov/sites/fhwa.dot.gov/files/FHWA-HRT-23-057.pdf>.

¹⁷ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Green Streets Handbook*, EPA 841-B-18-001, Washington, DC, March 2021, pp. 1-6, https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-04/documents/green_streets_design_manual_feb_2021_web_res_small_508.pdf.

Note:

- a. As used here, the term *right-of-way* refers to the public space located between private property boundaries. The ability for governments to widen streets or add sidewalks is dependent on the quantity of rights-of-way owned or able to be acquired.

Current Complete Streets Law and Funding

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

Section 11206 of the IIJA required states and metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) to adopt complete streets policies and develop complete streets prioritization plans. The IIJA set aside an estimated \$93 million from the highway formula grant programs for these purposes.¹⁸

Section 11206 of the IIJA addressed *complete streets* in five subsections:

- (a) Definition of Complete Streets Standards or Policies
- (b) Funding Requirement
- (c) Activities Described (This section describes planning activities eligible for funds in subsection (b).)
- (d) Federal Share
- (e) State Flexibility (This section provides states with flexibility to opt out of subsection (b).)

Section 11206(b) contained a complete streets funding set-aside. It required both states and MPOs to spend no less than the 2.5% of funding for State Planning and Research (Title 23, §505, of the *U.S. Code*) and no less than the 2.5% of funding for Metropolitan Planning (Title 23, §104(d), of the *U.S. Code*) to carry out activities as described in Section 11206(c) until the Department of Transportation (DOT) certified that the requirements under both provisions were met. When the requirements were met, states and MPOs were no longer required to spend funds on complete streets. In the IIJA, funding for complete streets derived from federal funds directed toward both states and MPOs.¹⁹

Funds for MPOs under Title 23, Section 104(d), of the *U.S. Code* were provided as contract authority and distributed to the states.²⁰ Under Title 23, Section 104(d)(2), of the *U.S. Code*, each

¹⁸ DOT, FHWA, “Metropolitan Planning Program (MPP),” September 10, 2025, https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/bipartisan-infrastructure-law/metro_planning.cfm; DOT, FHWA, “Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG),” September 22, 2025, <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/bipartisan-infrastructure-law/stbg.cfm>. Not less than 2.5% of the funding allocated to states according to 23 U.S.C. §505 and to metropolitan planning organizations under 23 U.S.C. §104(d) was to be used to carry out activities as described in subsection (c), Section 11206 of P.L. 117-58. The complete streets funding set aside from the Metropolitan Planning Program (23 U.S.C. §104(d)) was approximately \$57 million of the \$2.28 billion that was made available between FY2022 and FY2026. The State Planning and Research Program (23 U.S.C. §104(d)) is 2% of funding of the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program, and approximately \$72 billion was made available through the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program between FY2022 and FY2026. Of the \$72 billion, approximately \$1.44 billion was made available for states through the State Planning and Research Program. Of the \$1.44 billion, the funding set aside for complete streets planning activities was \$36 million. The total available through Section 11206(b) of P.L. 117-58 was approximately \$93 million, which included \$57 million for metropolitan planning organizations and \$36 million for states.

¹⁹ Under the Complete Streets Acts of 2019 and 2021 (H.R. 3663/S. 2077 and H.R. 1289/S. 425, respectively), which were not enacted, the proposed complete streets program would have been completely funded and managed by states.

²⁰ Contract authority provided in surface transportation acts allows states to obligate federal funding prior to an appropriation. Contract authority differs from the appropriated budget authority process in surface transportation (continued...)

state was required to create a formula for distributing the funds to its MPOs; the formula required approval by DOT. States may have had to change their formulas in accordance with the set-aside requirement of IIJA Section 11206.

Among other options, Congress may consider seeking analysis of the benefits and challenges for states to change their formulas and the impact, if any, on achievement of the complete streets requirement. For instance, Congress could direct DOT, the Government Accountability Office, or another entity to study the impact of IIJA Section 11206 on state formula structures and administration processes for Metropolitan Planning funding. More generally, the implementation of requirements in the IIJA might help inform congressional deliberations on the type and extent of additional actions and programs, if any, that might be beneficial and the advisability of amendment or repeal of current programs or requirements. To that end, Congress may request updates from DOT on the progress of complete streets adoption nationwide.

Other Funding Sources

In addition to IIJA Section 11206, which designated funding specifically for complete streets policies and planning, other programs in the IIJA have supported complete streets goals. Such programs included two discretionary grant programs: Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A) and Reconnecting Communities Pilot Program.²¹ From FY2022 through FY2026, SS4A made available a total of \$5 billion, and the Reconnecting Communities program made available a total of \$1 billion.²² Complete streets projects and activities also were eligible under many of the eight Federal-Aid Highway Programs, including the Surface Transportation Block Program; Highway Safety Improvement Program; Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program; Carbon Reduction Program; and Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-Saving Transportation Formula Program. Funds under these programs have some transferability between programs, which allows for the customization of funding to accomplish safety goals associated with complete streets. FHWA has prepared guidance on the formula and discretionary federal funding sources that can be used to support complete streets projects.²³ SS4A and the Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) Program are addressed by provisions of H.R. 8870, a surface transportation reauthorization bill, as ordered to be reported on May 22, 2026. Funding for SS4A is addressed in Section 1119, and the use of STBG funding as the

funding, which requires two legislative actions to begin implementation—an authorization and an appropriation. For more information on contract authority, see DOT, FHWA, *Funding Federal-Aid Highways*, FHWA-PL-17-011, March 2017, https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/olsp/fundingfederalaid/FFAH_2017.pdf.

²¹ The Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A) program is at P.L. 117-58, Division A, §24112. The Reconnecting Communities Pilot Program is at P.L. 117-58, Division A, §11509.

²² As of August 5, 2026, DOT solicited SS4A grant applications for FY2022-FY2026. DOT awarded \$3.9 billion in grants across FY2022-FY2025. For more information, see DOT, *Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A) Grant Program*, <https://www.transportation.gov/grants/SS4A#:~:text=The%20FY22%20Notice%20of%20Funding,Review%20the%20NOFO>. On March 27, 2026, DOT began soliciting applications for FY2026 for \$993.5 million in grants. According to DOT, the agency will announce FY2026 awards no later than December 22, 2026. For more information, see DOT, *DOT FY 2026 Safe Streets and Roads for All Funding*, DOT-OST-2026-0050, March 27, 2026, <https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/2026-03/SS4A-FY26-NOFO.pdf>. In FY2023, DOT released a joint solicitation for applications for \$3.4 billion in Reconnecting Communities and Neighborhoods Program grants, which combined Reconnecting Communities (\$0.2 billion) with the Neighborhood Access and Equity (NAE) program (\$3.2 billion). NAE was established in §60501 of the Inflation Reduction Act (P.L. 117-169), and Congress appropriated \$3.2 billion for NAE in the act. P.L. 119-21 rescinded \$2.4 billion in unobligated balances of NAE in FY2026.

²³ DOT, FHWA, “Funding Safety for All,” FHWA-SA-23-011, September 2023, https://highways.dot.gov/sites/fhwa.dot.gov/files/2023-10/complete_streets_poster_funding_safety_for_all_09132023.pdf.

nonfederal share for complete streets prioritization plans is addressed in Section 1112. Other related issues and programs might be addressed during consideration of H.R. 8870.

Selected Recent Executive Actions

Since 2017, several actions by DOT have supported state and local agencies' development of complete streets policies and plans, including the actions listed below.

Safety for All Users Report

In December 2017, DOT published the *Safety for All Users Report*, pursuant to requirements of Section 1442 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act; P.L. 114-94) and based on Senate committee guidance in S.Rept. 114-243.²⁴ In the *Safety for All Users Report*, DOT described policies and programs that promote safety for all users, including complete streets policies as a recommended tool. DOT declared in the report that complete streets would become part of subsequent policy initiatives.

Moving to a Complete Streets Design Model Report

In March 2022, FHWA issued a report to Congress entitled *Moving to a Complete Streets Design Model*. The agency cited this report as a response to House committee guidance in H.Rept. 116-452, for DOT to adopt a complete streets design model for non-access-controlled roadways.²⁵ Such roadways comprise nearly 94% of the Federal-Aid Highways System's mileage.²⁶ The FHWA report indicated that DOT could provide guidance on the statutory requirement to consider all modes of transportation found throughout federal standards for infrastructure planning and design. The FHWA report suggested that proactive guidance and technical support from DOT could help state leadership and practitioners, MPOs, and local agencies adopt complete streets principles.

National Roadway Safety Strategy

In January 2022, DOT released a National Roadway Safety Strategy outlining its approach to eliminating roadway deaths.²⁷ As part of the strategy, DOT adopted the Safe Systems Approach to roadway design. The approach has five objectives: safer people, safer roads, safer vehicles, safer speeds, and post-crash care. A comprehensive Complete Streets Initiative is described as one of six key actions to achieve the safer roads objective. For the Complete Streets Initiative, DOT

²⁴ DOT, *Safety for All Users Report: A Report Developed by the U.S. Department of Transportation Under Section 1442 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act*, December 2017, p. 2, <https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/docs/mission/safety/303201/safety-all-users-report.pdf>. Section 1442(b) states that "[n]ot later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall make available to the public a report cataloging examples of State law or State transportation policy that provide for the safe and adequate accommodation of all users of the surface transportation network, in all phases of project planning, development, and operation." (FAST; P.L. 114-94); S.Rept. 114-243 pertained to S. 2844, the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017.

²⁵ The agency's report is DOT, FHWA, *Moving to a Complete Streets Design Model*. The House committee report is H.Rept. 116-452, pertaining to H.R. 7616, the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.

²⁶ DOT, FHWA, "Highway Statistics 2023 Table HM-18," October 22, 2025, accessed August 3, 2026, <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2023/hm18.cfm>.

²⁷ DOT, *National Roadway Safety Strategy*, version 1.1, January 2022, <https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/2022-02/USDOT-National-Roadway-Safety-Strategy.pdf>.

committed to providing technical assistance to communities, incorporating complete streets criteria in federal grant opportunities, incorporating lighting in roadway upgrades, and involving transit providers in complete streets implementation.

Complete Streets Formula Grant Match Waivers

On January 5, 2023, FHWA published a memorandum approving a waiver of the nonfederal match requirement of the funding described in Section 11206(d) of P.L. 117-58.²⁸ Thus, states and MPOs would not have to contribute local dollars to meet the complete streets funding requirement described in Section 11206(d) of P.L. 117-58. On March 10, 2023, the Federal Transit Administration approved a waiver of the nonfederal match for the Metropolitan Planning Program (PL) and State Planning and Research (SPR) Program funding (Title 49, §5305, of the *U.S. Code*) for complete streets planning activities for each fiscal year under Section 11206(d) of P.L. 117-58.²⁹ On August 13, 2024, FHWA published a memorandum approving a waiver of the nonfederal match requirement to all Complete Streets planning activities funded with SPR and PL funds made available by P.L. 117-58 that are obligated and expended after January 5, 2023.³⁰

²⁸ DOT, FHWA, “Waiver of Non-Federal Match for State Planning and Research (SPR) and Metropolitan Planning (PL) Funds in Support of Complete Streets Planning Activities (BIL § 11206),” memorandum, January 5, 2023, https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/spr-pl_match_waiver_memo.pdf.

²⁹ Letter from Nuria Fernandez, Director of the Federal Transit Administration’s (FTA’s) Office of Planning, to FTA Colleagues, March 10, 2023.

³⁰ Memorandum from Emily Biondi, associate administrator for planning, environment and realty, DOT, FHWA, to division administrators and directors of field services, “Clarified Waiver of the Non-Federal Match for State Planning and Research and Metropolitan Planning Funds in Support of Complete Streets Planning Activities (BIL § 11206),” August 13, 2024, https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/section11206_complete_streets_clarification_memo.pdf.

Appendix A. Complete Streets-Related Bills

Table A-1. Complete Streets-Related Bills 109th-119th Congresses

House Bill	Senate Bill	Congress ^a	Short Title ^b
—	S. 794	109	Safe and Complete Streets Act of 2005 ^c
H.R. 5951	S. 2686	110	Safe and Complete Streets Act of 2008/Complete Streets Act of 2008
H.R. 1443	S. 584	111	Complete Streets Act of 2009
H.R. 1780	S. 1056	112	Safe and Complete Streets Act of 2011
H.R. 2468	S. 2004	113	Safe Streets Act of 2013/Safe Streets Act of 2014
H.R. 2071	—	114	Safe Streets Act of 2015
H.R. 3663	S. 2077	116	Complete Streets Act of 2019
H.R. 1289	S. 425	117	Complete Streets Act of 2021
H.R. 3562	—	117	Vision Zero Act of 2021 ^d
H.R. 7082	S. 3670	118	Complete Streets Act of 2024
H.R. 3712	S. 1953	119	Complete Streets Act of 2025

Source: CRS based on Congress.gov, August 5, 2026.

Notes: CRS accessed Congress.gov to identify bills as of August 5, 2026. The phrase “complete streets” was searched across the years 1973-2026 to identify bills. None were identified prior to the 109th Congress. From the 109th to 119th Congresses, 19 bills were identified through a search for “complete streets” in the title or summary of a bill. Legislation that is not freestanding, such as amendments, would not be captured by this search. House and Senate companion bills identified as related in Congress.gov are listed together.

The table does not reflect the provisions that established the complete streets program as contained in Section 11206 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58).

- There were no bills identified for the 115th Congress.
- The “Short Title” column reflects the short title of the bill as introduced.
- Provisions from S. 794 were included in the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act of 2005 (SAFETEA; P.L. 109-59).
- Provisions of this bill were included in a related bill, H.R. 3684, enacted as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

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