

5. TRANSPORTATION POLICY

The federal government should shift its primary support from building new roads to expanding the country's network of railines, with the goal of providing high speed passenger rail service between high density urban areas that are less than 500 miles apart. A major investment in transportation infrastructure would boost the productivity of the U.S. economy and create tens of thousands of jobs.

6. WASTE REDUCTION

The United States should aim for source reduction and recycling to cut waste by one half in the next decade. This target is feasible; in 1986, the Office of Technology Assessment suggested a waste reduction goal of 10 percent annually for five years -- this has not yet been implemented.

The government should demand corporate accountability for the storage and safe elimination of toxic waste; develop controls on agricultural runoff and overuse of herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers. The United States should assess waste management costs at the source by developing fees for excessive packaging and other wasteful practices.

7. MORATORIUM ON HAZARDOUS WASTE INCINERATORS

We must prohibit new incinerators and expansions and implement an orderly phase out of existing incinerators. Already, excess capacity exists for hazardous waste incineration and the potential for waste prevention has barely been tapped.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Underlying our efforts should be a shift from proposals which try to regulate or limit pollution to those which seek to prevent pollution in the first place.

As Democrats, we must make the following concrete environmental commitments:

1. CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

As part of our environmental leadership, we ought to have a civilian conservation corps. Let's reestablish what Roosevelt created so successfully. One hundred thousand young men and women should be employed in a restored C.C.C by the end of the first term of our next president.