

- e. Phase out the use of toxic, greenhouse gas producing chemical products used as fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and cleaning agents.
- f. Require all new development to retain storm water on site in constructed wetlands, rain gardens or cisterns depending on the site, with a preference for applications with multiple benefits for biodiversity, pollution reduction, flood prevention, and recreation.
- g. Restore and preserve floodplains free of industrial or residential development to protect us from flooding and regenerate rich bottom land soil and wetland ecosystems.

Section 3. Transportation.

The most environmental form of transportation is the reduction of unnecessary transportation that increases greenhouse gases. It is time to prioritize walking, bicycling and public transportation. Missouri needs to address the fact that it has the 7th largest road network in the nation but ranks 46th in revenue per mile to take care of it.

- a. Require that all new residential construction in urban areas adhere to best practices for walkable and bikable communities so that healthy people can make at least 80% of trips without motorized vehicles.
- b. Stop expanding the highway network and start funding the restoration of rail for freight and passenger transport.
- c. Reform the state constitution and laws that funnel the lion's share of funding to roads instead of other modes of transport;
- d. Pass mixed-use zoning laws so that people can easily reach work, school, shopping and recreation by walking, bicycling and public transit;

Section 4. Forests and Grasslands.

Trees and forests and grasslands pull CO₂ out of the air. Land is unnecessarily cleared of trees for suburban development and for farming marginal lands, and vast agricultural land is left bare of cover crops much of each year.

- a. Empower MO Department of Transportation (MODOT) to plant trees on road right of way edges and in public spaces in cooperation with the Departments of Conservation and Natural Resources;
- b. Remove the requirement in agricultural land set aside programs that trees have to be cut.
- c. Support urban forest enhancement including food forests and high density living with abundant parks.
- d. Keep farmland covered with vegetation when not in crop production.

Section 5. Conservation.

Wildlife numbers are falling catastrophically around the world due to causes such as habitat destruction, climate change, chemical fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides, industrial exploitation, and plastic pollution. Biodiversity is essential for human survival. For example, we depend on insects to pollinate our food crops, but the numbers of bees and other pollinating insects are down as much as 75% due to pervasive chemical use.

Communities have a right to restored land, clean air, clean water and housing and an end to the exploitative privatization of natural resources — including land and water.

- a. Ban dicamba and other toxic herbicides and pesticides, used in agriculture and on yards, that devastate crops and wildlife.