
resources more rapidly than they can be regenerated or replaced. Efforts must be made to develop transportation systems that minimize physical and biological stress, staying within the assimilative and regenerative capacities of ecosystems and respecting the habitat requirements of other species.

Principle 7: Land and Resource Use

Transportation systems must make efficient use of land and other natural resources while preserving vital habitats and maintaining biodiversity.

Principle 8: Pollution Prevention

Transportation needs must be met without generating emissions that threaten public health, global climate, biological diversity, or the integrity of essential ecological processes.

Economic Viability

Sustainable transportation systems must be cost effective. If adjustment costs are incurred in the transition to more sustainable transportation systems, they should be equitably shared, just as current costs should be more equitably shared.

Principle 9: Economic Well-Being

Taxation and economic policies should work for, and not against, sustainable transportation. Market mechanisms must account for the full social, economic, and environmental costs, both present and future, in order to ensure users pay an equitable share of costs.