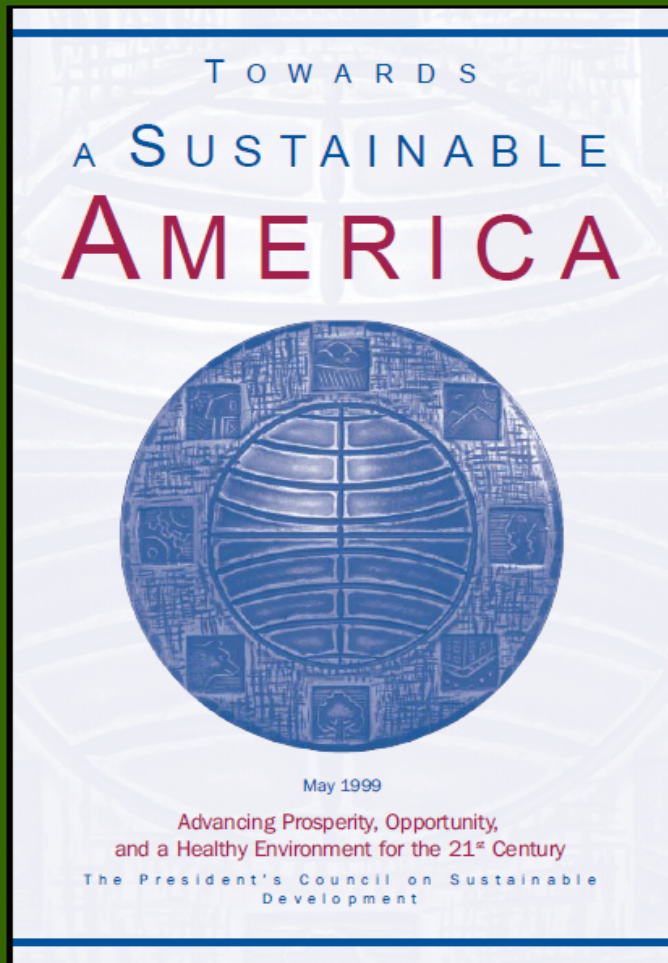


A photograph of a dense, multi-story residential building complex built on a hillside overlooking a river. The buildings are painted in various colors, including yellow, orange, and red, and feature numerous balconies and windows. The sky is blue with some clouds. The river is visible in the foreground, and the buildings are built on a steep slope.

A Very Brief Overview of Sustainable Development

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A Sustainable America



1993

- Creation of the President's Council on Sustainable Development

1999

- Produced *Towards a Sustainable America* – a roadmap to direct US policy

US Department of State

http://doofen.lib.uic.edu/ERIC/environment/fact_sheets/930609.html

U.S. Department of State
95/06/09 Fact Sheet: Global Environmental Issues
Bureau of Public Affairs

Fact Sheet: Global Environmental Issues

The environmental challenges confronting the world today are greater than at any time in recent history. Threats to the global environment--such as climate change; stratospheric ozone depletion; and the loss of biological diversity, forests, and fish stocks--affect all nations regardless of their level of development. As a result, the environment is an increasingly important part of the foreign policy agenda. The United States accords high priority to addressing global environmental problems and is pursuing a wide-ranging agenda of action to protect the environment and promote the goal of sustainable development.

UN Conference on Environment and Development

“Based on UNCED’s recommendations has established a Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) to monitor implementation of Agenda 21 recommendations.”

made at the Rio Conference. On June 14, 1993, President Clinton announced the formation of the President's Council on Sustainable Development (PSCD), which now is developing policy recommendations for a national strategy for sustainable development that can be implemented by the public and private sectors. The PSCD represents a ground-breaking commitment to explore and develop policies that encourage economic growth, job creation, and effective use of natural resources.

In addition to the treaties on biodiversity and climate change, UNCED also endorsed a convention to combat desertification. In October 1995, the U.S. signed a new UN Convention on Desertification, which promotes

“The U.S. strongly supports the CSD as a primary international body for promoting sustainable development worldwide.”

“The United States works domestically to implement the recommendations made at the Rio Conference.”

Source: U.S. Department of State , 95/06/09 Fact Sheet: Global Environmental Issues, Bureau of Public Affairs

What is Agenda 21 - Sustainable Development?

“Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Source: The Brundtland Report, 1987



Targets:

- **Producers, Consumers**
- **All Human Activity**

Earth Summit, Rio de Janeiro, 1992

Oklahoma Legislature 1992

S.R. 30

43RD LEGISLATURE

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SENATE RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, elimination of the Stevenson Amendment will greatly stimulate Oklahoma's energy industry, and specifically will be a tremendous economic boom to the oil field equipment and well servicing portion of Oklahoma's energy industry; and

WHEREAS, it is important that the Oklahoma State Senate urge the U.S. Congress and Oklahoma's congressional delegation to support legislation to repeal the Stevenson Amendment or to eliminate its restrictions on the sale of production equipment. Without such actions, Oklahoma firms will lose business to Canada and European countries.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE 2ND SESSION OF THE 43RD OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE:

THAT the Oklahoma State Senate supports federal legislation to repeal or amend that section of the Export-Import Bank Act known as the Stevenson Amendment of 1974, to eliminate loan guarantee restrictions on sale of oil field production equipment to the Commonwealth Republics.

THAT copies of this resolution be distributed to the United States Export-Import Bank and to the Oklahoma State Office in Washington, D.C. for distribution to the Oklahoma Congressional delegation.

Adopted by the Senate the 17th day of March, 1992.

Filed with the Secretary of State March 18, 1992.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT—MANAGING PLANET'S RESOURCES—ROLE OF UNITED STATES

S.Res.No. 30

A RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT; CALLING UPON THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO REESTABLISH THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES AS A LEADER IN MANAGING THE PLANET'S RESOURCES; AND DIRECTING DISTRIBUTION.

WHEREAS, public concern about protecting the global environment continues to grow as evidence mounts of the long-term damage being done to the Earth by global climate change, toxic waste, freshwater and ocean pollution, and loss of biological diversity; and

WHEREAS, environmental problems are inextricably linked with economic and trade policies; and

WHEREAS, these United States have many critical responsibilities with respect to supporting responsible economic development as well as for environmental protection and natural resource management including land-use planning, transportation, solid and hazardous waste management, and procurement policies; and

WHEREAS, there is a need for national leadership

FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

WHEREAS, in June 1992, world leaders will gather in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, otherwise known as the Earth Summit, to define new steps to achieve solutions to the planet's environmental and economic development problems; and

WHEREAS, the Earth Summit will pay special attention to concerns regarding global climate change, toxic waste, diminishing biological diversity, and ocean and freshwater resources.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE 2ND SESSION OF THE 43RD OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE:

THAT the Oklahoma State Senate endorses the goals and objectives of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly with respect to the creation and adoption of global agreements which will result in policies and mechanisms to protect the global environment and enhance the ability of nations to equitably develop their natural and human resources.

THAT the Oklahoma State Senate calls upon the President of the United States to join his counterparts from around the world at the Earth Summit, and to instruct U.S. negotiators to work with other national delegations in crafting an international protocol on global climate change that would reduce this nation's emissions of carbon dioxide by 20 percent by the year 2000, and thus reestablish the role of the United States as a leader in managing the planet's resources for present and future generations.

THAT a copy of this resolution be sent to the State of Oklahoma's Washington, D.C. office for distribution to the President of the United States and the Secretary of the United States Department of States.

Adopted by the Senate the 22nd day of March, 1992.

Filed with the Secretary of State March 24, 1992.

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH—COMMEMORATION

S.Res.No. 33

A RESOLUTION COMMEMORATING CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH; STATING SUPPORT OF CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS; COMMENDING THE CHILD WELFARE UNIT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES AND OTHERS; AND DIRECTING DISTRIBUTION.

WHEREAS, the physical, emotional and sexual abuse and the neglect of children is a state and national shame and tragedy; and

WHEREAS, in Fiscal Year 1991 there were 2,329 reports of child abuse and neglect, 8,287 of which were confirmed to be abuse or neglect; and

WHEREAS, 38 of Oklahoma's children died as a result of child abuse or neglect in Fiscal Year 1991; and

WHEREAS, April is Child Abuse Prevention Month.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY SENATE OF THE 2ND SESSION OF THE 43RD OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE:

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A RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT; CALLING UPON THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO RE-ESTABLISH THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES AS A LEADER IN MANAGING THE PLANET'S RESOURCES

Political Agenda Based on 3 Assumptions (Lies):

1) The earth's
resources are
limited and finite



2) There is no God
– but “Earth”
worship is okay

Global Climate Change



3) Anthropogenic (man-made) climate change

Oops! Climategate!



Requires Changing Consumption Patterns



- Energy Use
 - Transportation Modes
- Life Styles – Buy, Sell, or Trade
- Requires Technological Monitoring

All Encompassing

Economy

- Promotes redistribution of wealth
- Business backed
- Government
- Public/Private Partnership
- Private
- NGO's used to implement

Equity

- Social Justice, vs. Population Control
- Requires shift in attitudes, values,
- Goal: to not exceed "carrying capacity" of the Earth
- Multiculturalism
- Seeks to abolish
- Changes in consumption patterns

Environment

- Elevates Nature above Man
- Climate Change
- Dictates Air &
- Control of natural resources
- Management
- Energy use

Education for Sustainable Development

Requires Central Planning & Technology to Track

Information Collection



“The issues of affordability and access to the National Information Infrastructure must be squarely addressed as key components of sustainable development.”

AKA New Urbanism

“The New Urbanism is a reaction to sprawl. A growing movement of architects, planners, developers, and others, the New Urbanism is based on principles of planning and architecture that work together to create human-scale, walkable communities.”



Highly densified
development

Walkable Communities – 'Bye, 'Bye Car

- Residents access their community 'on foot'
- Streets are designed or re-designed to favor pedestrians/bikes
- Pedestrians are given priority in neighborhood, work, school, and shopping areas
- Car traffic restricted, penalized; limits to parking



Tulsa Without Cars

OU-Tulsa presentation, December 2008



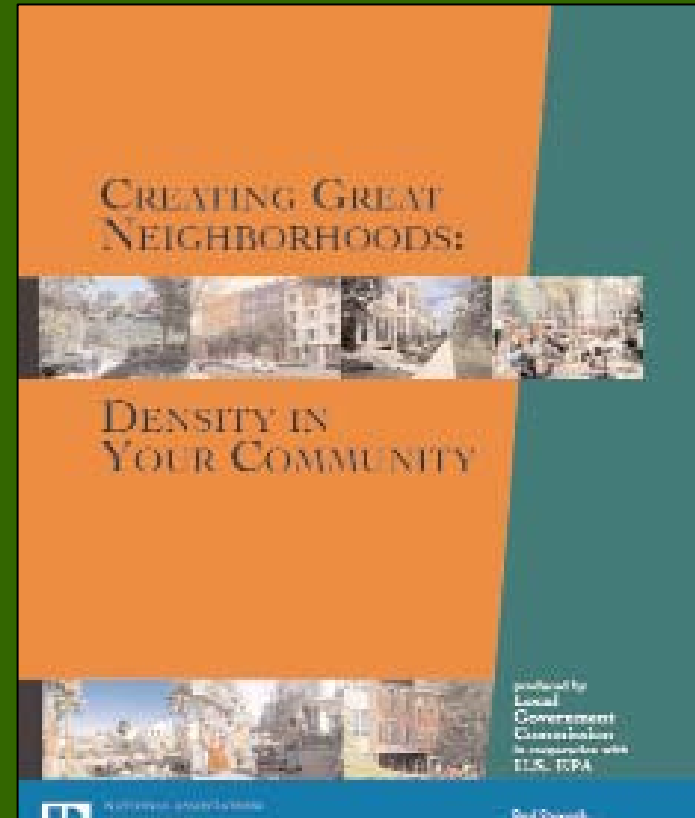
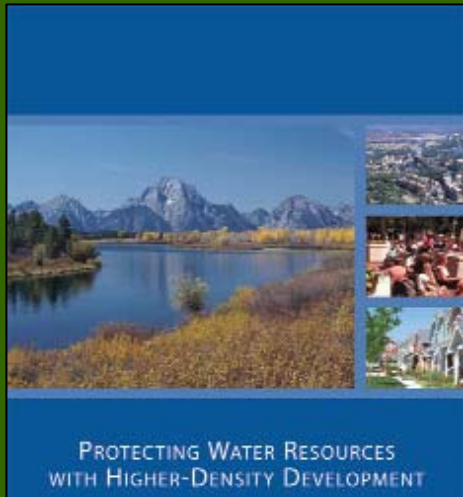
car ? freedom
Saturday, December 13th @ 1:00 pm, OU-Tulsa Learning Center, Room 145

The University of Oklahoma Urban Design Studio presents Tulsa Without Cars
with Panelists:

Tim Armer, Transportation Planning Manager, INCOG
Jack Crowley, Special Advisor to the Mayor on Urban Planning, City of Tulsa
Susan Neal, Director of Community Development and Education Initiatives, City of Tulsa

Sponsored by
The Society of Urban Design Students

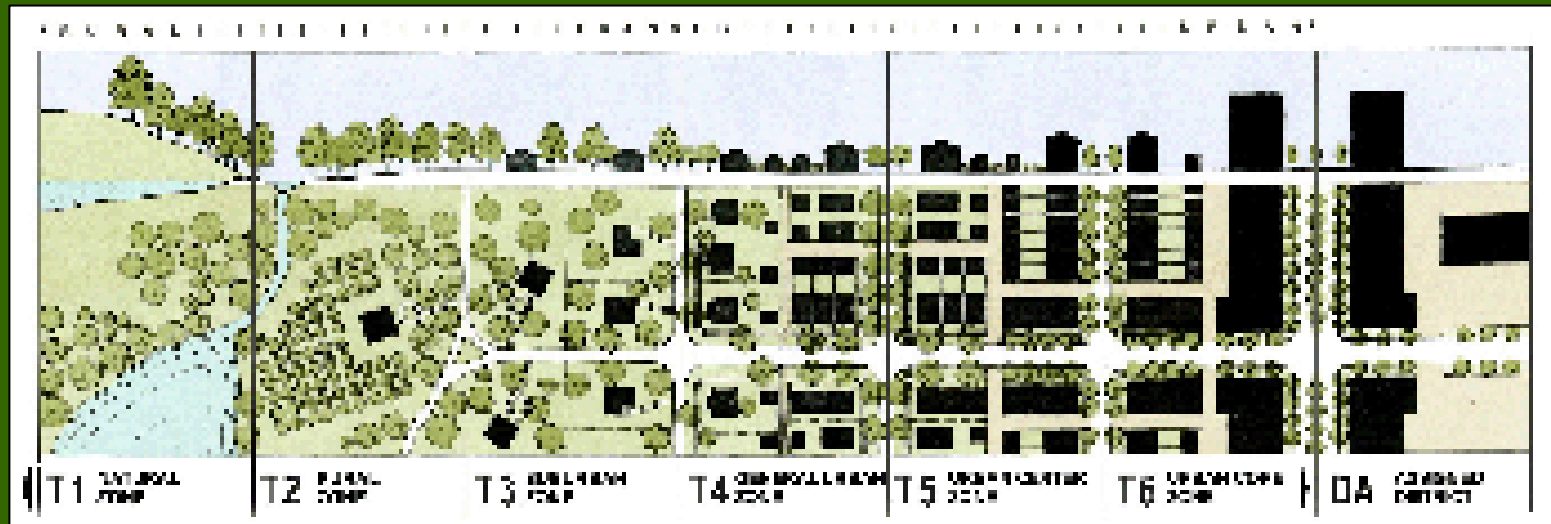
Smart Growth = Density



Policy Guidelines for cities, regions, and states

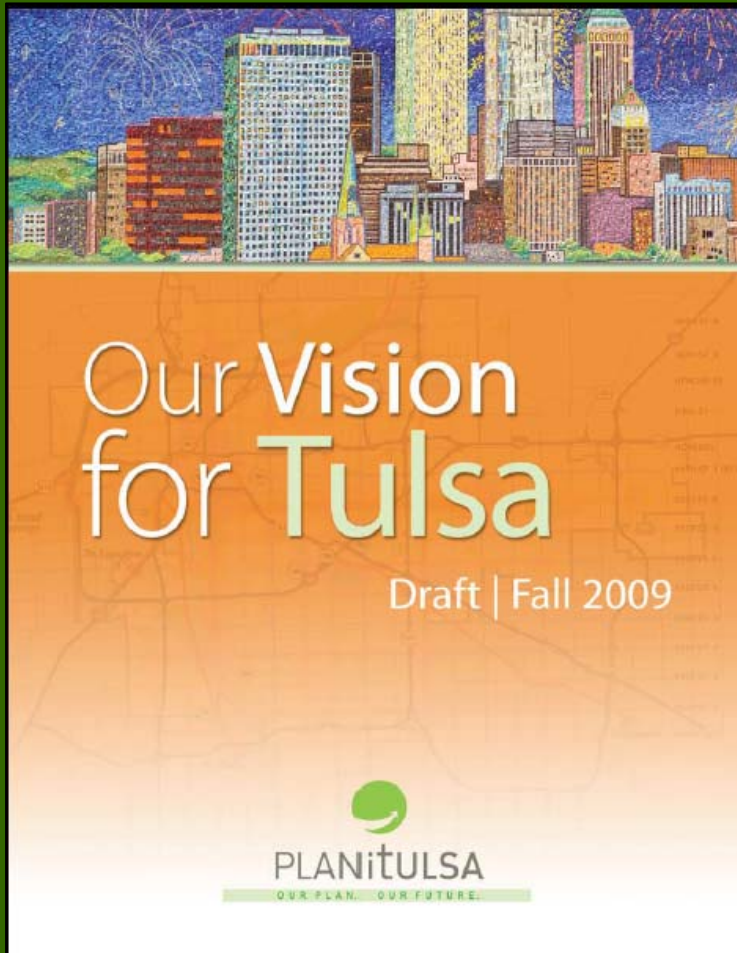
SmartCode = Zoning Changes

- Transect zones – dictates all land use
- Density at the core; controlled and restricted land use in each transect; creates zones where people/homes will be limited/or not allowed



PlaniTulsa – 2009

Based on New Urbanism



Plan Chapter: Sustainability



Tulsa already has examples of new high-efficiency buildings, which will serve as valuable models for future development.



New neighborhoods and centers will be designed as complete communities with a variety of uses and transportation options.

Plan Chapter Sustainability and the Built Environment

In the energy-constrained world of the future, Tulsa will be a major leader in creating high quality places for people to live, work, and play ... but with a small footprint on the environment. Here are some concepts that will help Tulsa continue to move forward in this area:

Efficient Building Design

New buildings in Tulsa will be designed to be more energy efficient and have a lighter touch on the environment than those of today. Buildings should be designed with Tulsa's climate in mind, to make use of passive solar heating during the winter, energy-efficient cooling in the summer, and efficient lighting year-round. Many new homes should include sustainable features, such as solar water heaters, non-toxic building materials, and solar energy systems, where applicable. This approach to energy savings and design will help create buildings that are less costly to maintain.

New Neighborhood and Center Design

Tulsa should ensure that new places—neighborhoods or employment areas—also are designed with sustainability in mind. Good street connections, with sidewalks, bike facilities, and other transportation options will be encouraged. Transit centers are near the core of each center, thus connecting them to the rest of the city. New and existing neighborhoods may also benefit from innovations in local- and district-wide energy systems that use geothermal, biomass, or other sources.

Growth and development strategies that embrace sustainable practices will yield financial benefits as well. Well built compact communities will be more fiscally sustainable by reducing maintenance costs and reducing waste over the long term.

Email to church architect...

“We are opposed to the mega-church isolated in the countryside or suburbs surrounded by acres of parking. This is an environmentally and socially unsustainable model; it paves the landscape, it forces driving, it isolates the membership from the rest of the community, and it isolates the driver from the church.”

“It is profoundly anti-civic.”

SmartCode editor, Sandy Sorlien, June 2008

MAPS 3 – OKC



MAPS
www.okc.gov/maps3

Sustainable Development is...

- An oppressive, tyrannical political agenda, aimed at regulating and controlling all human activity
- Used to change/dictate consumption patterns
- Contrary to the established principles of U.S. Sovereignty and the free enterprise system
- Profoundly anti-private property
- Anti-liberty & freedom
- Un-Godly

Implemented by: (partial list)

- Land use policy changes
- Energy use restrictions
- Transportation policy changes
- Comprehensive development plans
- Conservation easements
- Tax Credits to Modify Behavior
- Neighborhood associations
- Zoning code changes

Action Steps

1) *Understanding Sustainable Development – Agenda 21*
www.freedomadvocates.org

2) Websites:
www.freedom21.org
www.americanpolicy.org

3) OK-SAFE, Inc. website:
www.ok-safe.com

4) Randy Bright articles:
www.ok-safe.com

5) Check ICLEI* to see implementation plans:
www.icleiusa.org

6) Talk to your OK legislators about concerns with sustainable development

7) Watch ALL OK legislation having to do with:

- Land Use – i.e. conservation easements, land banking, restricting development, etc.
- Water use –i.e. on private property
- Animal tracking – i.e. NAIS
- Using Technology to monitor
- Modifying behavior, i.e. with tax credits

*The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives