A Brief Overview of Sustainable Development

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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
Political Agenda
Based on 3 Assumptions (Lies):

- There is no God – but earth worship is okay

Earth’s Resources are limited and finite
Global Climate Change

Anthropogenic (man-made) climate change - Hoax
Encompassing

**Economy**
- Promotes redistribution of wealth
- Business backed by support of government
- Public/Private Partnerships vs. Private Enterprise
- Multiculturalism

**Equity**
- Social Justice, vs. Equal Justice
- Requires shift in attitudes, values, beliefs
- Seeks to abolish private property
- Requires shift in consumption patterns

**Environment**
- Elevates Nature above Man
- Climate Change
- Dictates Air & Water Use
- Control of natural resources
- Central land management
- Energy use
- Biodiversity

**Goal: to not exceed “carrying capacity” of the Earth**

Requires Central Planning
Oklahoma Legislature:
S.R.30 - 1992

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

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;

WHEREAS, the Earth Summit will pay special attention to concerns regarding climate change, acid rain, destroying biological diversity, and ocean and freshwater resources;

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

1. THAT the Oklahoma State Senate supports federal legislation to reestablish the role of the United States as a leader in managing the planet’s resources;

2. THAT the United States should contribute to the conference and to the efforts of the Earth Summit to address the issues discussed at the conference;

3. THAT the United States should commit to actions that will reduce its impact on the environment and contribute to global solutions;

4. THAT the United States should support international efforts to address environmental problems and promote sustainable development;

5. THAT the United States should provide financial assistance to developing countries to help them address environmental challenges.

Passed by the Senate the 6th day of March, 1992.
U.S. Implementation

- 1993 – Clinton created the President’s Council on Sustainable Development
- 1995 - U.S. Dept. of State issued Fact Sheet on Global Environmental Issues – U.S. works to implement Rio
- 1999 – Towards a Sustainable America to direct policy
Education - (Indoctrination) (DESD 2005-2014)

- The reorienting of existing education policies and programs to address the social, environmental and economic knowledge, skills and values inherent to sustainability in a holistic and interdisciplinary manner;

- The development of public understanding and awareness of sustainability principles;

- The development of specialized training programs to ensure that all sectors of society have the skills necessary to perform their work in a sustainable manner.

Source: U.S. Partnership for Education for Sustainable Development
Smart Growth – Densify

Policy Guidelines for cities, regions, and states
Sustainable Development Promotes 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

Photo Source: http://www.bikewalk.org/pdfs/ncbwpubwalkablecomm.pdf
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
Plan iTulsa – 2009
Based on New Urbanism

Our Vision for Tulsa
Draft | Fall 2009

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

Plan Chapter: Sustainability

Sustainability and the Built Environment

In the energy-constrained world of the future, Tulsa will be a 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 Thoreau’s designs in mind, to make use of passive solar heating during the winter, energy-efficient cooling in the summer, and efficient lighting throughout. Many new buildings should utilize renewable energy, such as solar, geothermal, on-site generating, and other energy systems, where applicable. This approach to energy savings and design will help create buildings that are better suited to their environment.

New Neighborhood and Center Design

These should mirror that new plans—neighborhoods or employment nodes—will be designed with sustainability in mind. Good street connections, walkability, bike facilities, and other transportation systems will be encouraged. Thorough centers are one of each center, then transitioning them to the rest of the city. Live and growing neighborhoods may also benefit from serendipitous and diverse “real energy” systems that use geothermal, biomass, or other sources.

Growth and development strategies that enhance sustainable practices will yield financial benefits as well. Well-built compact communities will be more easily sustainable by reducing maintenance costs and offering more value over the long term.
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
Sustainable Development is...

- An oppressive, tyrannical political agenda, aimed at regulating and controlling all human activity
- 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)
- Policy changes re: water, land, air quality
- Comprehensive development plans
- Land banking
- Conservation easements
- Tax credits
- Neighborhood associations
- Zoning code changes
ICLEI – Oklahoma - Not OK!
Action Steps

1) Read the booklet: *Understanding Sustainable Development – Agenda 21*
   www.freedomadvocates.org
2) Learn the terms used:
   www.freedom21.org
   www.americanpolicy.org
3) Check OK-SAFE, Inc. website,
   www.ok-safe.com
4) Read Randy Bright’s 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 – share info
7) Watch ALL OK legislation having to do with:
   • Restricting Land Use – i.e. conservation easements, land banking, restricting development, etc.
   • Water use – any bill that enables gov’t access to private property
   • Animal tracking – i.e. NAIS
   • Bills that modify behavior, i.e. with tax credits

*The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives*