



Earth Summits

1972 in Stockholm, Sweden, conference Secretary
General Maurice Strong

1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, conference Secretary
General Maurice Strong

2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa, conference
Secretary General Nitin Desai

2012 UN plans to return to Rio for Rio+20 with the aim



RIO+20
United Nations
Conference on
Sustainable
Development

Canadian Maurice Strong



ECI logo for Rio+20

“...current lifestyles and consumption patterns of the affluent middle class-involving high meat intake, use of fossil fuels, appliances, home and work air conditioning, and suburban housing are not sustainable.”

His childhood goal was to champion “social justice.”

He and former USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev are sponsors of the “Earth Charter.”

“Earth Charter Initiative, Values & Principles for a Sustainable Future”



Social Justice

Liberate the soil
Undam the rivers
Free the people
Unplug the empire



National Association of Social Workers: "Peace is not possible where there are gross inequities of money and power, whether between workers and managers, nations and nations or men and women."

OUR COMMON FUTURE

THE WORLD COMMISSION
ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT

1987 World Commission on Environment & Development

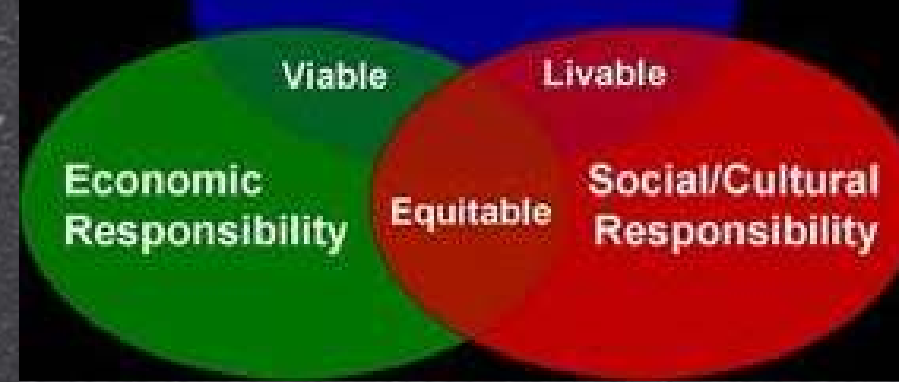


1987-a.k.a.the Brundtland Commission, mission was to revive the 1972 Earth Summit ideals

“Sustainable development” emerged from this commission’s document called “Our Common Future”

Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland: “Changing the attitudes of people, everywhere is a fundamental prerequisite if the priorities of human society and therefore of human government are to be rewritten.”

Sustainable Development”



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

How it works: Framework of rules and regulations that limits the behavior of individuals, businesses and organizations those activities approved by government.

1992 UN Convention for Environment Development in Rio de Janeiro



UNCED produced 3 major treaties:

- UN Convention to Combat Desertification
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
- UN Convention on Biological Diversity



UN Convention to Combat Desertification

Grants UN control over natural resources,
controls use of 70% of the earth's land

Signed by President Clinton in 1994

Ratified UNKNOWINGLY by the U.S. Senate in
2000 in a bundle of 34 treaties

Companion treaty: UN Commission on Water
the 21st Century

Senate can withdraw from the treaty

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

Signed by President George HW Bush

Ratified by the U.S. Senate in 1992

Legally binding "greenhouse gas" limits in
1997 Kyoto Protocol NOT ratified



UN Convention on Biological Diversity

signed in 1993 by
President Clinton

not ratified

Richard Noss, Wildlands
Project author:
"Eventually, a
wilderness network
could dominate a
region and thus
could itself
constitute the matrix
with human
habitations being the
lands."



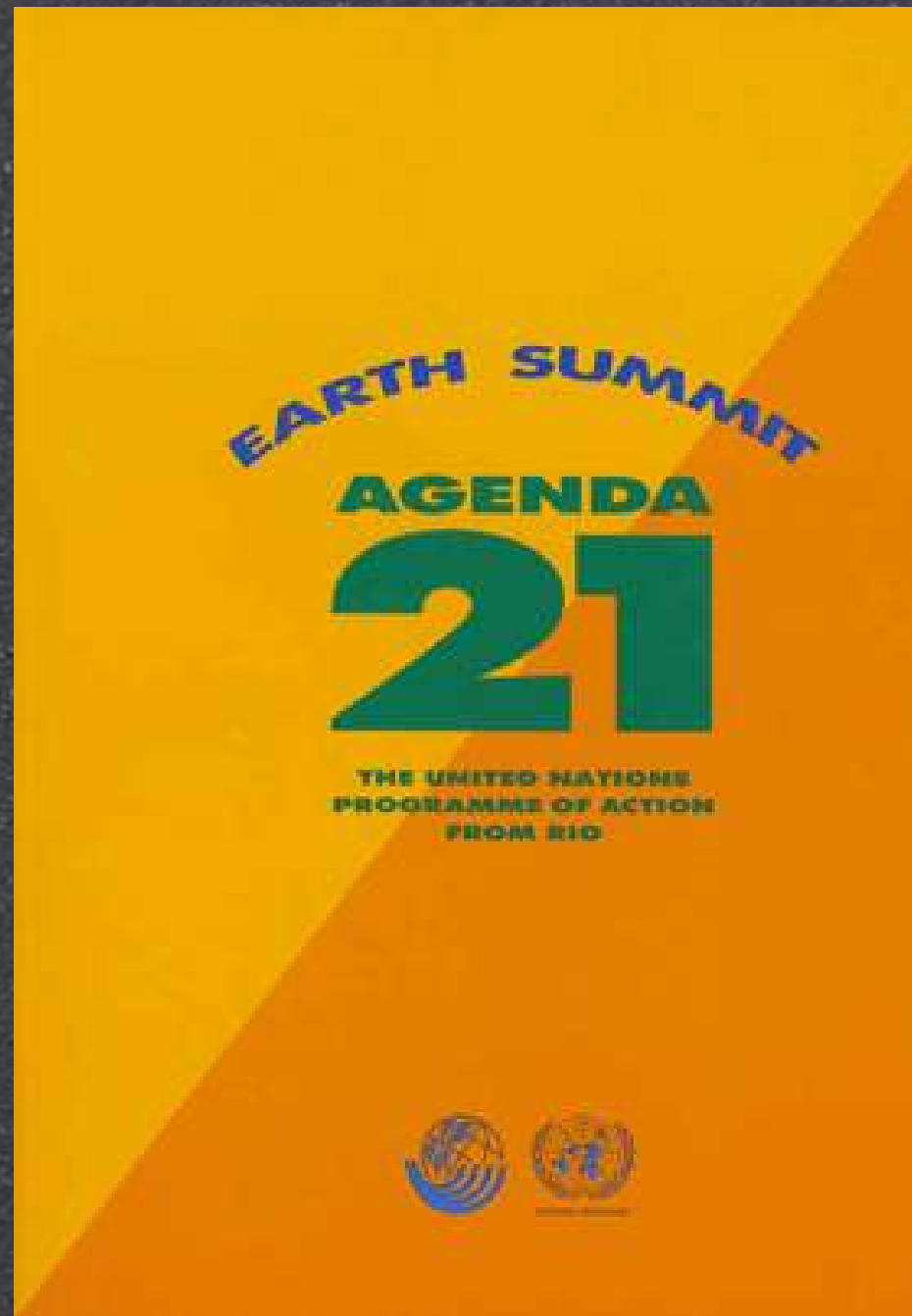
Red areas are off limits to humans

of Action: Agenda 21

A 300-page, 40-
chapter blueprint for
implementing
“sustainable
development.”

A non-binding policy
document signed by the
U.S.in Rio

Called “soft law,” not a
treaty





Development”

www.clinton2.nara.gov/PCSD/

Created by President Clinton’s EO#12852 in 1993, ran through 1999, brought Agenda 21 to U.S.

National town meetings: Federal grants provided the funding, NGOs provided the leadership, and local governments provided the targets for “sustainable development”

Economic, environmental and equity goals
using Agenda 21 as their “bible”

Consisted of 12 cabinet secretaries and top executives from environmental organizations including the Nature Conservancy, the Sierra Club, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)



16-point “We Believe Statement”

8 We need a collaborative decision process that leads to better decisions; more rapid change; and more sensible use of human, natural, and financial resources in achieving our goals.”

10 Economic growth, environmental protection and social equity linked. We need to develop integrated policies to achieve these national goals.

11 The U.S. should have policies and programs that contribute to stabilizing global human population; this objective is critical if we hope to have the resources needed to ensure a high quality of life for future generations.

16 Citizens must have access to high-quality and lifelong formal and non-formal education that enables them to understand the interdependence of economic prosperity, environmental quality, and

“Collaborative Decision Process” is Consensus vs. Democratic Process

Democratic--elect and hold accountable

Consensus--no choice in who represents,
voting not allowed

- No agreement, but absence of expressed opposition

- No argument or debate

- Spread by “grants” to every community



1,432-page Smart Growth



A federal grant to the American Planning Association was used to develop model comprehensive planning legislation for states

Common theme is government control of land use, with no regard for private property rights

U.S. Constitution's 4th Amendment: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be

Vancouver, British Columbia

Preamble of Habitat 1 conference report: "Land...can be treated as an ordinary asset, controlled by individuals and subject to the pressures and inefficiencies of the market. Private land ownership is also a principal instrument of accumulation and concentration of wealth and therefore contributes to social injustice'...Public control of land use is therefore indispensable...."

Comprehensive planning required by "sustainable development" is not local, but the global vision of Agenda 21. PCSD



and Management of Change

Study Committee composed of State Legislators and a Department Head (not U.S. State Department)

Independent Study Committee composed of State Legislators, a State Department Head, and citizen representatives

Permanent Joint Legislative Study Committee on Planning Land Use and Growth Management

Executive Order _____ establishing a state interagency planning and land-use task force [and advisory committee] appointed by the governor

Executive Order _____ establishing an independent [growth]



EPA'S Visioning and Challenge Grants to Local Communities

Stakeholder Groups: business, finance, education and local government officials

County or regional plans "facilitated" for "sustainable development"

identify what residents treasure in their county and what they want for the future of their county

seek to clarify and resolve any differences

build broad commitment among citizens and public, private and profit sectors for county priorities

visions" for 2020 are similar to recommendations in Agenda 21: protect our natural environment, save and improve our wetlands, restrict development in sensitive areas, sustainable farming, comprehensive resource preservation, designate scenic highways, clustered development, Smart Growth planned developments, more codes to be enforced,

International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, ICLEI

Self-defined as international association of local governments committed to “sustainable development,” a.k.a. Smart Growth, Growth Management

600 American communities have agreements with ICLEI-USA, formed in 1995

ICLEI has a “Star Community Index” it claims “is a national consensus-based framework for gauging the sustainability and livability of U.S. communities


Rural Council

Sec. 2. Establishment. There is established a White House Rural Council (Council).

Sec. 3. Membership. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

- (1) the Department of the Treasury;
- (2) the Department of Defense;
- (3) the Department of Justice;
- (4) the Department of the Interior;
- (5) the Department of Commerce;
- (6) the Department of Labor;
- (7) the Department of Health and Human Services;
- (8) the Department of Housing and Urban Development;

- (12) the Department of Veterans Affairs;
- (13) the Department of Homeland Security;
- (14) the Environmental Protection Agency;
- (15) the Federal Communications Commission;
- (16) the Office of Management and Budget;
- (17) the Office of Science and Technology Policy;
- (18) the Office of National Drug Control Policy;
- (19) the Council of Economic Advisers;
- (20) the Domestic Policy Council;
- (21) the National Economic Council;
- (22) the Small Business Administration;
- (23) the Council on Environmental Quality;
- (24) the White House Office of Public Engagement and Intergovernmental Affairs;



Ken Salazar, U.S. Interior Secretary

Salazar is attempting to use his own Secretarial Order #3310 to impose "wild lands."

That's illegal and unconstitutional.

Only Congress has the authority to designate Wilderness areas.

The 2011 continuing resolution/CR in the budget deal with Obama limits the use of funds by the DOI to "implement, administer or enforce" SO#3310. Ends 9-30-11.

What you can do:

Always be polite and respectful.

Before going to elected officials, read the booklet "Sustainable Development or Sustainable Freedom."

It is rarely productive to mention the UN.

Instead, focus on protection of private property rights and free markets, feasibility and cost in development and implementation of any land use plan.

Read your local proposal and find links to Agenda

Ask your elected officials:

Is the plan mandated by state law?

Why is the plan being considered?

Who is guiding the plan's development?

How and why was the person or agency guiding the plan chosen?

How will the plan be enforced?

How much will implementation cost?

How will the funding be provided?