

NOTICE AND AGENDA

Notice is hereby given that the City Council of the City of Santaquin will hold a City Council Meeting on Wednesday, April 19, 2006, in the Council Chambers, 45 West 100 South, at 7:00pm.

AGENDA

1. **ROLL CALL**
 2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
 3. **INVOCATION/INSPIRATIONAL THOUGHT**
 4. **CONSENT AGENDA**
 - a. Approval of the minutes
 1. Approval of the minutes of a Regular Meeting held on April 5, 2006
 - b. Bills
 1. \$382,711.59
 5. **PUBLIC FORUM, BID OPENINGS, AWARDS, AND APPOINTMENTS**

Public Forum will be held to a 30 minute maximum with each speaker given no more than 5 minutes each. If more than 6 Speakers, time will be adjusted accordingly to meet the 30 minute requirement

 - a. Appointment of 3 Board of Adjustment Members
 6. **FORMAL PUBLIC HEARINGS**
 7. **UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
 - a. Reappointment of the City Treasurer
 8. **NEW BUSINESS**
 9. **BUSINESS LICENSES**
 10. **INTRODUCTIONS AND ADOPTION OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS**
 - a. Ordinance 04-02-2006 "An Ordinance Amending The Public Noticing Requirements For Land Use Applications, Codification, And Inclusion In The Code"
 11. **PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS**
 12. **REPORTS OF OFFICERS, STAFF, BOARDS, AND COMMITTEES**
 - a. City Manager
 1. General update
 - b. Planning Commission
 1. General update
 13. **REPORTS BY MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS**
 - a. Mayor DeGraffenried – General update
 14. **EXECUTIVE SESSION** (May be called to discuss the character, professional competence, or physical or mental health of an individual)
 15. **EXECUTIVE SESSION** (May be called to discuss the pending or reasonably imminent litigation, and/or purchase, exchange, or lease of real property)
 16. **ADJOURNMENT**
- If you are planning to attend this Public Meeting and; due to a disability, need assistance in understanding or participating in the meeting, please notify the City ten or more hours in advance and we will, within reason, provide what assistance may be required.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

The undersigned duly appointed City Recorder for the municipality of Santaquin City hereby certifies that a copy of the foregoing Notice and Agenda was faxed to the Payson Chronicle, Payson, UT, 84651.

BY: S. B. Farnsworth
Susan B. Farnsworth, City Recorder

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® Amendment to Agenda

**MINUTES OF A CITY COUNCIL MEETING
HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS
APRIL 19 2006**

Mayor James E. DeGraffenried called the meeting to order at 7:05 pm. Council Members attending: Arthur Adcock, Todd Starley, Martin Green and James Linford. Excused is Tracy Roberts.

Others attending: City Manager Stefan Chatwin, City Planner Dennis Marker, Legal Counsel Brett Rich, Police Sergeant Rodney Hurst, Planning Commission Chairman Rex Bean, Lynette Davis, Sarah Olson, Ashley Mortensen, Keisha West, Cauleen Olson, Jackie Johnson, Sara Jensen, Taylor Starks, Dennis Lamb, Richard Healey and other unidentified individuals.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Mayor DeGraffenried led the Pledge of Allegiance.

INVOCATION/INSPIRATIONAL THOUGHT

Council Member Adcock offered a Word of Prayer.

CONSENT AGENDA

Approval of the minutes - Regular Meeting held on April 5, 2006

Bills - \$382,711.59

Council Member Green questioned the events of the public forum and requested that the minutes reflect that Mayor DeGraffenried had ended the public forum and moved to the next agenda item prior to the remark made by Mr. Hales. The City Council agreed. Following the correction of a few grammatical errors, City Manager Chatwin addressed a number of questions with regard to payment of the bills.

Council Member Green moved to approve the Consent Agenda. Council Member Linford seconded the motion. The vote was unanimous.

PUBLIC FORUM, BID OPENINGS, AWARDS, AND APPOINTMENTS

Mayor DeGraffenried introduced Sara Olsen as Miss Santaquin 2006. She is the daughter of Dan & Cauleen Olsen. She introduced her attendants; Ashley Mortensen, daughter of Scott and Karen Mortensen and Keisha West, daughter of Kim and Brenna West.

Miss Olsen presented her platform "Reading for a bright future" to the City Council. She explained that it was a summer reading program for preschool aged children in Santaquin.

Miss Olsen discussed the parade float that has been used by the Miss Santaquin Royalty over the past several years. She indicated that she and her attendants would like to use the float this year; however they would need funds to get the car under the float running. Council Member Adcock mentioned that the City Council had informally discussed this issue and had decided that the royalty would ride in a convertible this year, as there was no funding to fix the float.

Mrs. Davis reviewed the mechanical problems the float has been having and questioned if a new vehicle could be put under the float or if it could be pulled with a truck. She mentioned that if the float was not self propelled it could not be entered in the Provo Freedom Festival Parade, as they do not allow floats that are pulled by another vehicle.

Council Member Starley indicated that the car underneath the float is old and is not built to be towed.

Mrs. Davis expressed her concern with the amount of money that the city put into the float in the last couple of years and then its not properly stored and taken care of.

Mayor DeGraffenried explained that the City Council would need to discuss this issue before any decision could be made.

Council Member Adcock questioned if the Royalty and their parents were willing to take on the responsibility of preparing and transporting the float to each parade. Mrs. Davis answered in the affirmative.

Mayor DeGraffenried thanked Mrs. Davis and the new royalty for coming. He commended the Royalty on a job well done and mentioned that he thoroughly enjoyed this year's pageant. The City Council also congratulated the Royalty.

Council Member Green urged the Royalty to attend City Council meetings in surrounding cities and extend an invitation to attend Santaquin City's celebration. He suggested taking a box of apples, as apples are associated with Santaquin.

Mr. Lamb commented that in the past other Royalty's would come to your parade if you went to theirs. Mrs. Davis mentioned that there will be approximately nine parades the girls will be attending this year. She added that she wants to make sure they represent Santaquin the best they can.

Rex Bean, speaking as a private citizen, indicated that today, April 19, 2006, was Patriot's Day, the anniversary of the birth of our country. In commemoration he quoted the following scriptures pertaining to the process of government: Doctrine and Covenants section 98 verses 5-10, section 101 verses 76-80, section 121 verses 36-40, Ephesians chapter 6 verses 11-13 and John chapter 8 verse 23. Mr. Bean commented that his prayer at all time is that the City Council continues to make the right decisions regarding the city.

Mr. Bean asked if the City Council if they were familiar with Agenda 21. He explained that it affects every state and every community. He presented a booklet titled "Understanding Sustainable Development, Agenda 21" to each of the City Council Members and asked them to read it (see attachment "A"). The City Council thanked him for the information.

Council Member Starley commented that today in 1775 is the day the Revolutionary War began, which eventually gave us the freedoms that we enjoy. He thanked the men and women who have fought for those freedoms.

With no further public comments, Mayor DeGraffenried moved to the next agenda item.

Richard Healey asked if he could address the City Council. Mayor DeGraffenried allowed Mr. Healey to present his concerns. Mr. Healey reviewed his concerns regarding the pedestrian hazards along 300 West, due to inadequate improvements and growth at the northwest side of town. He explained that hundreds of children utilize this route daily to access the Santaquin Elementary School, City Parks and facilities located down town. He further explained that with the amount of vehicular traffic, along with increase in use of ATV's and OHV's within city limits, this has become what is known as the "Death Funnel". He explained that he would have rather seen

the money being spent on the new Public Safety Facility used to construct improvements along 300 West or increasing compensation of the Police Officers. He indicated that this has been a problem for years and asked the Mayor and City Council to consider implementing immediate safety improvements along this route. He suggested constructing a sidewalk for pedestrian along 300 West, making ATV use on 300 West unlawful and strictly enforce it, and increase patrol along 300 West and enforcing traffic safety laws regularly (see attachment "B"). Mr. Healy commended the City's Police Department and thanked them for their services.

Mayor DeGraffenried indicated that he recently built a house on 300 West and during this time he had an opportunity to see the activity along this road. He commented that we as parents need to become more aware of the traffic signs along this route and obey those traffic signs.

Mayor DeGraffenried commented that he recognizes Mr. Healey's concerns and will discuss possible solutions in a work session.

Appointment of three (3) Board of Adjustment Members

Mayor DeGraffenried presented Filip Askerlund as the first candidate for the Board of Adjustments. Mayor DeGraffenried asked if there was any discussion pertaining to this appointment. Council Member Starley commented that the part of the City Code he reviewed states that the members of this board are appointed and approved by the Governing Body. He asked if the City Council was the Governing Body. City Manager Chatwin answered in the affirmative. Council Member Starley stated it would be following ordinance and protocols to allow the City Council to submit names for consideration. City Manager Chatwin indicated he was not familiar with that wording and would have to review the ordinance; however, if it is stated in the ordinance then the City Council should have an opportunity to nominate or recommend those appointments. Mayor DeGraffenried indicated that he understood the ordinance to say, Board Members were approved and appointed by the Mayor. Council Member Starley cited Chapter 4, 10-4-2 of the City Code. City Manager Chatwin recommended moving to other business to allow Legal Counsel Rich to review the State Code and compare it to the City Code. Mayor DeGraffenried agreed and moved to the next agenda item.

FORMAL PUBLIC HEARINGS

None

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Reappointment of the City Treasurer

Council Member Green moved to reappoint Jody Thomas as the City Treasurer. Council Member Linford seconded the motion. City Council Starley read a statement for Council Member Roberts, as he was excused from the meeting (see attachment "C"). The vote was unanimous.

NEW BUSINESS

None

BUSINESS LICENSES

None

INTRODUCTIONS AND ADOPTION OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS

Ordinance 04-02-2006 "An Ordinance Amending The Public Noticing Requirements For Land Use Applications, Codification, And Inclusion In The Code"

City Planner Marker presented Ordinance 04-02-06 "An Ordinance Amending the Public Noticing Requirements for Land Use Applications. He indicated that the proposed ordinance reflected recommended changes from the Planning Commission, as well as revisions that were discussed in the last City Council meeting. He explained that the revised ordinance requires applicants to provide self-addressed stamped envelopes and mailing address information, obtained through the County Records Office, for all property owners within 300' of the land use issue. These envelopes would be used to send out notification of the Public Hearing related to the application. The ordinance also includes language that the city may post the property as a courtesy to the affected residents. The applicant would be responsible to reimburse the City for any posting required by state law or by city ordinance.

Council Member Starley questioned paragraph C on page two regarding the notice contents. He asked if the items listed were to be provided by the applicant. City Planner Marker explained that the items listed in the notice contents were to be included in the notice letter send to affected property owners.

Council Member Linford asked if all applications were required to mail a notification. City Planner Marker answered in the affirmative.

Council Member Starley commented that he understood that the revised ordinance would require either a mailing or the property to be posted, but not both. City Planner Marker indicated his impression from the last meeting was that the City Council wanted to maintain some consistency in the notification process, by requiring a mailing for all applications. Council Member Linford explained that costs to send the notification would now be minimal, as they will no longer be required to be sent certified.

Council Member Linford expressed his concern with the notifying distance of 300'. He explained that with a requirement of 300' he would have not been notified of an annexation adjacent to his property. He added that only two property owners would have been notified of the annexation if it was a 300' noticing requirement. City Planner Marker indicated that the 300' requirement was recommended by the Planning Commission. He explained that the Planning Commission felt that 300' was adequate for a rural setting and for the core area of town. Council Member Linford agreed with a noticing distance of 300' in the core area of town where lots are smaller and housing is more condensed; however felt it would not be adequate for an annexation. He added that, due to the cost reduction, it would not be an imposition for applicants to notify impacted property owners within a 500' distance. City Planning Marker indicated that the City Council would need to decide if a 300' or 500' noticing distance is sufficient.

Mayor DeGraffenried asked Planning Commission Representative Bean to review the Planning Commissions recommendation. Planning Commission Representative Bean explained that in the core area of town there would be dozens of resident that would need to be notified with the 300' requirement. He added that the recommended 300' is not from the center of the property it is from the property boundaries. He further explained that the Planning Commission agreed that a 300' noticing distance was sufficient to notify those who would actually be impacted. He added that other public notifications are hung at varies location throughout the city, which notifies the general

public of proposed land use issues. Council Member Linford again agreed that a 300' distance would be sufficient for the core area of town; however felt it was quite restrictive in the other areas of town. He reiterated that, due to the change in the type of postage required, moving the requirement to 500' would add only a minimal cost to the applicants.

Council Member Adcock asked, for clarification, if the distance was measured from the any side of the property boundaries. Planning Commission Representative Bean answered in the affirmative.

Council Member Green gave an example of the Jack Jarvis property. He explained that in this case nobody would be notified, due to the distance between properties. He further explained that too many properties outside the core area of town would face the same issue. He added that he would recommend at least a 500' noticing distance.

Council Member Linford asked what the Planning Commissions biggest objection was to leaving the noticing distance at 500'. Planning Commission Representative Bean explained that the Planning Commission felt that residents living 500' away from land use issues were not really impacted. He further explained that there are plenty of public notices posted throughout the city that interested property owner have access to. Council Member Green commented that he still felt the property owners within 500' would be impacted by most land use issues and still needed to be notified.

City Planner Marker explained that the reduction in the distance was recommended because they also recommended that the property be posted. He explained that posting the property would notify anyone driving past the property. City Council Member Adcock asked if it was the city's intent to create and hang a standardized posting sign that would be used for all land use issues. City Planner Marker answered in the affirmative. City Council Member Adcock questioned the wording "may" and "shall". He explained that if it was the city's intent to post a notice on the property of all land use issues, then the wording needed to be changed to "shall". City Planner Marker explained that the city's intent is to post the property, but if for some reason it doesn't get done or the wind blows it down the city's wouldn't be liable for holding up the application.

City Council Member Adcock indicated he has been involved in legal postings in the past. He explained that if the posting says "shall" it means that you certify that you posted it, not guarantee that is stays there.

Council Member Starley expressed his concern with the notifying distance being the same for the core area of town and outside the core area of town. He suggested notifying a certain number of people within a certain distance. He mentioned that he remembered discussing, at the last Planning Commission meeting, separating home occupation applications from annexation and development applications, as they have a greater impact. City Planner Marker indicated that could be done.

Council Member Green suggested requiring a 300' notify distance for home occupations and 500' notifying distance for annexations and developments. City Council Members Linford and Starley agreed that Council Member Green's suggestion was a good compromise.

Mayor DeGraffenried asked if there were any additional comments. Council Member Adcock reiterated his concern with the wording "may" and "shall".

Following a brief discussion regarding Council Member Adcock's concern, the City Council and Staff opted to leave the language as written.

Council Member Linford made a motion to approve Ordinance 04-02-2006 "An Ordinance Amending The Public Noticing Requirements For Land Use Applications" as written with the following amendment: The notification distance is 500' for all affected properties, except home occupations applications which require a conditional use permit, then the notification distance is 300'. City Council Member Green seconded the motion. Mayor DeGraffenried asked for further discussion. With none a roll call vote was taken.

Council Member Adcock - Aye
Council Member Starley - Aye
Council Member Green - Aye
Council Member Linford - Aye

Appointment of three (3) Board of Adjustment Members

City Manager Chatwin explained that there were several other issues beyond the appointing authority that need to be addressed. He recommended that the appointment of the three (3) Board of Adjustment Members be tabled until Legal Counsel Rich has had an opportunity to further review the issue.

Legal Counsel Rich explained that there have recently been some changes in the state law that will affect how these appointments are made.

City Manager Chatwin explained that there is some question whether there is even something called a Board of Adjustments any longer. He indicated that they would need to research the new law to clarify specific issues including; who the appeals body is, terms, appointing authority, etc.

Council Member Adcock asked if this delay would cause a hardship for the applicant. City Planner Marker indicated that the application is for a variance for a sign. The applicant is being required to modify their non-conforming sign to meet corporate provisions. City Manager Chatwin explained that we need to make sure that it is done right so that the decision is legal and binding.

Mayor DeGraffenried asked what the issues were. City Counsel Rich explained that determining the proper authority and who appoints that authority were the two issues. He indicated that it is just a matter of clarifying the law and incorporated the changes into the ordinance, so that everyone is clear on who the authority is and how they are appointed.

Council Member Starley questioned if currently the Governing Body included the Mayor. Legal Counsel Rich explained that the Governing Body is the City Council, excluding the Mayor. Council Member Starley mentioned that if the Legal Counsel Rich's findings show that the Governing Body is the City Council he would like an opportunity to submit names for the appointment.

With no further discussion, Council Member Starley moved to table the appointment of three (3) Board of Adjustments Members until the City Council receives further direction from Legal Counsel Rich. City Council Member Green seconded the motion. The vote was unanimous.

EXECUTIVE SESSION (May be called to discuss the character, professional competence, or physical or mental health of an individual)

At 8:35 p.m., Council Member Green motioned to move to agenda item #14 and enter into an executive session. Council Member Linford seconded the motion. Council Member Green asked Legal Counsel Rich, Sergeant Hurst, and City Manager Chatwin to attend the executive session. The vote was unanimous.

At 9:22 p.m. Mayor DeGraffenried resumed the meeting with item #12, Reports by Officers, Staff, Boards, and Committees.

Council Member Adcock questioned Legal Counsel Rich about two articles that were recently published in the paper. He asked if Legal Counsel Rich was aware of the legal aspect of these two articles. He reviewed the articles regarding illegally denying a charter school and zoning for sexually oriented businesses (SOB). Legal Counsel Rich indicated that he did have an opportunity to read the articles and added that he did not agree with some of the contents.

Council Member Adcock expressed his concern with the article regarding the SOB. He indicated that if the law mandates that each city is required to provide an area for these types of business, then the City Council needs to designate that area. Legal Counsel Rich explained that the law only states that you cannot zone them completely out of the city. He added rather than having them come in where you don't want them; the city needs to specify what areas are going to permit these types of businesses. Council Member Starley asked if there is a legal way to ban or prohibit SOB's. Legal Counsel Rich answered no and added that the city is bound by Federal Law on these issues.

The Council thanked Legal Counsel Rich for attending and excused him from the meeting.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS, STAFF, BOARDS, AND COMMITTEES

City Manager

Mayor DeGraffenried asked City Manager Chatwin to update the City Council on the events of the meeting with Summit Ridge Development held last week. City Manager Chatwin reported that he met with Brian Sager, Stuart Reid, Mayor DeGraffenried, and City Planner Marker regarding several issues including; connector agreements, impact fee reimbursements, CC&R's, advertising for the development, amendments to the annexation agreement, the golf course, trails systems and open space uses, and the application for a mass grading permit. He indicated that the meeting was very productive.

Council Member Starley inquired about the City Engineer position. City Manager Chatwin explained that the advertisement has gone out and applicants have until April 28th to apply. He commented that no applications have been received as of today. He indicated that other alternatives are also being looked at.

Council Member Starley questioned the sale of the ambulance. City Manager Chatwin indicated that he has talked to Ambulance Director Paul Terry and confirmed that the cost associated with rebuilding the ambulance were more than it is worth.

Mayor DeGraffenried reported that he has received a letter of resignation from Planning Commission Member Rick Steele.

Mayor DeGraffenried indicated that he would like to have a work session one hour prior to each City Council Meeting to review each agenda item. He explained that he does not want to be "broad sided" by anything on the agenda during City Council Meeting. The City Council agreed.

Planning Commission

General update

None

REPORTS BY MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

Council Member Green reported that the Planning Commission is working on a Sexually Oriented Business Ordinance.

Council Member Green also inquired about the float and if the City Council wanted to discuss it at this time.

Council Member Adcock asked if he could address Sergeant Hurst first so that he could be accused from the meeting.

Council Member Adcock questioned the City's Ordinance regarding the use of ATV's. He reported he has seen an increase in the number of ATV's riding up and down the city streets. He indicated that his understanding was that riding ATV's on city streets was allowed if they were heading to a destination where they were permitted. Sergeant Hurst explained that the city has designated certain city streets including; Highland Drive, 400 South and 300 West to access the areas that allow ATV use. He further explained that riders can drive ATV's from their homes to the designated streets. He added riders must wear helmets and must be accompanied by a parent if they are under age.

City Manager Chatwin indicated that ATV's use is hard to monitor and enforce. Sergeant Hurst agreed.

Council Member Linford inquired about the use of motorized scooters and if they were legal. Sergeant Hurst indicated that it depends on the type of scooter. He explained that, just like ATV use, it is hard to enforce the use of motorized scooters.

Mayor DeGraffenried thanked Sergeant Hurst and excused him from the meeting.

Council Member Green continued the discussion regarding the float. He asked for direction from the City Council. Council Member Linford suggested getting a cost to fix the car under the float.

Following a brief discussion, Council Member Green requested that the City Council come up with the dollars amount that can be used for fixing the float. City Manager Chatwin commented that it is going to take a lot of money to fix the old car and didn't agree with continuing to dump money into the car that barley runs. He added that at some point the City Council needs to decide that enough is enough and stop wasting money. Mayor DeGraffenried, Council Member Starley and Council Linford agreed.

Mayor DeGraffenried commented that he feels like the city needs to be represented with a float. He added that the pageant is getting better and a lot more girls are getting involved. He recommended finding some money to get a float ready for the Royalty.

Mayor DeGraffenried indicated that the first step is to see if the current float can be used this year. He suggested getting a mechanic to tow it in and look at it. Mayor DeGraffenried asked City Manager Chatwin to arrange for someone to look at the float.

Council Member Green questioned how much longer the city was going to allow the Oberg's to run their businesses without a business license. City Manager Chatwin explained that staff has been reviewing our current ordinance and what kind enforcement options the city has. Council Member Green commented that the longer business owners are allowed to operate without obtaining a valid occupancy permit or business license the greater the liability becomes for the city. City Manager Chatwin reported that he has been discussing the enforcement issue with Legal Counsel Rich and also has City Planner Marker looking into incorporating enforcement regulation into the city code. He added that he will update the Mayor and City Council on his findings. Council Member Green requested an update on the O'Berg's business licenses at the next city council meeting.

Council Member Linford updated the City Council on the Nebo Economic Summit he attended with City Manager Chatwin. He reported that, according to Nebo School District, another new elementary and middle school has already been approved for Santaquin and the land has been purchased. He further explained that Nebo School District also has a high school planned for Santaquin, however the land has not been purchased. Council Member Linford indicated that he was very impressed with how hard neighboring cities have been pushing Economic Development issues that Santaquin is just getting started on. He commented that Santaquin has a lot of catching up to do.

Council Member Starley reported that he was concerned with an open spot in the irrigation canal located along the route to the new elementary school and asked who was responsible to address issues of this nature. City Manager indicated that all liability issues relating to irrigation ditches, canals, water flow etc. were the responsibility of Summit Creek Irrigation Company. He indicated that the city cannot force them to make improvements, however we can work with them to resolve these types of issues.

Council Member Starley reported he recently took a walk around the new school and was approached by several unleashed dogs. He indicated that the property owners on the north side of the new elementary school were recently approved for a kennel license. He requested that the property owners be contacted to ensure there wouldn't be any problems when school starts. City Manager Chatwin indicated that he would have our Police Department contact the owners of the property.

Council Member Starley questioned when the 400 East road project would be ready to go out to bid. City Manager Chatwin indicated that the interim engineering firm was reviewing the plans and it would go out to bid in the next couple of weeks. He indicated that construction would be complete prior to school starting in the fall.

Council Member Starley questioned how wide the road was going to be on Main Street where the Enhancement Project is under construction. He expressed his concern with curb being installed where the asphalt was currently cut and that it seemed narrow. He commented that he hoped that it would be as wide as the rest of Main Street. City Manager Chatwin indicated that the asphalt was cut to install the curb, but he didn't now exactly where the curb would be installed. Mayor DeGraffenried explained that curb inlet boxes have already been installed and that the curb would be poured in line with the curb boxes.

Council Member Adcock asked if the proposed path under the freeway was still going to be constructed. City Manager Chatwin answered in the affirmative.

Council Member Starley commented that he did not see the City Council approved logo on the street lights in Summit Ridge. Ms. Hoffman explained that the logos would be painted when weather permits

Council Member Starley indicated that the owner of the trailer on 400 East is selling his property. The new owner intends to move in an old home. He questioned the "grandfathering" of the land use that currently exists. City Manager Chatwin explained that the land being sold does not change the "grandfathering" of the land use. He added that the use of the property changes the "grandfathering".

Council Member Starley inquired about the lights at the Veteran's Memorial and asked if the lights could be turned off on the monuments and still keep the flags lit. City Manager Chatwin explained that the lighting is to prevent vandalism of the monument.

Council Member Starley suggested putting in an amphitheater in Summit Ridge. He indicated that the church is looking at putting on a pageant on a yearly basis.

Council Member Starley expressed his concern with the contents in Agenda 21. He indicated that these issues are being pushed by Envision Utah and added that he has no interest in Envision Utah.

Council Member Adcock inquired about kennel fees and asked if they need to be addressed. City Manager Chatwin indicated that kennel licenses were not address and added that staff would look into it.

Council Member Adcock asked if the city was prepared for any run-off that may occur. City manager Chatwin indicated city staff is monitoring it every day. Council Member Green indicated the County has been cleaning out the catch basin in Santaquin Canyon. Council Member Green indicated the basins have been empty.

Council Member Adcock inquired about the storage of the Vac Truck. Ms. Hoffman indicated that the Vac Truck was stored at Terry's Tire Shop during the cold winter months, but was retrieved in March.

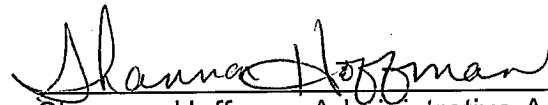
Council Member Starley thanked City Manager Chatwin for his hard work.

ADJOURNMENT

At 10:15 pm Council Member Green moved to adjourn. Council Member Starley seconded the motion. The vote was unanimous.

Approved on May 17, 2006.


James E. DeGraffenried, Mayor


Shannon Hoffman, Administrative Assistant

I am going to quote some scriptures out of the Doctrine and Covenants and Bible, which are directed towards your responsibilities to the citizens of the city of Santaquin, whom you serve.

D&C 98:5-10:

5 And that ^alaw of the land which is ^bconstitutional, supporting that principle of freedom in maintaining rights and privileges, belongs to all mankind, and is justifiable before me

6 Therefore, I, the Lord, justify you, and your brethren of my church, in befriending that law which is the ^aconstitutional law of the land;

7 And as pertaining to law of man, whatsoever is more or less than this, cometh of evil.

8 I, the Lord God, make you ^afree, therefore ye are free indeed; and the law also maketh you free.

9 Nevertheless, when the ^awicked ^brule the people mourn.

10 Wherefore, ^ahonest men and wise men should be sought for diligently, and good men and wise men ye should observe to uphold; otherwise whatsoever is less than these cometh of evil.

D&C 101:76-80:

76 And again I say unto you, those who have been scattered by their enemies, it is my will that they should continue to importune for redress, and redemption, by the hands of those who are placed as rulers and are in authority over you—

77 According to the laws and ^aconstitution of the people, which I have suffered to be established, and should be maintained for the ^brights and protection of all flesh, according to just and holy principles;

78 That every man may act in doctrine and principle pertaining to futurity, according to the moral ^aagency which I have given unto him, that every man may be ^baccountable for his own sins in the day of ^cjudgment.

79 Therefore, it is not right that any man should be in ^abondage one to another.

80 And for this purpose have I established the ^aConstitution of this land, by the hands of wise men whom I raised up unto this very purpose, and redeemed the land by the ^bshedding of blood..

D&C 121: 36-40

34 Behold, there are many ^acalled, but few are chosen. And why are they not chosen?

35 Because their ^ahearts are set so much upon the things of this ^bworld, and ^caspire to the ^dhonors of men, that they do not learn this one lesson—

36 That the ^arights of the priesthood are inseparably connected with the powers of heaven, and that the powers of heaven cannot be ^bcontrolled nor handled only upon the ^cprinciples of righteousness.

37 That they may be conferred upon us, it is true; but when we undertake to ^acover our ^bsins, or to gratify our ^cpride, our vain ambition, or to exercise control or ^ddominion or compulsion upon the souls of the children of men, in any degree of unrighteousness, behold, the heavens ^ewithdraw themselves; the Spirit of the Lord is grieved; and when it is withdrawn, Amen to the priesthood or the authority of that man.

38 Behold, ere he is aware, he is left unto himself, to ^akick against the pricks, to ^bpersecute the saints, and to ^cfight against God.

39 We have learned by sad experience that it is the ^anature and disposition of almost all men, as soon as they get a little ^bauthority, as they suppose, they will immediately begin to exercise ^cunrighteous dominion.

40 Hence many are called, but ^afew are chosen.

Ephesians 6:11-13

11 Put on the whole ^aarmour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil.

12 For we ^awrestle not ^bagainst ^cflesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the ^drulers of the ^edarkness of this world, against spiritual ^fwickedness in high places.

13 Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand.

I am grateful for the good council and city servants that we have in our town, and I pray that you may continue to be mindful of your responsibilities to the people that you serve and remember the oath which all elected officials swore when they took office: to defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

--Rex Bean

Understanding Sustainable Development - AGENDA 21 -

A Guide for
Public Officials

Prepared by

Freedom 21
Santa Cruz

www.freedom21santacruz.net

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Introduction

You may have heard people talking about Sustainable Development – in public meetings, on television and on the radio. Consultants talk about it, university professors lecture on it, and at various levels of government, it may even be mandated. But what *is* Sustainable Development?

That is precisely the question this Guide is intended to address. In the following pages, you will read of the origins of Sustainable Development, its theoretical underpinnings, its major programs, and the means by which it is implemented.

When you have finished reading this document, you will have the knowledge necessary to begin identifying the vast array of Sustainable Development programs that arise.

Please recognize this document for what it is: a unique opportunity to learn more about Sustainable Development, and to make a difference in your community by supporting present and future actions that restore and protect the rights and well-being of your family, your fellow citizens, and you.

More information on the nature and consequences of Sustainable Development is available from Freedom 21 Santa Cruz.

What Is Sustainable Development?

The most common definition of Sustainable Development given by its proponents is a statement found in the Bruntland Report, *Our Common Future*, released during the 1987 United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development:

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

Historical Development and Origins

Even the term “sustainable” must be defined, since on the surface it appears to be inherently positive. In reality, Sustainable Development has become a “buzz” term that refers to a political agenda, rather than an objectively sustainable form of development. Specifically, it refers to an initiative of the United Nations (U.N.) called the U.N. Sustainable Development Agenda 21, the most comprehensive statement of a political ideology that is being progressively infused into every level of government in America.

Known around the world simply as Agenda 21, this initiative is “a comprehensive plan of action to be taken globally, nationally, and locally by organizations of the United Nations System, Governments, and Major Groups in every area in which human impacts (sic) on the environment.”¹

Agenda 21 was unveiled in 1992 during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), commonly

1. <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/agenda21/index.htm>

Understanding Sustainable Development - **AGENDA 21**

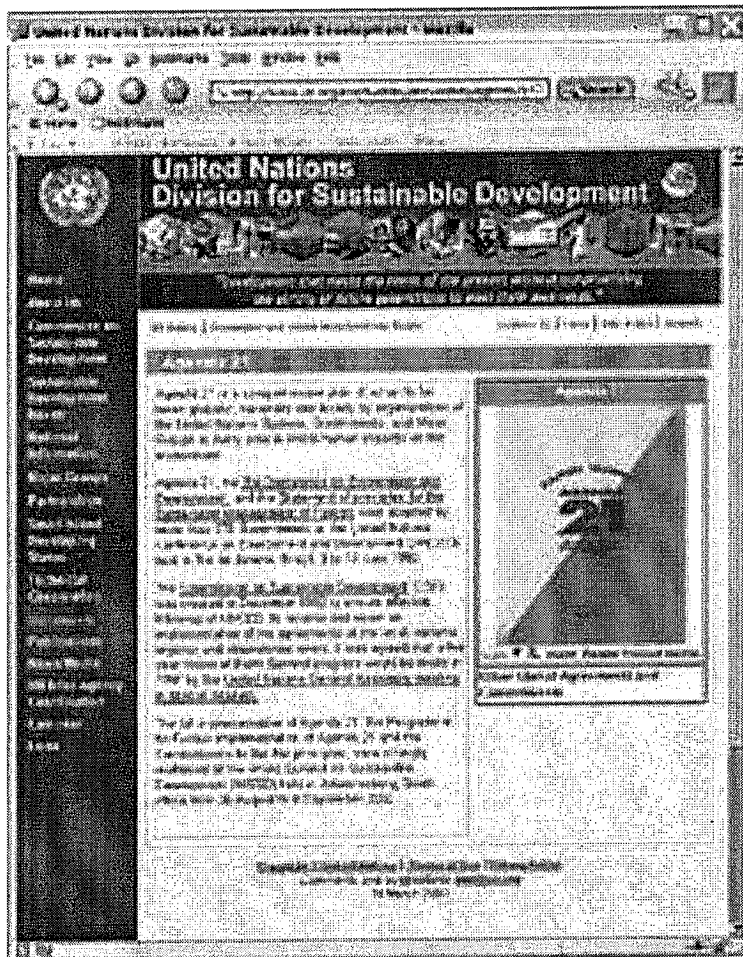


Image 1: The United Nations website clearly displays Agenda 21 documents

known as the Rio Earth Summit, where more than 178 nations adopted Agenda 21, and pledged to evaluate progress made in implementing the plan every five years thereafter. President George H. W. Bush was the signatory for the United States.

Although Congress never authorized the implementation of Agenda 21² (as a soft-law policy recommendation³ – not a treaty – it needs no

ratification), in 1993, President Bill Clinton

established, by Executive Order, the President's Council on Sustainable Development (PCSD) for the purpose of implementing Agenda 21 in the United States. The

2. Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) submitted a resolution (H.J. Res. 166) to the 103rd Congress on March 29, 1993 urging the President, and Congress to “assume a strong leadership role in implementing the decisions made at the Earth Summit by developing a national strategy to implement Agenda 21 and other Earth Summit agreements....” Though that bill stalled in the Subcommittee on Economic Policy, Trade and Environment, its recommendations have been implemented through various actions by the President, and Congress.

3. “Soft law” policy is not binding. This is a common procedure in the U.N.’s policy development strategy. “Soft law” documents are quite often followed by treaties or covenants, which are binding international law; alternately, soft law can find immediate application through local legislation or policy without an internationally binding agreement.

PCSD operated through 1999, but its actions to promote Sustainable Development have taken root, and now exert an increasing influence in communities across America.

International organizations such as the U.N., and its accredited Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), generally consider Sustainable Development and Agenda 21 to be synonymous. Therefore, in order to avoid confusion and equivocation, Sustainable Development will be the term used throughout this document to refer to both. Agenda 21 will only be used to refer to the actual document from the Rio Earth Summit.

At times, the political agenda embodied in Sustainable Development is implemented under other names for purposes of political expediency. J. Gary Lawrence, a planner for the city of Seattle, and advisor to the President's Council on Sustainable Development, said in 1998, that, *"Participating in a UN advocated planning process would very likely bring out many ... who would actively work to defeat any elected official ... undertaking Local Agenda 21. So we will call our process something else, such as 'comprehensive planning,' 'growth management,' or 'smart growth.'"*⁴

The Antithetical Foundations of Liberty and Sustainable Development

"Property must be secured, or liberty cannot exist."

— John Adams

It has long been known that liberty is tied to the institution of private property. The Decalogue codified private property in four words: "Thou shalt not steal."

"Private property and freedom are inseparable."

— George Washington

4. Lawrence, J. Gary, The Future of Local Agenda 21 in the New Millennium, The Millennium Papers, UNED-UK, Issue 2, (1998), 3.

These intuitions were understood by those who participated in the American experiment ⁵ and were consequently included in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.⁶ The right to property as outlined in those documents is premised on an owner's determination of its use, provided that such use does not disturb the equal rights of another.

"...all Men...are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness."

— The Declaration of Independence

In contrast to the unalienable rights found in America's founding documents, the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights are based on a very different idea: rights are granted and rescinded by men.

The Sustainable Development political agenda originates in the founding documents of the United Nations. This isn't surprising, since the myriad countries represented in the drafting of Agenda 21 have widely divergent forms of government, and must have a point of agreement (a "least common denominator") to rally around – and the U.N. Charter provides that point. However, for progress to be made in implementing Sustainable Development in the United States, unalienable rights such as the right to property must be eroded, attacked, and struck down altogether.^{7,8}

5. Soapes, Emily Williams. "The American Experiment: Living with the Constitution." Prologue: Journal of the National Archives 19, no.3 (Fall 1987): 185-189.

6. See also Machan, Tibor, Private Rights & Public Illusions, Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick (1995).

7. Nullification of the right to the reasonable use of one's property affects by extension the right to private action and the freedom of expression. Shaw, Michael, What is Private Property? Liberty Garden (2003).

8. Heywood, V.H. (ed.). Global Biodiversity Assessment. United Nations Environment Programme. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge (1995): 767, 782. This document likewise condemns "inappropriate social structures" (p 763), golf courses (p 970), and the attitudes toward nature found in "Judeo-Christian-Islamic religions" (pp 766, 838).

Implementing Sustainable Development

The authors of Agenda 21 have said it will affect every area of life, grouped according to three objectives: Equity, Economy, and Environment (known commonly as “the 3 E’s”). By defining these terms vaguely, a litany of abuse has resulted. Furthermore, by rubber-stamping pre-conceived plans, using manipulative “visioning” sessions to garner the appearance of public buy-in, and acquiring grants from sources with questionable motives, the entire process of implementing Sustainable Development policies is suspect.

Equity: using the law to restructure human nature

The authors of the Sustainable Development action plan recognized that their environmental and economic objectives, and the corresponding transformation of the American system of justice, are radically divergent from the views and objectives of the average person. Therefore, in order to achieve their objectives, they call for a shift in attitudes, which can be seen in the educational programs developed by its proponents. This is the premise of Sustainable Development: That individual human wants, needs, and desires are to be conformed to the views and dictates of planners. Harvey Ruvin, Vice Chair of the International Council on Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), and Clerk of the Circuit and County Court in Miami-Dade County, Florida, has said that “*individual rights will have to take a back seat to the collective*” in the process of implementing Sustainable Development.⁹

9. Peros, Joan, unpublished report, UNCED Rio+10 Summit – Johannesburg, South Africa (2002).

**Economy:
the international redistribution of
wealth and the creation of public-private
partnerships**

**“...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.”**

*– Maurice Strong,
Secretary General, U.N. Conference on Environment and
Development, 1992. (Also known as the
Rio Earth Summit, where Agenda 21 was unveiled.)*

According to its preamble, “The developmental and environmental objectives of Agenda 21 will require a substantial flow of new and additional financial resources to developing countries.” Language throughout Agenda 21 erroneously assumes that life is a zero-sum game (the wealth of the world was made at the expense of the poor, making them even poorer). This critique of economic ills denies the ingenuity of private action, individual determination, and free market innovation, and leads inevitably to the conclusion that if the conditions of the poor are to be improved, wealth must be taken from the rich. Sustainable Development embodies this unjust redistribution of wealth both in theory and in implementation, effectively lowering the standard of living in America to that of the rest of the world. The Draft Covenant on Environment and Development states in Article 8: “...equity will be achieved through implementation of the international economic order ... and through transfers of resources to developing countries....”

In addition to its appeal for the international redistribution of wealth, Sustainable Development is actually restructuring the economy, molding it not on private enterprise, but on public-private partnerships.

Public-private partnerships bring businesses desiring the protection offered by government's legalized force together with government agents that want the power that comes with economic control. The power of economics, and the force of government, must serve as a check and balance on each other; combining the two will ultimately result in tyranny. Free enterprise is lost amid subsidies, incentives, tax-breaks, and insider privilege, and with it goes the notion that the customer is the final determiner of how resources are allocated in production. The Sustainable Development "partnerships" involve some corporations – domestic and multinational – some tax-exempt family foundations, select individuals, and collectivist politicians and their administrations. Of these participants, only elected politicians are accountable to the public for their actions.

Environment: nature above man

Americans support laws and regulations that are designated to effectively prevent pollution of the air, water, or the property of another. Yet, it is increasingly clear that Sustainable Development uses the environment simply as the means to promote a political agenda. For example, Al Gore says that Sustainable Development will bring about "a wrenching transformation" of American society.¹⁰

Sustainable Development is ostensibly concerned with the environment; it is more concerned with restructuring the governmental system of the world's nations so that all the people of the world will be the subjects of a global collective. Many of its proposed implementation strategies require the surrender of unalienable rights.

10. "Minor shifts in policy, marginal adjustments in ongoing programs, moderate improvements in laws and regulations, rhetoric offered in lieu of genuine change – these are all forms of appeasement, designed to satisfy the public's desire to believe that sacrifice, struggle, and a wrenching transformation of society will not be necessary." Gore, Al, *Earth in the Balance*. Plume (1993): 274.

This fact alone casts a serious shadow of doubt on the motives of Sustainable Development planners who would discard the unalienable rights to life, liberty, and property in order to pursue dubious programs.¹¹ When Sustainable Development is implemented, ordinary people will be left unprotected from *de facto* decrees placing nature above man, while relegating man to the status of a “biological resource.”¹²

Educating the Youth to Mold the Minds of Tomorrow

**“All who have meditated
on the art of governing mankind
have been convinced that the fate of empires
depends on the education of youth.”**

– Aristotle

One means that Sustainable Developers have to ensure continuing support of their anti-human programs is through molding the minds of the next generation. Chapter 25 of the UN Sustainable Development Agenda 21 calls for the need to “enlist and empower children and youth in reaching for sustainability.”

Even a cursory look at the federally-mandated curriculum being taught in classrooms in every government school in America would show that the doctrines of Sustainable Development are finding their way into every subject. French classes are used to teach students to “save the earth;” economics classes feature lectures discouraging individual initiative in the marketplace and decrying private ownership; history classes obscure the importance of America’s founding documents; mandatory “service-learning” programs enlist students to work for government-approved Sustainable Development

11. cf. Taylor, Jerry, *Sustainable Development: A Dubious Solution in Search of a Problem*, Cato Institute (2002).

12. Bureau of Land Management, *Internal Working Document for ecosystem management*, (March 1994).

partner organizations. The list goes on and on.

While taxpayers foot the bill for the increasing costs of government education, parents are increasingly shut out of decisions crucial to the molding of their child's mind. Controversial programs designed for "values clarification" are being performed in government schools that employ "powerful behavior control techniques and peer pressure to make [a] developing child question his or her individual worth and values," and are designed to disrupt parental oversight in the upbringing of their children, according to Professor of Organizational Behavior, Brent Duncan.¹³

Stakeholder Councils – Restructuring American Government

**I believe there are more instances
of the abridgement of the freedom of the people
by gradual silent encroachments of those in power,
than by violent and sudden usurpations.**

– James Madison

The way that Sustainable Development is carried out in local communities around the world is particularly alarming, especially to those who seek accountability in government. Operating within a system of stakeholder councils, organized to give community members a "stake" in the control over property in their neighborhood, proponents of Sustainable Development systematically promote their own ideas and marginalize any local opposition, particularly those individuals who advocate the freedom to use and enjoy private property.

The product of a stakeholder council, often called a "consensus statement" or a "vision statement," is typically approved by local

13. Duncan, Brent, Watch what walls are coming down, Letters To The Editor, Santa Cruz Sentinel, April 23, 2002.

Understanding Sustainable Development - **AGENDA 21**

governments without question, requiring citizens to submit to the questionable conclusions of a non-elected regional authority that is not accountable to the voters.

Stakeholder council meetings are typically arranged under the auspices of soliciting input from community members on a project. This project may be initiated by local public officials, a local non-profit organization, a national or regional non-profit organization, or an NGO.¹⁴ It is very rare for community members to instigate the stakeholder "visioning" process.

A typical stakeholder council meeting is run by a trained facilitator.¹⁵ It is not the facilitator's job to make sure that all views are entered into the record. His job, instead, is to guide the group to arrive at a consensus on the project. The consensus process has no mechanism for recording minority views. Since he is being paid by the organization responsible for the project, it is in his interest to arrive at a consensus sympathetic to the desired outcome of the project. Tactics vary between the facilitators, but consensus generally is reached by using subtle means to marginalize opposition, such as recording only the "good" ideas, and allowing criticism only for the "bad" ideas.

A Sustainable Development stakeholder meeting in Greenville, South Carolina, was adjourned with a frank admission by the paid facilitator that they had not reached the consensus that he needed to support the predetermined plans.¹⁶

14. Recall that many Non-Governmental Organizations are accredited by the U.N., making them international, or multinational in their political purpose. In this sense, they might be more appropriately called "Global Governance Organizations."

15. Professional facilitators are frequently paid thousands of dollars for only a few hours of work.

16. Dill, Bob, Land Use Leaders Declare Defeat; Wrong Consensus Reached, Meetings Cancelled, Times-Examiner, Greenville, South Carolina. Steven Lipe, the meeting organizer, announced that "the consensus is that we don't have enough people to make change. As far as I am concerned, our meeting is done."

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Why all the effort to gain support for programs few citizens want? The answer to this question lies in the origin of each specific project. Sustainable Development projects are often initiated at the directive of NGOs or non-profit organizations that have – or create – fear over problems that are portrayed as a crisis: development near a riparian corridor, poor water management infrastructure, or too many cars on the freeway are common examples.

Once a problem has been identified, every NGO, non-profit, and local government body has a vast stock of Sustainable Development solutions at hand, provided by the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI). Indeed, ICLEI has a veritable treasure trove of boilerplate solutions for change agents, enabling them to “identify” problems with the goal of implementing predetermined outcomes that advance Sustainable Development policies.¹⁷

ICLEI, launched in 1990 at the World Congress of Local Governments for a Sustainable Future, is based in Toronto, Canada, but has offices around the globe, including Berkeley, California. Its stated mission is to provide policy recommendations to assist local governments in the implementation of Sustainable Development.

ICLEI was instrumental in the development of Agenda 21, having drafted Chapter 28 in 1991 in preparation for the upcoming summit. In a recent document, ICLEI confirmed its dedication to the U.N. mandate: “Local Action 21 strategies [i.e. those formulated at the 2002 Earth Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa] will ensure the unwavering, systematic implementation of local action plans over the next decade.”¹⁸

17. cf. Taylor, Jerry, op cit.

18. Otto-Zimmerman, Konrad, Local Action 21: Motto, Mandate, Movement, International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, Toronto (2003):

2. See ICLEI's website for more information: <http://www.iclei.org>.

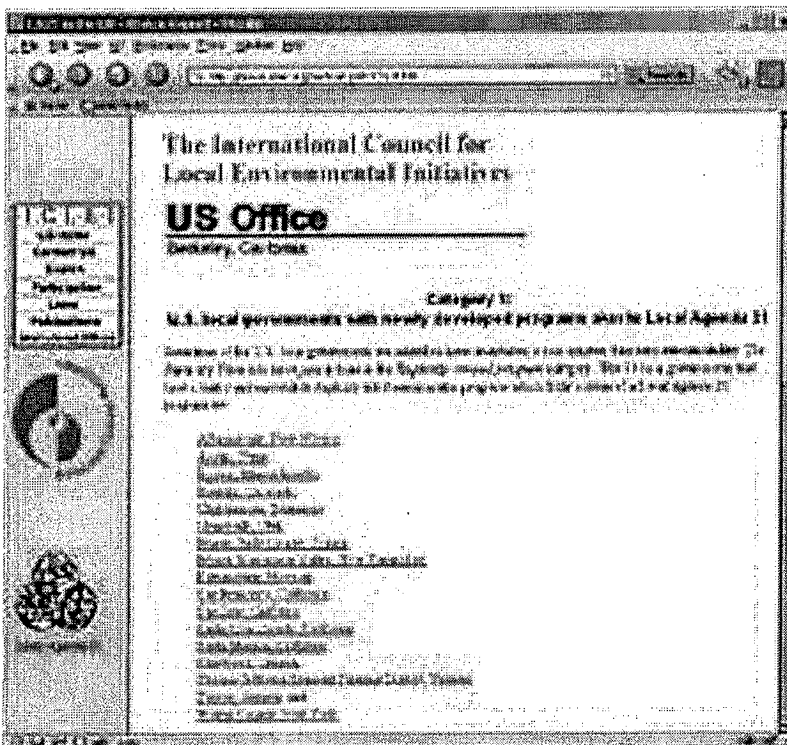


Image 2: The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives – 1997 report

Essentially, Sustainable Development claims knowledge of all sustainability issues and has stock solutions that can be applied in Stockholm, Boulder, Santa Cruz – indeed, anywhere.

Around the world, ICLEI is responsible for communicating with local special interests to translate international policy objectives into local and regional

legislation.¹⁹ Every county in America now has Sustainable Development directives guided by federal agencies, NGOs, and/or ICLEI.

Funding Sources

The list of money sources for the implementation of Sustainable Development is impressive. American taxes fund the federal agencies' present focus: implementing Sustainable Development. Over two thousand NGOs are accredited by the United Nations for the purpose of implementing Sustainable Development in America, and are given massive tax advantages by the I.R.S. Some of these NGOs are the

19. Note that ICLEI's objectives presuppose the notion that the goal of improving the conditions of the world can only be achieved through legislation, denigrating the intelligence and ingenuity of individuals in facing their particular circumstances, and placing them under the increasing oversight of government planners.

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Nature Conservancy, the Sierra Club, the National Audubon Society, the American Planning Association, and the National Teachers Association.

The third “leg” of the Sustainable Development financial insiders – after government and non-profit funding schemes – is a group of tax-exempt family foundations. These include the Rockefeller Foundation, Pew Charitable Trusts, the Turner Foundation, the David and Lucille Packard Foundation, the James Irvine Foundation, the Carnegie Foundation, the McArthur Foundation, and Community Foundations.

Political Support

When George H. W. Bush signed the Rio Accords at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, he pledged the United States’ support for Agenda 21. A year later, when Bill Clinton created the President’s Council for Sustainable Development by Executive Order, he laid the foundation for a proliferation of intermediate and local “stakeholder” councils that would set out to reinvent the structure of United States’ government.

As Sustainable Development policies permeate every county in America, it has become apparent that the conflict is not a dynamic of Republican vs. Democrat, liberal vs. conservative, or left vs. right. In fact, the implementation of Sustainable Development is occurring on a non-partisan basis.



Image 3: Simulated Map of The Wildlands Project, showing land designated off-limits to all human activity (red).

Prepared by Dr. Michael Coffman, Environmental Perspectives, Inc.

Sustainable Development Programs

Sustainable Development is a plan for global control, using land and resource restriction, social transformation through education, and other programs to accomplish this end. The land use element of Sustainable Development calls for the implementation of two action plans designed to eliminate private property: the Wildlands Project, and Smart Growth. Upon implementation of these plans, all human action is subject to control.

Since all things ultimately come from natural resources on rural lands, the transfer of the landscape from citizen control to government control will make it easy for government and its partners – NGOs, certain foundations and certain corporations – to control what we have, what we do, and where we go. The transformation of free societies into collectivized societies through Sustainable Development ensures the presence of a ruling elite which, by definition, ultimately excludes all but a very select few.

The Wildlands Project

The Wildlands Project is the plan to eliminate human presence on “at least” 50 percent of the American landscape,²⁰ and to heavily control human activity on most of the rest of American land. Examples of the piece-by-piece implementation of the Wildlands Project include road closings, the policy of breaching dams undertaken by the Clinton administration, and the adoption of United Nations World Heritage Sites – which are systematically being closed to recreational use.

“Conservation biologists now agree that protecting isolated pockets of habitat isn’t enough to protect our bears, jaguars, beavers, birds and other wildlife – the only way to protect them is to practice conservation on a continental scale,” announced Wildlands Project Executive Director, Leanne Klyza Linck, at the Society of Environmental Journalists Conference on September 12, 2003.

The most significant tool of the Wildlands Project is the rapidly expanding imposition of habitat “protection” provisions of the Endangered Species Act, and various “conservation easements” and

20. Reed Noss, who made this assertion in 1992, reiterated his commitment in a recent interview: “Fifty percent is an estimate I made years ago of the proportion of an average region that would need to be managed for conservation in order to meet well-accepted conservation goals ... [It] turns out I was pretty much on the mark ...” (Range Magazine, Fall 2003, p42) Noss is currently the Science Editor for Wild Earth, the quarterly publication of the Wildlands Project.

direct land acquisitions from battered "willing sellers."

The Wildlands Project seeks to collectivize all natural resources (e.g. water) and centralize all use decisions under government direction, often implemented through public-private partnerships entered into with government insiders.

Smart Growth

The rural land-use plan embodied in the Wildlands Project is inextricably tied to its urban counterpart, Smart Growth. As human beings are barred from rural land, there will be a concentration of human activity in urban areas. Through Smart Growth, the infrastructure is being created for a post-private property era in which human action is subject to centralized government control. With the combined implementation of Smart Growth and the Wildlands Project, humans will be caged, and the animals will run free.

Sometimes called "comprehensive planning" or "growth management,"²¹ Smart Growth is the centralized control of every aspect of urban life: energy and water use, housing stock and allocation, population growth and control, public health and dietary regimens, resources and recycling, social justice and education, toxic technology and waste management, transportation modes and air quality, business and economic activity.

Smart Growth policies include:

Transportation plans that reduce the freedom of mobility, forcing people to live near where they work, and transforming communities into heavily-regulated but "self-sufficient" feudalistic "transit villages."

21. "...we call our [U.N. advocated planning] processes something else, such as comprehensive planning, growth management, or smart growth." Lawrence, J. Gary, op cit.

Plans to herd citizens into tax-subsidized, government controlled, mixed-use developments,²² called "human settlements." These settlements are sometimes distinguished from one another by how productive or useful the citizens are for society.²³

Heavy restrictions on development in most areas, and the promotion of extremely dense development, constructed and managed by government "partners," in other selected areas.

Rations on public services, such as health care, drinking water,²⁴ and energy resources (and sources).

A typical day in the Orwellian society created by Smart Growth would consist of an individual waking up in his government-provided housing unit, eating a ration of government-subsidized foods purchased at a government-sanctioned grocery store, walking his children (if he has any) to the government-run child care center, boarding government-subsidized public transit to go to his government job, then returning home later that evening.

22. The lure of paying as little as \$150 per year in taxes on properties valued at \$1.5 million has led to high occupancy in some developments in Portland, Oregon, for example.

23. The Smart Growth plan for Richland County, South Carolina, for example, distinguishes between "employment-based villages," and "non-employment-based villages," with special gated communities set aside for the wealthy individuals responsible for the plan. Most of the "non-employment-based villages" are slated to be built in areas currently populated by the descendants of liberated slaves.

24. Reasonable access to water in urban areas is defined as "the availability of 20 litres per capita per day at a distance no longer than 1,000 metres." Global Water Supply and Assessment Report 2000.

What Can You Do?

“Once again a majority of this court has proved that If enough people get together and act in concert, they can take something and not pay for it. ... But theft is still theft. Theft is theft even when the government approves of the thievery... Turning a democracy into a kleptocracy does not enhance the stature of the thieves; it only diminishes the legitimacy of the government.”

*— Justice Janice Brown,
dissenting opinion,*

*San Remo Hotel v. City and County of San Francisco*²⁵

Sustainable Development is restructuring our lives, and is targeting our children through an educational regime that seeks to develop collectivist attitudes, values, and beliefs. Sustainable Development documents expressly call for the elimination of private property²⁶ and the freedom that private property supports. It supplants long-standing State laws, and causes irreparable harm to our economy and our society. If individual members of our society do nothing, the continuing loss of liberty will result in increasing social confusion and discord, rising resource shortages, financial decay, and a dimming future for us and our posterity.

The looming battle of ideas should be recognized as a classic – and perhaps ultimate – battle between Liberty and Tyranny. The social, economic, and political transformations Sustainable Development requires will mean the suppression of unalienable rights for all people.²⁷

25. No. S091757., SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA, 27 Cal. 4th 643; 41 P.3d 87, March 8, 2002

26. Heywood, V.H. (ed.). op cit.

27. For a more comprehensive discussion of this topic, see the Freedom 21 Draft Alternative to the U.N.'s "Agenda 21" Program for Sustainable Development. www.freedom21.org/alternative/

If Americans, with your help, come to a timely understanding of the threat and face the challenge squarely, the deceptive fraud of Sustainable Development will quickly come to light. Together, we will rise to restore Liberty through an orderly transition directed by reason and respect for the dignity of individual determination. The future of the freedom once taken for granted in America depends on us recognizing and countering the threats of Sustainable Development.

5 Practical Steps You Can Take to Restore and Protect Liberty

1. Resist the thrust to replace political boundaries with "regional governance," with the recognition that this form of government leads to a breakdown of accountability to the citizenry.

2. Refuse federal or state money for new Sustainable Development programs that breach the American system of federalism, and cumulatively are raiding the treasury and putting American society in serious jeopardy. Transition out of established Sustainable Development programs.

3. Avoid partnerships with the federal government, NGOs, foundations, and corporations that advance the anti-liberty Sustainable Development agenda. Do not surrender your constituents to the insider privilege of Sustainable Developers and their moneyed interests.

4. Understand your role in the community as a public official: to administer government in a manner that protects individual liberty and ensures equal justice.

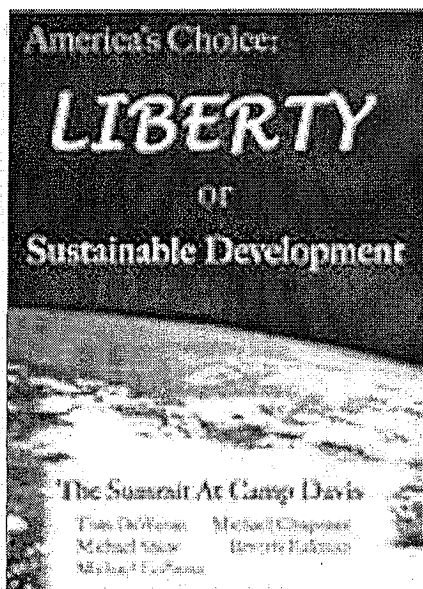
5. Know, understand, and apply the Constitution to which you swore an oath, with particular attention to Article 1, Section 8 and the 9th and 10th Amendments, which address the limitations on federal power, and the 14th Amendment, which limits the states' police power.

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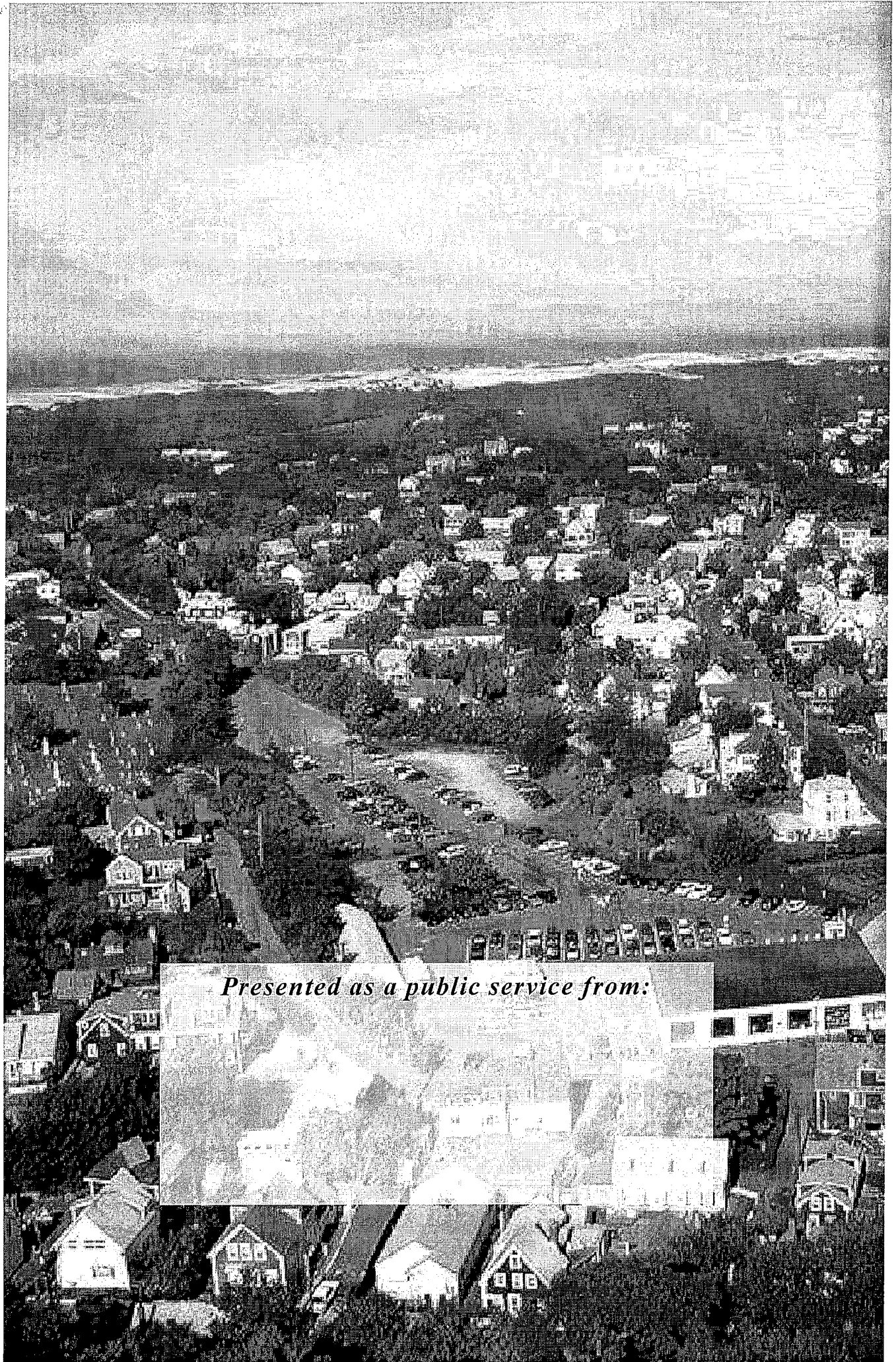
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Presented as a public service from:

Attachment "B"

IMMEDIATE SAFETY THREAT

300 WEST STREET

PRESENTATION TO SANTAQUIN CITY COUNCIL BY RICHARD HEALEY

MAY 19TH 2006

Introduction : Poem The Ambulance Down in the Valley

The Santaquin City Street currently identified as 300 West has become an extreme hazard due to inadequate improvements despite a mass increase of vehicle and pedestrian traffic resulting from the immense residential growth in subdivisions at the northwest portion of the city.

Hundreds of children utilize this street daily to attend Santaquin Elementary School and to access city parks and facilities located downtown. Automobile and pedestrian traffic share the same narrow passage know as 300 west every single day. The hazard of heavy pedestrian travel in company with constant vehicular activity creates an obvious hazard along this road daily. To complicate the situation there has been an increase in use of the same road by all terrain and off highway vehicles such as motorized four and three wheelers and motorcycles. These ATV's and OHV's compete with pedestrian and vehicle traffic already forced to manipulate the hazardous narrow road that has been dubbed by some as the 300 West "Death Funnel."

For years there have been pleas from citizens for sidewalks and other improvements along 300 West Street. There are still no sidewalks and an attempt to improve the situation by painting a white line along the east edge and calling it a pedestrian path has been all but negated by four and three wheelers using the path regularly, forcing children and other pedestrians into traffic upon the street. There seems to be no legitimate purpose for off highway and all terrain vehicles including four and three wheelers and motorcycles to utilize city streets. They are heavy motorized vehicles that can travel at freeway speeds. These A.T.V.'s are uninsured upon city roads and they are often operated by under aged and unlicensed and at times reckless drivers.

We need to implement immediate safety improvements along 300 west from Min Street to approximately 600 North to avoid unnecessary and avoidable death and or serious injury to a child, pedestrian or vehicle operator or passengers.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS :

Construct a sidewalk for pedestrian use along 300 West.
Make ATV use of 300 West, unlawful and strictly enforce it.
Continue to Patrol 300 West and enforce traffic safety laws regularly.

Attachment "C"

MEMORANDUM

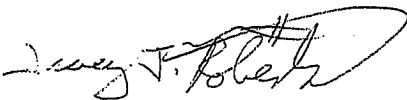
TO: Santaquin Mayor & City Councilmen
FROM: Tracy J. Roberts Santaquin City Councilman
SUBJECT: Appointment of City Treasurer

Due to the fact that I will be in Texas for an Easter Family Reunion I will not be at the City Council meeting on April 19, 2006. During this meeting it is my understanding that the City Treasurer will once again be up for reappointment. This being the case it is my intent to cast my vote for this important appointment.

We are in the business of serving the citizens of Santaquin and need a team that can and will work together while doing the business of the city. In the past some recalcitrant leaders of this community have sowed the seeds of distrust and disharmony to advance their political agendas and this is wrong!. It is not necessary for us to always agree, nevertheless, we all should be willing to work together to help advance the needs of our community and never forget that we work for the people of Santaquin.

I Vote AYE for the reappointment of the City Treasurer.

Your Obedient Servant,



Tracy J. Roberts
Santaquin City Councilman