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AMERICANS FOR PROSPERITY CALIFORNIA



CITIZENS FOR ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNMENT



THE Elise Richmond SHOW
CONSERVATIVELY SPEAKING

Please support these organizations so that we can continue to provide the public with vital information on these topics.

AGENDA

AFTERNOON SESSION 1:30 TO 4:00 p.m.

This session will look at technical aspects of how these Concepts are being implemented in your local governments And in our land-use and planning efforts and reports

Panel Members/Presenters:

David Spady - AFP, Salem Communications, Moderator

Robert Righetti - Municipal Planning Engineer
Jim Morrisey -Planner/Former Planning Director

Robert and Jim will team to provide the starting point for the afternoon and speak to the influences on planning practice

John Petty - Riverside County Planning Commissioner

John will be providing his observations on planning practice in Riverside County and how SD and Regs affect decisions

Peter Foy - Ventura County Supervisor

Peter will be providing a discussion on the environmental influences upon SD, land use and economic decisions

Darcy Brandon - Landscape Architect, Specializing in EPA, Forestry and BLM processing

Darcy will present information on Smart Growth, SB375 and the influence of the EPA on land use decisions

Warren Duffy – Co-Founder of CFACT, So. CA

Warren will discuss AB32, CAP & TRADE, and regulations that evolved from Agenda 21 & International influences

Q & A then recess till 6:00 p.m.



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Panel Members/Presenters:

David Spady - AFP, Salem Communications - Moderator

David will open and share recorded message from Ted Cruz, U. S. Senate Candidate in Texas, and State Assemblyman Brian Nestande

Robert Righetti - Municipal Planning Engineer

Robert will provide overview of the topic and its relevance to the audience and the industry and practice of planning

Wallace Edgerton - Menifee City Councilman/Fmr. Mayor.

Wallace will provide a nutshell overview of the history of the constitution and how specific elements should guide planners

John Petty - Riverside County Planning Commissioner.

John will provide an overview of how Commissioners should frame their perspective on land use decisions

Peter Foy - Ventura County Supervisor.

Peter will Discuss environmental regulation and how it affects land use, focusing on habitat plans

Darcy Brandon - Landscape Architect, Specializing in EPA, Forestry and BLM processing.

Darcy will discuss SB375/AB32 and how those laws shape SD and Smart Growth and how it affects people

Warren Duffy – Co-Founder of CFACT, So. CA.

Warren to discuss more on AB32, CAP & TRADE, and regulations evolved from Agenda 21 & International influences

Brad Dacus - Pacific Justice Institute.

Brad will Discuss the government's assault on property rights and freedom of religion

Rabbi Shifren - US Senatorial Candidate, CA.

Rabbi Shifren is the ONLY candidate running for US Senate pledging to oppose Sharia law in our state. He pledges to fight against the progressive agenda (including A21) and the onslaught of socialism in our nation.

Q & A ô Summary and Action Plan



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decisions. Planning enables

We need to understand together how to make sure our local community and our local economy are strong enough for our children to grow up and have a good life here. Planning helps us do that.

We need to make decisions that are careful, cost effective, efficient, and fair to everybody. That is the purpose of this meeting. There is no hidden agenda.

There is no hidden agenda. But there is a responsibility to make wise, long-term decisions and this meeting has been set up to make sure all points of view are heard and are equally important. All points of view will be part of the permanent record and copies of the permanent record will be available to the public.

Remember big picture

As planning and planners have become targets of suspicion and mistrust, it is more important than ever to avoid polarizing jargon, to focus on outcomes important to local citizens, and to maintain a fair, open, and transparent process in which even opponents of planning have the opportunity to express their desires for their communities. Also, the book *Planning in Plain English* by Natalie Macris (APA Planners Press, 2000) may be useful. It is available at www.planning.org/apastore/Search/Default.aspx?p=1867.



American Planning Association
Making Great Communities Happen

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT – AGENDA 21

This is not a discussion for conspiracy theorists. This is real, and we need to spread the word, educate and mobilize to stand up for our individual freedoms.

Agenda 21 was adopted as a United Nations initiative in 1992 by 178 nations; President George HW Bush signed from the United States. It is more than symbolic; the countries agreed to compare and analyze progress every five years. President Obama continues to support the effort.

WHAT IS IT?

According to sustainable development documents by the United Nations, it 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 humans impact the environment.”

It is most certainly a cause for concern as the very premise of the United States Declaration of Independence “*That all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights...*” is in direct contradiction with the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights that “*Rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.*” The United States champions individual rights, while the United Nations champions Community Rights.

That is at the very core of Agenda 21/Sustainable Development.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN IN PRACTICE?

It means private property ownership, single family homes, private car ownership, individual travel choices, privately owned farms – all are in jeopardy as Agenda 21 works to end individual control, given that



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accumulation and social injustice. Settlements (Habitat Report.)

According to the authors, Agenda 21 Sustainable Development will focus on three objectives that permeate every part of our daily lives – Equity, Economy and Environment.

EQUITY

Harvey Ruvin, Vice Chair of the International Council on Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) and Clerk of the Circuit Court in Miami-Dade County, Florida, said that **“individual rights will have to take a back seat to the collective” in order to implement Sustainable Development.**”

SAY WHAT? THE INDIVIDUAL TAKES BACK SEAT TO THE COLLECTIVE IN THE USA?

When Agenda 21 was first unveiled at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, Secretary General Maurice Strong said:

“...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.”

ECONOMY

Sustainable Development, stated in the very preamble of the initial document, aims to redistribute the wealth of countries like the United States to developing countries. Article 8 of the Draft Covenant on Environment and Development states **“equity will be achieved through implementation of the international economic order ... and through transfers of resources to developing countries ...”**

Smart growth, sustainability — Consider using the term "quality growth" instead (used by the Envision Utah plan developed for the Greater Salt Lake City metropolitan area), growth that will help ensure the long-term health and productivity of our local economy.

Tax increment financing (TIF), tax increment financing district — Discuss in terms generating new investment, creating new jobs for the community, and cost-effective development incentives. Discuss in terms of the tangible benefits and outcomes that will result from this method of attracting new investment to the community.

Transportation corridor — Describe in terms of transportation routes and location of roads, highways, public transit, etc. Some may view the term "corridors" with suspicion simply because it is "planner speak." If critics are alarmed by this term, listen to them describe what negative outcomes or concerns they associate with the word.

Urban growth boundary, urban service area — Discuss in terms of minimizing the cost of services used by the entire community, and protecting existing land use outside of the boundary or service area. Recognize that these terms can generate much controversy and disagreement. Given nature of discussion, it may be more productive to listen to critics and gain a better understanding of their concerns and fears about such terms.

Zoning, conditional zoning, Euclidean zoning, pyramidal zoning, Zoning Board of Adjustment, form-based zoning, inclusionary zoning, exclusionary zoning — Focus on the benefits zoning provides property owners and the role it plays in protecting property values. Listen and learn from objections being raised to better understand what it is about zoning that has people concerned, worried, etc.

Stay on message

The following phrases may be useful to help you frame your message in a way that is positive and inclusive, when transitioning to a local example, or to stay on message during public meetings where critics may attempt to distract from the agenda or topic at hand.

Plans and planning are time-tested ways for communities and neighborhoods to create more options and choices for their residents. Let me give you an example ...

Plans produce tangible results. Take _____, for instance, which came about because of the plan the community developed.

Local choice and control is important, and planning is a way our community can choose its future. When it comes to making investments in our community, planning can lead to a return on public investments many times over. Let me give you a couple of examples ...

Planning is a way to exercise democracy and our country's constitutional form of government. The founders of this country, going back to the 1600s and 1700s, planned their towns and rural areas this same way we are today. There is a long tradition of planning in America. It is the way we protect what we love and fix what we don't love about our communities.

Protecting and improving property values over the long term is one of the ways plans benefit property owners. Plans provide certainty, which gives people confidence to invest in our community for the long term.



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critics, words describing
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productive to not focus on the plan itself, but the tangible benefits and outcomes to the neighborhood, community, etc. from a plan. For example, plans are a way for residents to talk about what is important to them not just today, but tomorrow. Plans give residents an opportunity to talk about what is important to them over the long term and to see if their priorities and preferences have changed since the last time they had a chance to look at (and the city approved) the last plan.

Councils of governments (COGs), metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs), regional planning agencies, etc. — Some problems or issues facing one's community (or neighborhood for that matter) cannot be adequately addressed alone. Watershed protection, for instance, involves many communities working together. Focus on the benefits and what an individual community stands to gain by not "going it alone."

Density, cluster development, infill development — Any discussion of density may cause alarm bells to ring among some audiences who are concerned about the location of multi-family dwellings in areas where single-family homes predominate. Density is also context-dependent. Use these discussions as an opportunity to talk about the cost of shared services (sewer service, roads, schools, fire protection, etc.), what residents like about their community, and the benefits that can result from changes to the number and type of available housing. Listening to concerns and identifying shared values are important parts of reasoned discussion about density and related issues.

Eminent domain, police powers, taking, condemnation, land assembly — Used only as a tool of last resort, discussions about plans and eminent domain should be site- and case- specific, and underscore the multiple benefits that result and the lack of other options or alternatives. Extreme public opposition may be an indication that the use of eminent domain in this instance is not appropriate or that not enough time was spent securing public support for a project requiring the use of condemnation.

Green infrastructure — Discuss in terms of protecting clean air and water and the plants, animals and environments people are familiar with — trees, streams, lakes, forests, soil, rain water, etc.

Moratorium, building moratorium — Any discussion needs to include the reasons, time-limited nature of moratoria, benefits, and value to a community at a particular time and place. Critics may cite it as an example of government restricting individual freedoms and rights.

Mixed-use development, live-work units — Seen by some as an example of "smart growth" being forced upon a community. There is a long tradition of mixed uses in U.S. cities, especially during the early history of the country. When discussing this type of development, point out the benefits to residents and the local economy and what makes this type of development especially attractive to the community at this time (attracts new residents, helps keep community vibrant and prosperous, infrastructure cost savings, etc.).

Overlay plan, overlay zone, overlay district — Discuss in terms of the benefits to property owners and positive outcomes that result when taking a more focused or concentrated approach to a specific area. Consider using an analogy (similar to rebuilding an older property) to help explain the thinking and reasons additional planning tools and resources are needed for the particular area.

DOES IT HAVE AN IMPACT ON ME?

YES. The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) – which already includes 600 cities (including Palm Springs, Murrieta and Temecula) across the United States along with international governments -- has a Sustainable Development solution for every problem they identify. **Not enough housing? Stack 'em and pack 'em housing. Not enough people supportive of high-speed rail? Increase traffic congestion with construction and light failures. The list goes on.**

ENVIRONMENT

Consistently, polls show that Americans want to protect the world in which we live; we want clean air, clean water and a clean environment in which to raise our children. But those same polls also show that we want environmental policies to be balanced with fiscal and social impacts. Agenda 21 essentially places this on its head and puts nature above man, determining that humans are merely one more "biological resource." (Source: Bureau of Land Management, Internal Working Document for ecosystem management, March 1994.)

WHO PAYS FOR ALL THIS?

A large part of it comes from taxpayers as our country begins to implement Sustainable Development. There are over two thousand approved Non Governmental Organizations working toward Sustainable Development with aid from the federal government – among them the Sierra Club, the Nature Conservancy, the American Planning Association and others. Additionally, private foundations and individuals give to support the effort. George Soros' Open Society gave a \$2,147,415 grant to support its local Agenda 21 Project.



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- **GET INFORMED!!** Read about sustainability, smart growth ect. Utilize the links that we have provided for you below and then do your own research. The more you know, the better equipped you will be to recognize when those liberties are being taken from you and how to defeat the global agenda.

www.citizens4accountablegovernment.org
www.lightonthedesert.org

- **TALK TO YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS:** Most of us have had experiences where we have been subjected to Agenda 21 and didn't even realize it until now. For example, a couple purchased a home in a 55+ community in Menifee in 2002. When they purchased the home, the owners were upset that the community made them have an ugly green colored garage door. The couple wanted the door to be tan, but the developer was insistent that it had to be green. The couple went ahead and purchased the home - green door and all - and then later painted it tan (without telling the HOA, of course). This may sound trivial - but is it really? Why was it so important that the houses have a certain color scheme - well to protect the environment, of course. Not kidding - that is the reason that was given. Do any of us really think that a bunny rabbit will be offended if we have a green garage door instead of a tan one? And since when should a rabbit have rights over that of a human? When you hear of things like this, when you are educated, you are able to tell your friends and neighbors exactly what is going on and why. More often than not, they too will become concerned about their rights and join the fight with you.

- **LOOK FOR A GROUP OF LIKE MINDED INDIVIDUALS:**

Critics see red

The following are examples of words and phrases that have become highly politicized and generate suspicion among some citizens:

Affordable; Agenda 21 (see Communications Boot Camp How-To Guide #1, "Agenda 21 & Planning: Myths & Facts")

Collaboration, Consensus

Delphi technique

Density

Livable; Localized planning; Long-term, region-wide planning

Organize and facilitate

Public visioning; Public-Private Partnerships

Regional, regionalism, regional planning

Smart growth; Stakeholders; Sustainability

Walkable

Make it meaningful, relevant, memorable

This list includes examples of terms and phrases that planners use every day that, depending on the audience and situation, may exacerbate misunderstandings. *These are not words to avoid, but are singled out to help you think about how to describe plans and planning to non-professional audiences, or to elected officials and other decision makers in the public planning process so they are meaningful, relevant and memorable.*

Remember people are most interested in themselves and things that affect them directly, so you will get and hold a person's attention when talking about plans and planning in ways to which they can relate. Always focus on the outcomes of good planning and meaningful public engagement as opposed to planning process.

Business improvement district, Central business district — Some may find the words "district" or "central" to be an indication of a "top down" or "Big Brother" process. Using the common word "downtown" or "business area" may be more neutral and preferable.

Charrettes — "Meeting" or "workshop" are simpler and don't require definitions, or provide the opportunity for others to seize upon the French origins of the word to accuse you of trying to make American cities more European.

Code enforcement, design review, design review standards — Avoid talking about or linking plans and planning with regulatory matters. While code enforcement, code violations and design review may be among the responsibilities of your department or office, these are separate issues from plans and planning. Don't mix them with conversations about plans and planning.



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Introduction

Given the heightened scrutiny of planners by some members of the public, what is said — or not said — is especially important in building support for planning.

These suggestions are designed to help planners frame what they say in positive terms; use examples that people can identify with and relate to; avoid jargon and technical words; and turn allies and elected officials into strong and articulate champions of planning.

When talking about planning and its value to the community, keep in mind the messages APA developed several years ago that emphasize value, choice, and engagement:

APA members help create communities of lasting value.

Good planning helps create communities that offer better choices for where and how people work and live.

Planning enables civic leaders, business interests, and citizens to play a meaningful role in creating communities that enrich people's lives.

Frame your message

Certain words in the planning lexicon have been seized upon by some planning opponents and critics to be "code" for top-down, government-controlled policies and approaches that interfere with individual choices and freedoms. Some opponents of planning argue in blogs that, for example, sustainable development, including its definition and implementation, adversely affects not only an individual's rights and freedoms, but also true local control. Given such a perspective, it is imperative that planners frame discussions about sustainability, regionalism, livability and the like (see trigger words below) in a way that emphasizes the economic value, long-lasting benefits and positive outcomes that result from good planning and plan implementation.

A Fall 2010 Ford Foundation national poll found overwhelming public support (79 percent) for sustainable development when defined as "An urban, suburban or rural community that has more housing and transportation choices, is closer to jobs, shops or schools, is more energy independent and helps protect clean air and water." This finding underscores the importance of discussing sustainability and planning in terms of generating more jobs, lowering housing and transportation costs, and using limited public funds more wisely.

APA Chief Executive Officer Paul Farmer, FAICP, likens good plans to stories and planning to conversations with the community. To have meaning, plans and planning need to be relevant and meaningful to the everyday lives, hopes and aspirations of residents, community leaders, business interests and elected officials. This guide offers suggestions about how to define and discuss planning terms and concepts in ways that are understandable and non-technical, and that resonate with your audience's concerns, priorities and goals.

Once you are educated, out in the community talking to people, you will soon find that there are people out there that feel just like you. You are not alone. Meet with these people and see what you can do as a group to support one another, inform even more in the community and put pressure on your elected and appointed officials that are making these decisions

GROUP SOLUTIONS

- **PRC (Property Rights Council):** The PRC is a new concept that was borne out of Bonner County Idaho and is really picking up traction. We have been investigating different ways to combat Agenda 21 and ICLEI, and this seems to be the most comprehensive and easy way to do so. Go to the PRC site of Bonner County (www.co.bonner.id.us/propertyrightscouncil/index.html) and see what is coming to Riverside County this spring.
- **HOLD THEM ACCOUNTABLE:** Hold your elected and appointed government officials accountable. **GO TO YOUR CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS. GO TO YOUR PLANNING COMMISSION MEETINGS.** If you cannot make it - all of these agendas and minutes are provided to the public free of charge, typically they are available on your city or county websites. Get these documents and go over them as a group. When there is something on the agenda (this is the document released PRIOR to the meeting) that contains those keywords - **GO TO THE MEETING AND VOICE YOUR OPINION!** The reason that all of this is being passed so quickly and so effortlessly is because **WE HAVE BEEN ASLEEP AND ALLOWED IT.** No more. Get to your meetings and let them know that you know what is going on.
- **EDUCATE YOUR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS:** Invite your council members to your meetings and let them know what is happening. "They don't know that they don't know". Don't try and hold people accountable for things that they are ignorant of. Invite them, teach them and **THEN** you can



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County Planning Commissioner, Jonn Petty has been fighting Agenda 21. He was a principal organizer of City of Hemet's symposium entitled, "Reauthorizing the Endangered Species Act, Can Common Sense Find a Habitat."

- **ELECT PEOPLE WHO WILL FIGHT THE FIGHT!** Invite candidates to your group and really ask them the hard questions. Do they know about Agenda 21? What have they done to combat it? Will they sign a pledge to fight this global agenda in your local communities? Beware of those candidates that offer lip service - look for those who practice what they preach.

Myth: Terms such as "smart growth," "growth management" and "comprehensive planning" are code for Agenda 21 policies, which transform rural communities into compact urban centers while denying suburban growth in all cases.

Fact: There is no causal relationship between the terms and concepts of "smart growth," "growth management" and "comprehensive planning," and Agenda 21. Any such implication or reference is a fabrication; it has no basis in fact or reality. Comprehensive planning is the process in which transportation, utilities, housing, recreation and the environment are considered as they relate to the values and goals of the community over the long-term. "Smart Growth" and "Growth Management" are planning approaches some communities choose. These concepts refer to the idea of mapping a future for development that conserves resources, expands choices and encourages strategic investment in communities as a means of promoting economic prosperity and quality of life.

Myth: The American Planning Association is one of several Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), tasked with the implementation of Agenda 21.

Fact: The American Planning Association (APA) has no affiliation with or authority regarding any policy goals and recommendations of the U.N. APA receives no money or other support from the U.N. APA gives no funds to the U.N. APA is an independent, non-profit, non-partisan organization.

None of APA's programs, products or services, including the independently written *Growing Smart Legislative Guidebook: Model Statutes for Planning and the Management of Change, 2002 Edition*, are linked to Agenda 21. The "Growing Smart" Guidebook is a menu of planning options and ideas for states and localities to consider based on successes around the country. It offers practical tools for communities to address issues such as protecting farmland, promoting affordable housing, and encouraging economic development. Planning enables civic leaders, business interests, and citizens to play a meaningful role in creating communities that enrich people's lives and make responsible solutions to local challenges possible.

Myth: Public participation in the planning process is contrived, and planning professionals have predetermined outcomes.

Fact: Plans are fundamentally an expression of citizen input and engagement. Any good planning process is fully open and transparent. Planning relies on meaningful public participation because only through shared understanding, involvement and support will any plan be successful. Planners are part of their communities, and are invested in their community's growth, prosperity and value, not in the implementation of certain development patterns.

Myth: The infrastructure is being created for a post-private property era in which every aspect of human life is subject to a global central government, and the ultimate goal of planning is to transfer land from citizen to government control.

Fact: Among the fundamental protections and guaranteed freedoms set forth in the U.S. Constitution is the right of citizens to own private property. Planning in the U.S. is the democratic process through which well-informed public policy is implemented, policy that protects and supports a community's values and priorities as well as the rights and property of citizens.



American Planning Association

Making Great Communities Happen



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Increasingly, American planners working with the public on local plans are hearing concerns about Agenda 21, a United Nations report on policies on settlement patterns, poverty and the environment that involved 178 governments attending the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992. It is a non-legally binding set of ideas and recommendations to countries, especially developing nations, in support of sustainability and environmental responsibility as part of efforts to combat poverty. The entire document, as well as additional information, can be found here: <http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/agenda21/>

Below are some of the misconceptions, exaggerations and outright mistruths that have been disseminated by opponents of Agenda 21 as it relates to planning and planners in the U.S.:

Myth: Agenda 21 means the same thing as planning.

Fact: Planning is a way for all members of a community to be engaged in a local and cooperative process designed to create a blueprint for the future that meets the unique needs and values of the area. Planning in the U.S. dates back to the founding of the nation, long before the U.N. was founded and Agenda 21 drafted. Planning in the U.S. is a tool for communities and citizens to shape growth and their future. It is guided by local residents, constrained by state laws, and implemented by local elected officials. Planning helps inform how to build economic vitality and resiliency while maintaining and protecting community and property values. Among other things, planning enables communities to:

- Guide their future;
- Promote economic development;
- Protect historic areas, neighborhoods, farmland and community features; and
- Limit the obligations of the government by strategic building and maintaining infrastructure through capital improvement planning and investments.

Myth: Agenda 21 is part of Local, State or Federal law, and support for its policy recommendations is legally binding.

Fact: Agenda 21 is not a legal document, and does not infringe on the sovereignty of any nation or the independence of the local planning process. Some states and local communities have adopted their own sustainable development policies that reflect the respective values of their own residents. Communities in the United States that use comprehensive planning do so independently in order to develop public policies that meet the community's long-term goals and values. Nothing in federal law is aimed at implementing Agenda 21 or requiring planning to address the issues discussed in Agenda 21.

Myth: The federal government is implementing Agenda 21 through new programs that mandate local planning.

Fact: Comprehensive planning is, and remains, a quintessentially local activity guided and governed by state statutes. New federal programs, like the Partnership for Sustainable Communities, offer federal support for communities seeking to leverage federal funds to enhance their communities in the way they see fit. The federal role in planning is very limited, without mandates, and supportive of local and regional visioning because it is essential to good government and good business.

Myth: Planning, as a result of Agenda 21, is against single family homes, car ownership, discourages family farms and undermines private property rights in rural areas.

Fact: Planning protects private property and oftentimes preserves and enhances its value. It is a tool for preserving neighborhoods, providing certainty to homeowners, and safeguarding agricultural land, as well as promoting transportation choices. Planning is neutral; it does not make value judgments for a community, but is a tool for communities to preserve that which they value.

SOME of the CALIFORNIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING CITY/COUNTY PLANNING AND PROMOTING AGENDA 21, SMART GROWTH, AND “GREEN”

AB 32 requires reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

SB 375 requires metropolitan planning organizations to prepare “sustainable community strategies” that align planning for housing, land use, transportation, and greenhouse gas emissions.

SB732 allocates money from Proposition 84, including loans for revising local general plans and improving regional planning.

AB 242 makes technical changes to the transfer of Regional Housing Needs Allocations (RHNA) after incorporations of annexations.

AB 1358 requires general plans’ circulation elements to plan for balanced, multi-modal transportation networks and requires Office of Planning and Research (OPR) General Plan Guidelines to specify how to accommodate safe and convenient travel.

AB 1764 adds plant products used for biofuels to the Williamson Act’s definition of “agricultural commodity” and adds land in federal conservation programs to the definition of “open space use.”

AB 2069 clarifies “lower residential density” definition in the no-net-loss zoning law.

AB 2921 amends the procedures for rescinding Williamson Act contracts and dealing with material breaches of Williamson Act contracts.

AB 3005 requires cities and counties to charge lower traffic impact mitigation fees for transit oriented development projects unless they make specified findings.



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subsidies.

SB1191 allows Community Services Districts (CSDs) to provide broadband facilities and services until private companies are ready, willing, and able.

AB 811 authorizes contractual assessment financing for energy efficiency and renewable energy improvements on real property.

AB 1252 allocates \$150 million from Proposition 1B and \$150 million from Proposition 1C for incentives to build local roads, grade separation, infill, transit oriented development projects.

AB 2494 creates the Housing-Related Parks Program in the State Department of Housing and Community Development to allocate park grants from Proposition 1C.

AB 1389 shifts \$350 million in property tax increment revenues from redevelopment agencies to schools through the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF), benefiting the State General Fund.

SB 301 makes permanent the formulas for city incorporations and annexations to receive extra Vehicle License Fee revenues.

SB 292 expedited judicial review for LA Stadium.

AB 900 expedited judicial review for mega green projects chosen by Governor with minimum \$100 million investment.

SB 226 requires OPR to develop California Environmental Quality Agency (CEQA) guidelines for statewide standards for review of SB 375 infill projects.

WHAT DOES THE AMERICAN PLANNING ASSOCIATION HAVE TO SAY?

Now that we have pulled back the mask on the American Planning Association (APA), they have alerted their National membership to "re-message" their insidious agenda. See their new Glossary of Terms below. This illustrates their dedication to the agenda of Sustainable Development/Agenda 21. They are attempting to marginalize the opposition as they try to deal with the educated and aware citizenry. "Don't change the socialist agenda; just re-message to further the deception of the public." That's their new motto. Notice how they refer to Agenda 21 as Myth. If it is such a myth, why are they putting out a document to refute a so called "conspiracy theory"? Because the "green mask" is off, they must now diffuse and deceive in order to go forward with this global movement.



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- Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG)
- Sand Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG)
- Riverside County Transit Agency (RTA)
- Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG)
- California League of Cities
- Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency
- Sunline Transit Authority (STA)
- Land Conservation Authority
- Open Space Group
- National Park Service, Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program
- Master Trails Plan
- San Bernardino County Special Districts Department
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- Coastal Commission
- California State Association of Counties
- US Green Building Council (partnered with City of Palm Desert's and it's appointed Sustainable Committee)
- Morongo Basin Open Spaces Group - Partnered with Sonoran Institute
- ICLEI
- LAFCO
- Coachella Valley Conservation Commission (implementing Multi-Species Habitat Corridor Plans)

SB 244 requires Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCOs) to consider Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities (DUCs)

SB 208 map extensions and other changes.

AB 654 requires historical properties subject to Mills Act Contracts to be inspected prior to a new agreement.

AB 1027 requires local publicly owned electric utilities including irrigation districts to make space on their utility poles and support structures available for use by cable television corporations, video service providers and telephone corporations

SB 618 allows county and landowner to jointly rescind Williamson Act contract on agriculturally unproductive lands and enter into solar-use easement for use for photovoltaics solar facilities.

SB 792 requires a lead agency for permitting a mining operation to consider access to significant deposits of mineral resources (of statewide and regional significance) in its General Plan.

And here are some proposed bills to watch:

AB 605 is The Healthy Neighborhoods Act to provide checklist for developers to follow to ensure new development complies with recently enacted global warming laws.

AB 742 prohibits Riverside County from approving a mining operation reclamation plan proposed in Riverside County at or near a location the Tribe considers sacred, the Place of Creation, without the Tribe's consent.

AB 679 extends law that allows Napa County to meet up to 15% of its RHNA for lower-income households by committing funds for affordable housing units within cities in the county.



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Communities Strategy (SCS).

AB 1103 adds units on foreclosed property to types of existing units a local government can count towards meeting RHNA if it provides funding to make the units affordable for at least 40 years.

AB 1185 exempts from CEQA until 1/1/2015 alterations of existing vacant retail structures not more than 60,000 square feet if meet certain conditions.

SB 1265 reenacts the self-help Williamson Act short term subvention program repealed by February budget and creates a temporary program that counties can use when the state’s open space subventions are cut.

SB 132 requires the State Allocation Board to review requirements and policies for the modernization of existing or building of new school facilities to ensure they reflect state planning priorities.

SB 184 overturns the Palmer decision and expressly authorizes a city or county to establish inclusionary housing requirements as a condition of development.

SB 791 authorizes an Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) to impose, for up to 30 years, a regional transportation congestion reduction charge on purchasers of motor vehicle fuel in all or part of its jurisdiction.

SB 653 authorizes local agencies to impose a local personal income tax, vehicle license fee, transactions & use tax, oil severance tax, tax on alcohol, soft drinks & cigarettes, and medical marijuana tax with majority voter approval.

Stakeholders: Not the actual property owner and adjacent neighbors; rather to the social planner and the State, this is the community at large and every governmental and NGO organization on the planet! Stakeholders are shadowy entities that have influence and are referenced in many documents. Stakeholders in this new political context are those who combine efforts to drive a stake into the heart of private property. The APA encourages planners to avoid using this word and instead describe it as “neighborhood collaborative planning”.

Sustainable Development: The UN document called Agenda 21 lays the blueprint for advancing Sustainable Development. This is a euphemism for depopulation and control. The basis of the design is the “Three E Program” – *Equity* using sociology and the law to create a global system of governance; *Economy* meaning redistribution between nations and converting from free enterprise to Public=Private Partnership; and *Environment* meaning nature above man.

Tenth Amendment: this is the key to the undoing of Agenda 21 – the recognition of states’ rights and state sovereignty. *“The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, not prohibited to it by the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”*

Urban Growth Boundaries/UGB: On the one hand, an attempt to control urban sprawl, and on the other, to herd the masses into “stack and pack” living areas.

Visioning Council: A “stacked deck” council of cherry picked individuals in every region who stand to gain financially from Agenda 21 implementation. They falsely encourage the public input, and then proceed to Delphi them.

Walkable: Design urban areas for everything to be in walking distance.

Wetlands: In Agenda 21 this term is being abused at the expense of private property rights. Google Mike and Chantell Sackett for particulars.

Wildlands: The counterpart to Smart Growth. It is designed to remove people from the land, using the excuse of “sustaining” wildlife. The plan is to remove people and eliminate resource extraction from over 50% of American’s landscape.

Wildlife Connectivity & Habitat: Habitat is self –explanatory. Wildlife Connectivity is not. They connect by instinct, not by a man made plan.

of Mussolini's system

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and intellectual property.

Private property also includes one's own person, body and mind, which is why the protection of property rights are so important. Land ownership is the primary source of freedom and wealth!

Public Visioning: The APA encourages planners not to use this wording as it is associated with the Delphi Technique as noted above.

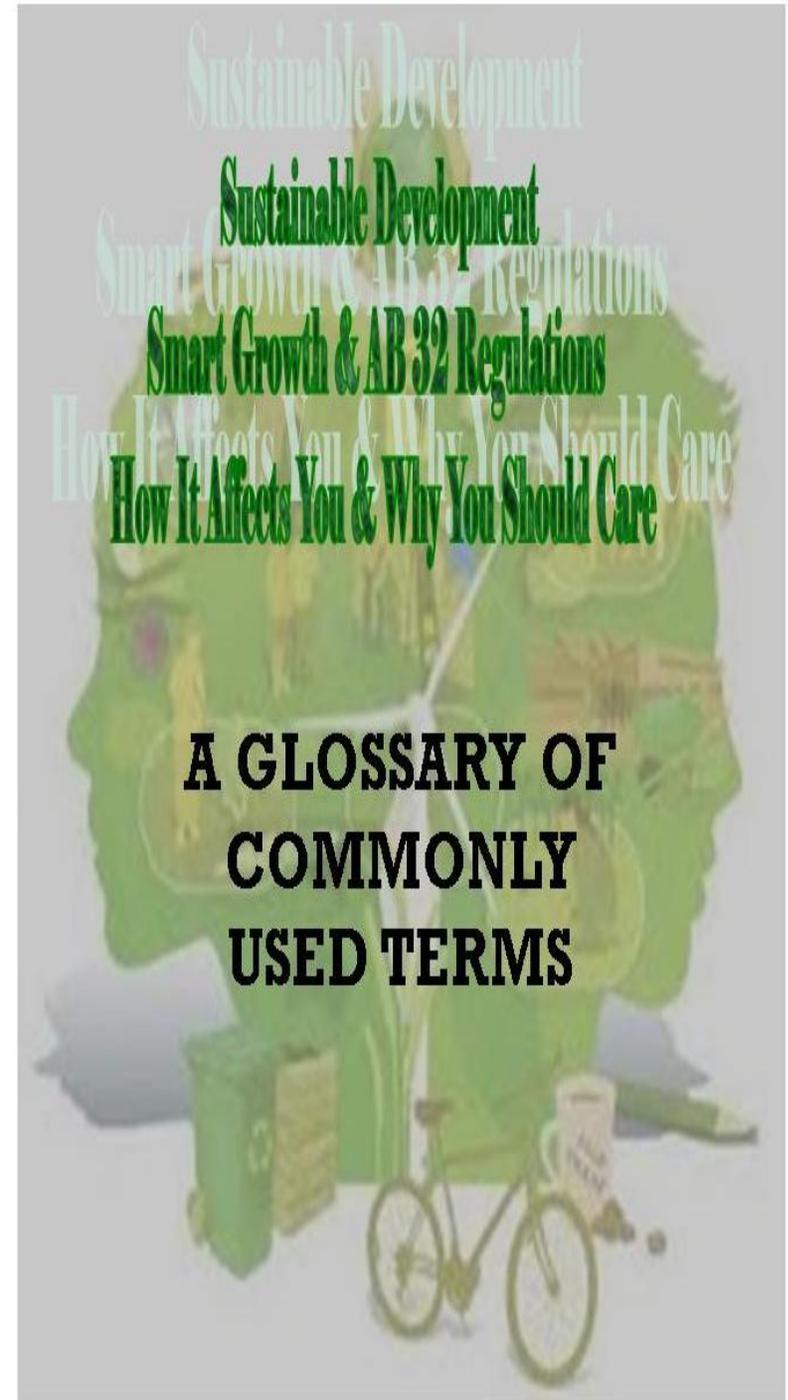
Regions: Political regions are established in order to replace existing political boundaries thus destroying the power of local government. A water control agency would be an example of this. Regionalizing resources to remove power from local authorities is the way Russia was Sovietized.

Regional, Regionalism, Regional Planning: The APA encourages planners not to use these terms due to the name association with big government planning and governmental overreach.

Smart Growth: The APA ties Smart Growth to "Sustainable Development". It supposedly reduces the share of growth that occurs on newly urbanizing land, farmlands, and environmentally sensitive areas. Increase the density in existing urban areas and diminish development in the rural ones – herding people into cities and off rural land for the purpose of controlling human action. Building up (high rises), not out, and having mixed use buildings with stores on the ground floor with living spaces above exist so that everything is within a walkable community. The objective is for people to stay within a small area in order to be easily controlled while the animals roam freely everywhere else. This is why the "Wilderness Plan", "habitat corridors", "environmental easements" and "environmental overlays" are the code words being used by planners and environmentalists.

Social Equity: Another top down dictated attempt at engineering the impossible. Upshot: purported redistribution of wealth to the "collective" and ultimately State owned land at the expense of private property rights.

Social Justice: Originally formulated by Karl Marx. This is basically yet another ruse perpetuated by the government to make everyone a part of the "collective". No more individuals. Result: sheeple and State domination.





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Agenda 21

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words. Check out some of the terms below.

Affordable: Example is Section 8, government subsidized. It encourages people to rely on the government for their housing, ergo - they give up personal property control to the government. (Mexico is an end result example of this - you can "lease" it for 99 years - but it is not yours).

Agenda 21: The actual document from 1992 that set the infrastructure that allowed governments worldwide to really get things going. No matter what it is called - sustainable, urban plan etc. - it is all the same infrastructure and ultimate goal of a "world government" body having say over your personal and individual property rights. Countries are no longer sovereign.

Agricultural Land Trust: Used to be a group of farmers that got together on their own volition and made decisions about their land and farming. Now it is government run, the farmer has no say, and the government dictates what they can and cannot do with their land.

APA - American Planning Association: A socialistic ideology -driven entity that sets the curriculum and policies for the teaching of and implementation planning all throughout the United States. They use the Agenda 21 infrastructure for the basis of all they do..

Bill of Rights: US Constitutional rights that reflect natural law, deemed unalienable – we are born with these rights, they cannot be taken away. Conversely, Human Rights are granted to people under the Declaration of Human Rights. Under this system the government can take these rights away to advance a centrally determined “common good.”

Biodiversity: The dictionary defines it as a variety of plants and animals in their native environments/habitats. It is used by globalists to promote fear around extinction of species so that they can activate the Endangered Species Act which has yet to have a single success! It is used as a weapon to abolish private property.

pay their “dues” which then allow them to implement Agenda 21 at breakneck speed.

Income Re-Distribution: Refers to a political policy intended to even the amount of income individuals are permitted to earn. In other words, the government takes from people who they deem are eligible (YOU) and then give that money, unaccounted for, elsewhere – regardless of rights, personal property, and freedom. Do you know where your tax dollars go?

Infill Development: Developing in already high density areas. They are encouraged to do this so that it will cause traffic congestion and, hopefully, will get people out of the evil cars and get them to ride bikes or walk everywhere. The APA discourages this term since we have caught on to what it is.

Liberty: The concept of ideological and political philosophy that identifies the condition to which an individual has the right to behave according to one's own personal responsibility and free will. The conception of liberty is impacted by ideals concerning the social contract as well as arguments that are concerned with the state of nature.

Livable Communities: Livable communities have long been associated with other concepts like "walkable communities," "neo-traditional design," "new urbanism," and "traditional town planning." The term is also often interchangeably with “smart growth.” Per the California Department of California website, polls across the country indicate that the widely held belief is that communities can no longer afford the patterns of low-density suburban development call “sprawl.”

Multi-Species Habitat Corridor Plan (MSHCP): Objective is to surround the cities with habitat corridors to prevent any rural development and forcing infill communities (see Infill).

NGO's: Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are accredited by the UN for the purposes of implementing Agenda 21. They are well funded by government, tax free foundations, corporations, and individuals.

Outcome Based Education: Method of teaching wherein the student must be able to perform according to prescribed standards, and real knowledge and critical thinking are discounted – in other words, dummifying down of students.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPP): Corporations or other private entities like foundations, NGOs, associations, etc. that pair with government to enforce rules and policies that benefit the money partner (corporation) or government



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Freedom: Free will, the purported ability of agents to make choices free from certain kinds of constraints. Political freedom is the absence of interference with the sovereignty of an individual by the use of coercion or aggression. Economic freedom is the freedom to produce trade and consume any goods and services acquired without the use of force, fraud or theft.

Gaia: Pagan religion of nature worship honoring Mother Earth. Today, Gaia represents a philosophy that places nature above humans consistent with the Action Plan of Agenda 21. Agenda 21 is designed and used as a means to an end (depopulation and slavery), the Gaia philosophy is predicated on a “higher purpose” – to save nature at all costs.

Governance: To rule, control and manipulate America based on the principals of a government protection. G. Edward Griffin suggests we should not even use the work government, but a Protectorate instead.

Green: While we are all dependent upon and concerned about the environment, the environment has been elevated to a status above humans, under the banner of being “green.”

Gerrymander: Division of areas to give special advantages to certain groups; it is a mechanism to adjust Congressional boundaries to meet the ruling political party’s objectives. Illegal immigration is a symptom of this type of social and political engineering.

Human Rights: Those rights granted by men and capable of being withdrawn by men as outlined in the UN’s Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (Article 29 “These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.” This means “Human Rights” can be taken away.)

ICLEI: “ICLEI” (International Council of Local Environmental Councils) is the governing body that ensures that the infrastructure and policies of Agenda 21 are implemented at the federal, state, and local levels. Palm Springs, Murrieta and Temecula are all ICLEI cities. How do you become and ICLEI city? You CITY COUNCIL DECIDES – and once they agree – then they use TAXPAYER dollars to

Blight: Another word for eminent domain. The local or county officials come in and declare an area “blighted” so that they can take control of it. It seems that it would apply to rundown areas - but many times it is applied to non-rundown or even brand new areas because the ultimate goal is government control.

Charrettes: Another word for meeting or workshop. These meetings are specifically designed where the deck is stacked with people who want to implement the “sustainable” agenda. They will fill the room of people all on the same page, and then allow a small group of residents to join the workshop - but the verbiage and course of conversation is such that if any of the residents questions or opposes the thoughts of the others - they are singled out and seen as ignorant. They do this intentionally so that no one will speak out, and then they can later say that they held these workshops with the community and the community must want it because no one disagreed.

Cluster Development: Small, clustered developments that cramp people together while there are large amounts of space around them. This is classic of putting the rights of animals of plants above that of humans. It also prohibits the developer from building those communities that he may have first envisioned.

Collaboration: Used in conjunction with the “charrettes” - they “collaborated with the community and the community agreed.”

Collective: When used in planning - it means government owned and/or controlled - it totally rids the individual of their personal property rights.

Commerce Clause: The Constitution provides that the federal government has power over commerce between states, but this power has been distorted and expanded beyond its original intention. The federal government uses this as an excuse to regulate resources, businesses, and everything else.

Common-ism: Same as collective - other synonyms are “global village”, “equalitarianism”, “social democracy” and “common good.”

Complete Streets: A legislative plan funded through your transportation and income taxes and which remakes streets according to Smart Growth requirements (see Smart Growth)



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Communitarianism: If you think this sounds like Communism – it’s because it is. It is ignoring the individual rights and placing the “common good” (community) above the person. And who decides what is good for the community? The few in government making and implementing the policy.

Consensus: Same as collaboration.

Corridors: Areas targeted for control. This word applies to strips of land that interconnect with Wildlands, where human presence and resource extraction are not allowed. This word is also used in relation to transportation routes and power grids.

Councils: These organizations, comprised of insiders and stakeholders, are being used to usurp the power of local governments.

Delphi Technique: This is the technique used in the "charrettes" - basically obliterates all other points of views and questions other than your own to achieve an outcome.

Democracy: Remember - the USA is a REPUBLIC not a democracy. We have a democratic process, but what saves us from socialism or communism is the Republic - the individual rights of states and citizens - Democracy is mob rule. In regards to planning - property is used democratically to "level the playing field" - No need to keep up with the Joneses - your government and planning department (the mob rule in this case) can just blight an area - seize control and then make way for affordable housing - because they find it unfair that some have more than others - they feel that the community needs "social justice".

Density: Means the amount of houses/dwellings you can fit into an area. You have heard the word density a lot - and more than likely know what it is - but now - especially when someone hears "high density" - they know that means a lot of people in one space - and as the government and planning now is clustering more and more high density projects into smaller and smaller spaces - the planners and developers are being coached to use words and phrases like: "efficient use of land", "compact land use", "infill development", "land-

use compatible with infrastructure", "smaller footprint", "community center" and "maximizing land use".

Earth Summit: The name and various terms for “Sustainable Development” were first introduced within the United Nations in 1987 and to the world in 1992 at the "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro. The precepts of that collective world government proposal, also known as Agenda 21, are now being promulgated throughout the Free World by an organization “ICLEI” (International Council of Local Environmental Councils)

Economic Prosperity: Public Private Partnerships (PPP). Special dealings between government and certain, chosen corporations which get tax breaks, grants and the government’s power of Eminent Domain to implement sustainable policy. This includes Government-sanctioned monopolies. The government in this case gets to pick the winners and losers and determines who gets to be successful and who does not. A great example of this is GE – the government gets GE to push their “sustainable” agenda and in turn the government allows GE not to pay taxes.

Eminent Domain: Compulsory purchase - is an action of the state to seize a citizen's private property, expropriate property, or seize a citizen's rights in property with due monetary compensation, but without the owner's consent. The property is taken either for government use or by delegation to third parties who will devote it to public or civic use or, in some cases, economic development. The most common uses of property taken by eminent domain in the past were public utilities, highways, and railroads. Now that the public has caught onto the injustice of eminent domain – they have changed the language to “blight” or “re-zoning” – different words, same concept.

Endangered Species Act: This Act was based on a United Nations model and implemented through international treaties. It is a tool collectivists use to take over land and resources in pursuit of the abolition of private property

Environmental Justice – Putting the power into the environmental lobbyists’ hands instead of into the individual’s hands. The lobbyists, government, and activists get to decide what you get to do with your land – THEY determine what is fair, regardless of your rights and ownership of land. Environmental discrimination specifically uses racial advantages and privileges for the purposes of redistributing wealth.

Facilitators: Paid workers who use peer pressure and psychological manipulation to obtain consensus.