



Alabama Forever Wild

What is wrong with this picture?

Through the Forever Wild Constitutional amendment the tenets of the United Nations Agenda 21 Sustainable Development are secured – Social, Economic & Environmental.

Dr. George Crozier is Executive Director of the Dauphin Island Sea Lab and a trustee for the Alabama Forever Wild Land Trust. “There is no real commitment to management of the land and the history of mismanagement is rooted in the deeply held property rights attitudes of the last century.” footnote 7

Alabama Forever Wild amendment 543 Section 1 (a) through (c) fallaciously states that “this generation is a trustee of the environment for succeeding generations.” As such the Alabama Constitution through this amendment requires that this generation will promote a proper balance among population growth (**social**), **economic** development, **environmental** protection, and **ecological** diversity.

emphasis added- see reverse side for logo

The following is quoted from - The Forever Wild Land Trust: An interim report to the citizens of Alabama — 1992 through 2009. footnote 1

“Non-government Organizations, also known as NGOs, have made a tremendous contribution to Forever Wild’s acquisition of land and protection of habitats. Several organizations have played a key role in directly supporting land acquisitions.”

“I think [all private property] should be in the public domain. We should get it all. Be unreasonable. You can do it. Yesterday’s heresy is today’s common wisdom. So I would say, let’s take it back—let’s take it all back.” (Brock Evans, vice president of the National Audubon Society, footnote 6

The Alabama Environmental Council (formerly The Alabama Conservancy) is listed in Group A of Amendment 543. On January 25, 2011 Michael Churchman, Executive Director of the Alabama Environmental Council made a sustainable development presentation sponsored by the League of Women Voters. Footnote 5

“We must make this an insecure and inhospitable place for capitalists and their projects.... We must reclaim the roads, and plowed land, halt dam construction, tear down existing dams, free shackled rivers, and return to wilderness, millions of tens of millions of acres of presently settled land.” Sierra Club & Nature Conservancy official Footnote 4

The National Wildlife Federation has partnered with Eco-Schools. Eco-Schools are “an internationally acclaimed program that provides a framework to help educators integrate sustainable principles throughout their schools and curriculum.” footnote 3

“The Weeks Bay Foundation was incorporated in 1990 as a non-profit organization to support the Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve.” National Estuarine Research Reserves are directly tied to sustainable development and Agenda 21. footnote 2 – Weeks Bay

Heartless environmentalist want hard working Alabamians layed-off!

That's right greedy environmentalist aren't satisfied with \$3,750,000.00 annually to buy private. They want an additional \$11,250,000.00 – a total of \$15,000,000.00 of your money to buy private land.

\$11,250,000 could - maintain infrastructure – prevent lay-offs

Forever Wild land produces - NOTHING – neither tax revenue or wealth.

“Forever Wild is funded by 10% of the annual earnings on the Alabama Trust Fund, not to exceed \$15 Million in any one year. This funding mechanism does not expire until the beginning of state FY2013. If the Alabama Legislature fails to renew the funding mechanism as outlined in Section 7 of Amendment 543 (Forever Wild Amendment), 2.5% of the annual earnings on the Alabama Trust Fund will continue to be paid into the Forever Wild Stewardship Account. The remaining 7.5% that would previously be paid into the Forever Wild Land Trust will not revert to the State General Fund.”⁸ By operation of law, the remaining 7.5% that has previously been paid into the Forever Wild Land Trust will be deposited into the Alabama Trust Fund. The Legislature under Section 13 of the Forever Wild Amendment “may at any time” provide funding fir the program. **What to do? Contact your State Representative and ask – Why were you elected to office – to spend money that we don't have?!!**

Footnotes:

1. <http://www.outdooralabama.com/public-lands/stateLands/foreverWild/ForeverWildReport.pdf>

2. Weeks Bay THE ROLE OF PROTECTED AREAS AND SUSTAINABLE DIVERSITY MARINE AND COASTAL IN THE CONSERVATION USE OF BIOLOGICAL
http://www.tos.org/oceanography/issues/issue_archive/issue_pdfs/9_1/9.1_eichbaum_et_al.pdf

3. “In December 2008, the National Wildlife Federation (NWF) was granted Eco-School host status for K-12 schools in the United States.” “This honor — and charge — fits seamlessly with NWF's work to promote environmental education, connect people with nature and raise awareness about the threat to people and wildlife from global warming.” “Through school-based action teams of students, administrators, educators and community volunteers, Eco-Schools USA combines effective "green" management of the school grounds, the facilities and the curriculum.”
<http://www.nwf.org/Global-Warming/School-Solutions/Eco-Schools-USA/About-Eco-Schools-USA.aspx>

4. Dave Foreman - Sierra Club's Board of Directors - Board of Trustees for the New Mexico Chapter of The Nature Conservancy - founder of The Wildlands Project - Publisher of the journal Wild Earth – author of “Confessions of an Eco-Warrior”. Sierra Club website: www.sierraclub.org/sierrasportsmen/people/leaders/

5. “A sustainable community requires interconnected services, starting with the most basic human needs for breathing, eating and drinking, eliminating, and obtaining adequate shelter and some mobility. When we use resources faster than nature can generate new ones and create waste faster than nature can absorb it, an under-appreciated ecological bankruptcy is the result. Quoted from the League of Women Voters website: <http://www.lwvgb.org/>

6. From a speech at a “Growth Management Forum” at the New England Environmental Network at Tufts University, November 1990.)

7. Some excerpts from a 2007 interview¹ with Dr. George Crozier are:

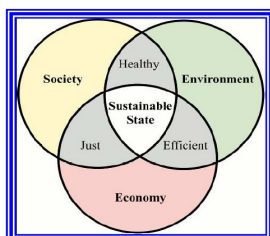
What are some of the biggest challenges facing Alabama's coastal areas?

“Poor land use planning throughout the State and watershed is a truly critical challenge. There is no real commitment to management of the land and the history of mismanagement is rooted in the deeply held property rights attitudes of the last century. We continue to convert green space into habitat for cars and low density human population, all contributing to the loss of ecological services normally contributing to and constituting healthy ecosystems.”

Are there any specific environmental initiatives that you believe are needed in the state of Alabama?

“There needs to be a movement toward ecosystem/watershed based management. Within that context I think that the principles of so-called smart growth must be pursued.” emphasis added
www.yourtownalabama.org/cgi-sys/cgiwrap/joew/managed-mt/mt-search.cgi?IncludeBlogs=7&search=Environment

8. www.protectforeverwild.org/uploadedFiles/File/FW_Briefing_Paper_%236_-_FW_funds_not_a_solution_to_budget_shortfalls.pdf



Sustainable Development logo is copied from the proposed comprehensive plan of Elmore County, Alabama. Page II-2

www.alabamapropertyrights.org/all_elmore.pdf

Partnership for Sustainable Development
 United Nations – United States
 logo

http://usp.umfglobal.org/main/view_archive/1

