

# A timeline: how Utah got here

Presented by Utahnews.org



05.25





# Agenda

## ROOTS:

- Mike Leavitt
- Robert Grow
- Job Huntsman Jr.
- Alan Matheson

## ORGANIZATIONS

- Coalition for Utah's Future
- Envision Utah
- Oquirrh Inst./Enlibra



# What Happened and what is happening?

There is currently an illusion of a government for the people, by the people, of the people, but that is not the case. It's not the case in several states, but especially Utah.

Utah is currently being run by NGOs, self-appointed elite/establishment, and "Utah Families," along with P3s.

A majority of the people on these boards, authority districts, independent/quasi government entities are unelected, and thus not accountable to the people.

Due to Utah adopting stakeholder capitalism ( a WEF/China model of government), Utah is moving into a feudal system. This is not constitutional, nor is it the form of government our founders set up: A Constitutional Republic. We think it's important for you all to have a very basic timeline on how we got here. We hope you do your own research and look into all of this.

You will see in the document some of the "who" and "what" that have changed Utah's landscape. This is a very basic timeline with links and sources so you can go and look for yourself.



# ROOTS

In the next few slides, we will highlight some key dates that have led us to this point. They will be related to instrumental people in Utah.

This is to show you where the smart growth/ population push came from, but also where the SMART digital program came from.

For entertainment purposes only. Sources are linked and or listed.



# Some information before we begin on Mike Leavitt

Mike Leavitt is EXCELLENT at saying all the right things, but unfortunately, he ties them to the opposite. For example, he used to speak about local control. We all want local control, right? Well, he meant handing over local control to NGOs and P3s like Envision Utah. So, in a way he means obtaining total local control. His process was to takeover from the bottom up, not the top-down. This was done via “stakeholder capitalism” – buy-in via mayors, city councils, county councils etc.

We bring this up so you can understand how his words sound one way, but their results and action plan are usually very much not in favor of freedom.





# Mike Leavitt

Timeline- a basic timeline



# Leavitt timeline 1965- 1998

- **1965** Harold J. Leavitt (can't confirm if related but found interesting) created the "Leavitt Smart City Model" he also worked at Stanford on "organizational behavior."
- Leavitt started his career in 1972 and worked in the insurance and risk management industry until 1992
- **1976**– Mike Leavitt helps his father (then a senator) run for governor. Unsuccessful due to his extreme views on land use– ie: "smart growth" before it was really called that.
- **1980– 1992** Mike Leavitt is involved with working on campaigns, He worked on a number of U.S. Senate campaigns through the 1980s for Jake Garn and Orrin Hatch. He is also the President and CEO of the Leavitt Group at the time.
- **1980s/90s**– Leavitt is either part of or aligned with Coalition for Utah's Future
- **1993–2003**– Governor of Utah
- **1993**– Elected Vice Chair of WGU, becomes involved with National Governors Association
- **1994**– Leads WGA (Western governors association), also leads the Republican governor's association, on exec committee for national governor association.
- **1994**– **Utah legislature passes his "Healthprint" plan.**
- **1994–1995** – **Mike Leavitt pushes his "big idea" SmartUTAH which turns into Smart States.** Later in 2015 Obama codifies this and **"USA Ignite" – "Utah Ignite"** and more is created.
- **1994**– Legislative changes resulted in the creation of the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) in 1994.
- **1995** Leavitt pushes for Conference of the States – this was tied to the Rockefellers and is a misuse of this option. A new constitution was and still is laying in wait and shreds the freedoms listed in the current constitution. It would hand the USA over to the United Nations from what we can see and apparently John Birch saw it as well.
- **1996–1997** – **Council of State Governments**
- Clinton appoints Mike Leavitt to **U.S. Advisory Commission of Intergovernmental relations**
- **1997**– Envision Utah is official – although it was working in 1996– it was a product of a merger of Coalition for Utah's Future and Project 2000 (appears to be mostly Democrats), and QGET.
- **Runs the "immunize by two it's up to you" campaign."**
- **1998– 1996** they shut down the intergovernmental relations and by 1998 we have the Presidential Transitions Effectiveness Act approved. (This comes into play big time later, but the original act was in 1963)
- <https://www.deseret.com/1995/5/14/19175370/leavitt-must-keep-trying-for-conference-of-states>



# Leavitt timeline 1998- 2000

- 1998– **Largest federal state land swap in the history of the United States. He also sends a letter to Dept of Energy to announce WRAP partnership (Western Reg. Air Partnership) this allowed implementation of recommendation of the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission.**
- 1998– WGU gets \$250,000 grant from Sloan Foundation
- 1998– Bill Clinton cheers on agreement between WGU and China
- 1998– **Smart Highway plan put into place, digital signature law passes**
- 1998– **Puts Fluoride in the water– HB405**
- 1998– **Privatization of Quasi-Governmental Entities HB444**
- 1999– Becomes head of the National Governors Association
- 1999– Creates sales tax of online purchases
- 1999– **HB119 – Strips Utahns of property rights– Quality Growth Act and may as well be called the Envision Utah bill**
- 1999– Leavitt sends a letter again to the Dept of Energy asking for support in expanding renewable energy to meet air quality goals made via WRAP.
- 1999– Attends a **by invite only global meeting in New York for 15 yr scenario planning. What the future will look like– references cashless society.**
- 1999– Armstrong, AT&T get \$500,000 grant
- 1999– The School LAND Trust Program was created to send the annual distributable revenue to every public school in Utah on a per-pupil basis (there is some dispute if it was really created in 94 or 99)
- 2000– **WGU get's \$1 million from Gates Foundation**
- 2000– Leavitt welcomes the Gay Rodeo for the first time



# Leavitt timeline 2000- 2006

“Secretary Leavitt cited the work of the World Health Organization's Michael McCoy as the most compelling scientific work into the avian flu threat. This encouraged Leavitt to mobilize the nation's pandemic preparedness and led to the reconfiguring of the nation's medical emergency plans” [source](#)

- **2000**– HB35 ties insurance to mental health coverage, he also gets HB185 passed to push higher premiums for health insurance that covers emergency medical treatments.
  - **2000**– Leavitt family creates two foundations, and they have donated to their own foundations over \$9 million of assets to it since, more now possibly.
  - **2001**– **Vetoed bills HB89/HB73 that protected against local governments holding “sneak” elections to increase taxes.**
  - **2002**– Signed HB101– mandates racial information reported on drivers' licenses
  - **2002**– **Lead Utah to prepare (surveillance and more) for the 2002 Winter Olympics with Romney. The secretary general of the United Nations**
    - Must reads [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), and [here](#).
  - **2003**– **Utah starts to allow nonresidents tuition**
  - **2003**– **Push to adopt a new voting system– electronic. Starts with the military and disabled.**
  - **2003– 2005**– Resigns to lead the EPA under Bush Jr.
  - **2003**– Use EPA to [rollout Enlibra](#) (which is based on QGET and aligns with Envision Utah) to implement standards for ozone, diesel fuels and other “air pollutants.” [Enlibra](#) is really the [One Health program](#)– In balance with animals, plants and humans.
  - **2005**– UN health chief and George W. Bush push bird flu response via Dr. Lee and Mike Leavitt
  - **2005**– **Formal announcement of International Partnership on Avian and Pandemic Influenza” from Mike Leavitt with the United Nations.**
  - **2005**– **Appoints Dr. Michael Osterholm to the newly established National Science Advisory Board on Biosecurity. Who was later (2008) appointed to the World Economic Forum’s Global Agenda Council on Pandemics. November 2020, Dr. Osterholm was appointed to President-elect Joe Biden’s 13-member Transition COVID-19 Advisory Board and is also a member of the Council of Foreign Relations.**
  - **2005**– Leavitt urged to release nuclear test data "A Feasibility Study of the Health Consequences to the American Population from Nuclear Weapons Tests Conducted by the United States and Other Nations.“ done in 1997.
  - **2005–2009**– Secretary of Health and Human Services
    - [Leavitt helps rebuild Louisiana after Katrina via a new healthcare system](#)
    - [Opened FDA offices in China, India, and South America](#)
    - [2005– Brother David and others start Leavitt Institute International Development– Ukraine.](#)
- \* “Enlibra is based on the United Nations Agenda 21 that would strip local, state and even federal government bodies of the right to represent their constituents whenever environmental restrictions and controls are imposed. It goes right to the heart of the concept of national sovereignty at every level. It seeks to destroy it and put the NGOs in charge.” Alan Caruba



# Leavitt timeline 2007- 2025

- Reauthorized SCHIP and TANF
- **2006**– Leavitt helps create ‘pandemic influenza preparedness, response, and recovery guide for critical infrastructure and key resources.
- **2007**– **Leavitt serves on Homeland Security Advisory Council**
- **2009**– **Leavitt releases his pandemic planning update document for HHS**
- **2009**– Leavitt organized Leavitt Partners – a consulting firm to advise clients in healthcare policy matters
- **2012/2016**– **Leavitt was head of both “transition” teams– 1 Romney who did not win and 2– Trump who did, and then again in 2020 when Trump lost.**
- **2013**– **Pushed open primaries for GOP–Count my Vote, instead got SB54– signature gathering to buy your way one the ballot– 2014.**
- **2014/2015**– Leavitt advised Congress on how to improve the statutes governing presidential transitions. On December 18, 2015, the Edward "Ted" Kaufman and Michael Leavitt Presidential Transitions Improvements Act of 2015 was signed into law by President Barack Obama
- **2016/2020**– In the 2016 and 2020 presidential elections, Leavitt was part of a team organized by the Center for Public Service and the Center for Presidential Transition who advised both Republicans and Democrats' presidential campaigns on the development of effective transitions plans.
- Dixie Leavitt's school/ Mike is very involved SUU announces global partnership with China
- **2021**– Leavitt Partners merged with Health Mgmt Assoc. Leavitt appointed Co-Chairman of firm.
- President of LDS Choir– announces it's global
- **2022**– Appointed to board of Royal Caribbean Group Board of Directors
- **2023**– **Leavitt Partners promotes Healthcare Digital Identity Federation Proof of Concept Report.**
- Utah's WTCU has hosted “crossroads of the world (2024/2025) – Leavitt was a main guest in 2024. It appears this is another WEF/Davos type of deal.
- **Spencer Cox and Leavitt Partners announce partnership with “One Health Utah Collaborative” to create Digital Health Interoperability Pilot.**
- **2024**– Leavitt releases his prologue (has some interesting future forecasting)
- **2024**– **Leavitt leads a delegation to China to further friendship as posted by a questionable leader in Communist China– https://x.com/AmbXieFeng/status/1750137525773942989**
- Mike Leavitt has pushed technology since at least the late 80s. **Unfortunately, he has heavily pushed AI, digital financial systems and digital ID.** This is extremely concerning.
- He and the original 2002 winter games people went for and got the 2034 winter games. We hope you read the winter games “game plan” 2034 it's very alarming.



# Leavitt Family Portfolio From 1998 – it has grown substantially

- Dixie Leavitt. founder and chairman of The Leavitt Group Enterprises (headquartered in Cedar City). Semiretired. Not involved in the day-to-day operations of the firm but serves in an active advisory roll. Working on some small real estate developments on his own in Cedar City.
- The Leavitt sons, in descending age, oldest to youngest:
- Mike Leavitt. Governor of Utah.
- Dane Leavitt. CEO of The Leavitt Group, Leavitt Land and Investment Inc. and various other associated entities.
- Mark Leavitt. Runs the Road Creek Inn, the trout farm and the Road Creek Rod and Gun Club.
- Eric Leavitt. Works in the Salt Lake office of The Leavitt Group overseeing leasing of various Leavitt-owned commercial buildings.
- David Leavitt. Juab County attorney.
- Matthew Leavitt. Will attend Dartmouth medical school this fall.
- The Leavitt family businesses
- The Leavitt Group Enterprises
- Nevada limited partnership that is the main insurance holding company.
- Owns controlling interest, usually 60 percent, in 70 independent insurance agencies located in Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Oregon and Connecticut.
- Leavitt Land and Investment Inc.
- Utah corporation that used to called Cedar Development Corp. and now is the holding company of Cedar, Leavitt Land and Livestock Inc. and Security Ranches Inc.
- Owns land and water rights near Bunkerville, Nev. Farm ground there is leased to an unaffiliated dairy. Other land is being developed in subdivisions.
- Owns land and water rights near Bunkerville, Nev. Farm ground there is leased to an unaffiliated dairy. Other land is being developed in subdivisions.
- Manages apartment units in Cedar City, some of which are owned by LLI, other under ownership of subsidiary entities owned by LLI.
- Owns about 1,200 acres of farm and grazing land in Wayne County.
- Owns grazing permits, some of which are on state land (Parker Mountain). State grazing rights were purchased before Mike Leavitt was elected governor.
- Owns and manages commercial buildings in Cedar City, Nephi, Ephraim and Heber City. LLI leases space to state agencies in Cedar City, Nephi, Ephraim and Heber City. These include:
- All of the above leases were first initiated by the state before Leavitt was elected governor and renewed under standard, competitive bids.
- Leavitt Wayne County operations
- Security Ranches and Dairy Inc.: A Utah corporation that operates a ranch and dairy.
- Road Creek Inn Inc.: A country inn and restaurant in Loa. RCI also owns Road Creek Rod and Gun Club, a private fishing and hunting enterprise.



# SOURCES AND LINKS

- <https://www.proconservative.net/ProConservativeX10EngEnv.shtml>
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- <https://web.archive.org/web/20050514065706/http://www.hhs.gov/500DayPlan/500dayplan.html>
- <https://www.deseret.com/2017/11/15/20636198/ex-gov-mike-leavitt-tells-utah-house-gop-to-stop-fighting-count-my-vote-initiative/>
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- <https://ksltv.com/local-news/utah-supreme-court-veto/755381/>



# Robert grow

Timeline- VERY BASIC





"At that point, to many Utahns, 'smart growth' was not a popular word," said Robert Grow, Envision Utah's president and CEO. "We made people some promises. [source](#)

## GROW timeline

"We created the first stage idea of Envision Utah, the four scenarios and the Quality Growth Strategy [[Link to Appendix: Envision Utah Quality Growth Strategy at bottom]]. Calthorpe was willing to create a hybrid approach with our committee. 200 people at the core, partners and special advisors. Robert Grow was the inspiration and the idea person. Big ideas came from Robert. He had a position and enough political contacts that people like the governor had to listen" [source](#)

- **1972**– Studying engineering at the University of Utah
- **1974**– Was shooting to shift at the U for medical school
- On a bet with former mission companion Bob Johnson, he took the LSAT.
- Score attracts Rex Lee. Grow was still set on medical school but was willing to consider law. He ended up finding a SLC law firm to sponsor his scholarship.
- Following his first year he spent a year doing a clerkship in Washington D.C. – working on the Watergate trial.
- Enrolled at J. Reuben Clark Law School
- Grow becomes editor on the first Law Review
- Grow practiced real estate law for about a decade
- Served as president of Geneva Steel – he was later quietly let go from that position
- While working at Geneva he learned environment and international trade.
- Grow was awarded the Gary Memorial Award– highest award given by the steel industry.
- Received the Urban Land Institute's Award for Excellence, the Alliance for Regional Stewardship's Gold Recognition Award, and the American Planning Association's Daniel Burnham Award. For his role in helping shape the strategy for the Salt Lake region's future transportation system, Grow received the American Public Transportation Association's (APTA) Distinguished Service Award in October 2003.
- Negotiated international treaties for steel with Europe and Japan
- [Grow founds Envision Utah](#) (**often stated as starting in 1997 but the EIN shows 1988 registration**) – **Launched the Utah Quality Growth Public/Private Partnership in January 1997**
- Grow part of Coalition of Utah's Future in 1980 which eventually merged with Project 2000 to create [Envision Utah](#)
- Grow and wife presided over the California Sacramento Mission from 1999–2002
- Served as senior counsel for Los Angeles Law Firm
- He was involved in creating the [visioning process](#) for Southern Louisiana following the Hurricane Katrina disaster
- He is also the lead consultant in the ongoing visioning process to create a sustainable city of one million residents on Superstition Vistas, the 275-square mile —crown jewel|| of the Arizona State Trust Lands.
- Grow has advised (at time of publication) over 80 major [urban regions visions](#). He helps plan sustainable solutions for growth.
- [2018– Grow received the national “Leader for a Livable, Equitable and Sustainable America” award, presented by Partners for Livable Communities \(Partners\), a Washington-based nonprofit.](#)





# Jon Huntsman jr.

Timeline- a BASIC TIMELINE



# Jon Huntsman jr. 1971-2001

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- **1971**– While Huntsman was visiting the White House in 1971, during his father's service as special assistant to the president, Henry Kissinger confided to the eleven-year-old that he was secretly traveling to China.
- **1983**– Jon Huntsman Jr. worked as a White House staff assistant in President Ronald Reagan's administration. Appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce
- **1987 to 1988**– Huntsman and his family lived and worked in Taipei, Taiwan.
- **1988** State delegate at the 1988 Republican National Convention.
- **1989 /1990**– Under President George H. W. Bush, Huntsman was deputy assistant secretary in the International Trade Administration from 1989 to 1990.
- **1990-1991**– He served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.
- **1992**– Bush appointed Huntsman to become U.S. ambassador to Singapore, which he was unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate in August. At 32 years old, he became the youngest U.S. Ambassador to serve in over 100 years.
- **1993– Joined Council of Foreign Relations**
- **1993 to 2001**, Huntsman served as an executive for the Huntsman Corporation, chairman of the Huntsman Cancer Foundation, and CEO of Huntsman Family Holdings Company. Served as CEO of Huntsman Family Holdings (private entity that held the stock the family owned in Huntsman Corporation.)
- **1995** – The Huntsman family made a major gift that enabled the establishment of a state-of-the-art research, education, and cancer care facility on the U of U campus, **becoming critical investors in the cancer genetics** work that has had a significant impact across the world. Today Huntsman Cancer Institute has grown into more than one million square feet of research and clinical space.
- **1995– Huntsman Cancer Institute founded– and arguably the beginning of the Utah DNA matrix.**  
<https://cancerhistoryproject.com/institutions/how-utahs-unique-resources-spearheaded-cancer-genetic-discoveries-at-huntsman-cancer-institute/>
- **1999**– Leads Envision Utah
- **2001**, after George W. Bush took office as president, The Washington Post reported there was a strong possibility Huntsman would be appointed to be the new United States Ambassador to China. In March, he reportedly turned down the nomination to be the U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia.
- **2001**– Under George W. Bush (jr) he launched global trade negotiations in Doha, Qatar
- **2001– Guided the accession of China into the World Trade Organization**



# Jon Huntsman jr. 2001- 2007

- **2001-2003** – Bush appointed Huntsman to be one of two Deputy United States trade representatives in his administration
- In **2005**, **Huntsman signed a bill giving undocumented migrants access to "driving-privilege cards," which allowed them to have driving privileges, but unlike driver licenses cannot be used for identification purposes.**
- **2005-2009** Governor of Utah (while in office named Chair of the Western Governors Association and joined the Committee of National Governors Association.)
- **2005-2009**– Huntsman supported cap and trade policies, and as governor, **signed the Western Climate Initiative.**
- Set up Utah's "fund of funds" which is now being used to fund "innovation labs"
- In 2006, former Utah Gov. Jon Huntsman, Jr. felt it was important that Utah join the World Trade Center Association (WTCA) to promote exports and give Utah a platform on a global stage. World Trade Center Utah is part of the World Trade Centers Association (WTCA), which is headquartered in New York City.
- Huntsman Corporation opens integrated polyurethanes **manufacturing complex at Shanghai Chemical Industry Park in joint venture with BASF and Chinese partners.**
- **2007**– **Huntsman joined other Western governors in urging the Senate to pass comprehensive immigration reform.** As governor, Huntsman threatened to veto a measure repealing in-state college tuition for illegal immigrants.
- **2007**– He signed into law the Parent Choice in Education Act, which he said was "the largest school-voucher bill to date in the United States. This massive school-choice program provides scholarships ranging from \$500 to \$3000 to help parents send their children to the private school of their choice. The program was open to all current public-school children, as well as some children already in private school." The voucher law was later repealed in a public referendum.
- **2007**– When asked about a healthcare mandate, Huntsman said, **"I'm comfortable with a requirement—you can call it whatever you want, but at some point we're going to have to get serious about how we deal with this issue".** The healthcare plan that passed in Utah under Huntsman did not include a healthcare mandate.



## Jon Huntsman jr. 2008-2012

- **2008**- He successively proposed tax credits for families purchasing their own health insurance, as well as income tax credits for capital gains and **solar projects**. He was successful in having Utah replace its progressive income tax with a top rate of 7%, with a flat tax of 5%; cut the statewide sales tax rate from 4.75% to 4.65% and sales tax on unprepared food from 4.70% to 1.75%; **and raise motor vehicle registration fees.**
- **2008** - Huntsman helped McCain campaign in New Hampshire and other early primary states and went with him to Iraq twice including over Thanksgiving in 2007.
- **2008**- Republican National Convention, Huntsman delivered a nominating speech for Alaska Gov. Sarah Palin, the party's nominee for vice president. Huntsman also helped raise more than \$500,000 for McCain's 2008 presidential campaign. Speaking about McCain's loss, Huntsman later observed, "We're fundamentally staring down a demographic shift that we've never seen before in America."
- **2009-2011 Ambassador to China.**
- **2010**- A group of political strategists close to Huntsman formed a political action committee called Horizon PAC.
- Arabian Amines Company, a joint venture between Huntsman Corporation and Zamil Group, opens new ethyleneamines plant in Jubail, Saudi Arabia.
- **2011**- Horizon PAC launched its official website, stating that it "supports free-market values, principled leadership and a commitment to long-term solutions".
- **2011**- In response to comments by Rick Perry and other Republican presidential candidates, **Huntsman stated he "believe[s] in evolution and trust[s] scientists" on climate change.** Commenting later on his statement, Huntsman remarked "I felt that it was important to remind a lot of Republican voters who care and a lot of independent voters who care, that there is a candidate who does believe in science." **Huntsman has stated a preference for international cooperation in handling climate change, stating "it's a global issue.** We can enact policies here [in the United States], but I wouldn't want to unilaterally disarm as a country."
- **2012**- In early July, Huntsman announced that he would not be attending the 2012 Republican National Convention for the first time since he attended as a Reagan delegate in 1984; he stated he would "not be attending this year's convention, nor any Republican convention in the future until the party focuses on a bigger, bolder, more confident future for the United States—a future based on problem solving, inclusiveness, and a willingness to address the trust deficit, which is every bit as corrosive as our fiscal and economic deficits."
- **2012**- Huntsman was appointed to the board of directors of the Ford Motor Co. The announcement quoted Ford's Executive Chairman, William Clay Ford Jr., as praising Huntsman's global knowledge and experience—especially in Asia—as well as his tenure as the governor of Utah.
- **2012- Attended the Bilderberg Conference**
- **Huntsman Corporation's Polyurethanes division forms a joint venture with Sinopec to construct and operate a PO/MTBE facility in China.**



## Jon Huntsman jr. 2012-2019

- **2012**– Huntsman was appointed to the board of Caterpillar Inc. The same company Utah County Commissioner Amelia Gardner Powers worked at in sales.
- **2012** – Huntsman suggested there was a need for a third party in America, stating that "the real issues [were] not being addressed, and it's time that we put forward an alternative vision.
- **2012**– Ran for President
- **2012**– Huntsman Cancer Institute announced that Huntsman had been appointed to the position of chairman, replacing his father, who founded the institute.[126] Served as a board member of Huntsman Corporation, and as chair of the Huntsman Cancer Foundation. (Utah City smart 15-min city (Vineyard) tie in. Huntsman Medical Center is the core of “UTAH CITY.”
- **2013**– Huntsman was a signatory to an amicus curiae brief submitted to the Supreme Court in support of same-sex marriage during the Hollingsworth v. Perry case.
- **2014**– **Huntsman was named chairman of think-tank the Atlantic Council.**
- **2016**– Huntsman indicated in an interview with Politico that he would not run in the 2016 presidential election.
- **2016**– During his Senate confirmation hearings, he said, "There is no question that the Russian Government interfered in the U.S. election"
- **2016**– **Creates a Huntsman Shanghai Campus (Asia Pacific Regional Headquarters and Advanced Technology Center– China Huntsman Corporation inaugurates the Huntsman Campus Shanghai in the Minhang Economic and Technology Development Zone.**
- **2017**– He also said the relationship between the two countries (Russia and USA) was "among the most consequential and complex foreign policy challenges we face." Huntsman was unanimously confirmed by the Senate as an **ambassador to Russia**, via voice vote, on September 28, 2017.
- **2017**– Huntsman was the co-chair of the Commission on the Theft of American Intellectual Property, along with Dennis C. Blair. The commission is an independent and bipartisan initiative from the public and private sectors. Its mission is to document and assess the extent of international intellectual property theft, particularly by China, and propose appropriate policy responses. According to the commission's analysis, the **U.S. has lost up to \$600 billion in illicit technology transfers to China. According to Huntsman.**
- **2019**– Revealed to be in Epstein's “little black book.”



# Jon Huntsman jr. 2014-2023

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- **2014 to 2017, and again from September 2020**, Huntsman served on the board of directors of Chevron Corporation
- **2017-2019** Ambassador to Russia.
- **2020**– Failed in run for governor.
- **2020**– His daughter, Abby Huntsman, announced that she would leave her position on The View.
- **2020**– During his gubernatorial campaign, and after serving as Ambassador to Russia, Huntsman stated that “[the Russians] want to see us divided. They want to drive a wedge into politics... The American people do not understand the expertise at their disposal to divide us, to prey on our divisions. They take both sides of an issue to deepen the political divide. They are active during mass shootings. They are active during racial tension. They take advantage of us. We think it’s fellow Americans who are taking extreme positions sometimes. It’s not.”
- **2021**– [Does a WTCU](#) (World Trade Center Utah) web panel about US/China economics.
- **2023**– Serves as a “No Labels” National Co-Chair.
- **Served in every presidential administration from Reagan to Donald Trump (2016.)**
- During Huntsman's administration, the **state budget rose from \$8.28 to 11.57 billion.**
- **Huntsman supports granting more H-1B visas to foreigners. Huntsman also supported the DREAM Act**, which proposed a path to citizenship for young people brought to the United States by their parents illegally.
- [Huntsman](#) is a founding director of the Pacific Council on International Policy and has served on the boards of the Brookings Institution, **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**, the **Asia Society in New York**, and the **National Bureau of Asian Research.**
- [Head of World Trade Center Utah](#) until he turned the reigns over to **highly controversial, and arguably, corrupt Jeff Flake from Arizona.**
- **2024**– Launched “Crossroads of the World” annual conference. It appears to be another Davos type of event. Global ties to some questionable people.





Alan Matheson

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# Alan Matheson

Alan Matheson, a former executive director of Envision Utah, “...there was a lot of resistance, especially from those who thought centralized planning was synonymous with communism. They thought it was a ruse for creating regional government.” [source](#)

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- Alan comes from a political family. His father Scott Matheson became governor at one point.
- **1969-1971**– Scott Matheson was Assistant General Counsel for Anaconda Copper Company.
- Scott Matheson advocated an alliance between government and the corporate community to encourage growth and development in Utah. **He also worked closely with Western Regional Council.** He supported the Central Utah Project and initiated “**Project Bold**,” a land exchange proposal between federal and state.
- He chaired the NGA (National Governors Association) and chaired Four Corners Regional Commission and the Western Governors Policy Office.
- **Served on the federal government’s intergovernmental task force on WATER POLICY.**
- **Democratic Policy Commission Special Projects Director.**
- [Alan Matheson](#) was the Senior Environmental Policy Advisor to the REPUBLICAN governor Gary Herbert.
- Oversaw “Your Utah, Your Future” by Envision Utah.
- A lawyer, and background in land use planning.
- Shareholder in Phoenix law firm.
- Senior Attorney and Environmental Policy Advisor for Arizona’s largest electric utility and law clerk for a federal court of appeals.
- Director of Envision Utah for a time.
- **Oversaw the Envision Utah Regional Planning Agency**
- **Executive Director of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality.**
- **Founding Director at both the Utah Water Project and the Utah Clean Air Partnership (UCAIR).**
- Executive Director of **Utah’s first OFFICIAL 15-minute city “The Point.”**
- Currently he is **managing land water resources for Rio Tinto Kennecott.** The history of Rio Tinto is fascinating, Rothschilds and Rockefellers are involved.

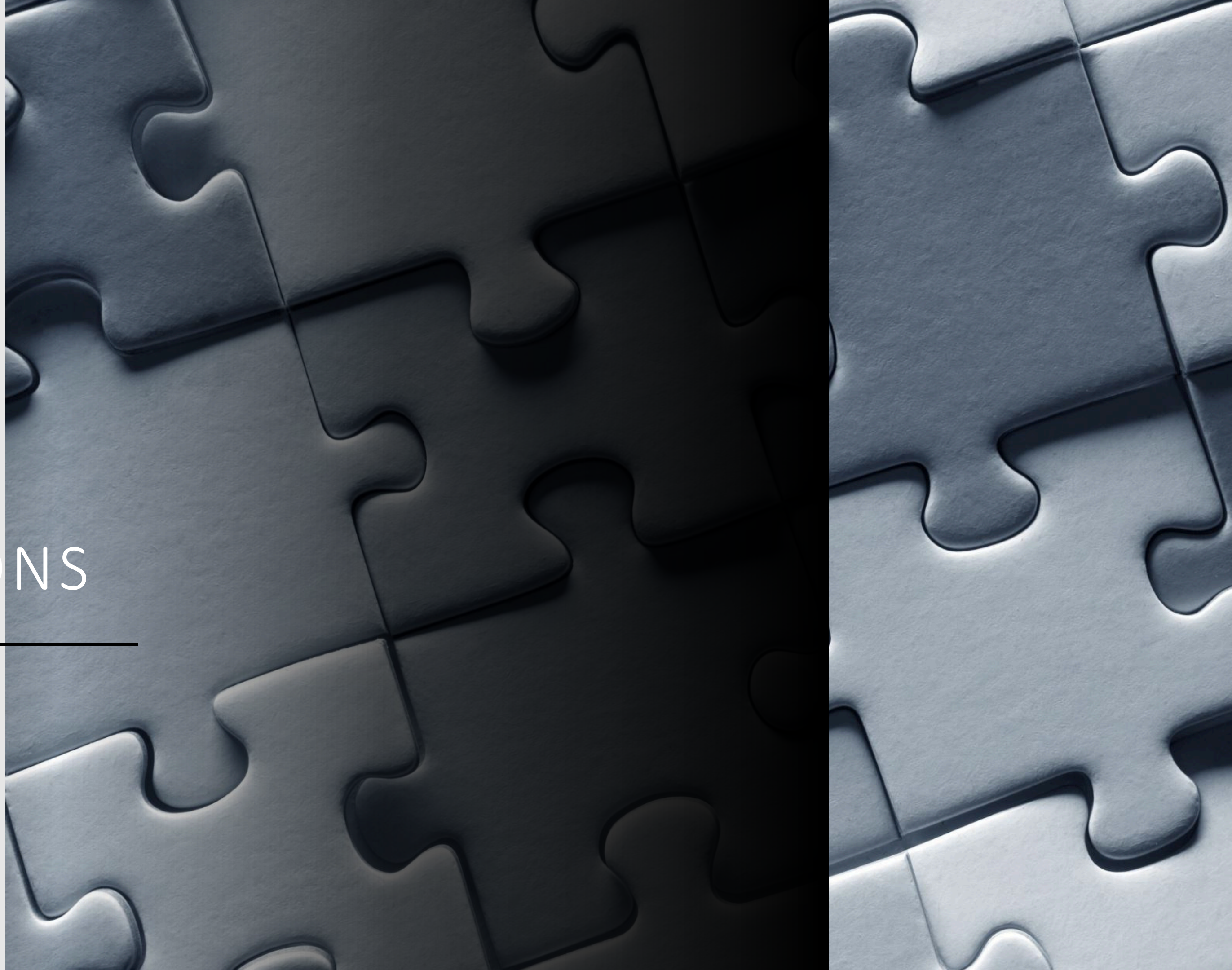




ORGANIZATIONS

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TIMELINE







# Coalition for Utah's future

A quick catchup



# Coalition for Utah's future

- **1990**– Project 2000 and Coalition for Utah's Future merge and create Envision Utah (although the EIN for Envision Utah was created in 1988/9)
- The coalition researched, created and supported a “process” known as Envision Utah to work toward “quality growth.”
- They realized Utah had a strong tradition of **local land-use control with strong feelings about protecting personal property rights and preserving individual decision making. They felt that needed to be addressed to promote regional growth or “smart growth” as it is called.**
- There are some differing dates for the beginning of this project; some show 1980 and others show 1988.
- The group seems to still exist but has gone into the shadows as Envision Utah is the large visual.
- Robert Grow is the Founding Chair Emeritus – at the time of the source printing (as reported in an old newsletter). It has likely changed now.
- John Huntsman Jr. Chair Emeritus – at the time of the source printing as reported in an old newsletter). It has likely changed now.
- Greg Bell Chair – at the time of the source printing as reported in an old newsletter). It has likely changed now.
- They appear to have worked on getting buy-in on affordable housing, smart growth, education, wildlands, healthcare, rural economies, water, air pollution, demographics, transportation, and information tech issues.
- **Miraculously the states, concerns about lack of growth reversed themselves and they now were focused on “unprecedented growth.” – odd (seems to line up with “limits of growth”)**
- The board forms a special committee to research growth issues and make recommendations; **the Quality Growth Steering Committee began in 1995.** This group was made up of business leaders, a rep from the governor's office of planning and budget, the president of Utah's largest developer, several state legislature and urban planning advocates, and several reps from local governments.
- At this time, **Robert Grow was President COO of Geneva Steel.** He was also a member of an advisory board for Utah's Dept. of Community and Economic Dev.



# Coalition for Utah's future

"December 3 will mark the 35th anniversary of "Listener Community Radio," KRCL FM 91, broadcasting over the airwaves of Salt Lake City. All thanks to a civil rights worker, anti-Vietnam war leader, politician, environmentalist, and gay man named Stephen Holbrook."

<https://www.ksaltlake.com/news/2014/11/21/steve-holbrook-35-years-krcl/>

- In **1999**, Grow leaves position as Envision Utah Chair to serve his mission as mentioned in his timeline.
- This is when John Huntsman Jr. a former U.S. ambassador to Singapore and China steps in.
- Huntsman Jr. was/is well known for his "political savvy and influence."
- Huntsman Jr. led the final development and part of the implementation phases of "Quality Growth Strategy."
- **Many communities feared the impact Envision Utah could have on local control and land-use decision-making. Huntsman Jr. made changing that a priority. He and Leavitt both met with mayors, city council members, legislators etc., one on one.**
- **Huntsman Jr. was able to get many people who had skepticism and distrust to trust him and accept Envision Utah.**
- In **2001**, W. Bush called Huntsman to serve as his deputy U.S. Trade Representative.
- Envision Utah selected Greg Bell to step in. He was a two-term mayor from Farmington City, a land-use attorney and developer, and he also served as Chair of the Davis County Council of Governments, Business Development Fund, and the Davis County Open Space Committee, as well as a board member of the Wasatch Front Regional Council. He is now pushing the "Get Healthy" Utah program.
- Bell saw Envision Utah through final implementation.
- Mr. Bell was elected as a State Senator for Utah and continued to act as Chair of Envision Utah at time of source print.
- For a time, Spencer Eccles, and at the time, Gov. Herbert co-chaired Envision Utah
- **1990-** Stephen Holbrook is Executive Director of the Coalition for Utah's Future, and a former three-term legislator and a long-time community organizer. He also founded Utah's non-profit FM radio station.
  - He helped keep Envision Utah in the press and to procure funding.
  - He served an LDS Mission to Hong Kong and Chinatown in San Francisco- Here stark poverty among the Chinese affected him profoundly. It became the foundation for his belief that "Democracy cannot function if some groups have far more and other groups have far less." He left the church later.
  - He pushed for the first Earth Day in Utah.
  - Holbrook successfully helped to raise money for Utah's first homeless shelter and was the primary mover for reform of the juvenile justice system. He was the chairman to the Advisory Committee on Housing and lobbied the Utah State Legislature for Utah's first for low-income housing.
  - **He figured out "how to build a liberal movement in a conservative state."**



# Coalition for Utah's future

- In **1995**, the coalition approached Utah Governor Michael O. Leavitt to discuss concerns about growth. They asked him to form a special growth commission. He declined to create a “formal entity”, so he “encouraged” the Coalition to pursue answers within the community.
- In the meantime, Leavitt decided to create a sub-cabinet group that was compromised of UDOT, DEQ, DCED, and the Dept. of Natural Resources.
- **1995**– Decide to host a high-profile summit to discuss growth related issues.
- **Leavitt encouraged participation from the Utah's legislative leadership as well as local government leaders.** This was around Quality Growth/Envision Utah.
- Leavitt helped get this event advertised and was able to get local media on board to promote Quality Growth/Envision Utah.
- The event focused mainly on **transportation issues and open-space preservations.**
- Despite all its hype, the ratings were low, resulting in criticism of it's “success.”
- However, it is believed to have influenced the passage of legislation for open-space preservation and for **FUNDING QGET** (Quality Growth Efficiency Tools).
- The coalition has a long-term working relationship with the Utah state planning coordinator for the governor's office of planning and budget. He helped “educate” officials regarding the need to purchase GIS (geographical information system) – that would allow them to build future growth models. The cost to develop these tools was \$500,000.
- These tools became know as QGET.
- Residents and leaders shared concerns about the high cost of the I-15 corridor project.

Bullets pulled from this source

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5c059ead36099b1445c1d246/t/5d6ea271ddf8b900016729ac/1567531638955/History+of+Envision+Utah.pdf>



# Coalition for Utah's future

- **1996** – the coalition presents QGET to the legislature in hopes of getting funding.
- The coalition sponsored two legislative luncheons to educate them on the “need” for QGET.
- They used special slide presentations to “illustrate” the “dangers” of continuing as we were. The presentation looked at how Denver and Portland had responded to “growth.”
- They shared projections from the Denver Metro 2030 effort (this is well before 2020 so a projection and not actual).
- They used cost as the big point to bring people into their preferred scenario.
- **The legislature approved a \$250,000 appropriation for the dev. of QGET.**
- **The coalition has returned every year (at time of sourced content) to support the QGET effort. Since the original 1996 appropriation, an additional \$100,000 PER YEAR in funding has been approved. Total state funding (at time of sourced content) is nearly \$1,000,000 through the GOPB– Governor’s office of Planning and Budget.**
- This was critical for the “success” of Envision Utah.
- It is thought that to the date of this sourced content the GOPB, through the work of **QGET**, **has contributed over \$2,000,000 in-kind to support Envision Utah.**
- They acknowledge there was an attempt to do quality growth–regional government previously in the 1970’s by Mike Leavitt's father Dixie Leavitt, and the people, not only said no but it is thought to be why his run for governorship was not successful.
- Utah’s Democrat governor, Calvin Rampton, compared Utah to California, Portland and Denver. **Since Utah valued local control and any attempt to move towards regional government would be defeated, they had to get creative.**
- The process started to **convert local government** leaders and the Utah public.
- To succeed in Utah’s political climate, this process needed to bring together a **public/private partnership** with representation from as many factions of Utah’s society as possible.
- **1996– George S. and Dolores Doré Eccles Foundation approved a \$150,000 grant as seed money to develop the Coalition’s efforts.**
- **1997– Launched Envision Utah Public Private Partnership.**
- Sent out invitations to 100 people– only one was declined. The Committee was meticulous in choosing representatives from all cities and counties within the study region as well as a balance from each political affiliation.
- Utah Governor Mike Leavitt agreed to represent the public sector as an honorary co-chair, while Larry H. Miller, a businessman and owner of the Utah Jazz NBA team, represented the private sector.
- In the form of a press conference and Partnership meeting, Chair Robert Grow, Gov. Mike Leavitt, and Larry H. Miller introduced the effort with the help of a special guest hired by the Coalition—an actor to play Brigham Young.



# Coalition for Utah's future

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- The effort was launched under the name of **“The Utah Quality Growth Public/Private Partnership” – this evolved into Envision Utah.**
  - The **Greater Wasatch Area media** served as a major channel for communication between Envision Utah and area residents. Envision Utah's Chair and Executive Director met with top media officials during the research phase of the project in 1996.
  - Asked several of the media to serve as Partners or Special Advisors to Envision Utah. Continued to pursue them aggressively.
  - **Peter Calthorpe** (founding member of the Congress for New Urbanism) helped with the collaboration that was among the country's first regional vision planning efforts. **Calthorpe and his peers have since developed regional plans globally.** Daybreak in South Jordan is designed by Calthorpe. So are communities in California, Texas, Louisiana and cities as far away as **Beijing**
  - Below is the feedback they built upon:
    - Develop an ongoing process—not a project.
    - Create a process that could be repeated and updated over the years to address growth challenges.
    - Identify representatives from both the public and private sectors of the community who would be willing to work toward the **common good.**
    - Design a group that is manageable in size and represents as many segments of the community as possible.
    - Develop several alternative scenarios as choices for future growth.
    - Complete a baseline report projecting how the area would grow without change in current growth trends.
    - Design an effective technical model to create and analyze a baseline and alternative **scenarios.**
    - Provide area residents with an opportunity to be involved in the process as much as possible, be able to assess the results, and make decisions about how the Greater Wasatch Area should grow.

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5c059ead36099b1445c1d246/t/5d6ea271ddf8b900016729ac/1567531638955/History+of+Envision+Utah.pdf>

# Coalition for Utah's future

- Planners expanded their tool kit: **Public-private partnerships, tax abatements, low-income tax credits, regulatory deals and streamlined permitting processes to encourage targeted growth.** That is the driving force behind the concept of smart **growth**. Preventing growth in one place forces it on another.
- Metro planning director John Fregonese and longtime collaborator Calthorpe used untested methods and philosophies of **walkable, human-scaled cities**. They pioneered new ways of gaining vast community input. They leaned heavily on light rail transit and identified areas where growth should be encouraged.
- The history of San Francisco, Portland and Salt Lake City are still being written, with Utah rapid transit as the youngest sprawl-fighting experiment in the group.
- Through experimentation, Calthorpe and other New Urbanists believe they have found what makes a great city: Walkable streets, porches instead of garage doors, the shade of tree canopies and multiple convenient transportation options supporting a diversity in housing types and income levels.
- **Nick Norris, Salt Lake City planning director**– The cost to purchase, maintain, insure, fuel and park a car start adding up, Norris said. “If they could be cut in half or eliminated, it completely changes a lot of people’s economic situation.”
- Locally, **Scott Fregonese is working on general plans in Payson and Lehi and redesigning Thanksgiving Point. Calthorpe led the design of Daybreak’s mixed-use development.** “We do need infill. We do need density that’s affordable, but we also need to marry it to connectivity and transit in bikeways,” Calthorpe said.
- We have a constant need for visionary engineers, designers and planners to develop creative solutions for the future. **“You wouldn’t believe how much work is going into figuring out the housing crisis,”** Scott Fregonese said. “I wouldn’t be surprised if there’s another Envision Utah in the next 10 years.”
- Back in **1999/2000**– Ran a campaign– Beyond educating residents regarding their goals and strategies developed through the Envision Utah process, the campaign served to motivate residents to contact their local and state leaders and to ask them to support the implementation of the **Quality Growth Strategy**.



# Coalition for Utah's future

- Through the **Envision Utah process, six primary goals** were identified to help protect our environment and maintain our economic vitality and quality of life as we accommodate anticipated growth:
  - Enhance **air** quality;
  - Increase mobility and **transportation** choices;
  - Preserve critical lands, including agricultural, sensitive and strategic **open lands**;
  - Conserve and maintain availability of **water** resources;
  - Provide **housing** opportunities for a range of family and income types; and
  - Maximize efficiency in public and infrastructure investments to promote other goals.
- The goals outlined in the **Quality Growth Strategy** can be realized over time by the pursuit of the thirty-two individual strategies. Examples of key strategies include:
  - Promote **pedestrian friendly/walkable communities**;
  - Contribute to a variety of housing choices to satisfy needs of ALL residents;
  - Preserve critical land and **open space** through re-use, in-fill development and **conservation techniques**;
  - Support the development of **regional public transportation** choices including buses, rail and needed roads;
  - Create a network of **bikeways and trails**;
  - Foster development that supports transit by offering housing, work, shopping and play near transit stops; and
  - **Encourage water conservation** through **conservation pricing, community education** and water efficiency.



21 **ELECTRIC TRANSPORT**

Electric vehicles and public transport, with charging stations across the city

08 **CHEMICAL LEAKAGE DETECTION**

Detecting leakages and waste of factories in rivers

09 **REAL-TIME UPDATES**

Instant traffic updates sent to smartphones to help route-planning and avoid congestion

10 **VERTICAL-AXIS WIND TURBINES**

Helical twisted wind turbine towers across the city for efficient use of space

11 **WASTE MANAGEMENT**

Monitoring rubbish levels in containers to optimise refuse collection routes

12 **SMART PARKING**

Monitoring availability of parking spaces across the city

13 **EARTHQUAKE EARLY DETECTION**

Monitoring specific places susceptible to tremors

14 **POTABLE WATER MONITORING**

Monitoring the quality of tap water across the city

15 **WI-FI**

Citywide free wi-fi for public use, including wi-fi on the Tube/Metro

16 **WATER LEAKAGE DETECTION**

Detecting liquid presence outside tanks and pressure variations along pipes

17 **LANDSLIDE AND AVALANCHE PREVENTION**

Monitoring soil moisture, vibrations and earth density

**SMART LIGHTING**

Intelligent and weather-adaptive streetlights

**TRAFFIC CONTROL/SMART ROADS**

Monitoring vehicles/pedestrian levels to optimise or divert traffic according to conditions

**FAST LANES**

Intelligent, adaptive fast and slow lanes for walking and cycling

# Envision Utah





# Envision timeline

- **1988**– Registers the name Envision Utah.
- **1997**– Official merging of Coalition for Utah's Future and Project 2000 (Appears to me majority Democrats).
- **1997**– QGET – QGET (quality growth efficiency tools) –Author credit given to the Governor Office Planning and Budgeting– Mike Leavitt
- **1999**– Quality Growth Strategy.
- **In April 1999**, Envision Utah sent out a Request for Proposals (RFP). The Steering Committee created a special selection committee, which included a demographer from GOPB, a representative of the Utah Home Builders Association, a realtor, a low-income housing advocate, a representative from a local county, one of the Envision Utah consultants, and an executive from a local bank.
- The Selection Committee hired two firms with the idea that they would **work together on the housing study: ECONorthwest, an economics firm based in Oregon; and Free & Associates, a Utah appraisal firm.**
- **1999**– [Calthorpe](#) and Fregonese presented a draft of their report to the Steering Committee.
- The report also identified and analyzed barriers. These include cultural perspectives, misperceptions of abundant land resources, lack of consistent growth, lack of education **regarding sustainable planning practices**, land ownership patterns, and development industry constraints.
- A detailed survey was sent to each partner, asking to help prioritize our goals and strategies. Envision Utah also asked the Partnership who should be responsible for strategic planning. The Partnership concluded that the Steering Committee should guide the day-to-day direction of Envision Utah. A smaller group of representatives could more readily handle the many demands and decisions involved in implementation.
- The committee is made up of 32 individuals representing environmental interests, the development community, local officials, realtors and other key stakeholders.
- Envision Utah carefully planned its campaign to not include outright lobbying for the measure, but instead to inform and educate the population on the benefits derived from a region-wide transportation system.
- **1999– Region-wide Public Relations Campaigns.**
- **1999– Scenarios Public Awareness Campaign.**

# Envision timeline

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- Envision uses **Wirthlin Worldwide** and Dan Jones and Associates to run two polls.
- **Half-hour documentary** (Quality Growth Strategies) ran four times on the local NBC affiliate, educating residents on the history of Envision Utah and its goals and strategies. Also, Envision Utah Chair, Jon M. Huntsman, Jr., publicly endorsed the measure in all local papers.
- **Envision Utah guided that growth, drawing on the histories of Portland, Denver, Los Angeles and others while focusing on the Greater Wasatch Area, a “10-county area stretching from Brigham City to Nephi, and from Tooele to Park City.”**
- With successful implementation of Envision Utah’s Strategic Plan, the Greater Wasatch Area saw large on-the-ground projects demonstrating quality growth principles, **changes to local codes and ordinances** to accommodate “**new and innovative development, and regional planning.**”
- **Each city council and planning commission member received a Quality Growth Strategy and a 10-minute video outlining seven key strategies integral to the implementation of the goals identified by Envision Utah.**
- County Measure #1 successfully passed, many “blamed” or “credited” Envision Utah for its success. (This measure would add an extra quarter-cent-per-dollar sales-tax)
- This 1/4-cent sales tax increase, a measure that failed by a large margin in 1992, is now implemented in Utah.
- **2000**– Release of the Quality Growth Strategy.
- **2000**– Awareness Campaign to keep their name in the loop.
- **2000**– Public Awareness Campaign.
- **2000**– Meadowbrook Station – Wall Avenue **Corridor Study**.
- **2000**, Envision Utah carefully selected **three pilot communities**, South Utah County (the Nebo Region), Davis County and Ogden City.
- **2001**– Nebo Community Vision – **Quality Growth Awards** – West Weber Vision.
- In the spring of 2000, **Envision Utah worked behind the scenes** with others to promote the expansion of a **region-wide public transportation system in the Greater Wasatch Area.**



# Envision timeline

- **2000**– Tooele County Regional Vision – The plan was completed and presented to the respective city and county councils in January and February 2003 for their consideration and adoption.
- **2000**– Salt Lake County Shorelands Vision
- **The Great Salt Lake and its shorelands, worked with Envision Utah to create a guiding plan.** Representatives from **federal regulatory agencies, developers, conservationists,** city and county staff were involved to develop an urban design/open space protection plan for the area.
- **2000– West Weber Community Vision – Implementation began in late 2003.**
- **2000**– Wasatch Back– Envision Utah has initiated a longterm **visioning demonstration project with five communities.** These five communities are the gateway to the Uintah Mountains, America’s only east-west running mountain range.
- **2001**– Urban Planning Tools for Quality Growth – 2001 Public Awareness Campaign.
- **2001**– According to Envision Utah, cities asked for more– so they **focused on walkable mixed-use**, “public safety,” street design, **energy conservation and planning “urban forests.”**
- The **Davis County Shorelands Project** demonstrates the power of cooperation between communities, working together to solve regional issues. Nine municipalities bordering the shores of the Great Salt Lake, the Open Space Sub Committee of the Davis County Council of Governments, **Envision Utah, and the Nature Conservancy** collaborated to develop a vision to preserve the natural beauty and quality of life enjoyed by Davis County residents.
- Envision Utah, the Nature Conservancy, Davis County, and hired consultants all continue their work with municipalities to ensure successful implementation of the vision.
- **The Ogden City Intermodal Transportation Hub** is up and running. Union Square, a mixed-use community located on an urban infill site along the **corridor**, is near completion, and 25th Street.
- **2001**– Envision Utah’s focus was on developing a **Transfer Development Rights (TDR) program, encouraging conservation subdivisions and easements, cluster development, and connecting the cities with a trail system.**

# Envision timeline

- **2001**– In the fall Envision worked to develop **four new chapters for the “toolbox.”** In early summer 2001, **WFRC (Wasatch Front Regional Council) released the “Draft Long Range Transportation Plan: 2030”.**
- Envision Utah worked through its Steering Committee Chair, Greg Bell, who was also a WFRC member as a local mayor. He advocated within **WFRC to add more transit to the 2030 plan.** Subsequently, an Envision Utah partner, Mayor JoAnn Seghini, offered a motion to add more transit to the 2030 plan, and her motion passed at a WFRC meeting.
- Envision Utah invited WFRC staff to present its 2030 plan to the Envision Utah Steering Committee. A committee was formed – which includes representatives of WFRC, the Utah Transit Authority, Envision Utah, and several mayors to carry out the intent of Mayor Seghini’s motion. **This committee is known as the “2030 committee.”**
- WFRC ultimately voted to give Envision Utah representation on its Executive Council.
- **“Mountain View Corridor Growth Choices**– The purpose of this project is to improve the understanding of, and relationship between, transportation recommendations and future local land development actions. This will embrace the State of Utah’s guiding principles of **Enlibra (See LEAVITT timeline)** **“This is the first effort of its kind in Utah, and possibly, nationally, where these groups have come together, on a voluntary basis, to plan for the future of the corridor. The Mountain View Corridor Growth Choices has the potential to increase the efficiency of federal expenditures for both roads and public transportation in the corridor.”**
- **2002**, The Utah Transit Authority purchased a 180-mile right of-way from Union Pacific, in an historic deal to prepare for commuter rail along the **Wasatch Corridor.** The **development of a region-wide transportation system**, a key to the successful implementation of Envision Utah’s Quality Growth Strategy.
- “Investments are being made to ensure that **Utah’s future transportation system is supported by “smart land-use”** decision-making throughout the Greater Wasatch Area.”
- National consultant, Calthorpe and Associates and local consultant, Cooper, Roberts and Simonsen, were hired to help develop these tools.



# Envision timeline

- Consultants worked closely with a Steering Committee of local officials, planners, developers and other key stakeholders to develop Utah-specific guidelines to lay out comprehensive framework for designing and implementing Transit-Oriented Development in the Greater Wasatch Area. By 2003- Layton, South Salt Lake and Murray have already adopted their respective site plans and are in the process of changing their codes and ordinances to accommodate the vision.
- **2002**– An educational forum was held in November to share the guidelines with the community. Developers, lenders, local officials, planners, realtors and other interested citizens were Envision Utah’s target audience.
- Each of the 120 workshop participants received a free copy of **Envision Utah’s “Wasatch Front Transit Oriented Development Guidelines”**, along with valuable information to assist them in their efforts to create destinations with housing, retail, employment centers, entertainment and services around **transit stations**.
- **2002**– Davis County Shorelands Vision – TOD Guidelines for Wasatch Front (important due to Utah City) – Urban Planning Tools for Quality Growth – South SLC, West Jordan, Murray, and Layton TOD studies
- **Envision Utah strategically identified four potential TOD sites in the communities of Layton, South Salt Lake, Murray and West Jordan as pilot projects.**
- **2002**– Envision Your Future Campaign.
- In **cooperation with the local transit authority, the MPO’s, the state of Utah and local communities located along transportation corridor**, Envision Utah developed tools to “assist” communities planning transit-oriented development.
- **2003**– Tooele County Vision – Quality Growth Strategy Assessment and Renewal – North Logan Vision – Weber County General Plan
- **Tom Knowlton becomes Director of Envision from 2003- 2008.** He is from Portland Oregon and has implemented planning in several places.
- **Ted Knowlton**, who worked on **Portland’s Metro 2040** and **Envision Utah**, believes **regional planning** must encourage “valuable residents to pour their tax dollars back into the city,” and “recognize the unmet needs of communities that were forgotten in the flight to the suburbs.”

# Envision timeline

- **2003**– Communities Taking Action campaign
- **2003**– Public Awareness Campaign
- **2003**– Envision Utah trained “key” stakeholders on this new “toolbox”
- **2004**– Mountain View Corridor Study – West Valley City TOD Study – Brigham City General Plan – Kearns Township Plan – Perry City General Plan Update – Sandy City 9400 South Trax Study
- **2005**– Bountiful City Revitalizes historic fort district – Magna Township Plan – Ogden Valley General Plan – Wasatch Choice 2040
- **2007**– Vision Dixie – Envision Morgan – Downtown Rising
- **2008**– Blueprint Jordan River – Downtown Rising – Envision Morgan
- **2010**– Wasatch Canyons Tomorrow, Envision Cache Valley, Wasatch Choice for 2040
- **2011**– National Capacity Building – Bear Lake Valley Blueprint
- **2013**– Depot District – Magna
- **2014**– Salt Lake Streetcar – Provo Intermodal Hub – Envision Madison
- **2015**– **Your Utah Your Future – Envision Layton**
- **2016**– **Point of the Mountain Future – Utah County Agriculture Toolbox – Creating Quality Communities**
- **2017**– 50-year state water recommendation – Provo **Clean Air Toolkit** (also mentioned in 2014) – **My Education Our Future – Early Learning**
- **2018**– **Wasatch Choice 2050**
- **2019**– **Inland Port – Valley Visioning – Vision for Teacher Excellence**
- **2021**– **Your Air Your Utah**
- **2022**– **Creating Communities Guide**
- Envision Utah continues to assist local officials through every step of the process as they work to implement the Quality Growth Strategy.



# Envision timeline

- Envision Utah's Speakers Bureau made up of volunteers and staff, provides information on its process and shares tools and resources.
- To implement the Quality Growth Strategy local officials have expressed their desire to promote changes to their general plans, codes and ordinances, but need public support. **The ability to educate the public is critical to gaining momentum to make quality growth a reality in Utah.**
- Envision continues to provide its [Urban Planning Tools](#) and training opportunities **free of charge to planners, local officials, developers, Realtors and others throughout the region.**
- <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5c059ead36099b1445c1d246/t/5d6ea271ddf8b900016729ac/1567531638955/History+of+Envision+Utah.pdf> and <https://www.deseret.com/1998/2/12/19363087/envision-utah-toils-today-to-offer-correct-choices-tomorrow/>

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# Oquirrh Inst. timeline

- Original Name–Institute for State Studies
- **2002**– Founding of Institute by Mike Leavitt– publicly.
- Launched in **Salt Lake City, Utah, during the 2002 Olympic Winter Games**, the Institute celebrated its one-year anniversary at the annual board of trustees meeting held at the Alta Club in Salt Lake City, February 2003
- As an introduction to a new Oquirrh Institute project, **attendees were invited to the Huntsman Cancer Research Institute** where they were presented with a **private preview before the release of GenData, a biotechnology/human genetics database for use in disease and pharmaceutical research.**
- **2003**– Jim Souby is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the **Oquirrh Institute, a private think tank of corporate CEOs and former governors headquartered in Salt Lake City.** The **Institute focuses on public-private policymaking** and demonstrates new programs in education, environmental management and health research. It was **founded by Utah Governor Mike Leavitt** and is **chaired by William N. Shiebler, CEO of Deutsche Asset Management in New York City.** Previously, Mr. Souby was Executive Director of the Western Governors' Association, which comprises the governors of 18 western states and 3 U.S. flag islands in the Pacific.
- Oquirrh Institute's Foreign Mission program: **The first delegation traveled to Moscow, Russia**, as guests of Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov. **The second mission to Mexico – The pilot project was a cooperative effort between Mexico and Utah to track the educational progress of children of migrant farm workers while in Utah.**
- The mission of the **Oquirrh Institute is to define 21st century public policy** to keep pace with a technology-driven world. Its goal is to develop strategies to respond to these technologically derived dilemmas, to create knowledge, and to disseminate the resulting, innovative information to shape public policy.

The Oquirrh Institute focuses in four main areas:

- **Balanced environmental progress**
- **Competency-measured education**
- **Interoperability in government**
- **Genealogy and Genetics**

# Oquirrh Inst. timeline

- The Oquirrh Institute's Center for Technology commissioned a widely quoted study in 2002 that outlines potential revenue losses through missed tax collection on Internet sales. Project senior fellow Susan Flack says that with the widely publicized shortfall in state budgets, states are looking for all monies **due them**, which makes this sales tax initiative even more timely.
- **Oquirrh and The Center for Environmental Management's first project—the Enlibra Toolkit.**
- Oquirrh and The Center for Competency-Measured Education makes strides in positioning the Center as the leader in competency-measured education.
- **Funding for the February meeting, as well as other CCME projects, was provided by the Gates Foundation.**
- **The Center engaged with Gates Foundation officials in identifying areas of common interest and possible future involvement, including finding new approaches to the transition from high school to college.**
- The Center has recently submitted a report on its first **funded project, “Teachers of Tomorrow,”** which promotes the creation of a larger and more diverse pool of potential teachers- **The goal is to establish a nationally recognized resource for educational institutions and state agencies as they work on new systems for credentialing high school and college students.**
- CCME has been working with **Wirthlin Worldwide** on a survey to find what the general public understanding is of the concept and practice of competency-measured education.
- **Oquirrh hosts an event in 2004-** Public safety agency leaders from across the United States, as well as Olympic security executives for the Turin and Athens Olympics, gathered in Salt Lake City in October 2002 to discuss and develop security strategies at the first summit hosted by the Center for Olympic and Major Event Security.
- At some point they changed their name to **Park City Center for Public Policy.**

The word Oquirrh comes from the Goshute Indian [language and describes the early light](#) that shines on the western mountains as the morning sun first appears. The concept describes well the Institute's mission of shining early light on emerging public policy dilemmas and then establishing innovative solutions to those problems. Organized as a 501(c) 3 nonprofit, the organization is devoted to guiding enlightened public policy in an era of constant technological change.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20030927013412/http://www.oquirrhinstitute.org/newsletter.pdf>



# ENLIBRA/ EPA

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- The Enlibra Toolkit is a comprehensive document designed to assist decision makers as they solve challenging environmental problems. Project senior fellow Brad Barber describes the **Enlibra project process in five phases: development; legitimizing the ideas through adoption; developing the toolkit; education and training; and certification.**
- The toolkit is an educational package based on Enlibra's eight principles, some of **which include: assigning responsibilities at the right level of government, increasing environmental understanding and education in decision making, and rewarding results, not programs**
- Barber looks forward to the toolkit becoming a much-used document over the next few years throughout the U.S.
- HNTB Corp., an international architecture, engineering, and planning firm, is currently designing the toolkit content and layout. **Toolkit authors from HNTB and the Center for Environmental Management's Board of Advisors met in Salt Lake City at the Olympic Reunion Gathering in February 2003 to discuss revisions of draft chapters as well as the future plans and potential of the Enlibra Toolkit**
- **As of early 2003-Organizations currently using the principles of Enlibra include: The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Interstate Council on Water Policy, Nevada Division of State Lands, The Environmental Management Commission, and the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources of North Carolina.**
- **2003-** Leavitt announces Enlibra use and its principals via the EPA- he was head of the EPA from 2003-2005. Enlibra is a vision for sound management of our natural assets is articulated in the Enlibra Doctrine, an approach to environmental stewardship co-authored by Leavitt and former Governor John Kitzhaber of Oregon.
- An environmental philosophy Enlibra - a word derived from Latin roots that means "**to move toward balance**" - Leavitt explained that the eight principles of Enlibra form the prism through which he views environmental issues.
- Leavitt previewed a 500-day plan to clean up the nation's air. **The plan, provided a road map for how his Administration intended for the agency to achieve the most "productive" or restrictive depending on view, period of air quality improvement in American history. (Utah currently also has a "One Utah" program that also had a first 500-day plan)**
- Specific action steps included supporting the President's Clear Skies cap and trade initiative, **acting on 8-hour ozone non-attainment and working to ensure compliance with ozone and particulate standards, addressing mercury emissions from power plants, and placing stringent controls on off-road diesel engines.**
- "The cap-and-trade approach shows us again and again that people do more, and they do it faster when they have an incentive to do what is in the public's interest," said Leavitt.
- **New wave of national environmental productivity beginning in America. "It is emerging not from legislative initiatives," he said, "but from people joining together in collaborative networks for environmental teamwork."**
- **2004-** Changes name of Enlibra to **"A Better Way"** - which appears to be what we are living with the results of now.

# ENLIBRA Principles

- National Standards, Neighborhood Solutions
  - Assign responsibilities at the right level– In many instances, it is entirely appropriate for the federal government to establish national environmental standards. However, states, tribes and local governments should have the flexibility to develop their own plans to achieve the national standards, and to provide accountability. Plans that consider localized ecological, economic, social and political factors often enjoy more public support and involvement and therefore can reach national standards more efficiently and effectively. Governments at all levels should reward innovation and support empowerment for any entity that can meet or exceed standards and goals through local or regional plans.
- Collaboration, Not Polarization
  - Use collaborative processes to break down barriers and find solutions– Environmental issues tend to be highly polarizing, leading to destructive battles that don't further environmental goals. Goals are best accomplished through balanced, open and inclusive approaches at the ground level, where stakeholders work together to formulate critical issue statements and develop solutions. Collaborative approaches often result in greater satisfaction with outcomes and broader public support at less cost, and better long-term stakeholder involvement. Public and private interests may need to provide resources to ensure these local collaborative processes are transparent, have broad participation and are supported with good technical information.
- Reward Results, Not Programs
  - Move to a performance-based, instead of process-based, system – A clean and safe environment will best be achieved when government actions are focused on outcomes, not programs and processes, and when innovative approaches to achieving desired outcomes are rewarded. Federal, state and local policies should encourage "outside the box" thinking in the development of strategies to achieve desired outcomes. Solving problems, rather than just complying with programs, should be rewarded.
- Science For Facts, Process for Priorities
  - Separate subjective choices from objective data gathering– Environmental science is complex and uncertainties often exist. Competing interests usually point to data supporting their view and ignore or attack conflicting or insufficient information. This results in polarized positions, interferes with reconciling the problems, and may leave stakeholders in denial. Public confidence declines and the stridency of debate increases. A much better approach is to reach agreement on the underlying facts as well as the range of uncertainty surrounding the issue before framing the choices. A public, balanced and inclusive collaborative process should be used, with a range of respected scientists and peer-reviewed science. If agreement on scientific facts cannot be reached, decision-makers must evaluate the differing information and make the difficult policy choices.
- Markets Before Mandates – Pursue economic incentives whenever appropriate
  - While most individuals, businesses, and institutions want to achieve desired environmental outcomes at the lowest cost to society, many environmental programs include mandates enforced through the threat of legal action, fines and other penalties. While the end result may be environmental protection, this approach is not always efficient or cost-effective. By contrast, market-based approaches and economic incentives often result in more efficiency at less cost, and may lead to less resistance and more rapid compliance. These win-win approaches reward environmental performance, promote economic health, encourage innovation and increase trust among all stakeholders.
- Change a Heart, Change a Nation – Environmental education and understanding are crucial
  - Governments at all levels can develop policies, programs and procedures to protect the environment. But the success of these policies ultimately depends on the daily choices of citizens. Beginning with the nation's youth, people need to understand their relationship with the environment. They need to understand the importance of sustaining and enhancing the natural world for themselves and future generations. If we are able to make environmental progress, it will be because citizens understand that a healthy environment is critical to the social and economic health of the nation. Government has a role in educating people about stewardship of natural resources.
- Recognition of Benefits and Costs – Make sure all decisions affecting infrastructure, development and environment are fully informed
  - Environmental decisions should be guided by an assessment of the true costs and true benefits of different options, including life-cycle costs. These assessments can illustrate advantages of various methods of achieving common public goals. However, not all benefits and costs are measured in dollars. Non-economic factors, such as equity within and across generations, should also be fully considered in every assessment. Options should consider all social, legal, economic and political factors, while ensuring that neither quantitative nor qualitative factors dominate.
- Solutions Transcend Political Boundaries – Use appropriate geographic boundaries to resolve problems
  - Many environmental challenges fall within natural geographic locations, but most cross political and agency boundaries. Focusing on the natural boundaries of the problem helps identify the appropriate science, possible markets, cross-border issues, and the full range of affected interests and governments that should participate and facilitate solutions. Voluntary interstate strategies as well as other partnerships are important tools as well.



# Enlibra and Agenda 21

- “The truth is quite different. Rodney Stubbs, an investigative reporter, has dug into the story behind Gov. Leavitt's embrace of “Enlibra”; a name attached to “the establishment of Principles for Environmental Management in the West. In Oregon, these principles include Smart Growth and Sustainable Development.” In reality, Smart Growth means no growth and Sustainable Development means no development. They are the ultimate environmental Big Lies.”
- “Enlibra is based on the United Nations Agenda 21 that would strip local, state and even federal government bodies of the right to represent their constituents whenever environmental restrictions and controls are imposed. It goes right to the heart of the concept of national sovereignty at every level. It seeks to destroy it and put the NGOs in charge.”
- Along with Gov. Leavitt, Enlibra was embraced by the former Governor of Oregon, Dr. John Kitzhaber, who pushed through the Oregon Sustainability Act. Thus, in Oregon, environmental governance removes the role of elected representatives and replaces them with power granted to NGOs such as the Sierra Club, 1000 Friends of Oregon, the World Wildlife Federation, and the Audubon Society. Nobody elected these people!
- As Stubbs points out, Enlibra is a policy designed “to destroy capitalism, consumption, and the American free enterprise system. The process changes the fundamental purpose of having elected officials represent their constituents and forever forecloses the option to change the rules if found to be unworkable.”
- Think about Gov. Leavitt as the EPA Director, knowing that he endorsed the reauthorization and amendment of the 1973 Endangered Species Act, one of the worst pieces of environmental legislation ever imposed on this nation. Think about Gov. Leavitt as a leading advocate of the Conference of States resolution to institute a Constitutional Convention whose purpose was to radically change our Constitution.
- Think of former Governor and EPA Director Christie Whitman as Mary Poppins and Governor Leavitt as Darth Vader!

Source: Enlibra: EPA's New Wolf in Sheep's Clothing By Alan Caruba



A futuristic robotic hand, composed of white and grey segments, is shown in a reaching motion. The background is dark and filled with bokeh light effects in shades of blue, purple, and red. In the lower portion of the image, a glowing digital timeline is visible, consisting of a series of small, bright blue and white dots connected by thin lines, creating a sense of motion and data flow. The overall aesthetic is high-tech and futuristic.

# Centracom and IoT

timeline



# centracom

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- 1903– Roy B. Cox Fairview Telephone Company received a franchise to construct a local telephone system in Fairview.
- 1904– Telephone company joins forces with new electric light company. Jointly construct telephone and electric light lines.
- 1919– Roy B. Cox purchases the entire telephone system. It remained in the Cox family from that day forward.
- 1926– Due to a fire, they moved to a newly constructed office. They extended telephone lines to Milburn and Indianola.
- 1940–1979 – Iven R. Cox ran the company
- 1961– Iven incorporated the business and changed the name to Central Utah Telephone.
- 1962– The company purchased the Fountain Green, Utah exchange.
- 1962– Extended services into Birdseye and Thistle.
- Iven helped form a community credit union and was instrumental far west bank located in Fairview.
- 1979– Branch Cox takes over the company. Eddie Cox comes in to help.
- 1983– Company installed first computer system.
- 1983– After a flood and damage to the building they moved over a new digital switch, rerouted and reconnected phone lines.
- 1985– New offices and an IBM system 36 mainframe. Call waiting, three way calling, speed-dialing implemented.
- 1989– Service extended to the top of Spanish Fork Canyon across Soldier Summit, all the way to Colton Junction.
- 1989– Moroni Exchange Purchase. Purchased Skyline Telecom from All-West Communications. All-West wanted to withdraw from the sale last minute but was bound by the contract.

# centracom

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- **1989**– New digital switch installed in Moroni.
  - **1993**– Garden City/Scofield Purchase– Company purchases the Scofield exchange and Garden City/Laketown exchange from U.S. West.
  - **1994**– The company had installed a high-capacity digital radio link between Bear Lake and Logan, Utah and installed new digital switch in the Garden City central office. Subscribers nearly double.
  - **1994**– Company replaced Utah’s last working stepper-switch with digital switch. The company was then linked to the Fairview office via a newly installed fiber optic cable link and high-quality modern telephone calling services were made available to Scofield residents for the first time.
  - **1995**– Internet Service: In 1996, CentraCom became one of the first Utah rural telcos to provide its own internet service. That business is now one the largest providers of internet access in the state of Utah.
  - **1997**– Goshen/Eureka Purchase– expansion purchase of exchanges in Goshen and Eureka from U.S. West. U.S. West required to upgrade to digital as part of sale. Following summer, a FIBER OPTIC cable was installed between Goshen and Eureka which connected directly back to Fairview.
  - **1999**– Company installs fiber optic cable all the way to top of Logan Canyon. Additionally, they plowed in 26 miles of fiber optic cable from Eureka to the Little Sahara National Rec Area.
  - **2001**– CentraCom purchased by LICT– LICT is based in Rye NY. During the stock market crash of 2001 LICT was one of the few telecom companies to survive. CentraCom become a wholly owned subsidiary. Cox family still runs CentraCom under LICT at this point. Goal was to bring forth Nex-Gen tech.



# centracom

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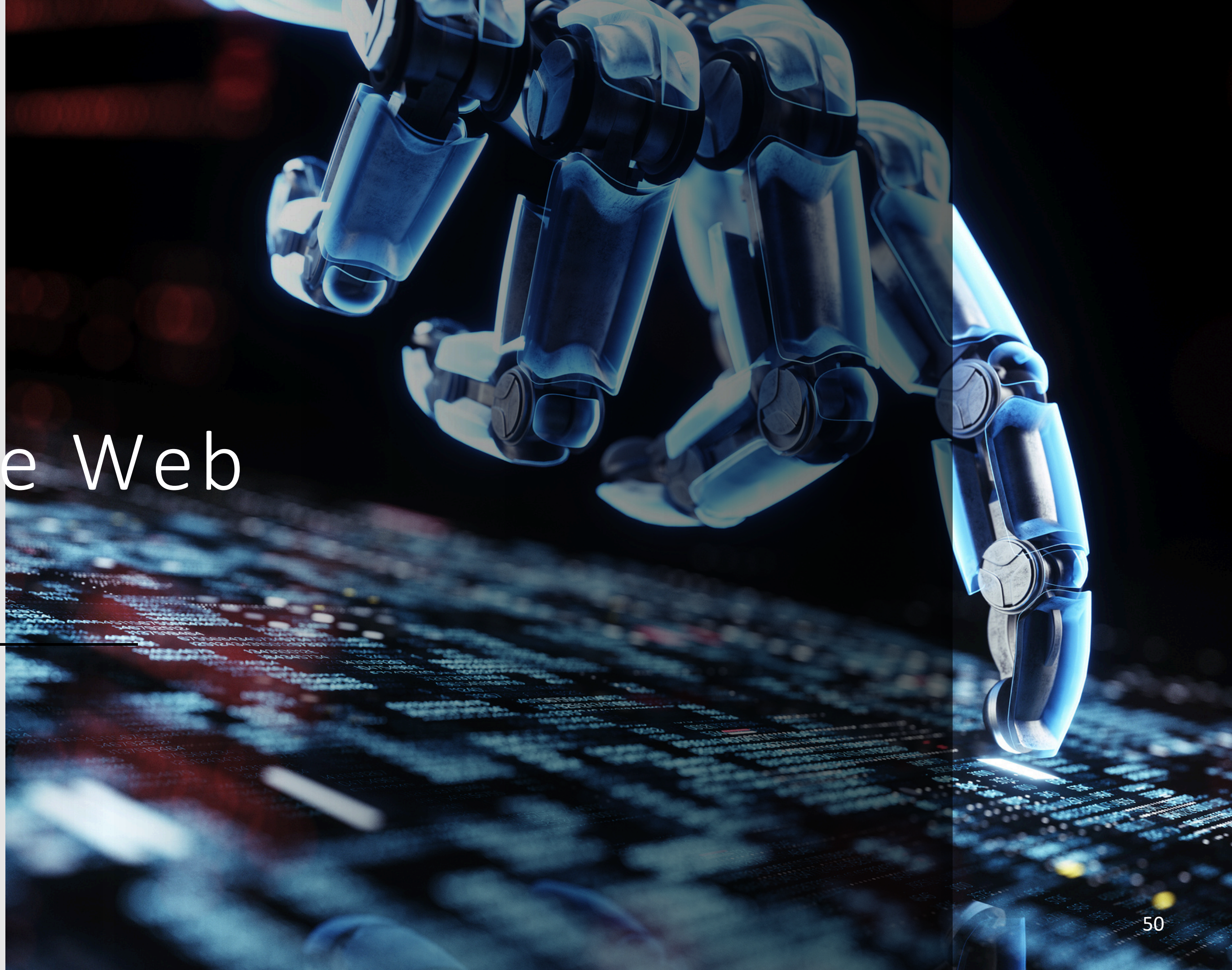
- **2001**– Major Exchange purchases nearly double company size. Qwest Communications divested itself of a number of rural exchanges in Utah. CentraCom picked up the “crown jewel” to complete ownership of all exchanges– Northern Sanpete County. They purchased Mt. Pleasant/Spring City Exchange. In that same sale they extended out to reach the Utah/Nevada border by purchasing Dugway and Wendover, Utah exchanges.
- **2001/2002**– New fiber to Mt. Pleasant, new central office for Spring City. After acquiring, the next plan was to incorporate the new area into CUTs centralized switch. New fiber is run from the Fairview central office to the Mt. Pleasant central office.
- **2002**– New fiber optic cable was run from Mt. Pleasant to Spring City. Brought high speed DSL internet service to those communities.
- **2005**– CentraCom purchases cable TV system– Largest expansion in the company as they purchase The Precis Communications cable TV system in the Sevier and Sanpete Counties. This launched cable TV and expanded internet service. This included an extensive fiber optic network. CentraCom then purchases the Precis Communications system in West Wendover, NV.
- **2010**– CentraCom expanded into Juab County with the purchase of the Nephi UT system from Comcast. They then bought Fillmore, Delta systems in Millard County.
- **2013**– New fiber optic line was completed connecting Delta and Fillmore with the large capacity IP bandwidth. “The future of communications is in the large capacity of fiber optic networks.” CentraCom has the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest fiber optic network in the state with a network that reaches nearly every area in the state. CentraCom is the leading provider of high-capacity internet circuits.
- This expansion network is instrumental in connecting the rural areas of Utah and Nevada to a nation-wide network. It also is connecting almost every school south of SLC. It also connects nearly every rural healthcare facility to the CentraCom network.
- **2015**– CentraCom installs Utah’s first 100 Gigabit Metro Backbone. (Utah Ignite)
- Utah Ignite partners with Smart City Fabrication Lab– The lab itself will be equipped with 10 gigabit per second (Gbps) broadband connections provided by UTOPIA Fiber. It powers the servers handling artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and high-end graphic simulations





# World Wide Web and Utah

timeline





# World Wide Web and Utah

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Internet history timeline: ARPANET to the World Wide Web

References

By Kim Ann Zimmermann, Jesse Emspak published April 08, 2022

The internet history timeline shows how today's vast network evolved from the initial concept

- **1965:** Two computers at MIT Lincoln Lab communicate with one another using packet-switching technology.
- **1968:** Beranek and Newman, Inc. (BBN) unveils the final version of the Interface Message Processor (IMP) specifications. BBN wins ARPANET contract.
- **1969:** On Oct. 29, UCLA's Network Measurement Center, Stanford Research Institute (SRI), University of California-Santa Barbara and University of Utah install nodes. The first message is "LO," which was an attempt by student Charles Kline to "LOGIN" to the SRI computer from the university. However, the message was unable to be completed because the SRI system crashed.
- **Utah is one of the first 4 nodes**– Internet nodes are network connection points. Each line represents a path between two nodes in the internet backbone.
- **1972:** BBN's Ray Tomlinson introduces network email. The Internet Working Group (INWG) forms to address need for establishing standard protocols.
- **1973:** Global networking becomes a reality as the University College of London (England) and Royal Radar Establishment (Norway) connect to ARPANET. The term internet is born.
- **1974:** The first Internet Service Provider (ISP) is born with the introduction of a commercial version of ARPANET, known as Telenet.
- **1974:** Vinton Cerf and Bob Kahn (the duo said by many to be the Fathers of the Internet) publish "A Protocol for Packet Network Interconnection," which details the design of TCP.
- **1976:** Queen Elizabeth II hits the "send button" on her first email.
- **1979:** USENET forms to host news and discussion groups.

# www and Utah

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- **1981**: The **National Science Foundation (NSF)** provided a grant to establish the Computer Science Network (CSNET) to provide networking services to university computer scientists.
- **1982**: Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and Internet Protocol (IP), as the protocol suite, commonly known as TCP/IP, emerge as the protocol for ARPANET. This results in the fledgling definition of the internet as connected TCP/IP internets. TCP/IP remains the standard protocol for the internet.
- **1983**: The Domain Name System (DNS) establishes the familiar .edu, .gov, .com, .mil, .org, .net, and .int system for naming websites. This is easier to remember than the previous designation for websites, such as 123.456.789.10.
- **1984**: William Gibson, author of "Neuromancer," is the first to use the term "cyberspace."
- **1985**: Symbolics.com, the website for Symbolics Computer Corp. in Massachusetts, becomes the first registered domain.
- **1986**: The National Science Foundation's NSFNET goes online to connected supercomputer centers at 56,000 bits per second — the speed of a typical dial-up computer modem. Over time the network speeds up and regional research and education networks, supported in part by NSF, are connected to the NSFNET backbone — effectively expanding the Internet throughout the United States. The NSFNET was essentially a network of networks that connected academic users along with the ARPANET.
- **1987**: The number of hosts on the internet exceeds 20,000. Cisco ships its first router.
- **1989**: World.std.com becomes the first commercial provider of dial-up access to the internet.
- **1990**: Tim Berners-Lee, a scientist at CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, develops HyperText Markup Language (HTML). This technology continues to have a large impact on how we navigate and view the internet today.
- **1991**: **CERN** introduces the World Wide Web to the public.



# World wide web and Utah

- **1992:** The first audio and video are distributed over the internet. The phrase "surfing the internet" is popularized.
- **1993:** The number of **websites reaches 600 and the White House and United Nations go online**. Marc Andreessen develops the Mosaic Web browser at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana. The number of computers connected to NSFNET grows from 2,000 in 1985 to more than 2 million in 1993. **The National Science Foundation leads an effort to outline a new internet architecture that would support the burgeoning commercial use of the network.**
- **1994:** Netscape Communications is born. Microsoft creates a Web browser for Windows 95.
- **1994:** Yahoo! is created by Jerry Yang and David Filo, two electrical engineering graduate students at Stanford University. The site was originally called "Jerry and David's Guide to the World Wide Web." The company was later incorporated in March 1995.
- **1995:** CompuServe, America Online and Prodigy begin to provide internet access. Amazon.com, Craigslist and eBay go live. The original NSFNET backbone is decommissioned as the internet's transformation to a commercial enterprise is largely completed.
- **1995:** The first online dating site, Match.com, launches.
- **1996:** The browser war, primarily between the two major players Microsoft and Netscape, heats up. CNET buys tv.com for \$15,000.
- **1996:** A 3D animation dubbed "The Dancing Baby" becomes one of the first viral videos.
- **1997:** Netflix is founded by Reed Hastings and Marc Randolph as a company that sends users DVDs by mail.
- **1997:** PC makers can remove or hide Microsoft's internet software on new versions of Windows 95, thanks to a settlement with the Justice Department. Netscape announces that its browser will be free.

# www and Utah

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- **1998:** The Google search engine is born, changing the way users engage with the internet.
- **1998:** The Internet Protocol version 6 introduced, to allow for future growth of Internet Addresses. The current most widely used protocol is version 4. IPv4 uses 32-bit addresses allowing for 4.3 billion unique addresses; IPv6, with 128-bit addresses, will allow  $3.4 \times 10^{38}$  unique addresses, or 340 trillion trillion trillion.
- **1999:** AOL buys Netscape. Peer-to-peer file sharing becomes a reality as Napster arrives on the Internet, much to the displeasure of the music industry.
- **2000:** The dot-com bubble bursts. Websites such as Yahoo! and eBay are hit by a large-scale denial of service attack, highlighting the vulnerability of the Internet. AOL merges with Time Warner
- **2001:** A federal judge shuts down Napster, ruling that it must find a way to stop users from sharing copyrighted material before it can go back online.
- **2003:** The SQL Slammer worm spread worldwide in just 10 minutes. Myspace, Skype and the Safari Web browser debut.
- **2003:** The blog publishing platform WordPress is launched.
- **2004:** Facebook goes online and the era of social networking begins. Mozilla unveils the Mozilla Firefox browser.
- **2005:** YouTube.com launches. The social news site Reddit is also founded.
- **2006:** AOL changes its business model, offering most services for free and relying on advertising to generate revenue. The Internet Governance Forum meets for the first time.
- **2006:** Twitter launches. The company's founder, Jack Dorsey, sends out the very first tweet: "just setting up my twttr."
- **2009:** The internet marks its 40th anniversary.



# World Wide Web and Utah

- 2010: Facebook reaches 400 million active users.
- 2010: The social media sites Pinterest and Instagram are launched.
- 2011: Twitter and Facebook play a large role in the Middle East revolts.
- 2012: President Barack Obama's administration announces its opposition to major parts of the Stop Online Piracy Act and the Protect Intellectual Property Act, which would have enacted broad new rules requiring internet service providers to police copyrighted content. The successful push to stop the bill, involving technology companies such as Google and nonprofit organizations including Wikipedia and the Electronic Frontier Foundation, is considered a victory for sites such as YouTube that depend on user-generated content, as well as "fair use" on the internet.
- 2013: **Edward Snowden, a former CIA employee and National Security Agency (NSA) contractor, reveals that the NSA had in place a monitoring program capable of tapping the communications of thousands of people, including U.S. citizens.**
- 2013: Fifty-one percent of U.S. adults report that they bank online, according to a survey conducted by the Pew Research Center.
- 2015: Instagram, the photo-sharing site, reaches 400 million users, outpacing Twitter, which would go on to reach 316 million users by the middle of the same year.
- 2016: Google unveils Google Assistant, a voice-activated personal assistant program, marking the **entry of the internet giant into the "smart" computerized assistant marketplace.** Google joins Amazon's Alexa, Siri from Apple, and Cortana from Microsoft.
- Utah Fiber/ Broadband
- 2018: There is a significant rise in internet-enabled devices. An increase in the Internet of Things (IoT) sees around seven billion devices by the end of the year.
- Utah joins "internet for all"
- 2019: **Fifth-generation (5G) networks are launched, enabling speedier internet connection on some wireless devices.**

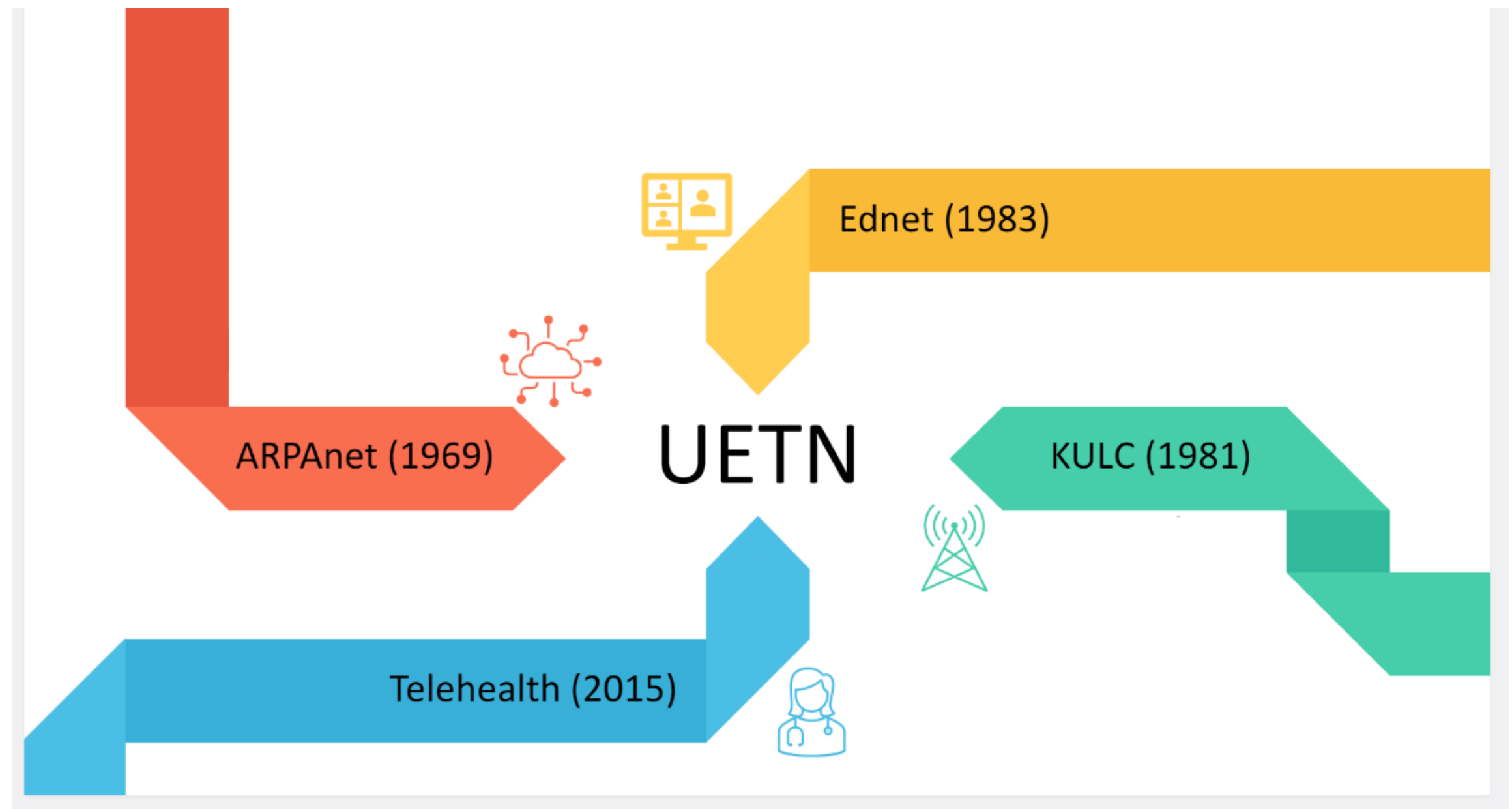
# WWW and Utah

- **2021:** By January 2021, there are 4.66 billion people connected to the internet. This is more than half of the global population.
- **2022:** Low–Earth orbit satellite internet is closer to reality. By early January 2022, SpaceX launches more than 1,900 Starlink satellites overall. The constellation is now providing broadband service in select areas around the world.
- **CURRENT–** It's evolved to very alarming levels. AI is outside of human control. This should be taken as a threat to humanity, not something to further play with in our humble opinion.
- FURTHER READING YOU SHOULD DO ABOUT UTAH AND IoT and Utah's influence and reach via broadband. Sources
  - <https://www.connectingutah.com/internet-service-provider>
  - <https://pitchbook.com/profiles/company/126436-42>
  - <https://home.cern/about/who-we-are/our-history>
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  - <https://www.ksl.com/article/50953775/state-leaders-dont-want-to-get-behind-the-ball-on-artificial-intelligence>



# Who Created the Internet

- **1968**- The group got together in Alta Ski Resort in Utah and decided to essentially create the internet. The DOD was instrumental here. 4 nodes 1<sup>st</sup>- 3 in CA and 1 in UT
- **2023- 47G** is created- Aerospace Defense
- **IOT/IOB and IoE**- Total control and monitoring. Transhumanism



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So now what?



As you can see, for better or worse, Utah has fallen to technocracy communism. It's not a matter of on the verge, or if it HAS FALLEN. They just haven't flipped the light switch on.

Question now is: How do we survive this and pull our beloved state and country out of it?

# The wrap up

- Utah has been overrun with “Urban Planning Smart Growth.” This is “regional planning” and was and is used by communist.
- Utah is not being governed by elected representatives. It is being governed and controlled by unelected bureaucrats. This is not a government of the people, by the people, for the people.
- These elite people/orgs/NGOs/P3s are selecting winners and losers. They are making themselves rich on the backs of everyday Utahns.
- They are throwing the state into poverty. It is not obvious yet but will start to reveal itself in the coming years. Their development projects are being over-bonded and well above what the tax base could ever dream of paying back.
- People/Organizations you should look up and see how they have impacted Utah and America.
  - [Terrel Bell](#)
  - [Marriner Eccles](#)
  - [Norma Matheson](#)
  - [Calvin Rampton](#) – in early 1970s, Utah passed land use law much like Oregon’s It was repealed at the behest of homebuilders and radio talk show hosts. Rampton later said he had made a mistake not involving homebuilders.
  - [Utah Foundation](#)
  - [Community Foundation of Utah](#)
  - [Kem C. Gardner](#)– Co chairs Mike Leavitt and Mitt Romney





## solutions

- Restore the RFP process (honest and transparent) and return P3s to a legitimate process instead of corruption.
- Strict laws with teeth on NGOs (audits, fees/felonies/ falls under GRAMA)
- No special districts that are not tethered to their local cities/counties
- NO MORE INDEPENDENT/QUASI-GOV ENTITIES AND AUTHORITY DISTRICTS
- There is no one-size-fits-all. Local government is closest to the people.

If you feel we forgot something please  
let us know

THANK YOU

Please share.



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