

**FIRES: PLAN to BURN UP NORTHERN CALIFORNIA . . .
Disclosing the Documentation and the Perpetrators - Mendocino
County Supervisors Reject Timber Resolution and BIG BUCKS
discovered behind the PLOT . . . 'cap and trade' - carbon offsets
market . . .**

Is this a PLAN to BURN UP
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA? . .
.Mendocino County supervisors
reject timber resolution | The Press
Democrat . .

AFTER a Request from concerned
residents and the fire agencies . .
Fire Danger Presented by Dead
Standing Timber on Forest Lands
and to Request Commercial
Timber Companies Voluntarily
Cease the Practice of Leaving
Dead Standing Trees . . Nothing
came of the request back in 1994
and the board will resume
discussion at a LATER date . . . OH
REALLY - It's now 2015 . . .

Comment: With the fire officials
being ignored and the county
officials bowing to environmental
heavy weights Northern California
maybe set to BURN!

The environmental agenda to "protect" the forests seems to trump concerns of potential effected community residents and fire officials about the real dangers they face with unregulated timber practices. . We know this is yet another method to remove people from the rural areas - burn'em out!

With the illusion of scarce water supplies we are likely to witness the inability for fire-crews to access needed water for the anticipated upcoming fire season in 2015.

Never mind the slashing into the bark of the tan oak trees and squirting the gashes with poison to kill the trees and then leaving the trees to die while the toxic herbicides degrade into the soil.

Never mind the crazy plans that make NO sense at all while fire officials and residents plead with county officials to STOP the tree poisoning of about one million trees per year, and leaving the trees to deteriorate over many years. This unregulated practice is adding to increased combustibles of the dying trees - to create the perfect fire storms with plausible deniability. When we look into the Mendocino Redwood Company, who is poisoning the trees and leaving them to rot, we find that the Fisher Family of San Francisco, who started the GAP Stores, is behind this scheme. The Fisher family is the majority stakeholders of the Mendocino and

Humboldt Redwood companies, which own about 222,000 acres of forest in Mendocino County, 7,000 acres in Sonoma County and more than 209,000 acres in Humboldt County.

Both companies were created — the first in 1998, the second in 2008 — to purchase and manage timberland that had been heavily cut under

previous ownerships. The Fisher family, founders of the Gap clothing stores, are majority stakeholders in the companies.

The company has used 4,920 gallons of herbicide to treat trees and brush scattered across 24,242 acres since March 2012, according to the county Agricultural Commissioner's Office, which registers herbicide use. The number of trees poisoned is not tracked but Williams has estimated it at about 1 million a year, based on the amount of herbicides used. The Fisher Family along with Hewlett contribute millions and millions annually to climate change policies that are based upon FRAUDULENT science that is creating new markets to fleece the global populations. . Now the Fisher Family is responsible for poisoning a million plus oak trees in Northern California despite the pleas of the fire protection services and residents living in the area . . .

What we are engaged in is Attrition Warfare - as described in the NASA War Plan on page 110 on

www.StopTheCrime.net

NOTE: Attrition Warfare is a Scientific Warfare which seeks victory through the cumulative destruction of the

enemy's material assets by superior technologies and corporate policies, which in this instance of killing trees and allowing them to decay are climate and environmental polices based upon falsified corrupt corporate science. Attrition Warfare is a continuation of creeping environmental politics with the admixture of other means. Those other means include bribery, corruption, assassination, fermenting rebellions, hostage taking and the use of invented science accompanied by forcing policies based on the goal of covertly "taking" rural properties that are deemed as unsustainable and sprawl . . .

Below you will find all the source documentation that confirms this looming fire tragedy. . Please read the very end of this information which will show the types of herbicides used and comments from the people that attended the Mendocino Board of Supervisors meeting and noted the people were NOT being listened to. . .

Democrat . . .

<http://www.pressdemocrat.com/news/3829896-181/mendocino-county-supervisors-reject-timber?page=2>

The controversy over poisoning trees on commercial timberland has spiked in recent months, but it's not new.

At the urging of constituents in 1994, county supervisors adopted a resolution that contended that leaving dead trees standing in forests was a fire danger and asked the Board of Forestry to put a halt to the practice, recalled Supervisor Dan Hamburg, who proposed the more recent resolution.

Fire officials decry timber management procedure as unsafe- poison by hack and squirt method to slow kill the oak trees, and those poisoning the trees are named . .

<http://www.pressdemocrat.com/news/3779680-181/fire-officials-decry-timber-management>

Excerpt:

The hack and squirt method, slices on the tree then injected with poison, creates a face in an area adjacent to residential private property near Comptche Friday April 17, 2015, oak trees were poisoned on Mendocino Redwood

Company owned land, to help the reestablish of redwood trees. Residents say the canopy is not healing and that the slash left by the downed trees creates a severe fire threat. (Kent Porter / Press Democrat) 2015

Killing the tanoaks and other brush gives the commercially valuable conifers — redwoods and Douglas fir — a chance to compete for light and water, said Jani, who heads both the Mendocino and Humboldt Redwood companies, which own about 222,000 acres of forest in Mendocino County, 7,000 acres in Sonoma County and more than 209,000 acres in Humboldt County.

Both companies were created — the first in 1998, the second in 2008 — to purchase and manage timberland that had been heavily cut under previous ownerships. The Fisher family, founders of the Gap clothing stores, are majority stakeholders in the companies.

The company has used 4,920 gallons of herbicide to treat trees and brush scattered across 24,242 acres since March 2012, according to the county Agricultural Commissioner's Office, which registers herbicide use. The number of trees poisoned is not tracked but Fire Chief Williams has estimated it at about 1 million a year, based

on the amount of herbicides used.

The debate heated up further this year after Williams and his board began raising concerns about the fire danger in dried-out forests.

(Cal Fire is passive) Cal Fire too has expressed concern over volatile forest conditions. In anticipation of a severe fire season, the state agency has increased its staffing and is warning residents to clear debris from around their homes, something Williams finds ironic in light of what he sees as Cal Fire's passive reaction to the added fuel load from chemically killed trees.

Williams' board would like the dead trees removed but has been told it's too expensive and that it's better for the environment to leave decayed material on the ground.

Williams suggests that "Mendocino Redwood Company" could save money by removing the trees at the same time they're harvesting conifers for commercial uses.

He said he will be happy if future studies show the practice does not increase forest fire hazards, but his experience as a firefighter and other studies tell him otherwise.

The Mendocino County Board of Supervisors is expected to take up the issue at 1:30 p.m. Tuesday.

Who Poisons the Tan Oaks: Mendocino Redwood Company (MRC): Same Old Same Old | Anderson Valley Advertiser - Who Poisons the Oaks?

<http://theava.com/archives/35507>

And there were scattered complaints when MRC sprayed the garlon-like herbicide, imazapr, on junk trees, a hard-labor practice carried out, predictably, by immigrant Mexican crews not resident in Mendocino County. Of course poisoning unwanted swathes of forest is faster and cheaper than having crews cut the unmarketable trees down and remove them. But the chemical practice imperils water supplies, nearby streams, the workers applying it, and creates a fire hazard with acres of poisoned, dead trees waiting to fall in already drought-dry forests.

Fisher Philanthropy: The Three Gap Heirs Are Giving Away a Fortune - Inside Philanthropy: Fundraising Intelligence - Inside Philanthropy . . .

<http://www.insidephilanthropy.com/home/2014/9/17/fisher-philanthropy-the-three-gap-heirs-are-giving-away-a-fo.html>

EXCERPT:

He and wife Randi Fisher cofounded the Pisces Foundation, a funder giving about \$8.5 million annually to environmental causes. Fisher's and Pisces' main issue is water resources, and during his run on the board he cofounded

the NRDC's national water program. He also cofounded the California Water Foundation, which works to strengthen the state's resources. Pisces also gives through two other programs, Climate & Energy, and Environmental Education.

Related: Pisces Foundation: Grants for Marine & Rivers

FISHER Family is the Pisces Foundation: Grants for Climate & Energy - Fundraising for Climate Change | Grants - Inside Philanthropy . . .

<http://www.insidephilanthropy.com/fundraising-for-climate-change/pisces-foundation-grants-for-climate-energy.html>

The Climate & Energy program's stated strategy is to go after one particular category of emissions, so-called "short-lived climate pollutants," comprising black carbon, methane, HFCs, and ground-level ozone. These are the elements that stay in the atmosphere for a relatively short amount of time, but are the worst contributors to "human-caused" global warming after CO₂. They also have harmful effects on human health and agriculture.

Each program has a few large grantees, and for the climate program, the main group is the Energy Foundation, which receives \$500,000 to \$750,000 in annual funding. This is one of the largest programmatic and philanthropic presences working in climate change today, spearheaded by the Hewlett Foundation and backed by the largest climate funders in the country. The organization acts as a conduit for hundreds of grants in this arena, and works on every major component of the problem, including buildings, power, transportation, and public outreach.

The following is copied from the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors Meeting Agenda held 4/21/15 -

CARRE BROWN 1st District Supervisor Chair

CARMEL J. ANGELO Chief Executive Officer/
Clerk of the Board

TOM WOODHOUSE 3rd District Supervisor

DAN GJERDE DAN HAMBURG 4th District
Supervisor 5th District Supervisor

Vice-Chair

DOUGLAS L. LOSAK Interim County Counsel

JOHN MCCOWEN 2nd District Supervisor

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION CENTER 501 Low
Gap Road, Room 1010 Ukiah, CA 95482
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**MENDOCINO
COUNTY BOARD
OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA**

**REGULAR
MEETING
APRIL 21, 2015 – 9:00 AM**

**MENDOCINO COUNTY
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
BOARD AGENDA #____ ONLINE
AGENDA SUMMARY**

-Arrangements for public hearings and timed presentations must be made with the Clerk of the Board in advance of public/media noticing -Agenda Summaries must be submitted no later than *noon* Monday, 15 days prior to the meeting date (along with electronic submittals) -Send 1 complete original single-sided set and 1 photocopy set – Items must be signed-off by appropriate departments and/or Co. Co.

Note: If individual supporting document(s) exceed 25 pages each, or are not easily duplicated, please provide 7 hard-copy sets)

-Transmittal of electronic Agenda Summaries, records, and supporting documentation must be emailed to: bosagenda@co.mendocino.ca.us -Electronic Transmission Checklist: Agenda Summary Records Supp. Doc. If applicable, list other online information below - Executed records will be returned to the department within one week. *Arrangements for expedited processing must be made in advance*

TO:
Board
of Supervisors **FROM:** Supervisor
Hamburg

DEPARTMENT RESOURCE/CONTACT: Janelle
Rau
Consent Agenda Regular Agenda Noticed
Public Hearing Time Allocated for Item: 45

min.

■ **PREVIOUS BOARD/BOARD**

COMMITTEE ACTIONS: On November 5, 2013, the Board approved a contract for the installation of a Fire Protection System in Fort Bragg. On October 22, 2013, the Board authorized the issuance of a Coastal Development Permit to the Fort Bragg Rural Fire Protection District. On April 10, 2012, the Board approved an agreement with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) to provide Dispatch Services throughout Mendocino County through June 30, 2015. On January 10, 2006, the Board adopted the Mendocino County Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

■ **SUMMARY OF REQUEST:**

Mendocino County has approximately one million acres of commercial forest lands. Concerns have been raised regarding the thousands of acres of commercial forestlands near the towns of Albion, Little River, Comptche and Navarro that contain large tracts of dead standing trees.

Currently, there are no local regulations regarding the practice of leaving intentionally killed hardwoods standing, nor are there any requirements that such trees, although dead, be downed and/or removed to reduce fire danger. Such standing dead hardwoods represent significant fire hazard potential, threatening the health and safety of thousands of residents.

In 2005, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Community Wildfire Management

Plan designated the affected communities as “Communities at Risk from Wildfire.” This Plan - collaboratively developed by CalFire, the Mendocino County Fire Safe Council, and Mendocino County - identified and prioritized

areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommended the types and methods of treatment that could lessen the risks.

If adopted, the resolution requests that the commercial timber companies, on a voluntary basis, immediately cease the practice of leaving dead standing trees on their property, and proposes an independent analysis of the fire danger resulting from this practice of creating standing dead trees, for a period not to exceed six (6) months.

■ SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE ONLINE AT:

<https://www.hightail.com/download/UJRSQndFdGovWGV5VmNUQw>

<http://www.treearch.fs.fed.us/pubs/38355>

<http://cemendocino.ucanr.edu/files/17248.pdf>

BOARD ACTION (DATE:

_____): Approved

Referred to _____ Other

RECORDS EXECUTED: Agreement:

_____ Resolution: _____

Ordinance: _____ Other _____ Revised-

01/09

DATE: April 14, 2015 **MEETING DATE:**

April 21, 2015

PHONE: 463-4441 Present On Call

■ AGENDA TITLE: Discussion and

**Possible Adoption of a Resolution
Regarding Fire Danger Presented by
Dead Standing Timber on Forest Lands
and to Request Commercial Timber
Companies to Voluntarily Cease the
Practice of Leaving**

Dead Standing Trees

**MENDOCINO COUNTY
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
BOARD AGENDA # ___ *ONLINE*
*AGENDA SUMMARY***

■ **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON
FILE WITH THE CLERK OF THE BOARD
(CHECKED BY COB IF APPLICABLE):**

■ **ALTERNATIVES:** Do not approve
the resolution and further direct staff.

■ **RECOMMENDED**

ACTION/MOTION: Adopt Resolution
requesting commercial timber companies, on
a voluntary basis, to cease the practice of
leaving dead standing trees on their property
pending the completion of an independent fire
danger analysis, and authorize the Chair to
sign the same.

RESOLUTION NO. 15-

WHEREAS, Mendocino County is in its

fourth consecutive year of drought; and

WHEREAS, over the past three years (2012-2014) hardwood trees have been killed and left standing on over 22,000 acres, at an approximated rate of over 1.5 million trees per year; and

**RESOLUTION OF THE MENDOCINO
COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
REGARDING FIRE DANGER
RESULTING FROM INTENTIONALLY
KILLED TIMBER LEFT STANDING ON**

FOREST LANDS

WHEREAS, the 2005 Cal Fire Community Wildfire Prevention Plan, the last such plan written, designated much of the County as at risk from wildfire; and

WHEREAS, Mendocino County has approximately one million acres of commercial forest lands; and

WHEREAS, such standing dead hardwoods present fire danger, threatening the health and safety of county residents; and

WHEREAS, there is no current regulation of the practice of leaving intentionally killed hardwoods standing, nor are there any requirements that such trees be downed and/or removed to reduce fire danger; and

WHEREAS, this forest management practice continues despite the protests of many residents who would be most immediately affected by any resulting wildfire; and

WHEREAS, dead standing trees resulting

from naturally occurring events, and for preservation of wildlife, shall be exempt from this resolution; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors is extremely concerned about the fire hazard presented by dead standing timber;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors

requests that the commercial timber companies, on a voluntary basis, immediately cease the practice of leaving intentionally killed trees standing on their property pending the completion of an independent fire danger analysis, or for a period not to exceed six (6) months from the date

of this resolution, whichever comes first.

The foregoing Resolution introduced by Supervisor , seconded by Supervisor , and carried this day of 2015, by the following vote:

AYES: NOES: ABSENT :

WHEREUPON, the Chair declared said Resolution adopted and SO ORDERED.

N O T E: THIS RESOLUTION WAS NOT APPROVED . .

..

ATTEST: CARMEL J. ANGELO Clerk of the Board

Deputy

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
DOUGLAS L. LOSAK, Interim County Counsel

Deputy

CARRE BROWN, Chair
Mendocino County Board of Supervisors

I hereby certify that according to the provisions of Government Code Section 25103, delivery of this document has been made.

BY: CARMEL J. ANGELO Clerk of the Board

Deputy

THE FOLLOWING ARE LETTERS FROM THE FIRE CHIEFS TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS WHICH HAVE BEEN IGNORED . .

**Mendocino County Agricultural
Data Forest-Timberland
Imazapyr Users - Past Three
Years**

2014 IMAZAPYR TOTALS: 6838 acres,
1022 gallons
4752 acres; 758 gallons -- Mendocino
Redwood Company, LLC 923 acres; 114
gallons -- Campbell Timberland

Management

570 acres; 240 acres; 160 acres; 70 acres;
47 acres; 40 acres; 36 acres;

25 gallons -- Blencowe Watershed
Management 51 gallons -- Gualala
Redwoods INC
23 gallons -- Soper Wheeler

15 gallons -- Powers Forestry
23 gallons -- North Coast Resource
Management

5 gallons -- Jackson Demo State Forest
CDF 8 gallons -- Conservation Fund

2013 IMAZAPYR TOTALS: 9101 acres,
1560 gallons
6676 acres; 1213 gallons -- Mendocino
Redwood Company, LLC 1122 acres; 163
gallons -- Campbell Timberland
Management

345 acres; 271 acres; 266 acres; 234 acres;
90 acres; 35 acres; 27 acres; 25 acres; 10
acres;

18 gallons -- Blencowe Watershed
Management 32 gallons -- Conservation
Fund
21 gallons -- Soper Wheeler
78 gallons -- EMCOT Forest LLC

10 gallons -- Camp Mendocino - Boys &
Girls 13 gallons -- Coomb's Tree Farms,
INC

4 gallons -- Gualala Redwoods INC
5 gallons -- Aaron Wells
3 gallons -- Jackson Demo State Forest
CDF

2012 IMAZAPYR TOTALS: 6825 acres,

1200 gallons
5837 acres; 876 gallons -- Mendocino
Redwood Company, LLC 295 acres; 54
gallons -- Campbell Timberland
Management 282 acres; 127 gallons --
Soper Wheeler
268 acres; 124 gallons -- EMCOT Forest
LLC
73 acres; 10 gallons -- Conservation Fund
70 acres; 5 gallons -- Congaree River
Limited

NOTES:

Timber companies tend to use imazapyr for
hack & squirt, but they can also use other
herbicides. Therefore, the above totals may
not represent the complete extent of the
practice over the three year period.

For example, in 2014, in addition to their
imazapyr use (seen above),MRC also used
sizable amounts of glyphosate and triclopyr
(which are typically used for spraying on
brush, such as manzanita).

1004 acres; 317 gallons -- triclopyr (aka
Garlon) 811 acres; 299 gallons --
glyphosate (aka RoundUp)

Mendocino County Today: Friday, Apr 24, 2015 | Anderson Valley Advertiser

Mendocino County Today: Friday, Apr 24, 2015 | Anderson Valley Advertiser -
<http://theava.com/archives/42893#1>

The following are excerpts from the above link and MOST important to read as you will hear
account from an attendee of the meeting.

HERBICIDE USE BY THE FOREST/TIMBERLAND INDUSTRY —
MENDOCINO COUNTY TOTALS: 2012-2014

Imazapyr: 4,066 gallons; 24,150 acres [estimated to be over 5 million trees
killed]

Glyphosate [aka Roundup]: 779 gallons; 3,921 acres

Triclopyr [aka Garlon]: 806 gallons; 2,535 acres

Atrazine: 161 gallons; 289 acres [by Soper Wheeler only]

Clopyralid: 42 gallons; 227 acres [by Soper Wheeler only]

Notes: It is assumed that imazapyr is used for frill application (aka “hack & squirt”) on hardwood trees, while the four other herbicides would be used for foliar (leaf) spraying on brush (such as manzanita) and broadleaf weeds. Various “surfactants” are sometimes added, to make the medicine go down more smoothly. Mendocino Redwood Company and Soper Wheeler were the only two companies to register surfactants, totaling another 600 gallons.

A MEETING ATTENDEE WRITES: I thought your summary of the Supervisors' dead-trees meeting was accurate but for one important and overriding omission: Supervisor Brown should not get a pass on her handling of that meeting, which was antagonistic and dismissive toward most of the people who attended. This probably goes back to her history with some of the people who were there, along with her position on the issue, but she made the mistake of letting that history bias her handling of the meeting, which put it on a more adversarial footing than was healthy, or even necessary.

The worst part of it all was making everyone wait for so *very* long before finally allowing public comment on the main event. The schedule for the whole enchilada was 1:30-3, but public comment didn't end up *beginning* until after 4. Many people who came ended up leaving before they could speak, or even hear what others had to say on the subject. Instead of making any attempt to adjust or accommodate the big turnout of motivated citizens — or even offer a simple acknowledgement of the inconvenience to all who came and patiently waited — Chairwoman Brown managed the meeting like she really didn't want to hear from the rabble, and she may have been purposely stretching the delay out as long as possible, hoping to wear the people down and out. It became obvious that the masses, and their voices, were not very welcome in madam's chamber.

At the very end of the meeting, sometime around 7pm, the board finally got around to placing their votes. Once Supervisor McCowen made it clear he was voting no, essentially killing the resolution, what was left of the crowd groaned their disapproval. It wasn't anything untoward or out-of-line, just tired people audibly venting their frustration with yet one more example of unresponsive government. I thought it was a restrained reaction, given the situation. Chairwoman Brown's response to this was to hiss into her microphone, “Well, now I know how I'm going to vote on this issue.” She spit those words out like a vindictive grandma withholding love from a wayward child. It was a thoroughly unprofessional and petty finish to a *very* memorable meeting. At the very end of the meeting, sometime around 7pm, the board finally got around to placing their votes. Once Supervisor McCowen made it clear he was voting no, essentially killing the resolution, what was left of the crowd groaned their disapproval. It wasn't anything untoward or out-of-line, just tired people audibly

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About The Fisher Family - **The Lumber Man in Charge of Climate Policy** | Anderson Valley Advertiser

The Lumber Man in Charge of Climate Policy | Anderson Valley Advertiser . .

<http://theava.com/archives/40617>

The Fisher family's fortune originated in real estate. In the Fifties and Sixties, family patriarch Donald Fisher bought and refurbished old hotels throughout California. His son John Fisher is currently the majority owner of the Fairmont Hotels of San Francisco and San Jose, and the family has numerous other real estate holdings. Reflecting the enormous financial success the family has enjoyed, UC Berkeley's real estate institute, the Fisher Center for Real Estate & Urban Economics, is endowed in their name.

The Fishers are also extremely influential and politically active, but their ties to the Brown administration, in particular, are evident in numerous ways. For example, Anne Gust Brown, the governor's wife, served as general counsel, chief administrative officer, and executive vice president of The Gap during her fourteen years with the retailer. Her boss was Robert Fisher, The Gap's former president and CEO.

One of Governor Brown's main priorities last fall was the passage of Proposition 1, the \$7.5 billion state water bond that voters approved in November. According to Secretary of State data, the biggest donor to Yes on Prop 1 was the Jerry Brown for Governor 2014 campaign, which gave just shy of \$5.2 million. Collectively, the Fisher family was the campaign's second biggest pool of financial support. They contributed more than \$1.5 million, with Robert Fisher personally chipping in \$400,000.

California has arguably taken stronger legislative steps to address climate change than any state in the union. AB 32 mandates that the state reduce carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. California is also the first state to inaugurate a cap-and-trade program, which allows polluters to cancel out their emissions by buying carbon emission reductions somewhere else on a commodities exchange. A portion of those credits, or offsets, comes from carbon sequestration in forests.

But according to many environmentalists, the cap-and-trade program is fraught with problems, some of the most glaring of which are its provisions concerning forests. For example, cap and trade currently allows timber operators to generate carbon credits even when they clear-cut a forest, so long as the cut is no larger than forty acres.

Meanwhile, Brown has used revenues from the cap-and-trade program as a key funding source for his favored projects, one of which is the Strategic Growth Council (SGC) — financed by \$130 million in annual cap-and-trade revenue.

Sacramento State University political science instructor Peter Detwiler, who worked in the first Brown administration's Office of Planning and Budget (under which the SGC is now housed), noted in an interview that the SGC is distinct from what he called "picket-fence politics" — the tendency for state agencies to be divided by functions, such that they rarely collaborate with one another to pursue larger policy objectives.

The SGC, by contrast, coordinates among all the state's major agencies. The Sacramento politics journal *Capitol Weekly* noted in October 2014 that the "SGC reflects Brown's vision as much as any entity in government."

On the SGC, Robert Fisher sits alongside secretaries from California's primary state agencies, including the California Business Consumer Services and Housing Agency and the California Environmental Protection Agency. Fisher was originally appointed to the SGC by then-Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger in 2009, but then was reappointed by Brown in 2013. SGC Executive Director Michael McCoy, a former UC Davis professor of urban planning who carries out the day-to-day work of the council, said in an interview that Fisher's contributions "have been nothing short of fantastic. He's brought great insight into so many areas of our work, such as our efforts to promote greater infill development in cities. And he brings an outsider's perspective that, frankly, nobody who's been working inside of government for a very long time can offer."

In the coming years, carbon sequestration will become a larger focus of California climate change policy. In 2016, the California Natural Resources Agency is set to unveil its "Forest Carbon Plan," which will set clearer proposals for storing carbon in trees — a plan likely to be profoundly shaped by the timber industry. McCoy said the SGC will be "coordinating more closely" with state agencies to promote carbon sequestration by that point.

many environmentalists credit the Fishers' businesses as being more environmentally sensitive than many of their timber industry counterparts, the family still profits by cutting down trees on an enormous scale, thereby diminishing the forests' unique carbon storage capabilities. Given that the Fishers' North Coast properties probably have as much carbon sequestration potential as any forest of equivalent size on the planet, the family is a potential lightning rod in the growing climate change movement.



Robert Fisher

That's especially true given the fact that the eldest Fisher brother, Robert, also serves as co-chair of a little-known cabinet-level body in Sacramento called the California Strategic Growth Council (SGC). Enacted by the state legislature in 2008, the SGC is a cornerstone of Governor Jerry Brown's efforts to curb greenhouse gas emissions. The panel has the broad and unprecedented mandate of coordinating implementation of California's climate change prescriptions across all levels of state government, while also preparing the state to accommodate a projected population of 50 million by the year 2050.

As such, Robert Fisher, whose close relationship with Brown is well-known within the corridors of the state Capitol, is not only in charge of helping set California climate change policy, but he also profits handsomely from harvesting living species that are increasingly being recognized as one of our last best hopes for forestalling the catastrophic impacts of global warming.

Coastal Redwood Forests: Carbon Offsets or Climate Mitigation : Indybay . . .

Coastal Redwood Forests: Carbon Offsets or Climate Mitigation

by Tomas DiFiore

Wednesday Apr 15th, 2015 2:06 PM

Private corporate industrial commercial timberlands in Mendocino County do not have the standing timber volume inventory to merit carbon sequestration offsets accreditation. Mendocino Redwood Company should not be paid a green certified cent by large scale industrial polluters to ship the remaining redwood forests to expanding markets overseas for carbon offsets. The forest carbon offset marketplace is consumer-product oriented. The short-rotation carbon-decay curve diminishes the intrinsic value of forest ecosystem functions, and reduces actual sequestration within the forest ecosystems by exporting the future health of the forest as softwood cambium carbon pools, in repeated perturbations as peak carbon flux events.

<https://www.indybay.org/newsitems/2015/04/15/18771145.php>

excerpt:

Point of clarification: 'return on investment' is not meant to denote a return on any forest investment, Beyond the purchase, forests are considered the cheapest carbon sequestration project investment with the highest yield. In the case of commercial timberland, the 'return on investment' is considered to be the return on investment funds (sourced) from the forest, and invested elsewhere, offsite, and may have

nothing to do with forests or carbon sequestration. The investment can be used to seek a return on the purchase of a company or shares in a company in an unrelated industrial sector, or to build a storefront distribution center.

Forests Are Considered The Cheapest Carbon Sequestration Project Investment

"In regulatory programs, a cap-and-trade system sets a state, regional or national cap, or limit, on how many GHG emissions are permitted from regulated entities. Capped entities can meet their compliance obligation through emission allowances, auction or allocated to them by a governmental agency, or purchasing offsets from uncapped sectors. Forestry is considered an uncapped sector in compliance markets and IFM offsets can be created at lower costs compared to offsets from other sectors."

http://www.uvm.edu/rsenr/wkeeton/pubpdfs/Kerchner%20and%20Keeton_2015_Forest%20Policy%20an

New markets increase purchases of products supporting the flow offsite of carbon from short rotation tree farms, buoying the decay quantifier to balance the carbon equation.

For nature's sake, commercial products are a form of forest carbon that should not be calculated into 'standing, live tree carbon' assessments (under CCAR, CORE, REDD) for the sake of 'cap and trade' or the voluntary carbon offsets market.

Forest products are the commercial form of accrued carbon as the portion that is extracted by landowners. Benefits will come in time with less environmental damage per entry, higher value stumpage, and higher quality in products. Forest health should be a non-payable dividend, and not receivable as currency, with no exchange rate marketable as carbon offsets for pollution mitigation. Current certification systems, use carbon models that substantiate an increased flow of forest products to expanded markets based on manipulated landscape data fostering a carbon short-rotation tree-farm baseline.

Carbon Quality (CQ) also known as the heartwood to softwood ratio, is not used in commercial forest products carbon accounting, as the price of timber products must remain low enough to foster the flow of carbon exchange - Farmed Carbon at the Carbon Exchange!

Completely Arbitrary Methodology: Asymptotic Carbon Storage or Forest Health

Redwood decks, fencing, and furniture will not improve forest habitat for streams and rivers, the salmon, the flora and fauna, fog drip, nor groundwater and sub-basin aquifer recharge.

"However, the time taken to reach asymptotic carbon storage, while decreasing as the normal rotation period decreases, increases almost linearly with the average extended decay time of timber products. Because the asymptotic level of carbon storage in timber products is additional, the effect of converting production of a given forest to longer-lived products is to accumulate carbon at the same mean rate over a longer period of time than the harvest cycle.

By contrast, the effect of enhancing the growth rate of trees (conifer release, stocking) for a particular calculated parameter of products is to accumulate more carbon over a shorter period of time."

But this is not "Additionality" under carbon law! CCAR v3.2 (CORE) (IFM)

Most commercial timberland "models of carbon storage do not incorporate the retention of carbon in detritus and soil organic matter. This contribution represents the largest pool of carbon in most temperate forest stands (Schlesinger 1977, Gholz and Fisher 1982, Cooper 1983) so that it is important to quantify the effects of harvesting on the storage of carbon in soils." (from) Tree Physiology 6,417-428 0 1990 Heron Publishing-Victoria, Canada

A Model Of Carbon Storage In Forests And Forest Products;

Roderick C. Dewar; Institute of Terrestrial Ecology,

Bush Estate, Penicuik, Midlothian EH26 OQB, Scotland Received January 3, 1990

I feel personally, that one must go back in time, to baselines from when there were studies in Old Growth forests for answers to the Redwood Region's role in climate mitigation. Carbon accounting methods and algorithms have only adjusted the carbon storage asymptote formulated on short rotation productivity to continue the business as usual approach to expanding markets.

I think it can be said that Mendocino Redwood Company has no heart(wood).

CONCLUSION - THE OUTCOME OF THE FIRE CONCERNS
FROM THE FIRE CHIEFS AND RESIDENTS REMAIN
UNADDRESSED - SO NORTHERN CALIFORNIA IS SET TO
BURN BASED UPON THE FISHER FAMILY GREED,
CORRUPT LEGISLATION, AND ENVIRONMENTALISM
THAT DEFINES ATTRITION WARFARE . .

