

**From:** [Julie Schlein](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Re: DEFORESTATION PROJECT  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 4:22:14 PM

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please approve the NO PROJECT ALTERNATIVE.

Sincerely,

Julie Schlein

On Tue, Jun 4, 2013 at 1:41 PM, Julie Schlein <[juliepgs@gmail.com](mailto:juliepgs@gmail.com)> wrote:

As s resident of the Berkeley Hills and a person who lives in a dense city, i find this project inappropriate to our needs as a community. We need to maintain some green areas, the habitats within them, the air, and the very stability of the earth underneath our homes. Also, i the herbicides will affect our health. There is simply no way such large amounts of chemicals, places on plants, cut or not, can possibly be contained.

On rely on these areas for soft green places to walk, as well as all the small animals and birds who live here.

Perhaps some of this work of making changes, can be done more slowly and carefully, taking into account the entire picture of the needs of the residents of this area, and of the city as a whole.

Please do not do this extreme cutting. Lets honor the earth, the trees, the animals and the residents of this city.

Thank you.

Julie Schlein  
Berkeley Hills Resident

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***THE MIND CREATES THE ABYSS, THE HEART  
CROSSES IT.***

**From:** [harry.carpenter](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** public comments to draft eir FEMA  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 4:14:41 PM

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Dear FEMA -

I am opposed to this project. As a government employee all my life, now retired, I am appalled that FEMA would consider wasting tax dollars on such a bogus scheme.

Cutting trees: bad idea

Dumping toxins into the watershed: bad idea

Read the science - this will increase fire danger, pollute water and contribute to air pollution.

Just say NO.

Sincerely,  
Harry Carpenter



**From:** [S. Wheeler](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** East Bay Hills EIR -- Strawberry Canyon Vegetation Mitigation Project  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 4:14:22 PM

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Regarding the East Bay Hills Environmental Impact Report (Strawberry Canyon Vegetation Mitigation Project), as a Bay Area resident and alumna of UC Berkeley, I request that you please do not fund a futile Native Plant restoration project that will only increase the fire hazard in an environmentally sensitive area by:

- 1) Destroying the wind-break;
- 2) Converting living trees into dead fuel on the ground;
- 3) Reducing landscape moisture from fog drip during the summer; and
- 4) Encouraging the growth of more-flammable plants.

Furthermore and even more disturbingly, this ill-advised project will also involve the application of thousands of gallons of toxic pesticides on steep hillsides where they will poison the soil and subsequently contaminate the watershed. Loss of the trees will result in carbon emissions being released on a huge scale.

The East Bay Hills project is not only environmentally destructive, it is a huge waste of funds that should be used to actually reduce hazards, not increase them.

In the strongest possible terms, I request that you reject the East Bay Hills project and instead approve the No Project alternative.

Sincerely,  
S. Wheeler  
swheeler4hs@hotmail.com

**From:** [Deborah Colotti](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** NOOOOOO PROJECT ALTERNATIVE  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 4:12:15 PM

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Dear FEMA,  
Please do not a futile Native Plant restoration project that will only increase the fire hazard by:

Destroying the wind-break;  
Converting living trees into dead fuel on the ground;  
Reducing landscape moisture from fog drip during the summer; and  
Encouraging the growth of more-flammable plants.

It will also use thousands of gallons of toxic pesticides on steep hillsides where they can get into the watershed. It will release carbon emissions on a huge scale. This project is not only environmentally destructive, it is a waste of funds that should be used to actually reduce hazards, not increase them.

Thank you,  
Deborah Colotti

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**From:** [Marcia Donahue](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** please!  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 4:09:58 PM

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Fema,

Please approve the NO PROJECT alternative!

Marcia Donahue

**From:** [perigrey@netscape.net](mailto:perigrey@netscape.net)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** sutro forest  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 3:47:17 PM

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i am concerned about the plans to cut down thousands of hundred year old trees in the east bay hills.  
there are many reasons for my concerns:

1. the huge amount of pesticides being used (forever?)
2. the loss of habitat for all species living with and in the trees.
3. the fact that once the trees are gone, they are gone. we cannot bring them back in any of our lifetimes. we are in climate chaos, how will the loss of thousands of the trees impact us.
4. is the fire analysis even true? there is controversy over whether it is or not.

overall this is too big a risk to take. please don't cut the trees down.

thank you

sally abrams

138 cortland

san francisco, ca 94110

**From:** [Aida Brenneis](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** tree removal in Oakland-Berkeley hills  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 3:43:10 PM

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We have been living right on the border of Tilden Park across from the golf course for 60 years. We felt that we were fortunate when the eucalyptus trees froze many years ago and they were removed. Since then the native oaks and bay trees have been replacing them. Although we still worry during the dry fire season, we feel safer with the large grove of eucalyptus trees gone. We are in favor of this tree removal and look forward to the habitat restoration project.

John and Aida Brenneis  
44 Bay Tree Lane  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
510-848-4186

From: [ntorcolett@aol.com](mailto:ntorcolett@aol.com)  
 To: [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
 Subject: oppose FEMA Draft EIS, citing UCB project proposal  
 Date: Sunday, June 16, 2013 3:42:02 PM

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I have been a Berkeley resident for over thirty years. I am very opposed to this project.

First of all, I am just amazed by the lack of public notification re this project. The lack of concern for the input of the people who live and pay taxes here is unconscionable. One would think, of course, if one were to think such things that it was hoped that this would just slip by until the dirty deed or project was done. I am angry about this. I have been reading about and listening to various opinions, thoughts, concerns and, yes, some are even based on scientific evidence, regarding this project and it's proposals.

Bottom line:

I do not want the mass cutting of trees. I do not want herbicides to be used.

I want a plan that is more thoughtful, sustainable and life affirming.

I do not want to be a part of this destructive plan.

I do not want to live in an area where the forest and it's ecosystem has been destroyed.

I do not want to experience the resulting cascade of events that will occur due to this project.

There are many questions that need to be answered. The following are but a few. I have cut and pasted these questions from an e- mail I recently received.

- Are Eucalyptus more flammable than low scrub oak and bay? What evidence do you have?
- What plants grew in Claremont Canyon when the Eucalyptus were cut down? Were these desirable natives? Broom, thistle, hemlock?
- How many tons of CO<sub>2</sub> will be released when 20,000 trees are cut down? An estimate of the average (between large and small) would suffice. Has the capture of CO<sub>2</sub> and the loss of photosynthesized oxygen from these trees been calculated?

- What will be done with all the understory of shrub, scrub oak, bay, mountain ash, when the shade is gone and large trees no longer condense the fog? Will it all need to be cut too?
- Why did Angel Island only begin to burn in 2004, 2005, and 2008 — well after the Eucalyptus had been cut down in 1990-1996? What had replaced them?
- Where are the plans to remove flammable debris?
- What small and large animals live in Strawberry and Claremont Canyons? What will happen to each species during and after the cutting of trees?

Do not fund this project!

Nina Torcoletti  
1370 Delaware St.  
Berkeley, CA 94702

ntorcolett@aol.com

**From:** [anandamayi](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** No  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 3:38:39 PM

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I am writing to say that I approve the No Project alternative. I think it is a misguided notion to try to restore a mythical "original" or "correct" environment. The landscape is constantly evolving, and there is no one right way for it to be. These trees have been here longer than I or any of us personally have, and are lush and majestic and provide a rich habitat for many species. Let existing oak woodland be what they are, and the existing species in our hills remain the beautiful forests I have grown up here loving and calling a part of my home.

Thank you,  
Anandamayi Arnold  
2404 Martin Luther King Jr. Way  
Berkeley, Ca 94704



**From:** [apglk@comcast.net](mailto:apglk@comcast.net)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Public Comment DEIS: Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction - East Bay Hills  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 3:35:31 PM

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## Public Comment Draft Environmental Impact Statement Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction - East Bay Hills

It's an outrage that FEMA is even thinking about wasting public money – which will be sorely needed to cover the aftermath of all the upcoming storms and fires resulting from the accelerating global warming – to cut the East Bay trees – which would increase (not decrease) the likelihood of the fire.

It looks like FEMA does not work for the people of the US but instead for chemical companies peddling their poisons, and the tree cutting companies earning big profits from the government contracts.

I'm sure you will have plenty of detail analysis of the EIS. So my letter is just a short statement against this criminal project.

It is estimated that almost half a million trees in the East Bay would be killed if the project is implemented. It actually is a futile native plant restoration project not a hazardous fire risk reduction project.

The fire risk will be increased due to:

- Destruction of the wind-break;
- Conversion of the living trees into dead fuel on the ground;
- Reduction of landscape moisture from fog drip during the summer;
- Encouraging the growth of more-flammable plants.

In addition to the increased fire hazard the project will damage the environment in many other ways:

- The trees will no longer store carbon; instead, dead trees will be releasing thousands of tons of it into the atmosphere. The Draft EIS understates the effect on carbon sequestration by ignoring the carbon stored in the branches, leaves, and roots of the felled trees, and in the soil: 80% of the actual carbon emissions caused by the project may have been ignored.
- The air quality will suffer - the live trees eliminate air pollution – the dead trees do not. Prescribed burns will further affect air quality, and could get away and cause wildfires and serious damage.
- Thousands of gallons of toxic herbicides – which should NEVER be used - will be spread over the East Bay. They will be used on steep hillsides where they can easily get into the watershed. There are epidemiological links of these herbicides to cancer and other significant health problems.
- Erosion and landslides could occur on steep slopes when the tree roots no longer stabilize the ground.
- Increased wind speeds with the loss of wind-breaks will affect quality of life, and likely cause the wind-throw of non-targeted trees.
- Birds and animals residing in the forests will be killed by poisons and the loss of habitat.

The NO PROJECT alternative is the only acceptable one. It is bad enough that so much money has already been wasted on this EIS.

Sincerely,  
Anastasia Glikshtern,  
150 Chaves Ave.  
San Francisco, CA 94127

**From:** [susandanisartist@aol.com](mailto:susandanisartist@aol.com)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** SELECT THE NO PROJECT ALTERNATIVE for the Berkeley/Oakland Hills project  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 3:32:49 PM

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Destroying the wind-break;  
Converting living trees into dead fuel on the ground;  
Reducing landscape moisture from fog drip during the summer; and  
Encouraging the growth of more-flammable plants.  
It will also use thousands of gallons of toxic pesticides on steep hillsides where they can get into the watershed. It will release carbon emissions on a huge scale. This project is not only environmentally destructive, it is a waste of funds that should be used to actually reduce hazards, not increase them.

SELECT THE NO PROJECT ALTERNATIVE

**From:** [Rebecca Coolidge](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Mount Sutro  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 3:25:35 PM

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Please reconsider the forest management plan to ensure that trees, eucalyptus or otherwise, are not cut down just for convenience or ideology. we are so short on trees, vegetation, and a working ecology these days that there is no real room for focusing on wiping out a species.

Thank you,  
Rebecca

**From:** [tricia.mullahey](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#); [jack@treespiritproject.com](mailto:jack@treespiritproject.com)  
**Subject:** Sutro  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 3:05:11 PM

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Dear FEMA ;

Please support the No Project alternative - it is the noble course of action ; and those are the only ones worth signing your name to .

Sincerely ,

Trish Mullahey

California resident

**From:** [Nikki Sachs](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 2:50:50 PM

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The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately analyze reasonable alternatives proposed for fire risk mitigation. Far less costly, far less environmentally damaging, and far more effective methods have been proposed, but the EIS fails to consider them. The EIS needs to be retracted and reworked to analyze reasonable alternatives rather than simply dismissing them without any serious analysis.

>The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately the effects on air quality resulting from the proposed plan. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the implications of the proposed projects on air quality.

>The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it relies on a fire model that is fundamentally flawed in that it compares the risk of the current environment iwth the environment that would exist the day after 100k+ trees are cut. This is a meaningless comparison as the EIS does not specify any means by which the project proponents will maintain the environment in this state. Because of this, shortly after the projects are completed, the fire danger will increase as more flammable weed/brush and tall grass vegetation takes hold. Because of this, we ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to modify the fire modeling to compare the current state to the expected new equilibrium state, not a completely meaningless state.

Sincerely, Nikki Sachs

**From:** [Luna Sea](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-R1X](#)  
**Subject:** No herbicide  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 9:52:50 AM

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Ortho and monsanto is the reason the coral reef is dying, we get 50% of our oxygen from that . We will kill what is left of the honey bees, californias main crop (almonds) are experiencing a major shortage on bees for pollinating the trees as it is, because of monsantos. Anything they get their hands on they wipe out, in the long run no ones benefiting besides the cancer wards at keyser. PLEASE DONT INTRODUCE ANY MORE HERBICIDE TO OUR LAND

**From:** [Fraser Felter](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** We support FEMA's plan  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 9:32:00 AM

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We are residents of Wildcat Canyon near the Alvarado Park area. We are totally in support of the FEMA plan to eradicate eucalyptus and other non native plants in the Canyon area to reduce the potential of wildfire. The eradicated plants should be replaced, back-filled with native growth such as bay laurel and oaks (excerpting poison oak!)

Fraser & Bronte Felter  
6106 McBryde Ave.  
Richmond (unincorporated Contra Costa County)

**From:** [Kim Johnston](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** East Bay Hills hazardous fire risk reduction project  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 9:27:16 AM

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While I don't live there, I have visited the area mentioned in your project and I find it unbelievable that this is even being considered! Do you not understand the environmental impact of cutting down that many trees? Not to mention the widespread damage and death caused by the proposed use of highly toxic herbicides to thwart regrowth!

This proposed project is unacceptable and the wide-range impact to the environment and surrounding wildlife is devastating! Please stop this now before it is too late!

Kim Johnston  
**Ball Law Firm**  
290 W. College St.  
Stephenville, TX 76401  
254.968.6868  
Fax 254.968.6867



**From:** [Sara Shain](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Sutro Forest in San Francisco  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 9:25:17 AM

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I am vehemently against the moves by UCSF to deforest the wild areas on Mt. Sutro. I strolled through the forest last weekend. It's really beautiful.

What a shame that a huge University has decide to destroy something beautiful.

~ Sara Shain ~  
San Francisco

**From:** [Steve Scheer](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** comments on tree removal  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 9:24:04 AM

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The FEMA draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD projects is unacceptable as currently written in that it does not adequately address the cost or the risks associated with the herbicide use that is being proposed. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the implications of the expected herbicide use not only to kill eucalyptus trees, but also the hemlock, broom, thistle, and poison oak that will emerge as a result of the loss of shade canopy.

Please do not approve funding for this project.

Kind Regards,  
-Steve

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Steven Scheer  
President  
Brondell, Inc.  
550 15th Street, Suite 4 SF, CA 94103  
[steve@brondell.com](mailto:steve@brondell.com) | 415.390.2247  
[have you swashed today?](#)



*Please consider the environment  
before printing this e-mail*

**From:** [Lorraine Taggart](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Re: Restoration of native plants will endanger trees by increasing fires!  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 9:14:38 AM

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Dear FEMA

The Project of Restoration will endanger trees by increasing fire hazard.

Sincerely,  
Lorraine Taggart

**From:** [Carol Amyx](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** UC tree removal in Strawberry Canyon  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 9:10:41 AM

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I am writing to object to the University of California's proposal to remove large numbers of trees and use thousands of gallons of herbicides in the hills above the campus (Strawberry Canyon, Claremont Canyon, etc.). The tree removal will likely damage the habitat of several endangered native species of both plants and animals, will certainly increase the danger of landslides and permit accelerated hillside erosion, and seems likely to increase, rather than reduce, wild fires. The herbicides will likely contaminate streams, and will have toxic effects on workers in the area, nearby residents, and park users. The proposed controlled burns of cut vegetations will cause air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions exceeding California Air Resources Board thresholds. In view of the many serious adverse consequences of the proposal, I urge you not to fund it.

Sincerely,  
Carol Amyx

**From:** [Maggie Smith](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Don't cut down the trees  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 9:08:36 AM

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I am sure you can find a healthier way to resolve the problem of too many trees in Oakland. Maybe replant the hillside but using Monsanto's crap to kill everything is STUPID. Spray it in your own personal yard so you can kill everything around your house instead of the hillsides of Oakland. Maggie Smith, Felton, CA

FlowerEssenceEnergy.com  
To Restore Harmony & Balance

**From:** [kpyle@sonic.net](mailto:kpyle@sonic.net)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [kpyle@sonic.net](mailto:kpyle@sonic.net)  
**Subject:** East Bay Hills fire risk reduction EIS  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 8:33:10 AM  
**Attachments:** [How Removing Trees Can Kill You PBS NewsHour.pdf](#)

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Dear Sirs & Madams--

I have been slogging my way through the 3,100+ pages of "Sections" and "Appendixes" and "Summaries" for this plan to remove trees and brush from the East Bay Hills "in order to reduce fire danger to built-up areas." The sheer volume is pretty overwhelming.

And yet, four things very quickly became quite clear on page after page:

(1) EBRPD wants to carry out a reasonable vegetation-control plan that will reduce fire danger with the least possible impact on wildlife and East Bay residents (which is commendable).

(2) UC wants to turn its areas into weed-filled wastelands, which will make it much easier for the University to build on the land and/or sell to developers who will build there, and its plan includes heavy use of herbicides (all of which is NOT so good for hillside stability, local native vegetation and the wildlife that depends on it, or the surrounding human population).

(3) Whoever wrote this proposal is practiced in the art of setting up false choices -- for example, summarily labeling ALL of the public's suggestions as unreasonable/impractical, then saying the ONLY choice is to do nothing or accept the UC/EBRPD/Oakland plans exactly as submitted....which is obviously NOT true.

(4) Or perhaps whoever wrote this proposal is simply oblivious to how important trees are (for both people and wildlife) in this region where many hillsides display nothing but dead grass for much of the year [see attached PBS News Hour article for more about this].

I trust that you will see through all the false limitations, misleading assumptions, and other mistakes that are scattered through this set of documents, and help us all reach some sort of reasonable compromise.

Katherine Pyle  
2209 McGee Ave  
Berkeley, CA 94703

**From:** [Pauline Kahney](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-R1X](#)  
**Subject:** Sutro  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 8:26:07 AM

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I wish to leave you this comment: leave Sutro forest as it is!  
Pauline Kahney,  
San Francisco, CA.

**From:** [France2211@aol.com](mailto:France2211@aol.com)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** East Bay (Oakland, Berkeley) Regional Parks Plan  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 8:01:37 AM

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Dear Fema Officials,

I respect your time and will keep this brief.

PLEASE do not move forward with the current proposal re: removing trees in my home territory! Please consider alternative, less costly plans offered by concerned and knowledgeable area groups who have no vested interests.

I come from a pragmatic place. This plan is SO COSTLY and god only knows your work is so valuable to those with real, present day needs -- such as the recent tornado victims. **You do not have unlimited funds!** That's what frightens me the most -- that your limited resources will be squandered. We simply cannot protect against all threats and need to carefully consider cost/benefits when it comes to prevention proposals.

Please, PLEASE conserve your invaluable but limited resources and use them for the greatest possible public benefit. With all the threats out there, millions of dollars do not need to be spent altering a valuable ecosystem that we all treasure. Please consider the monetary motivations of those who favor this proposal. Please, please use your limited funds wisely.

One day we will likely have a major earthquake and/or terrorist attack and will need you to be there for us. Please save your resources for such an event so that your agency can be as effective as possible.

I'm sorry -- I said I would be brief but I feel so passionately about this.

Please know that most of us are very concerned about this proposal, even if in our busy lives we don't take the time to say so.

Thank you for your kind consideration,

France Kozlik  
Oakland CA  
94611



**From:** [Sarah Rose Leonard](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** Bay Area Trees  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 7:34:29 AM

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Dear FEMA,

Hello! My name is Sarah and I am from Berkeley, CA. Berkeley is my heart, and I believe it will suffer greatly with the proposed FEMA Draft EIS that is currently being debated. I strongly believe that the FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately address the effects of these projects on Greenhouse Gas emissions and the ongoing reduction in carbon sequestration capacity. The analysis not only uses an inappropriate baseline, but also fails to adequately consider the loss of ongoing carbon sequestration that will result from these projects. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the Greenhouse Gas implications of cutting down 100,000 tall trees.

The FEMA draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD projects is unacceptable as currently written in that it does not adequately address the cost or the risks associated with the herbicide use that is being proposed. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the implications of the expected herbicide use not only to kill eucalyptus trees, but also the hemlock, broom, thistle, and poison oak that will emerge as a result of the loss of shade canopy.

The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately analyze reasonable alternatives proposed for fire risk mitigation. Far less costly, far less environmentally damaging, and far more effective methods have been proposed, but the EIS fails to consider them. The EIS needs to be retracted and reworked to analyze reasonable alternatives rather than simply dismissing them without any serious analysis.

The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately the effects on air quality resulting from the proposed plan. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the implications of the proposed projects on air quality.

The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it relies on a fire model that is fundamentally flawed in that it compares the risk of the current environment iwth the environment that would exist the day after 100k+ trees are cut. This is a meaningless comparison as the EIS does not specify any means by which the project proponents will maintain the environment in this state. Because of this, shortly after the projects are completed, the fire danger will increase as more flammable weed/brush and tall grass vegetation takes hold. Because of this, we ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to modify the fire modeling to compare the current state to the expected

new equilibrium state, not a completely meaningless state.

Thank you for listening.

Best,  
Sarah

**From:** [Dan Grasseti](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Comment on East Bay Hills Fire Risk Mitigation EIS  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 7:26:47 AM

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Dear FEMA,

The EIS as currently written is seriously flawed and needs to be retracted.

1. The proposed plan does not meet the stated need of the EIS to reduce fire risk, hence the EIS is fatally flawed. While the objective of the projects described is to reduce the average flame length to less than 8 feet, the projects described will not accomplish this goal. While with the current ground fuels in place it is reasonable to expect average flame lengths of approximately 11 feet, but unfortunately the vegetation that the project proponents are claiming will result from these projects will not only result in flame lengths that are significantly longer than 8', but far longer than what exists with the current vegetation.

Per the Hills Emergency Forum, the group of agencies that was pulled together after the '91 fire to ensure that lessons learned were implemented, the flame lengths of the relevant vegetation is as follows:

Eucalyptus 6-21 feet  
 Pine 2-16 feet  
 Acacia unknown  
 Bay 1-34 feet  
 Oak 1-34 feet  
 Chaparral >69 feet  
 Grasses 12-38 feet

Source : <http://www.hillsemergencyforum.org/MgmtRecmdtn.html>

Given the the project proponents aim to convert the current vegetation mix to one comprised largely of oaks, bays, grasses, and chaparral, one would reasonably expect the average flame length of the species that are targeted for removal, 11.25 feet, with a set of vegetation that has an average flame length of 32.25 feet.

Clearly, if the objective is reducing the average flame length to less than 8 feet, this is not going to get one there. In fact, it will almost surely make the situation worse.

2. The fire modeling is invalid because it modeled an irrelevant state of nature. While the modeling may have accurately assessed the fire potential of the current vegetation mix, the model then compared this potential with the state that would exist the day after the projects were completed and something in excess of 100,000 trees had been removed. Since the EIS clearly states that the intended vegetation mix that will exist upon completion of these projects is an oak, bay, chaparral, and grasses environment, this is the environment that should have been modeled rather than one that was only very transitory, and that not even the project proponents expects to exist for more than a few months after the current trees are removed.

Additionally, the fire model did not address the fire characteristics of the 2 feet of chips that UC plans to leave on the ground after cutting the trees. According to most experts these chips are a huge fire hazard in and of themselves. In fact URS Corporation in their report to FEMA dated 5/27/2009 say "Studies have shown that mulch

layers actually can pose a fire risk depending upon the type of material, the depth of the mulch, and the climate at the mulch site. Studies at the Ohio State University Agricultural Technical Institute demonstrated that sparks from cigarettes or matches can lead to a subsurface smoldering fire in a variety of mulch materials 4 inches deep (Steward 2002). The recommended depth for landscape mulch is less than 4 inches (Appleton and French 1995) to avoid stifling growth of remaining trees and to avoid spontaneous combustion that can occur when decomposition of organic materials creates enough energy in a pile to ignite a fire. Fire Engineering Magazine (2008) reported that spontaneous combustion resulting in a catastrophic fire occurred in 10- to 20-foot piles."

Finally, while a stated objective of the EIS is to reduce fuel loads, in the case of the UC projects the ground fuels would in fact not be removed, but instead be chipped and scattered on site. By comparison the HCN approach would cause these fuels to actually be removed and hence do what it is that the EIS says needs to be done.

3. The fire modeling outputs from the Anchor Point work don't seem to support the project at all. If one looks at table 5.2-7 one finds that in many cases the fire risk INCREASES as a result of the projects. If this is the case, how then can the EIS conclude that the project is justified? While it's possible that this table is simply wrong, I asked that it be corrected on May 16, and that the corrected version be made available as soon as possible so that one could reasonably assess the data. No response was forthcoming with the result being that all one can reasonably conclude is that the proposed projects would actually increase fire danger.

Additionally, instead of providing numerical results, the user is given categories of results with no explanation of how the categories were defined. In other words, one would have no way of knowing what low, moderate, and extreme really mean. This makes it almost impossible to properly analyze the results.

The bottom line is that the Anchor Point modeling section is so flawed that even if one were to conclude that it meant what it said, that fire danger actually increased as a result of the projects, one would never really know if this was a reasonable assertion or not. This in and of itself should invalidate the EIS as this is core to the EIS justifying that these projects actually accomplish the grant objectives.

4. Reasonable alternatives were not considered. What is most interesting here is that while the EIS dismisses alternative approaches to the proposed UC methodology, in fact EBRPD is planning on using many of these exact methodologies on its properties. How can it be that in the same document it is simultaneously argued that something is infeasible while accepting that very approach as feasible? There is a substantial logical disconnect here. If thinning, ground fuel management, and limbing up are acceptable for EBRPD, then why are they not acceptable for UC? If the fire risk mitigation objectives are met by this approach for one agency, they why not for another agency?

While the idea of thinning euc groves and removing understory fuels is dismissed as not feasible in the EIS, URS Corporation didn't agree. According to the 5/27/09 URS report "The UC accurately cites increased costs and a longer time period to implement as reasons that this alternative is not preferred, but the UC does not provide information that demonstrates that the increased costs or longer implementation period make this alternative infeasible. This alternative would not be as effective as the proposed project at reducing the fire hazard. However, this alternative would reduce the fire hazard and would thus meet the purpose and need. This alternative should be evaluated in future NEPA documents."

Given that the FEMA consultant for this EIS suggested that this alternative was viable, why does the EIS then go on to assert that it's not viable?

5. Herbicide use was improperly analyzed. While there is a goodly amount of verbiage in the EIS that talks about how the herbicides will be properly and legally applied (which, by the way hasn't actually happened with UC to date), there is simply no analysis of the herbicide use that will be required to knock down the hemlock, broom, thistle, and poison oak that has plagued all the sites where tall tree canopy has been removed to date. In fact UC has been regularly spraying herbicide at the Claremont Signpost 29 site since the eucs and pines were removed while not posting any pesticide warning signage as required by state law. (photographic evidence is available) We suspect this was done to ensure that there was no record of these herbicides having been used. A public records act request was made for herbicide use at this site, but no response has been forthcoming.

EBRPD ran into a similar problem at their Sibley Triangle clearcut where they were eventually forced to abandon herbicide application to deal with the exotic invasives that resulted from their logging project because downwind neighbors complained that their plants were dying. (This per discussion with John Swanson of EBRPD) As a result of this coupled with the very significant erosion problem that has been caused on steep slopes where tall trees were removed, EBRPD has shifted to an approach where thinning and understory management have become the preferred technique.

The bottom line is that for the UC/Oakland projects in particular, where complete eradication of eucs is called for, the herbicide/pesticide analysis is fatally flawed in that it simply ignores the herbicide that the agencies have been spraying annually to address the fire hazard that was created by removing the canopy and severely disturbing the soil. While there is verbiage in the EIS that talks about how there might be an issue with these exotic invasives, there is simply no analysis of the herbicide use that is an integral part of dealing with this problem.

6. The greenhouse gas analysis of the EIS is fatally flawed for a number of reasons. First, it uses a 10 year decomposition timeline for a project with a 3 year duration. Per Tom Klatt during his public remarks on Saturday the 8th of this month, he indicated that all this work must be completed within 3 years in order to qualify for FEMA funding. This is a defacto acknowledgement that the total project timeline is 3 years, yet the schedule for carbon releases from the cut trees is 10 years. It would seem that this was a number picked for no reason other than to attempt to argue that the carbon releases were within legal limits. While we believe that they are in excess of legal limits even with the 10 year decomposition timeline, but clearly reducing this to a 3 year timeline would place them way in excess of any legal limits.

Additionally, the analysis didn't properly analyze the loss of ongoing carbon sequestration resulting from the loss of these large trees that would never be replaced by the eventual emergence of the species that the project proponents say will eventually take over. (although the 5/09 URS opinion clearly states that there is no evidence to suggest that these species would ever become prevalent)

Finally, we continue to hear the tired argument that the carbon emissions and ongoing loss of carbon sequestration that would occur as a result of removing all of these trees isn't a concern because if the forest wasn't cut down it would burn down, releasing all this sequestered carbon. First of all, this is a false baseline and isn't acceptable under CEQA. Secondly, it simply flies in the face of the reality of what we see here. If in fact these trees are such a hazard and are sure to burn down if we don't cut them down, then why are they still standing after 125 years? It would seem that this argument would be far more effective if applied to housing,

grasses, chaparral and the like....the very vegetation that these projects seek to encourage.

7. Although it is acknowledged in the EIS that thinning and removing understory fuels is an acceptable approach from a fire risk mitigation perspective, this approach is dismissed as not feasible because UC says it's too expensive. This is a highly questionable assertion in light of the fact that in the URS opinion it says that UC has failed to provide any evidence to support this contention. Given that the consultant that was hired by FEMA to weigh in on these matters said that this was an unsubstantiated assertion, how then did this unsubstantiated assertion make it into the DEIS?

To make matters worse Tom Klatt of UC has in the past 2 weeks made several public comments to the effect that even if UC didn't get the FEMA money UC would implement the programs anyway. One wonders then how it could be that on the one hand UC says they can't pay for relatively inexpensive initial treatments and ongoing maintenance and at the same time say they are willing and able to pay for far more expensive landscape transformation programs.

The bottom line is that there is simply no evidence cited to support the contention that thinning and ground fuels management isn't a viable alternative. And please remember that this is exactly the approach has been successfully utilized by EBMUD in adjacent properties for years, and seems to be increasingly favored by EBRPD as well.

8. FEMA has been unable or unwilling to provide data requested to properly analyze this EIS. Despite a timely FOIA request we have received none of the documents that were requested from FEMA. This includes opinion documents from consulting agencies, updated/corrected fire modeling documents, and the electronic files that were used to run the fire modeling simulations.

This has made it extremely difficult to attempt to piece together the chain of facts/logic that FEMA used to construct the EIS, which in turn has made it extremely difficult to validate that FEMA's conclusions were in fact warranted based on the inputs received. In fact, only because we were able to obtain some FOIA documents in earlier requests, we found an opinion from the URS Corporation that said in no uncertain terms that the UC projects simply made little sense from a fire risk mitigation perspective, and that assertions were made but not supported. Having found this one document we can only wonder how many others exist that we were not allowed to see that came to similar conclusions.

This in and of itself should invalidate the EIS as NEPA requires that source documents be made available, but they were not.

My overall conclusion based on the factors listed above is that this EIS is fatally flawed and should be retracted. There should be no funding of any of these projects.

Dan Grassetti

**From:** [Gert](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** My comments on FEMA draft EIS  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 3:00:07 AM

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To the FEMA administration:

You have read all the arguments for and against the FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD. Most citizens cannot resolve conflicting "facts" but we can explain our positions. My reasons for opposing provisions of the draft EIS follow:

1. As a longtime resident of the bay area and regular user of trails in the east bay hills and elsewhere, I value the wild aspects of the urban forest, the fresh air, bird song, trees and flowers. This forest, with its mix of native and naturalized non-native species of plants and animals, has become adapted to the climate and to the proximity of humans. Large-scale vegetation removal would upset the equilibrium and create an unsightly landscape that will be in transition for years. Add to that the loss of habitat and unknown effects of chemical poisons on insect and animal populations, the loss of shade, fog drip and carbon storage, and the destabilization of slopes through erosion.

2. Although fires are a natural part of forest successions, they are a threat to nearby human populations and homes. The best way to manage the threat uses proven methods such as maintaining fire roads and fire breaks, periodically thinning the trees, pruning lower branches, periodically clearing excess plant litter from the forest floor, and maintaining defensible areas around homes.

3. The proposed plan, particularly by UC, to remove massive numbers of trees on a one-time basis, constitutes a radical restructuring of a natural environment, with unknown effects. UC is attempting to take advantage of FEMA's deep pockets to conduct a large-scale experiment. If this experiment fails, FEMA will be embarrassed and will have spent large sums of taxpayer money.

The unsupported assumptions of this experiment include:

- a. Clearing non-native tree species will decrease fire risk. This is a drastic oversimplification of the problem.
- b. The clock will run backwards: after non-native tree species are cut down, the oak-grassland forest of the past will magically re-establish itself as the dominant vegetation. More likely, shrubby opportunistic weed and chaparral species will take over, forming thickets, with much more flammable vegetation at ground level.
- c. A one-shot tree clearing project, with repeated mopping up by application of herbicides, is a substitute for ongoing management that adapts to the particular local conditions. This is just wishful thinking.

4. The descriptive terminology is misleading. Vegetation management is a misnomer: cutting down trees is not management, it is destruction. What we want instead is stewardship of our scenic environment, the reason we love living here. If UC "can't afford" it there are numerous ways to enlist willing helpers from the community to adopt and maintain particular areas.

Respectfully submitted,

Gertrude Weil  
Berkeley

**From:** [john.s.patrick@gmail.com](mailto:john.s.patrick@gmail.com) on behalf of [john patrick](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Comment on the East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk EIS  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 1:24:54 AM

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To FEMA,

The East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk project seems to me to be very poorly planned. It will not accomplish the goals it plans to achieve. Instead it will poison and destroy the environment that exists here today. Fire protection is a very important issue, but there are much better ways to achieve it.

Specifically, I see the problems with the FEMA EIS to be:

1. This EIS does not properly account for the Size and Duration of this project or its many Unknowns. These factors, when properly presented, should lead to a measurement of the degree of uncertainty about the results they present. They should also lead to a modesty about undertaking a project this large with so many unknown effects.

2. This EIS greatly underestimates the unintended effects of the herbicides and pesticides on People, Animals, the Water, and the entire Environment. It seems to come from a by-gone time when DDT and Agent Orange were thought to be safe. It would be better to have the EPA and FDA help evaluate the Toxic effects of these substances. Just because they are called "herbicides" does not make them safe for People.

3. This EIS is not convincing when it pretends to know the full effects of removing such a large number of trees from the environment. In particular I think it will cause erosion of the soil to a degree that is not anticipated in the report. This erosion could help create a greater risk of fire, defeating the stated goal of the project.

4. This EIS fails to anticipate the effects of such massive re-engineering of the current biological environment. The unintended and unexpected effects are likely to be much greater than the EIS report describes.

5. Finally, this EIS also fails to mention that many people in this area love the Eucalyptus and Pine trees. They have become a symbol of this area. We treasure them and take pride in them. We eagerly look forward to enjoying their smells each morning. Some people, including me, moved to this area partly to enjoy these trees. Many of us would be very sad to see them go.

I understand this project to be an attempt to shift the cost of fire protection to the Federal government from our local agencies. That is the best thing I can say about it. I do not think this is a good thing for the country as a whole. Only our local agencies will benefit because their costs will be lower.

Thanks for your attention to these comments,  
John Patrick  
1234 Ordway Street  
Berkeley, California 94706  
Phone: 510-470-0021  
Email: [johnpatrick@cal.berkeley.edu](mailto:johnpatrick@cal.berkeley.edu)



**From:** [Ken Cooper](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** The current Draft EIS is unacceptable  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 12:51:00 AM

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The current Draft EIS is unacceptable as it will inflict enormous environmental damage, expose the public to thousands of gallons of toxic herbicide, destroy raptor habitats, destabilize steep slopes, and actually increase the risk of hazardous wildfires.

FEMA should retract this EIS and remove those portions of the EIS that call for clear-cutting tall trees. The EIS should instead support a far less destructive methodology that would focus on a "species-neutral" approach, focusing on eliminating ground fuels and the fire ladder, thinning where appropriate, and limbing up as needed to ensure minimal risk of crown fires. Killing more than 50,000 trees and poisoning them for up to 10 years will have disastrous effects on this beautiful and healthy ecosystem, and cannot be allowed to happen.

**From:** [Dale Riehart](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** Don't remove 100,000 trees from the Oakland Hills  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 12:11:26 AM

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Dear FEMA,

The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it relies on a fire model that is fundamentally flawed in that it compares the risk of the current environment iwth the environment that would exist the day after 100k+ trees are cut.

This is a meaningless comparison as the EIS does not specify any means by which the project proponents will maintain the environment in this state.

Because of this, shortly after the projects are completed, the fire danger will increase as more flammable weed/brush and tall grass vegetation takes hold.

Because of this, we ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to modify the fire modeling to compare the current state to the expected new equilibrium state, not a completely meaningless state.

Regards,

Dale Riehart  
86 South Park St  
San Francisco, CA 94107

**From:** [wendyjoakes@aol.com](mailto:wendyjoakes@aol.com)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** East Bay Hills - Trees  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 12:10:22 AM

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Hello,

Please leave our woodlands in tact. We need them for so much - carbon offset, wind block and beauty. It is California's beauty that adds to the well being of so many of us. I am asking to please not fund this. The woodlands do a lot more good than harm and thousands of animals make their homes there. I have seen results of clearing near Baker Beach in SF and it's not something that anyone I know is happy about. Please please at least wait on this decision - let's think of other solutions while we can.

Thank you,  
Wendy Oakes

**From:** [Mike Lonergan](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Statement of Support of EIS for East Bay Hills  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 12:09:55 AM

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Dear Sir or Madam:

In 1989 I purchased a home in the Berkeley Hills. I'm still living in the same home. The 1991 firestorm was a terrifying event for my family and neighbors. Sadly, for those south of us it was a tragedy. Almost four thousand homes were destroyed and twenty-five people lost their lives.

The proposed wildfire hazard mitigation projects are a matter of life safety for my community. This necessary and reasonable project has met with substantial opposition. All valid environmental concerns should be addressed. However those opposed to this project have employed alarmist language and factual distortion while displaying nothing but contempt for the well-being of those of us who live in the hills. In this case, the satisfaction of all parties is not a possible outcome.

Please approve these projects without further delay.

Perhaps fifteen years ago an area south of Golf Course Road and east of Grizzly Peak was cleared of eucalyptus and most Monterey pines. I was at the time a member of the California Native Plant Society and observed with delight how quickly native vegetation returned to areas where invasive species had been dominant. Beauty is of course in the eye of the beholder but to my eye the open grassland, bay laurel and oak that characterizes this restored area is lovely and typical of California.

Please accept my thanks to you for this important work.

Mike Lonergan  
1010 Park Hills Road  
Berkeley CA 94708  
H 510 849-3316  
M 510 409-3316

**From:** [Dorothy Ruggles](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** East Bay Hills Project  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 11:57:29 PM

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## FEMA

Please do not fund the Native Plant Restoration Project planned the Berkeley and Oakland Hills of California.

Having read the available information and comments I agree that this project may increase the fire hazards rather decrease the danger.

The felling of trees may:

Destroy the wind-break, increasing the spread of fire via gusty winds.

Reduce moisture to the land by destroying the tree canopy which keeps the ground shaded and moist.

Encourage the growth of shrubs and grasses which are dry and highly flammable.

Increase carbon emissions by reducing the oxygen-carbon exchange provided by trees.

This plan is a drastic assault to the land and hills of a beautiful California.

I feel strongly that this is an inappropriate use of FEMA funds and the project should be reconsidered before decisions are made and actions taken.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,  
Dorothy Ruggles Stern  
[vicdotstern@aol.com](mailto:vicdotstern@aol.com)

**From:** [Jean Pauline](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Comment on UCB Fire Protection Plan  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 11:55:57 PM

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We favor protection against fire in the Berkeley and Oakland hills. For precisely that reason, we oppose the UC Berkeley plan for mitigating fire hazard because it is a false plan. It will only substitute one form of fire hazard for another. Therefore I urge FEMA to refuse to fund the UC Berkeley plan, and to remove itself from the shamefulness of its implications.

Wildfire spreads on ground fuel, and spreads directly from tree to tree only when forest trees are too compact. Fire mitigation should thus start with clearing ground fuel and thinning trees, not clearcutting 270 acres, as the UC Berkeley plan proposes. Eucalyptus trees shed bark and leaves, and these need to be cleared away as a primary fire danger, along with underbrush and other leaves from other trees.

But the trees impede the growth of underbrush, as shade, and thus also serve a purpose in fire mitigation. The UC Berkeley plan will remove this positive service trees provide, and leave the ground open to the flourishing of "native" underbrush that is also highly flammable, such as hemlock and poison oak. In a clearcut area, with plenty of sun, these bushes will become fire hazards in their own right, and thus undo the fire mitigation intention.

The UC Berkeley plan proposes to prevent the growth of these flammable bushes by chipping out the trees cut, and using those chips as mulch, up to a depth of two feet. By what casualty of insight do they believe that spreading wood chips to any depth greater than one inch will constitute fire mitigation? For them to have made such a suggestion is shameful, a feature that will attach to FEMA should it decide to fund the UC Berkeley plan. To spread wood chips on the ground to any depth will precisely be to provide ground fuel for the next fire.

We are concerned with the other ill-omened side-effects of the UC Berkeley plan to clear cut 270 acres of trees are the threats to health from herbicide spraying, the rodent infestation that will accompany the loss of raptors, the landslide threats from denuding the soil of forest root systems, etc. etc., but we prefer to focus only of the desire to mitigate fire hazards, and against the false mitigation that will substitute one fire hazard for another.

We have lived in Berkeley for over 20 years, and were here when the 1991 fire occurred. We have read the FEMA report on that fire. We understand that fire did not start nor propagate itself based on the existence of certain trees, but on the existence of ground fuel, the compactness of trees to each other and to houses, and to some mismanagement of the ground fuel on the part of the Oakland fire department. Indeed, it took a court litigation in 1992 to get the Oakland fire department to make the changes it had been directed to make after the 1970 hills fire, which would have enabled them to deal with the 1991 fire had those changes been in effect.

If there is going to be fire mitigation, let it be mitigation in the direction of safety, and not the substitution of one danger for another. To accept the EIS that is on the table now, and to even think of funding the UC Berkeley plan, would be to stand in opposition to the people, opposition to the ecology, and in opposition to the city. Fire mitigation is necessary, but it must be done with intelligence, and not with a Howitzer.

Jean Pauline and Tom Brown

**From:** [Cathy/Sue Scheiter](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Oakland Hills Trees  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 11:02:58 PM

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Dear Sir/Madame,

I am writing to oppose your plans for the Oakland Hills Trees because I feel you are

Destroying the wind-break;

Converting living trees into dead fuel on the ground;

Reducing landscape moisture from fog drip during the summer; and

Encouraging the growth of more-flammable plants.

It will also use thousands of gallons of toxic pesticides on steep hillsides where they can get into the watershed. It will release carbon emissions on a huge scale. This project is not only environmentally destructive, it is a waste of funds that should be used to actually reduce hazards, not increase them.

Please approve the No Project alternative instead.

Thank you for taking my point of view into consideration.

Sincerely,

Susana Scheiter

**From:** [Esther T. GOLD](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** UC plan to destroy 100,000 trees in the East Bay Hills and UC Berkeley Campus  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 10:48:08 PM

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I have recently become aware of a UC plan to destroy almost 100,000 trees (primarily eucalyptus and Monterey pine trees) in the East Bay hills and on the UC Berkeley campus under the guise of a fire abatement strategy. I am outraged that FEMA is considering the possibility of funding this ill-conceived project. I'm also angry about the timing of the deadline. This is being done at a time when fewer people are around to have knowledge of what is happening; for surely if this was well publicized earlier in the year, it would have created a major uproar among East Bay residents.

This plan has not adequately considered the risks of herbicides on our environment. The harm that it will do to our watershed, the indigenous fauna and the many other plants in the area, not to mention the people, is immeasurable. I believe the Environmental Impact Study is seriously flawed, and is neither adequate nor accurate. The plan as it stands allows for a huge clear-cut of a vibrant ecosystem with tall, healthy non-native trees (eucalyptus that have been here for more than 100 years, Monterey pines and acacias). These forests are home to raptors, endangered species and other animals, in addition to providing recreational opportunities for residents throughout the East Bay. The logging would severely change the ecosystem by removing critical raptor habitat. Without the hawks and owls, the rodents would overrun the hills becoming a huge nuisance and a possible public health risk. The EIS does not adequately look at alternatives to this damaging plan. The current plan does nothing to decrease fire risk in the hills. It will, in fact, create more fire danger because the type of vegetation (oak-bay savannah or grassland with an occasional oak or chaparral brush) that may eventually replace the non-native trees is known to be more ignition-prone and will support more dangerous fires that produce flame lengths triple the length of flames in the present forests of tall, non-native trees. This is a bad plan.

The EIS needs to be reworked to more fully evaluate the impact of the loss of 100,000 trees to our air quality. I request that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the Greenhouse Gas implications of cutting down 100,000 tall trees. Also, the use of herbicides to destroy 100,000 trees will most likely cause erosion issues and destabilize steep hillsides.

Just as important, these magnificent trees have greatly contributed to the aesthetic, emotional, and psychical well-being of generations of East Bay residents. Their impact on the region is immeasurable. Once they are destroyed, there is no way to replace them. There are many good reasons to reject the UC plan. Please do not help UC destroy this ecosystem. This is a MAJOR WASTE of taxpayer money. The implementation of this plan would be a travesty.



Sincerely,

Esther Gold

**From:** [Phuckin' Phylean](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-R1X](#)  
**Subject:** Stop the madness!  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 10:34:53 PM

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We have to think of the future, obviously.

says Phuckin' Phylean!

**From:** [Lazzat Sultanbek](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-R1X](#)  
**Subject:** Please don't cut the trees  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 10:33:50 PM

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Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Patti Marsh](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** Environmental Impact Study for logging trees in the Berkeley/Oakland Hills  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 10:33:11 PM

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To: FEMA, EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX@fema.dhs.gov  
From: Green Party of Alameda County, c/o Patti Marsh  
Re: Environmental Impact Study for logging trees in the Berkeley/Oakland Hills  
Date: June 16, 2013  
CC: [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)

The FEMA draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD projects is unacceptable as currently written in that it does not adequately address the cost or the risks associated with the herbicide use that is being proposed. The herbicides will inevitably spread and get into waterways, adding additional poisons into our environment. This is not acceptable -- non-toxic alternative methods must be used instead. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the implications of the expected herbicide use not only to kill eucalyptus trees, but also the hemlock, broom, thistle, and poison oak that will emerge as a result of the loss of shade canopy.

In addition, the clearcutting of the trees will be a catastrophe for many of the species which currently inhabit the area. We ask that the EIR instead consider gradually removing the trees, in such a way as to minimize the impact on existing local species, including raptors, and also endangered species. Clearcutting risks the loss of almost all of the hawks and owls, which could easily result in rodents overrunning the hills and becoming a huge nuisance and a possible public health risk. Furthermore, the alternative of gradually removing the trees will also have the effect of lessening the impact on the area's recreational value.

While we believe that fire risk in the hills needs to be reduced, we also believe that it must be done in the most environmentally-friendly way possible, including the considerations cited above.

**From:** [Mady Shumofsky](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Removing trees in East Bay Hills  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 10:17:18 PM

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Dear FEMA,

As a 40 year resident of Oakland, and a homeowner close to the Oakland hills, I would like to register my strong opposition to the large-scale removal of eucalyptus and other trees in the hills. I do not oppose thinning and managing the trees, but from what I have read about the clear-cutting and "herbiciding" that is being considered, I have come to believe it would be a tragic mistake. I think there is well substantiated expert opinion showing that this would not only be the ruination of our beautiful environment and add a toxic burden to our environment - it would also INCREASE. rather than decrease, the fire danger for those of us already at risk.

I know you must have already received many detailed analyses of the situation from these experts so I will not re-hash their presentations here. You must already be aware that the Oakland-Berkeley Mayors' Firestorm Task Force found that the spread of the 1991 fire was mainly due to the heat of the burning houses, and not the trees, not even the eucalyptus. Removing the trees would only increase the risk by removing the moist tree canopy, eliminating the fog drip, and allowing highly flammable grasses and brush to fill in where the trees are now.

Please count this as one of many very concerned Oakland citizens weighing in to say: please do not destroy our treasured environment only to put our homes in more danger! This is not the legacy FEMA should leave in the Oakland Hills.

Sincerely,  
Mady Shumofsky

Mady Shumofsky  
3519 Libby Court  
Oakland, CA 94619  
[madyshum@gmail.com](mailto:madyshum@gmail.com)  
(510) 531-8200

**From:** [Norma J F Harrison](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** did  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 9:53:32 PM

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the removal of close to 100,000 trees will expose us to massive amounts of herbicides

- destroy raptor habitat and the habitat of many other forest creatures
- release huge amounts of sequestered CO2
- destabilize steep hillsides
- waste almost \$6 million of taxpayers funds that could be used for real fire risk mitigation

The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately address the effects of these projects on Greenhouse Gas emissions and the ongoing reduction in carbon sequestration capacity. The analysis not only uses an inappropriate baseline, but also fails to adequately consider the loss of ongoing carbon sequestration that will result from these projects. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the Greenhouse Gas implications of cutting down 100,000 tall trees.

>The FEMA draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD projects is unacceptable as currently written in that it does not adequately address the cost or the risks associated with the herbicide use that is being proposed. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the implications of the expected herbicide use not only to kill eucalyptus trees, but also the hemlock, broom, thistle, and poison oak that will emerge as a result of the loss of shade canopy.

>The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately analyze reasonable alternatives proposed for fire risk mitigation. Far less costly, far less environmentally damaging, and far more effective methods have been proposed, but the EIS fails to consider them. The EIS needs to be retracted and reworked to analyze reasonable alternatives rather than simply dismissing them without any serious analysis.

>The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately the effects on air quality resulting from the proposed plan. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the implications of the proposed projects on air quality.

>The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it relies on a fire model that is fundamentally flawed in that it compares the risk of the current environment iwth the environment that would exist the day after 100k+ trees are cut. This is a meaningless comparison as the EIS does not specify any means by which the project proponents will maintain the environment in this state. Because of this, shortly after the projects are completed, the fire danger will increase as more flammable weed/brush and tall grass vegetation takes hold. Because of this, we ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to modify the fire modeling to compare the current state to the expected new equilibrium state, not a completely meaningless state.

2. If you know anyone who has not yet signed the HCN petition, ask them to do it. Please add the link to your Facebook page and please tweet this information!

<http://petitions.moveon.org/sign/stop-the-deforestation-3>

3. Send a message to Barbara Boxer. You can copy/paste the sample below, but we recommend that you personalize it. Send it to Senator Boxer via:

<http://www.boxer.senate.gov/en/contact/policycomments.cfm>

Dear Senator Boxer, I am concerned that FEMA will approve the Environmental Impact Study that is now in the public comment stage. UC, the City of Oakland and East Bay Regional Parks District have requested grants of approximately \$7.5 million of taxpayer money to log the Berkeley/Oakland Hills extensively and poison the tree stumps with toxic herbicides. I believe the the Environmental Impact Study is seriously flawed, and is neither adequate or accurate. The plan as it stands allows for a huge clear-cut of a vibrant ecosystem with tall, healthy non-native trees (eucalyptus that have been here for more than 100 years, Monterey pines and acacias).

These forests are home to raptors, endangered species and other animals, in addition to providing recreational opportunities for residents throughout the East Bay. The logging would severely change the ecosystem by removing critical raptor habitat. Without the hawks and owls, the rodents would overrun the hills becoming a huge nuisance and a possible public health risk. The EIS does not adequately look at alternatives to this damaging plan.

The current plan does nothing to decrease fire risk in the hills. It will, in fact, create more fire danger because the type of vegetation (oak-bay savannah or grassland with an occasional oak or chaparral brush) that may eventually replace the non-native trees is known to be more ignition-prone and will support more dangerous fires that produce flame lengths triple the length of flames in the present forests of tall, non-native trees.

This is a bad plan. Thousands of residents in the East Bay are as outraged by it as I am. Please join me in opposing FEMA's acceptance of this project before it is too late. The public comment period will end on June 17th. Sincerely,

Thanks so much for your support of this important cause!

Norma J F Harrison  
1312 Cornell  
Berkeley, Ca. 94702  
1-510-526-3968

4. Send a message to Barbara Lee. You can copy/paste the sample below, but we recommend that you personalize it. Send it to Representative Lee via:

<https://lee.house.gov/contact-me/email-me>

Dear Representative Lee,

I am concerned that FEMA will approve the Environmental Impact Study that is now

in the public comment stage. UC, the City of Oakland and East Bay Regional Parks District have requested grants of approximately \$7.5 million of taxpayer money to log the Berkeley/Oakland Hills extensively and poison the tree stumps with toxic herbicides. I believe the the Environmental Impact Study is seriously flawed, and is neither adequate or accurate. The plan as it stands allows for a huge clear-cut of a vibrant ecosystem with tall, healthy non-native trees (eucalyptus that have been here for more than 100 years, Monterey pines and acacias). These forests are home to raptors, endangered species and other animals, in addition to providing recreational opportunities for residents throughout the East Bay. The logging would severely change the ecosystem by removing critical raptor habitat. Without the hawks and owls, the rodents would overrun the hills becoming a huge nuisance and a possible public health risk. The EIS does not adequately look at alternatives to this damaging plan. The current plan does nothing to decrease fire risk in the hills. It will, in fact, create more fire danger because the type of vegetation (oak-bay savannah or grassland with an occasional oak or chaparral brush) that may eventually replace the non-native trees is known to be more ignition-prone and will support more dangerous fires that produce flame lengths triple the length of flames in the present forests of tall, non-native trees. This is a bad plan. Thousands of residents in the East Bay are as outraged by it as I am. Please join me in opposing FEMA's acceptance of this project before it is too late. The public comment period will end on June 17th.

Thanks so much for your support of this important cause!

Sincerely,

Norma J F Harrison  
1312 Cornell  
Berkeley, Ca. 94702  
1-510-526-3968

5. Check out the HCN website @ <http://www.hillsconservationnetwork.org>



**From:** [Lori Pettegrew](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Support FEMA funding for tree removal  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 9:47:56 PM

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Greetings;

As a survivor of the 1991 Oakland firestorm and a long time supporter of managing the urban / parkland interface, I strongly support FEMA providing this funding.

Lori Pettegrew

**From:** [Barbara Kossy](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-R1X](#)  
**Subject:** Berkeley Eucs  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 9:35:13 PM

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Dear FEMA,

I support the removal of the invasive eucalyptus trees and revegetation with native plants.

Thanks for taking this bold step to avoid fire hazard and restore native habitat.

Barbara Kossy

Barbara Kossy Communications

Moss Beach, California

In Italy: (389) 364-6941

[www.barbarakossy.com](http://www.barbarakossy.com)

**From:** [Tippy Jackson](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Don't chop down the trees.  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 9:26:24 PM

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Please, help save the planet. Trees are an incredibly important part of life on Earth, and if we continue to destroy them, the environment will steadily get worse. The chemicals you are planning to replace the trees with are more hazardous than any forest fire. Furthermore, consider all of the beautiful creatures whose homes you will destroy if you proceed with your plan. Please, for the sake of our children and the world that they will live in, preserve the forest. (P.S. If you haven't read The Lorax by Dr. Seuss, I suggest that you do and consider its deeper meaning.) Thank you.

**From:** [sally.sherman@starpower.net](mailto:sally.sherman@starpower.net)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Support for EIS  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 9:25:33 PM

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to FEMA:

I write to urge FEMA to approve the EIS as is and release funds to the University and other regional agencies for the purpose of removing eucalyptus trees from upper Claremont Canyon that are a fire hazard in the East Bay hills. Thank you.

Sally Sherman  
97 Stonewall Rd.  
Berkeley, CA 97405

**From:** [PK Shelton](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** NO on Draft EIS for US, Oakland & EBRPD vegetation management  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 9:24:04 PM

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To whom it may concern:

The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because:

1. it does not adequately address the effects of these projects on Greenhouse Gas emissions and the ongoing reduction in carbon sequestration capacity. The analysis not only uses an inappropriate baseline, but also fails to adequately consider the loss of ongoing carbon sequestration that will result from these projects. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the Greenhouse Gas implications of cutting down 100,000 tall trees.
2. as currently written in that it does not adequately address the cost or the risks associated with the herbicide use that is being proposed. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the implications of the expected herbicide use not only to kill eucalyptus trees, but also the hemlock, broom, thistle, and poison oak that will emerge as a result of the loss of shade canopy.
3. it does not adequately analyze reasonable alternatives proposed for fire risk mitigation. Far less costly, far less environmentally damaging, and far more effective methods have been proposed, but the EIS fails to consider them. The EIS needs to be retracted and reworked to analyze reasonable alternatives rather than simply dismissing them without any serious analysis.
4. it relies on a fire model that is fundamentally flawed in that it compares the risk of the current environment with the environment that would exist the day after 100k+ trees are cut. This is a meaningless comparison as the EIS does not specify any means by which the project proponents will maintain the environment in this state. Because of this, shortly after the projects are completed, the fire danger will increase as more flammable weed/brush and tall grass vegetation takes hold. Because of this, we ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to

modify the fire modeling to compare the current state to the expected new equilibrium state, not a completely meaningless state.

PK Shelton

From: [William Lofft](#)  
To: [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
Cc: [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
Subject: FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD  
Date: Sunday, June 16, 2013 9:11:24 PM

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## FEMA:

Do not to fund the Native Plant restoration project that will only increase the fire hazard by:

- Destroying the wind-break;
- Converting living trees into dead fuel on the ground;
- Reducing landscape moisture from fog drip during the summer; and
- Encouraging the growth of more-flammable plants.

It will also use thousands of gallons of toxic pesticides on steep hillsides where they can get into the watershed. It will release carbon emissions on a huge scale. This project is not only environmentally destructive, it is a waste of funds that should be used to actually reduce hazards, not increase them.

The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately address the effects of these projects on Greenhouse Gas emissions and the ongoing reduction in carbon sequestration capacity. The analysis not only uses an inappropriate baseline, but also fails to adequately consider the loss of ongoing carbon sequestration that will result from these projects. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the Greenhouse Gas implications of cutting down 100,000 tall trees.

The FEMA draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD projects is unacceptable as currently written in that it does not adequately address the cost or the risks associated with the herbicide use that is being proposed. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the implications of the expected herbicide use not only to kill eucalyptus trees, but also the hemlock, broom, thistle, and poison oak that will emerge as a result of the loss of shade canopy.

The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately analyze reasonable alternatives proposed for fire risk mitigation. Far less costly, far less environmentally damaging, and far more effective methods have been

proposed, but the EIS fails to consider them. The EIS needs to be retracted and reworked to analyze reasonable alternatives rather than simply dismissing them without any serious analysis.

The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately the effects on air quality resulting from the proposed plan. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the implications of the proposed projects on air quality.

The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it relies on a fire model that is fundamentally flawed in that it compares the risk of the current environment iwth the environment that would exist the day after 100k+ trees are cut. This is a meaningless comparison as the EIS does not specify any means by which the project proponents will maintain the environment in this state. Because of this, shortly after the projects are completed, the fire danger will increase as more flammable weed/brush and tall grass vegetation takes hold. Because of this, we ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to modify the fire modeling to compare the current state to the expected new equilibrium state, not a completely meaningless state.

Approve the non-project alternative. Stop this insane assault on our environment!

William Lofft

William A. Lofft  
Managing Director

Sierra  Asia

10635 Atrium Drive  
San Diego, California 92131  
+1 760.518.5917  
[wlofft@sierraasia.com](mailto:wlofft@sierraasia.com)  
[www.sierraasia.com](http://www.sierraasia.com)



**From:** [Chad Mills](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Fw: Oakland & Berkeley Hills  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 9:05:50 PM

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Dear Fema,

It is with great frustration and sadness that I write to you. You have always been an organizational that is supposed to be helpful to people, yet what you are proposing for our beautiful hills is beyond belief. I take walks in the Oakland and Berkeley Hills 2-3 times a week. I don't always like living in the city so these natural areas provide me with peace and natural beauty. I understand that some clearing may need to happen but not to the extent that is being suggested.

Please consider:

Greenhouse gas implications from cutting down so many trees.

Risk of herbicide exposure

Loss of shade canopy

Air quality

Increased fire danger

Please rework the plan so that it is something safe, effective, environmentally beneficial, and keeps the natural beauty of our most beloved area.

Thank you for your consideration!

Chad Mills

**From:** [sarah\\_hill](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** FEMA draft EIS for east bay hills unacceptable  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 8:55:16 PM

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The FEMA draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD projects is unacceptable as currently written in that it does not adequately address the cost or the risks associated with the herbicide use that is being proposed. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the implications of the expected herbicide use not only to kill eucalyptus trees, but also the hemlock, broom, thistle, and poison oak that will emerge as a result of the loss of shade canopy.

sincerely,  
sarah hill  
north berkeley hills

**From:** [Chris C](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** Retract EIS Please  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 8:49:22 PM

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FEMA,

The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately address the effects of these projects on Greenhouse Gas emissions and the ongoing reduction in carbon sequestration capacity. The analyses not only use an inappropriate baseline, but they also fail to adequately consider the loss of ongoing carbon sequestration that will result from these projects. I respectfully ask that you retract the EIS and revisit all the Greenhouse Gas implications of cutting down 100,000 tall trees. I trust that many legitimate caveats will surface if such dimensions are added to your analyses. Thank you very much for your time.

Regards,  
Chris

**From:** [Paulina Borsook](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#); [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** comment on UC FEMA vegetation management plan  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 8:44:56 PM

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Dear FEMA,

I am not an attorney so these comments on the FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management will probably not conform to the stipulated legal format for comments.

However, I do want to weigh in on the issue and my hope is that my concerns listed below will be considered a legitimate addition to the record of public comment on the issue.

My concerns about the Draft EIS:

- it doesn't consider any alternative fire-mitigation proposals.
- it provides no funding for replanting or reseeding.
- it doesn't consider effects of hillside erosion from massive tree-cutting.
- it doesn't consider that the scrubby brush that may move in to the spaces where trees were removed would be as flammable or more flammable than the missing trees.
- it doesn't consider the effects on open spaces and watersheds of the use of herbicides used year after year: this, decades after the short-term and long-term effect of herbicide's lingering toxicity and mutagenic qualities have been established.
- it doesn't consider the potential fire hazard from piles of woodchips left on the ground.
- it doesn't consider the loss of carbon sequestration.

Thank you for your attention

Paulina Borsook

**From:** [Emily Earl](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Tree cutting  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 8:43:14 PM

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To whom it may concern,

Please do not cut the trees! I go hiking in that area all the time. Although the trees are not native, they provide a habitat for all the critters as well as shade and beauty. I do not see the need to cut them. It doesn't make sense! If you're worried about fire there are better ways to be preventative. In addition, we do not want pesticides sprayed in our area! The whole project is a waste of time, energy and money. Our hills and trees are fine just the way they are.

Thank you,

Emily Earl

Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Rebecca Coolidge](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#); [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** FEMA deforestation plan  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 8:37:01 PM

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To Whom It May Concern:

The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately the effects on air quality resulting from the proposed plan.

Moreover, the justification for using so many thousands of gallons of pesticide-- putting so many hikers, joggers, wildlife and residents at risk--extremely unconvincing, as is the case that this plan is the most reasonable way to reduce the threat of wildfire.

We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the implications of the proposed projects on air quality and wildlife, not to mention climate change.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Coolidge  
2862 Folsom Street, SF, CA 94110  
415-282-3867

**From:** [eYen zak](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Poisoning the Berkeley and Oakland Hills  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 8:10:50 PM

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I would like to express my horror at the use of round-up on public land and the use of tax dollars being used to cut down trees. Round-up is a very toxic cocktail which is threatening our health and safety. I live on Panoramic hill, have 2 dogs that I walk daily in these hills with my 6 month old baby. We do not wish to be poisoned.

Monsanto is a corrupt company which as a corporate 'person' displays iconic sociopathic behavior. It is threatening our world food supply and poisoning billions of people with their products. I object to my tax money going to support them in any way.

Eyen Zak BSc. RSMT/E

**From:** [Sally Stephens](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Public Comment on UC Berkeley plan to use FEMA money to cut forests  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 8:09:23 PM

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I oppose UC Berkeley's plan to use FEMA money to cut down tens of thousands of trees in the East Bay. I support the No Project Alternative. The project will not work because:

- 1) The project will convert living trees full of moisture (and not a major fire risk) into dead wood and wood chips (which are major fire risks). This project will actually increase the fire risk of the areas under consideration. This issue is not adequately addressed in the DEIR.
- 2) The project will reduce wind breaks by removing standing trees, thus we can expect wind speeds to increase in the areas under consideration. Fires in the East Bay tend to be wind driven, and the loss of these wind breaks will increase the fire danger in the East Bay hills. This issue is not adequately addressed in the DEIR.
- 3) The grasses and shrubs that will replace the trees scheduled for removal are much more flammable than the trees. Thus the project will actually increase the fire danger in the East Bay hills. This issue is not adequately addressed in the DEIR.
- 4) The DEIR significantly understates the effect on carbon sequestration of removing healthy mature trees. The DEIR does not correctly address the release of stored carbon caused by the tree removals. Had the DEIR correctly addressed these issues, the project would be rejected.
- 5) The DEIR does not adequately address the effects of the project's use of thousands of gallons of toxic herbicides to keep the removed trees from resprouting.
- 6) The DEIR does not adequately address the effects on erosion and landslides if hillsides are no longer stabilized by tree roots.

Please do not support this project. Support the No Project Alternative. Please do not remove tens of thousands of healthy trees in the East Bay hills. Do not use FEMA money for this project. It will INCREASE the fire danger in the hills, not decrease it. Do not do this!

Sally Stephens  
127 Quintara St  
San Francisco, CA 94116  
[stephensfw@mindspring.com](mailto:stephensfw@mindspring.com)



**From:** [epjlaw](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** NO!  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 8:06:03 PM

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Please do not attempt to clear trees from the East Bay Hills, supposedly to plant native species. The trees are essential to our climate, the stability of the hillsides and the beauty of the area. This project is ill-conceived, unwanted and reeks of pork. Let it go! Eric Jones, Esq., Berkeley

Sent via the Samsung Galaxy S™ III, an AT&T 4G LTE smartphone

**From:** [g.s](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** sutro  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 8:01:54 PM

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My only hope is that there are those in positions of authority and influence who have the ethical backbone to stop this deforestation of Sutro. The destruction of these beautiful trees that are thriving there is an outrage to the community. The people of SF do not want this. There are bureaucrats who believe they know what's best but time has often proved this prejudice unfounded. Why not put this decision on the ballot?  
Kirby Settle

**From:** [Nuria Bowart](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 7:59:05 PM

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Please do not cut down any more trees in our urban forests. We should be planting trees not cutting them down. There has to be another way.

Nuria Bowart  
Berkeley resident

**From:** [Torunn Sivesind](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** East Bay Hills  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 7:49:47 PM

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Please do not to fund a futile Native Plant restoration project that will only increase the fire hazard by:

Destroying the wind-break;

Converting living trees into dead fuel on the ground;

Reducing landscape moisture from fog drip during the summer; and

Encouraging the growth of more-flammable plants.

It will also use thousands of gallons of toxic pesticides on steep hillsides where they can get into the watershed. It will release carbon emissions on a huge scale. This project is not only environmentally destructive, it is a waste of funds that should be used to actually reduce hazards, not increase them.

Please approve the No Project alternative.

Sincerely,

Torunn Sivesind

Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Crystal Davis](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** I Am Protesting the Native Plant Restoration Project  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 7:48:44 PM

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Attention FEMA,

I am asking you to not to fund a futile Native Plant restoration project in the East Bay Area that will only increase the fire hazard by:

Destroying the wind-break;

Converting living trees into dead fuel on the ground;

Reducing landscape moisture from fog drip during the summer; and

Encouraging the growth of more-flammable plants.

It will also use thousands of gallons of toxic pesticides on steep hillsides where they can get into the watershed. It will release carbon emissions on a huge scale. This project is not only environmentally destructive, it is a waste of funds that should be used to actually reduce hazards, not increase them.

Please consider approving the No Project alternative in it's place or devoting more time to truly evaluate the impact on the inhabitants and ecosystem in the area.

Thank You  
Crystal Davis

**From:** [Bronwyn](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** tree cutting in berkeley and oakland hills  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 7:44:10 PM

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I would like to express my horror at the thought of not only cutting down trees in Berkeley and Oakland, but even more abhorrent the use of round-up on public land.

As you know, round-up is a very toxic substance that is threatening our very survival. I am a land owner and bee keeper on Panoramic hill and my hives will surely not survive the use of round up in our area. In addition, I have 2 dogs that I walk daily in these hills. I also have a 6 month old baby. We do not wish to be poisoned. As you know Monsanto is a corrupt company that is opposed by all sane people. It is threatening our world food supply and poisoning billions of people with their products. I object to my tax money going to support them in any way.



***Bronwyn Michaelis, LAc***

[essential oils](#)

[schedule online](#)

[www.ReikiYoga.com](http://www.ReikiYoga.com)

(510) 859-4625

questions: [Kate@ReikiYoga.com](mailto:Kate@ReikiYoga.com)



**From:** [Paul Rotter](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction Environmental Impact Statement  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 7:32:20 PM

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U.S. D.H.S.- FEMA

East Bay Hills projects: UC Berkeley (UCB), City of Oakland (CO), East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD).

Please do not fund the proposed project known as East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction. It is my belief that the proposed project will actually increase the fire hazards at the various proposed sites included in the scope of work. In addition the project will involve applications of massive amounts of toxic pesticides on hillsides where the material will get into watersheds.

- UCB & CO PROJECTS: proposal involves clear cutting non-native Eucalyptus Monterey Pine and Acacia, in numbers exceeding 75,000 trees. Trees will be cut down and smaller trees and branches will be chipped creating a covering of up to 2' in chips. Large trees and branches will be left on the sites, unchipped. Applications of Garlon, Roundup and Imazapyr intended to prevent reestablishment of non-natives will be necessary over many years.
- Destroying living trees and creating landscapes of drying trees and waste can only increase fire hazards on the sites. Expecting only native shrubs to become established on the sites without an ongoing gardening program of planting natives and destroying non-natives will not be possible. Instead various kinds of shrubs and ground covers which will increase fire hazard will establish.
- EBRPD PROJECT: proposal involves removal of non-native trees in excess of 400,000 trees. It will purported to be a fire hazard reduction project but is clearly a program of non-native tree removals. This proposal plans on using prescribed burns to control understory. On sites where live trees will be replaced by more fire hazardous invasions of shrubs which dry out during parts of the year, prescribed burns are lunacy.
- Here again live trees will be turned into fuel and destroy the valuable wind breaks in areas where fires are wind driven. Reliance on native Oaks in the SF bay area for a tree presence may have hazards in the face of sudden oak death.
- FEMA will continue to be asked to fund native plant restorations throughout the country described as fire hazard reductions. FEMA should know what they will be expected to pay for.
- In a time when global climate changes are producing conditions that will have severe environmental effects, FEMA should not be funding programs that increase and exacerbate these changes. The current proposals in the East Bay will have these negative results.
- Please, do not support these proposals. There are huge environmental issues that need to be addressed. Do not make decisions based on assumed knowledge. Read what people are saying about the dangers and problems that are at the core of this work.

Paul Rotter  
 190 Belgrave Avenue  
 San Francisco, CA 94117

**From:** [Robin Earth](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Response to EIS  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 6:56:52 PM

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RE: response to EIS Statement

I am strongly opposed to FEMA providing funding for the "East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction" projects.

Clearcutting is a drastic plan that will have a huge impact on the ecosystem, the homes and lives of the animals that live there now and the many humans who have enjoyed hiking in these natural areas.

Herbicide applications are hazardous to health and will be detrimental to the land, ground water, and the health of whatever animals remain and the people that may hike there, especially children and some people with disabilities. UC Berkeley is planning to apply and spray herbicides for 10 years! This is a long term issue.

UC Berkeley is not choosing to selectively thin trees or even to replant the ones they cut. They are choosing to clearcut to save money (and perhaps for future University development.) I've lived in Oregon and know how devastating clear cuts can be to the environment - and what an eye sore! People choose to live in the East Bay partly because of the beauty of it's trees and being able to walk and be in nature. We need to look at better ways to reduce fire risk rather than cutting thousands of trees down and applying toxic chemicals.

I urge you to deny funds for these projects for these reasons.

Thank you.

Robin Earth  
2139 Byron Street  
Berkeley CA 94702



**From:** [James Mann](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Deforestation and toxic herbicide plans for Oakland area.  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 6:44:00 PM

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To FEMA ,EBRPS, US Forest Service and all involved in the plan to destroy innumerable trees and poison our soil in the Oakland, CA area:

In making your decision to cut down thousands of trees in the Eastbay hills, Berkeley and other areas near Oakland, please reconsider. I am especially concerned that the use of a dangerous herbicide is planned to keep the trees from recovering and growing again.

With all that is known about the effects upon humans (especially children), wildlife and vegetation of many the pesticides and toxic substances in our air, water, food, cleaning products, etc., I cannot believe that you are planning to ignore scientific knowledge of what we are doing to destroy our planet and its living things. It seemed as though we were making some progress in making people aware of how we must avoid these chemical dangers to our lives and health, especially here in California -- but then this project reared its unbelievably stupid, ugly head.

I have a daughter who suffers from severe multiple chemical sensitivity illness, and she is extremely ill. The canary in the mine, we call her, so we know more about how people are affected by toxic materials than is generally known.

Please do not ignore the dangers to us all! Try to think up safe procedures to handle our environment.

Thank you.

Sincerely,  
Patricia H. Mann  
301 Taurus Avenue  
Oakland, Ca 94611  
(510) 547-2846

**From:** [Geanna Taylor](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 6:41:24 PM

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You know its pretty bad when you all decide to cut down all those beautiful trees but when you go and decide to pour pesticides down on what you have cut down, have you all even for one second what that would do to the wildlife that lives around there. I mean not only are you taking away their homes but your also going to either kill them or make them deathly ill!!! Did you even consider the animals that chew on wood or will eat what you plan on putting there. Its bad enough that we are taking away animals places to live for us to have stupid shopping malls and more and more houses but to take them away because your scared of fires well I do believe as smart as you people are you can think of another way of preventing forest fires instead of killing all those trees and animals

**From:** [Anna Cohen](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** East Bay Hills Project  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 6:31:11 PM

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To Whom It May Concern,

Please do not approve the current plan for tree removal in the East Bay Hills. I urge you to instead approve the No Project alternative. An approval of the current plan would not only decimate our treasured public natural space but also increase the risk of property damage due to fire. I do not want my tax dollars to go to such a flawed project. The adverse affects of the proposed project would include:

- Covering what is currently natural wild space with the toxic herbicide roundup
- Removing the natural fire-fighting wind break provided by the trees
- Depriving the land of the moisture that the trees harvest from the fog, leaving it more prone to fire
- Leaving a more flammable landscape of grasses and shrubs, most of which are likely to be invasive annual grasses and scotch broom
- Increasing the risk of erosion and landslides by killing the trees whose roots stabilize the soil
- Tarnishing the natural beauty of the area
- Turning living trees into easily flammable dry wood chips

These hills are an asset to all bay area residents. This tree removal plan would cause irreversible harm. Please instead approve the No Project alternative.

Sincerely,  
Anna Cohen

**From:** [Michael Morton](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** reasons why the EIS is flawed  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 6:22:04 PM

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Here are some strong arguments against accepting the EIS as currently written:

- The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not meet its own stated goal of reducing flame lengths to 2 feet. The proposed treatments will result in an environment with flame lengths of between 14 feet and 69 feet, based on the same data set that was used to construct the EIS. This flame length is worse than what could be expected with the trees that exist currently. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to develop a proposal that actually fixes the problem.
- The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately address the effects of these projects on Greenhouse Gas emissions and the ongoing reduction in carbon sequestration capacity. The analysis not only uses an inappropriate baseline, but also fails to adequately consider the loss of ongoing carbon sequestration that will result from these projects. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the Greenhouse Gas implications of cutting down 100,000 tall trees.
- The FEMA draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD projects is unacceptable as currently written in that it does not adequately address the cost or the risks associated with the herbicide use that is being proposed. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the implications of the expected herbicide use not only to kill eucalyptus trees, but also the hemlock, broom, thistle, and poison oak that will emerge as a result of the loss of shade canopy.
- The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately analyze reasonable alternatives proposed for fire risk mitigation. Far less costly, far less environmentally damaging, and far more effective methods have been proposed, but the EIS fails to consider them. The EIS needs to be retracted and reworked to analyze reasonable alternatives rather than simply dismissing them without any serious analysis.
- The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately analyze the effects on air quality resulting from the proposed plan. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the implications of the proposed projects on air quality.
- The FEMA Draft for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it relies on a fire model that is fundamentally flawed in that it compares the risk of the current environment with the environment that will exist the day after 100,000+ trees are cut. This is a meaningless comparison, as the EIS does not specify any means by which the project proponents will maintain the environment in this condition. Because of this, shortly after the projects are completed the fire danger will begin to increase. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to include a fire model that analyses the expected end result vegetation rather than an essentially irrelevant state.

**From:** [wolverina39@aol.com](mailto:wolverina39@aol.com)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Comments on East Bay Hills Draft EIS for Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction Project  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 6:14:22 PM

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June 16, 2013

Dear FEMA Project Manager:

We are writing to comment on the Draft EIS for the East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction Project.

We urge you to reject this ill-considered proposed project in its current form.

Although we no longer reside there, we are third generation natives of the East Bay. Since childhood, we have hiked, biked, ridden on horseback, and walked every park and acre being considered for this massive clear cutting project. We share the concern for fire prevention in the East Bay, and as it is for many, it is personal. The 1991 firestorm began just blocks from our grandmother's home near Tunnel Road.

Our concerns about the project are due to the sheer magnitude of adverse impacts to the East Bay, and the fact that almost no mitigation is proposed to offset the predictably negative effects of this project. Moreover, the project as currently proposed fails to satisfy the stated purpose and need of fire prevention. The clear cutting of these non-native trees and placement of two feet of wood chips will create an even greater fire danger than the current situation. Your own document points out that spontaneous combustion can occur with two feet of wood chips. Moreover, the document proposes prescribed burns, and this element of the project has great potential to get out of control and cause a wildfire under extremely dry and/or windy conditions.

The assertion throughout the document that the project will "self-mitigate" by spontaneous regrowth of native trees is not adequately substantiated by the EIS. It is far more likely that the wood chips will spontaneously combust and cause wildfires before we will see any of this hoped for regrowth. To propose a project of this magnitude without providing any native plantings whatsoever is completely unacceptable. We predict that if these parklands are clear cut and not restored with any replantings, the East Bay will be a denuded landscape as is seen in areas of the nation logged by greedy lumber companies.

The proposed application of herbicides to treat the eucalyptus stumps will very likely have unintended consequences for the water quality of the East Bay Creeks, and for any hope of the restoration of native anadromous fish. The Draft EIS says other ways of treating the stumps would take too long and cost too much. We urge you to reconsider this alternative because the use of thousands of gallons of herbicides may have consequences that will cost more in impacts to human health that can be currently known.

The Draft EIS also fails to adequately analyze consequences of this massive clear cut on the recreational users of these parklands. No mitigation is proposed for the hikers, dog-walkers, horse-back riders, runners, and mountain-bikers who use the trails and will be exposed to herbicides with unknown impacts to their health.

Before we hear again how these lands belong to the University of California, East Bay Regional Park, and the various East Bay cities, we would like to remind FEMA and these respected entities that all of these lands are held in trust for the people of the State of California. Not only do we, but also our great-grandparents, grandparents, and parents paid taxes throughout their working lives to support these public institutions, and these lands of the East Bay must be protected and preserved for the generations to come. The federal tax dollars you are considering to grant these august bodies also

originates from us.

In conclusion, we assert that the project as currently proposed fails to satisfy the stated purpose and need in the Draft EIS. Moreover, the environmental document does not adequately analyze adverse impacts to water quality and recreational users of the parklands, and provides no mitigation whatsoever. We ask that FEMA deny the project grant applications to carry out this clear cut project which will have enormous adverse impacts on the entire East Bay.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Maria and Ruth Cave Sosa  
9414 Fire King Court  
Sacramento, CA 95826

**From:** [Carrie Staller](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Please do not cut down trees, I do not approve of the plans to cut down nearly half a million trees in the Bay Area  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 6:12:56 PM

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They are a public good and resource. Please let them be.

**From:** [Svetlana Savchuk](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Public Comment DEIS: Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction - East Bay Hills  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 5:58:46 PM

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Public Comment  
Draft Environmental Impact Statement  
Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction - East Bay Hills

It's an outrage that FEMA is even planning to waste public money to cut the hundreds of thousands East Bay trees. The project which would increase -not decrease - the likelihood of the fire.

It looks like FEMA does not work for the people of the US but instead for chemical companies peddling their poisons, and the tree cutting companies earning big profits from the government contracts.

Here is a short statement against this criminal project.

It is estimated that almost half a million trees in the East Bay would be killed if the project is implemented. It actually is a futile native plant restoration project not a hazardous fire risk reduction project.

The fire risk will be increased due to:

- Destruction of the wind-break;
- Conversion of the living trees into dead fuel on the ground;
- Reduction of landscape moisture from fog drip during the summer;
- Encouraging the growth of more-flammable plants.

In addition to the increased fire hazard the project will damage the environment in many other ways:

- The trees will no longer store carbon; instead, dead trees will be releasing thousands of tons of it into the atmosphere. The Draft EIS understates the effect on carbon sequestration by ignoring the carbon stored in the branches, leaves, and roots of the felled trees, and in the soil: 80% of the actual carbon emissions caused by the project may have been ignored.
- The air quality will suffer - the live trees eliminate air pollution – the dead trees do not. Prescribed burns will further affect air quality, and could get away and cause wildfires and serious damage.
- Thousands of gallons of toxic herbicides will be spread over the East Bay. They will be used on steep hillsides where they can easily get into the watershed. There are epidemiological links of these herbicides to cancer and other significant health problems.
- Erosion and landslides could occur on steep slopes when the tree roots no longer stabilize the ground.
- Increased wind speeds with the loss of wind-breaks will affect quality of life, and likely cause the wind-throw of non-targeted trees.
- Birds and animals residing in the forests will be killed by poisons and the loss of habitat.

The NO PROJECT alternative is the only acceptable one. It is bad enough that so much money has already been wasted on this EIS.

Sincerely,  
Svetlana Savchuk

1733 7th Ave



San Francisco, Ca 94122

**From:** [Viviane Carneiro](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** FEMA Plans Clear-Cutting 85,000 Berkeley and Oakland Trees  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 5:57:13 PM

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Good night !

My name is Viviane Carneiro de Oliveira and I live In Ananindeua,near Belém,in Amazon. I heard this terrible and unfortunate history through twitter of actor and environmentalist Ian Somerhalder–@iansomerhalder .Nature is seen as worthless. So sad because this is happening ! . I can´t believe that they want will pour gallons of herbicide a highly toxic herbicide. This must be avoided at all costs. What can be done?I hope that the rulers look fondly to this question. If all this destruction happens will have a high environmental cost and that can also affect human health.I agree,this is a true horror story

**From:** [karen.kirschling](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** East Bay Hills EIR  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 5:55:36 PM

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Please do not fund a futile Native Plant restoration project that will only increase the fire hazard by:

Destroying the wind-break;  
Converting living trees into dead fuel on the ground;  
Reducing landscape moisture from fog drip during the summer; and  
Encouraging the growth of more-flammable plants.

It will also use thousands of gallons of toxic pesticides on steep hillsides where they can get into the watershed. It will release carbon emissions on a huge scale. This project is not only environmentally destructive, it is a waste of funds that should be used to actually reduce hazards, not increase them.

Please approve the No Project alternative.

**From:** [Erik Bruce](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** SUPPORT for East Bay fire risk reduction project  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 5:53:50 PM

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Hello,

I wanted to voice my strong support of the EIR for the planned removal of eucalyptus trees in the East Bay hills. These non-native trees pose a significant fire risk and should be removed as planned to allow native trees and vegetation to thrive. As I regular hiker/user of the parklands in the east bay hills I see that there is significant debris and deadfall in the eucalyptus groves which not only contributes to fire but keeps other vegetation from growing. I have also seen numerous very large branches fall onto trails, creating a safety hazard to hikers.

I hope this project proceeds as planned.

Erik Bruce  
1626 Mendocino St  
Richmond CA 94804  
510 385 1948

**From:** [saramaxvetter@gmail.com](mailto:saramaxvetter@gmail.com) on behalf of [Sara Granovetter](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** SUTRO forest comments -- please approve the No Project alternative  
**Date:** Sunday, June 16, 2013 5:53:35 PM

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Please do NOT fund the Native Plant restoration project. I am staunchly opposed to your plan to use toxic pesticides and to fell living trees in the name of native restoration. As a resident, it is much more important for me to us to serve as stewards for the forests and land that exists in real time, rather than moving on purist, archaeological motivations of native plant reforestation. In this urgent time of global warming and dire, immediate environmental consequences, we CANNOT afford to undertake a mission that fells hundreds of thousands of trees and utilizes toxic pesticides.

I am appalled at the use of funds in this way, and will do everything in my power to fight it should it go forward.

Sincerely,  
Sara Granovetter

**From:** [Alan Bernheimer](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Comment on Draft EIS, EBH Fire Risk Reduction project  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:44:35 AM

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I opposed the section of the plan for the UC managed property that proposes removal of all eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and acacia trees. Although I support the overall aim of fire risk reduction, we need a less drastic, more balanced plan such as proposed by EBRPD to selectively thin tree population and clear and reduce the understory fuel load. I understand this alternative to species eradication is more expensive but also that it would provide longer-term employment, which is in itself desirable. "Final solutions" never work, and always have unintended consequences.

The wooded East Bay Hills are a major contributor to the area's quality of life in many dimensions. Let's see a less ham-handed, more nuanced approach to wildfire risk reduction. A URS letter reported in the June 12-18 East Bay Express contends UC's characterization of risk from Monterey pines and acacias is inaccurate. Let's see a plan that preserves these two species and reduces eucalyptus overgrowth and fire risk.

Alan Bernheimer  
1721 Cedar St.  
Berkeley CA 94703

**From:** [Brian Deans](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Removing trees/vegetation from Claremont Canyon  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:41:40 AM

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Thank you for allowing me to respond to your request for public comment on the above topic and **I wish to state that I wholeheartedly support the FEMA grant to remove the trees and vegetation from Claremont Canyon.**

I know first hand what a wild fire can do. I live on Roble Road in Berkeley and I, along with 3000 other home owners, lost their homes and 25 people who lost their lives in the 1991 Oakland hills fire. I love vegetation but it has its place and the particular kind of vegetation is important. We live in a fire prone area and my address has been attacked by fire twice in the past 30 years. My house might still be standing if it were not for the stands of eucalyptus trees nearby. These trees exploded and shot embers hundreds of feet and ignited many houses not already threatened by fire.

We must do everything sensible to preclude adding to the fire base. We do not allow trees to grow too close to the house where a fire ladder could ensue. Every year we conduct a review of our property to determine if we are doing all that we can to stop a fire from progressing on our site. FEMA must likewise determine if these public spaces involved in the EIS will do all that is necessary as public citizens to removed trees and vegetation that would be fuel ladders for a fire. Eucalyptuses are not native to California, are invasive and grow like weeds and need to be permanently eradicated.

Sincerely,

Brian & Cindy Deans  
60 Roble Rd. Berkeley, Ca 94705

**From:** [Carole Gifford](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Removal of trees in the San Francisco East Bay Hills  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 11:10:49 AM

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Dear FEMA,

This project would be an ecological disaster. Please do not allow it to go forward. The residents that would be affected have not been properly informed of these plans either. We should have something to say about this, through the voting process, since it affects our lives and those of future generations. No, no, no!

Carole Gifford



**From:** [Cherry](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** east bay "fire break"  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:15:13 AM

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the Native Plant restoration project will only increase the fire hazard by:

Destroying the wind-break;

Converting living trees into dead fuel on the ground;

Reducing landscape moisture from fog drip during the summer; and

Encouraging the growth of more-flammable plants.

It will also use thousands of gallons of toxic pesticides on steep hillsides where they can get into the watershed. It will release carbon emissions on a huge scale. This project is not only environmentally destructive, it is a waste of funds that should be used to actually reduce hazards, not increase them.

please approve the No Project alternative.

cherry elliott

voter

san francisco

**From:** [Christopher Adams](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Comments on Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction EB Hills DEIS  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:50:21 AM  
**Attachments:** [Addendum to.docx](#)

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Attached are additional comments to those I previously submitted by USPS and e-mail. Christopher Adams

## **Addendum to Comments on Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction, East Bay Hills, CA, Draft EIS**

Prepared by Christopher Adams  
2701 Virginia St, Berkeley, CA 94709  
cristoforoadami2@gmail.com

### **The current tree cutting in Strawberry Canyon is a clear NEPA and CEQA violation.**

In my earlier comments I noted that the large trees have recently (week of June 10, 2013) been cut by UCB, and I stated: "I am familiar with the needs for passage of fire trucks as I own woodland property on a narrow privately maintained road. None of the trees just cut would have prevented passage of trucks, but I was told by one of the tree cutters that the excuse was 'Fireman.'" Subsequently I have seen been informed that the probable reason for this recent action is to make room for the large equipment needed for the proposed clear cutting. If this is the reason, the DEIS is unequivocally a post hoc rationalization, and UCB is clearly in violation of both CEQA and NEPA. (See Figure 1.)

### **The DEIS fails to evaluate the UCB Ecological Study Area.**

UCB has created an Ecological Study Area (ESA) in a major part of Strawberry Canyon. Signs indicating its location are found on the lower fire trail near the Botanic Garden (See Figure 2.) and on the upper fire trail about one mile east of the Lawrence Hall of Science. Based on the distance between these signs the ESA could constitute as much as 640 acres (1 square mile). In my earlier comments I noted: "The fire road is a major recreation amenity for UCB students, employees, and neighbors, used daily by hundreds of hikers, joggers, dog walkers, and mountain bikers." Subsequently a reviewer of my comment noted that bicycles are forbidden on the fire trail adjacent to the ESA. UCB does nothing to enforce the prohibition on bicycles, so it is perhaps not surprising that the DEIS fails to even acknowledge the existence of the ESA, let alone analyze the impacts of the proposed clear cutting and herbicides on it. The UCB ESA was at one time seriously considered for incorporation into the University of California Natural Reserve System, a statewide network of natural areas preserved inviolate for research purposes and was rejected only because of the opposition of some non-academic administrators. That it should now be filled with logging equipment and herbicides seems almost impossible to believe.

Figure 1: Tree unnecessarily cut in June 2013, apparently to allow passage for large tree removal equipment as proposed in the DEIS



Figure 2: Sign marking Ecological Study Area



**From:** [Gerry Keenan](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** FEMA grant/Claremont Canyon  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 11:14:58 AM

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Dear FEMA staff,

As a resident who lived in the area during the 1970 fire and then lost her home in the 1991 fire I applaud FEMA's willingness to support the removal of Eucalyptus trees in the Claremont Canyon Area. The out of control fire risk of these trees is evident in the horrendous fires in Australia, due to the trees oil content.

One of my most vivid memories is of hearing a fire captain say that 'had the winds not died down the fire would have burned through Berkeley...spread by burning debres flying through the air.' Many years ago, after the Bel Aire fire in the LA area, wood roof shingles were banned as they acted in the same manner as wind born Eucalyptus duff.

Thank you. Gerry Keenan, 7038 Buckingham Blvd., Berkeley, CA 94705 (510-843-0577)



**From:** [HCN](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [Hills Conservation Network](#); [Georgia Wright](#); [Helen Kozoriz](#); [Mary McAllister](#)  
**Subject:** HCN petition  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 11:19:47 AM  
**Attachments:** [page\\_001.pdf](#)

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To: FEMA Region IX  
From Dan Grassetti, Hills Conservation Network  
Subject: Petitions in opposition to the East Bay Hills Fire Risk Reduction EIS  
Date: 6/17/13

Attached you will find a petition signed by over 5,600 persons, asking that FEMA rescind the EIS and rework it to eliminate the landscape transformation activities that are so prominent a part of this document.

While various groups claim to represent the views of the community, we think that based on the number of individuals who have signed this petition that there is no question that the community is NOT in favor of what has been proposed. In fact we are increasingly convinced that those who have pushed for this extreme approach to managing fire risk are but a small minority.

Please consider the attached document as 5,600 individual comments in opposition to the EIS as currently formulated.

Sincerely,

Dan Grassetti  
Hills Conservation Network

Dear FEMA,

We are pleased to present you with this petition affirming this statement:

**"The current Draft EIS is unacceptable as it will inflict enormous environmental damage, expose the public to thousands of gallons of toxic herbicide, destroy raptor habitats, destabilize steep slopes, and actually increase the risk of hazardous wildfires.**

**FEMA should retract this EIS and remove those portions of the EIS that call for clear-cutting tall trees. The EIS should instead support a far less destructive methodology that would focus on a "species-neutral" approach, focusing on eliminating ground fuels and the fire ladder, thinning where appropriate, and limbing up as needed to ensure minimal risk of crown fires. Killing more than 50,000 trees and poisoning them for up to 10 years will have disastrous effects on this beautiful and healthy ecosystem, and cannot be allowed to happen."**

Attached is a list of individuals who have added their names to this petition, as well as additional comments written by the petition signers themselves.

Sincerely,  
Dan Grassetti, Hills Conservation Network



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Don't want to encounter this on visits to CA. There are more sound alternatives.

Melissa Roberts  
Albuquerque, NM 87125  
Jun 17, 2013

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Wendy Labra  
San Ramon, CA 94583  
Jun 17, 2013

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Timothy Ryan  
Oakland, CA 94605  
Jun 17, 2013

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is currently flawed by deliberately avoiding thoughtfully-designed alternatives that are capable of attaining most, if not all, of the project objectives to mitigate fire in a manner that is environmentally favorable. The EIS must identify and consider such alternatives, as well as conduct the legally-required comparison of these alternatives to the “no action” alternative and to the project as it is currently proposed. Also, the agencies requesting the FEMA grant must formulate and adopt enforceable mitigation measures that are spelled out in the EIS. The following are among the areas that need further in-depth analysis of these alternatives and the details of enforceable mitigation: **HERBICIDES**. The EIS does not properly analyze the proposed use of herbicides. The EIS is inadequate in analyzing alternative methodologies as part of an integrated management program that would minimize or eliminate the need for herbicides. The EIS has eliminated outright any study of how to manage resprouts without herbicides, dismissing an integrated plan that would include a mix of options, such as the use of opaque plastic to cover stumps, which would help reduce the considerable load of herbicides that will be used (in the tens of thousands of gallons). EBMUD has demonstrated that it is not difficult to manage eucalyptus groves by sending in crews every 3 years or so to remove the saplings. The herbicides Garlon 4, Garlon 3A, Stalker2, and/or Roundup3 (glyphosate) will be used initially on eucalyptus stumps, and for follow-up treatments twice a year for 10 years. Also, herbicide spray will be applied to resprouted foliage between 3 and 6 feet in height. Spray will also be used on seedlings, and “noxious weeds,” such as native poison oak, according to the EIS. Though Garlon and Roundup are in cancer classification group D and E, (not enough evidence to say one way or the other that they are human carcinogens), a growing number of well-designed epidemiological studies provide substantial evidence that these herbicides are associated with increased cancer risk <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.3322/caac.21170/abstract>. According to the EPA, the half-life (the amount of time it takes for half to break down) of triclopyr (the active ingredient in Garlon) varied from 10 to 100 days, <http://www.pesticide.org/get-the-facts/pesticide-factsheets/factsheets/triclopyr>. One of the breakdown products, TCP (3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinol) is persistent in the environment, is mobile in water and soil, and according to the EPA is just about as toxic as triclopyr, <http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDs/2710red.pdf>. These products will persist in the environment, and, since they will be reapplied every 6 months, these chemicals are going to be around for 10 years. Although the EIS states that ‘best practices’ will be used in regards to herbicides, it is often the case that the ‘actual’ reality on the ground is quite different. The EIS does not adequately analyze and spell out the ways in which the best practices would be monitored, documented and enforced to insure that the best practice rules are, in fact, being followed. There have been incidents where the rules were not followed, where herbicides were applied in the rain and leached into the creek, and where herbicide was sprayed on hemlock, broom, and thistle without posting any of the required signage, where workers in Claremont Canyon were observed spraying aimlessly, and where herbicides were being sprayed within 25 feet of the creek in Strawberry Canyon. This is in direct violation of the ‘best practices’ that include no spraying of foliage within 60 feet of water, and where herbicides would not be used in the 60-foot buffer within 24 hours after rain or when the chance of rain within 24 hours is greater than 40%. **WATER BUDGET**. The EIS is inadequate in analyzing the impact of fog drip from eucalyptus and Monterey pine trees in terms of the percent contribution to the overall water budget of the habitats in the proposed project areas, and thereby fails to analyze the impact that the removal of the trees will have on reducing the amount of water in the soil of the habitats involved. Fog drip (when fog droplets condense on the needles or leaves of trees and drip to the ground, penetrating the soil to root zone depth) influences local conditions, and it is likely that fog-drip water produced by trees and shrubs makes an important contribution to the overall water budget of the project areas, especially during the dry summer months when the area is foggiest. Additionally, the soil moisture content decreases when vegetative cover is removed and the soil is exposed to the drying effect of greater wind speed, more sunlight, and increased soil temperatures. The EIS fails to propose a mitigation plan for the desiccation of the soil, the impact on the water table, and the impact on the animals that depend on this moisture source. **WILDLIFE**. The EIS is inadequate in analyzing and mitigating the degree to which the proposed projects, by degrading nearby habitat areas, may impact the degree of functionality of the wildlife corridors (the Caldecott Tunnel Corridor and the Niles Canyon-Sunol Corridor) that play a critical role as habitat linkages in facilitating wildlife movement through

this region. The EIS is inadequate in analyzing the impact on, and analyzing alternatives by which to properly protect Black-crowned night herons, Great blue herons, Great egrets, and Snowy egrets within the project areas. These birds are special-status species, their nesting colonies are protected by law, and there is suitable nesting habitat and foraging habitat present in the project areas. There are observations of these species in and in the vicinity of the project areas, including documented nesting sites of Snowy Egrets in the eucalyptus near Lake Chabot adjacent to the project areas. NATIVE HABITAT. Significant amounts of native coyote brush scrub and native northern coastal scrub habitat will be destroyed in the project areas. The EIS is inadequate in analyzing alternative thinning patterns and mosaics that maintain a higher percent cover in these areas of native scrub, in order to reduce fire risk without total damage and destruction of these areas of native scrub habitat and their wildlife populations, which, as currently proposed, would have substantial adverse effects. SOIL. Soil will significantly be impacted in the project areas, which includes the use of and skidding beds for heavy equipment on slopes less than 35%, and dragging felled trees through understory. Once the vegetative cover has been disturbed, the soil compacted and its porosity reduced, and the organic litter displaced, then surface soil erosion is greatly accelerated. The EIS states that the park district will arrest the progress of active gully erosion and take action to restore these areas to stable conditions by taking corrective measures to repair damage, such as restoring vegetation where vegetative cover has been reduced or eliminated. However the actual conditions on the ground in parts of the EBRPD currently demonstrate that active gully erosion prevention is not currently taking place. The EIS would need to adequately spell how active gully erosion mitigation would be monitored and enforced to insure that it would in fact take place. Additionally the EIS does not properly research and analyze the degree to which their mitigation measures for soil erosion adequately protect the soil in a manner that is environmentally favorable and constitute 'best practices,' specifically, the impact on soil productivity of scattering wood chips on the ground to a depth of 2 feet in the UCB project areas. The EIS fails to develop alternatives to this proposed idea, which would reduce soil productivity for 5-10 years (the length of time for wood chips to decompose) by wood chips blocking light and by tying up soil nitrogen in the process of wood chip decomposition. COMMUNITY CHARACTER. Although there would be significant visual impact along certain trails, the EIS has failed to propose mitigation measures for these impacts (such as selective thinning) to 'community character,' which refers to the aesthetic look and the overall feel of the community.

Helen Wood  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
Jun 17, 2013

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John Evans  
Oakland, CA 94605  
Jun 17, 2013

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sherry franklin  
Portland, OR 97221  
Jun 17, 2013

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gayl dieckman  
san francisco, CA 94118  
Jun 17, 2013

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Meghan Ryan  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
Jun 17, 2013

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Bridget Hines  
Leawood, KS 66209  
Jun 17, 2013

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Terry Hatcher  
Shell Beach, CA 93449  
Jun 17, 2013

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Holly Holbrook  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
Jun 17, 2013

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Laura Bustos  
San Antonio, TX 78216  
Jun 17, 2013

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Please stop the raping of our environment and the poisoning of ALL life forms on earth (this includes human poisoning) Sign this Petition!!

Susan Hanson  
Ponte Vedra, FL 32081  
Jun 17, 2013

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Please FEMA - give your money to someone who needs it - not to destroy a beautiful forest and homes to many species. Your funding is to be used to help people and businesses get back on their feet after a disaster, not to cause a disaster; and this is what this deforestation would do.

Patrice Poet  
Mount Wolf, PA 17347  
Jun 17, 2013

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Mary Leon  
West Miami, FL 33174  
Jun 17, 2013

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Stanley Okumura  
Sacramento, CA 95816  
Jun 17, 2013

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Maxim Orgiyan  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
Jun 17, 2013

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This is absolutely the wrong way to go about protecting the Berkeley/Oakland hills environments.

Terry McClain  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
Jun 17, 2013

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guadalupe saldivar  
San Pablo, CA 94803  
Jun 17, 2013

Having lived in the East Bay for almost 50 years, with a deep connection to its beautiful canyons, creeks, forests, and majestic ridge lines, I am incredulous and horrified at the prospect of losing tens of thousands of life-giving trees in the East Bay. Responsible and balanced fire-risk mitigation is necessary in any park, but FRAUDULENT CLEAR CUTTING of FORESTS for their non-native status and fire prevention is a non-solution that would tragically alter our environment forever. I am shocked that the "East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction" plan proposes annihilating non-native forests, and thus their inhabitants for 540 acres across 11 parks from Alvarado/Wildcat Canyon and Miller-Knox Shoreline, all the way down to Chabot! Most people in the Bay Area still have never heard about this proposal and the critical threat it poses to present and future generations because the EBRPD and UCB are quietly going through the motions, salivating at the prospect of procuring massive FEMA funding. Many extensive informational and public discussion meetings with expert scientists should have been held for many months and been widely announced in every Bay Area news source (there were apparently two public comment meetings total, and I happened to learn about them after the fact). Here are just six of the reasons why this demonizing of non-native trees is a transparent moneygrubbing scheme for FEMA funds that are desperately needed elsewhere in the nation for actual emergencies: 1) Butchering every single exotic Monterey pine, Eucalyptus and Acacia in 11 parks would not reduce fire risk. Scrub brush, dry ground fuel and unprotected wood-framed structures are in fact the risk. 2) These tall oxygen-producing trees also precipitate inches of water from the fog during the dry season, preventing fires, and providing moisture for native animals and plants. 3) Enormous stands of Eucalyptus trees in parks such as Alvarado/Wildcat Canyon Regional Park have never burned in 80 years. 4) In addition to the fact that non-natives are now an integral part of our cultural and environmental history, diversity of species is critical because sudden oak death is sadly running rampant without a fully effective cure. Destroy the non-natives, and what would remain after SOD takes its toll on the native trees and plants? A barren, treeless landscape. 5) The proposed two-foot layer of wood chips from the killed tree branches would not encourage growth of the native species that the EBRPD claims to want. 6) With all the information readily available to the public, FEMA, UCB, EBRPD, and the City of Oakland on climate change, I am flabbergasted that there is any discussion at all of clear cutting. Wake up. It's 2013. I am outraged because the FEMA proposal would: \* expose humans to thousands of gallons of cancer-causing herbicides for a decade that would also kill incalculable numbers of native animals, including protected species, and contaminate the earth, reservoirs, groundwater, and streams \* create greater fire risk with discarded trunk sections which FEMA proposes leaving on the clear-cut forest floor in addition to the stumps \* destroy critical canopy habitat for raptors and other wildlife \* increase the rodent population dramatically with a decreased raptor population \* release huge amounts of sequestered CO2 from the stumps which FEMA proposes leaving \* destabilize hillsides and damage watersheds with erosion and toxic runoff \* leave an ugly wasteland of stumps, toxic chemicals and a proposed two-foot layer of wood chips which would not be conducive to the growth of native species \* leave devastation from heavy equipment use \* waste approximately \$6 million of taxpayer funds that could be used for real fire-risk mitigation; not to mention the waste of FEMA funds desperately needed elsewhere FEMA's EIS should instead support a far less destructive species-neutral approach, focusing on eliminating ground fuels and the fire ladder, thinning where appropriate, and limbing up as needed to ensure minimal risk of crown fires. I urge you, FEMA to please STOP the EBRPD and UCB's fraudulent attempt to destroy our beautiful and fragile East Bay ecosystem! Thank you in advance, Jacki La Pointe El Cerrito, CA

Jacki La Pointe  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
Jun 17, 2013

Ann Killebrew  
Oakland, CA 94610  
Jun 16, 2013

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Lilith Rogers  
Sebastopol, CA 95473  
Jun 16, 2013

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Geri Fowler  
Silver Springs, FL 34488  
Jun 16, 2013

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Thank you for pursuing sustainable, long-term methods of ecosystem management. This is the way of the future, thank you!

Elizabeth Roggeveen  
Novato, CA 94945  
Jun 16, 2013

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Cleaning up a forested area is not the same as cleaning it out. Clear cutting leads to erosion issues, animal rights issues with loss of habitat/s, herbicides washing into the creek which affects people. What are you thinking?

Martha Skiles  
Novato, CA 94945  
Jun 16, 2013

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Stop the madness!

Phylean Schultz  
Oakland, CA 94601  
Jun 16, 2013

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To Whom It May Concern; I strongly object to the cutting of so many trees and the use of so much herbicide. The places that have been clear cut become barren and ugly and silent and the shade is gone. This action will destroy many trees which over the years have become home to the birds we watch pass through. In terms of disaster mitigation, the people who have been incompletely helped in New Orleans and where Sandy hit should be receiving this attention and monney. Please reconsider. Thank you.

Amy Jo Fillin  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 16, 2013

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Jonathan Chiu  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
Jun 16, 2013

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Lev Ayzner  
san francisco, CA 94122  
Jun 16, 2013

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This project would be a disaster if it continues as planned. It would destroy our ecosystem. It would make many people sick. And it would kill many animals including some that are on the Environmental Protected List. FEMA can spend its money in much better ways than on this badly designed project.

John Patrick  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
Jun 16, 2013

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Corrina Gould  
Oakland, CA 94603  
Jun 16, 2013

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Nan Waters  
Sebastopol, CA 95472  
Jun 16, 2013

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Charles DelValle  
Oakland, CA 94605  
Jun 16, 2013

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I just recently moved back to the beautiful Bay Area from S. Calif. First I learn about the plan to cut down the trees in Suto Forest in San Francisco ... UC inspired. NOW I learn about the unbelievable plan to clear-cut the trees in the Oakland/Berkeley hills ... again involving UC!!!! I graduated from this University, as did my sons ... I am now ashamed of the UC system! PLEASE FEMA read the petition and listen to their logic!!! Do NOT allow the clear-cutting and the use of toxic herbicides!

Linda Ann Chapman  
Oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 16, 2013

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Eric Knauff  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
Jun 16, 2013

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Bessie Citrin  
Oakland, CA 94601  
Jun 16, 2013

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ursula kloeters  
San Francisco, CA 94107  
Jun 16, 2013

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Lucy Pado  
Federal Way, WA 98003  
Jun 16, 2013

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Leslie Buchanan  
Oakland, CA 94605



Jun 16, 2013

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Jeff spring  
Hamburg, NY 14075  
Jun 16, 2013

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Ron  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
Jun 16, 2013

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Carol Hamby  
LaGrangeKY, KY 40031  
Jun 16, 2013

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Arlene Powell  
San Francisco, CA 94108  
Jun 16, 2013

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Patricia Camarena  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
Jun 16, 2013

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s. ciancimino  
Richmond, CA 94805  
Jun 16, 2013

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Larry Hendel  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 16, 2013

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Madeleine Innocent  
Australia  
Jun 16, 2013

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Sharon Lee Gist  
Lodi, CA 95242  
Jun 16, 2013

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FEMA should view projects like these in the light of evolutionary science. Not all native restorations make sense scientifically or environmentally. This proposal fails under both criteria.

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Paul Rotter  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
Jun 16, 2013

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Susan Boggiano  
Oakland, CA 94605  
Jun 16, 2013

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Rebecca Kimsey  
Sublimity, OR 97385  
Jun 16, 2013

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vianeth Aguirre  
Oakland, CA 94602  
Jun 16, 2013

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The non-native trees population has devastated the native plant/ tree population in these hills. More specifics are needed regarding the "proposed "species neutral" fire mitigation strategies that would be cheaper, would use far fewer herbicides, and would be far more effective in lessening fire risk because the native plant restoration agenda wouldn't be advanced." I agree that dumping gallons of herbicides is not what is in the best interests of anyone or thing.

Linda Soliven  
Antioch, CA 94531  
Jun 16, 2013

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M.L.  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
Jun 16, 2013

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Carin Pavlinchak  
Rock Hill, SC 29732  
Jun 16, 2013

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Ryan Tamares  
Stanford, CA 94309  
Jun 16, 2013

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Matthew Monsoor  
Folsom, CA 95630  
Jun 16, 2013

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George Vye  
Ventura, CA 93004  
Jun 16, 2013

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patricia shane  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
Jun 16, 2013

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Rebecca Bryant  
Oakland, CA 94618  
Jun 16, 2013

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When will people realize that many birds and animals will die or become extinct because of greedy people who would and will try to cut down every tree .....no matter what happens to the eco system and risk of fires.....

vicki lewis  
Energy, IL 62933  
Jun 16, 2013

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No Project !

Meg OShaughnessy  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
Jun 16, 2013

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mary mahoney  
kennewick, WA 99336  
Jun 16, 2013

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We need trees

Page Mosier  
fremont, CA 94538  
Jun 16, 2013

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h kirk  
inverness, United Kingdom  
Jun 16, 2013

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judith gilbert  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 16, 2013

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Michael  
Oakland, CA 94606  
Jun 16, 2013

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Siamak Vossoughi  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
Jun 16, 2013

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Nicole Bruck  
NYC, NY 10001  
Jun 16, 2013

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Carol Lonergan  
Oakland, CA 94602  
Jun 16, 2013

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Please stop this misguided project.

Robert Sedor  
Novato, CA 94949  
Jun 16, 2013

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Rob Jackson  
Oakland, CA 94612  
Jun 16, 2013

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Deborah Colotti  
Sebastopol, CA 95472  
Jun 16, 2013

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kathleen peery  
Edgewater, CO 80214  
Jun 16, 2013

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ROBERT SEITZ  
HAYWARD, CA 94541  
Jun 16, 2013

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Kathleen richerson  
Berekeley, CA 94702  
Jun 16, 2013

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Amy deschenes  
Visalia, CA 93291  
Jun 16, 2013

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you don't live here. do not rely on false information from UC Berkeley re deforestation. Native trees coastal redwoods were clear cut all by 1890's

Gilda Plaza  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 16, 2013

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rosemarie lion  
petaluma, CA 94952  
Jun 16, 2013

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Jodi Selene  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
Jun 16, 2013

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Kristen Buffa  
Bayville, NY 11709  
Jun 16, 2013

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Shannon Egendoerfer  
Portage, IN 46368  
Jun 16, 2013

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Stop FEMA from allowing UC/Oakland to use federal disaster mitigation funds to clearcut ALL of the tall trees in the hills.

Zelda Penzel  
NY, NY 10003  
Jun 16, 2013

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Rebecca Torres  
Cambridge, MA 02139  
Jun 16, 2013

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John Adams  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 16, 2013

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heidi taylor  
newbury park, CA 91320  
Jun 16, 2013

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Is all our govenrmnet knows how to do is destroy and destruct????

Linda Goldstein  
Solon, OH 44139  
Jun 16, 2013

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STOP THIS DENUING OF OUR LOVELY HILLS ALREADY. YOU ARE ABSOLUTELY INSANE AND UNAMERICAN. THIS IS NO WAY TO STOP FIRES. GET A BRAIN

O F rosenberg  
Rch Cucamonga, CA 91730  
Jun 16, 2013

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Don't throw the baby out with the bath water. Stop. Think. Find another way.

Jona Jordan  
Forestville, CA 95436  
Jun 16, 2013

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Beatrice Lacy  
Bremen, Germany  
Jun 16, 2013

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Ellen Schumann  
Vallejo, CA 94590

Jun 16, 2013

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Anthony Trigiani  
Bethlehem, PA 18017  
Jun 16, 2013

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vickie farmer  
mountain city, TN 37683  
Jun 16, 2013

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Name\*dawn prinz  
Salem, NJ 08079  
Jun 16, 2013

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This is a horrible idea and will do untold damage!! FEMA should stop this and turn its attention to other areas where its help is really needed.

Kristen A. Hiestand  
Cambridge, MA 02138  
Jun 16, 2013

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Sachini Jayakody  
Australia  
Jun 16, 2013

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Joanne Elman  
Indian Trail, NC 28079  
Jun 16, 2013

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Shawn Dodge  
Charlotte, NC 28202  
Jun 16, 2013

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Denise Bonk  
Indianapolis, IN 46234  
Jun 16, 2013

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Nita Sovern  
Baltimore, MD 21230  
Jun 16, 2013

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Nadine Miller RN  
Romney, WV 26757  
Jun 16, 2013

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I lived in Berkeley for over a quarter century and was proud to say I lived in a safe, beautiful environment. Even though I now reside in North Carolina, I am still invested in the ecosystem there and will continue to have my voice heard - even from these Carolina Pines. Thank you for hearing these voices. Please do the right thing.

Melinda Sandes  
Carrboro, CA 27510  
Jun 16, 2013

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Eva  
Spain  
Jun 16, 2013

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Craig Wedge  
New Zealand  
Jun 16, 2013

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Doug Rae  
Warren, RI 02885  
Jun 16, 2013

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Carole Potereiko  
Colorado Springs, CO 80906  
Jun 16, 2013

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Sue  
Bath, United Kingdom  
Jun 16, 2013

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Robert Abram  
Australia  
Jun 16, 2013

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I oppose the clearcutting of all tall trees in the Berkeley Hills, and especially oppose the use of toxic herbicides. The current Draft EIS is unacceptable as it will impact the ecosystem negatively and unnecessarily when use of species-neutral plants would be far better to safeguard the hills against fire dangers. Do not proceed in haste, lest our beautiful hills become barren, fire hazards, and toxic wastelands for native Berkeleyans. The hills do not belong to UC Berkeley, they belong to the residents in all of Berkeley who use the Tilden Park and surrounding areas for our public usage! J. Nakaso

Judy  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
Jun 16, 2013

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Don't be idiotic!

Mickie Chappell  
Lee's Summit, MO 64086

Jun 16, 2013

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Susan Hope Watt  
Odense NV, Denmark  
Jun 16, 2013

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Thin trees where appropriate. Residents need a say in this.

Margaret Charman  
Oakland, CA 94611-1751  
Jun 16, 2013

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Sarah Tae  
San Rafael, CA 94915  
Jun 16, 2013

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Tom Gillies  
Sacramento, CA 95811  
Jun 16, 2013

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Please do not allow the removal of the trees. They provide critical habitat and contribute to the character of these shared , sacred spaces. I grew up near here and these trees are part of beloved memories. SAVE THE TREES!!!

Brandi lewis  
Cardiff, CA 92007  
Jun 16, 2013

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Karen  
Seattle, WA 98136  
Jun 16, 2013

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Linda West  
Chico, CA 95926  
Jun 15, 2013

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Lyn Evans  
Oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 15, 2013

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Martha Diaz  
redondo beach, CA 90277  
Jun 15, 2013

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Gabriella Turek  
Pasadena, CA 91106  
Jun 15, 2013



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trees are beautiful

andrew grimm  
Aigne, France  
Jun 15, 2013

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Stop the deforestation of the Berkeley/Oakland Hills!

JoAnn Ellis  
Basehor, KS 66007  
Jun 15, 2013

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Aninha Esperanza Livingstone  
forest knolls, CA 94933  
Jun 15, 2013

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kathryn wauters  
Scottsdale, AZ 85254  
Jun 15, 2013

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Andrea Cox  
Southern Pines, NC 28387  
Jun 15, 2013

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Sarah  
Wichita, KS 67208  
Jun 15, 2013

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Y.Vineeth  
Eluru, India  
Jun 15, 2013

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Save the trees and save the homes of animals. We need trees. Stop the spraying!

Lorraine Kirby  
Seminole, FL 33776  
Jun 15, 2013

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mary  
Canada  
Jun 15, 2013

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Bridget Robertson  
Richardson, TX 75080  
Jun 15, 2013

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Beth Lane  
Wilton, MN 56601

Jun 15, 2013

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This is horrific that the government wants to remove 50,000 trees and damage habitats with poison. We need to focus on rebuilding our infrastructure-not wasting dollars on something as harmful as this.

Jennifer Gage  
Elgin, IL 60123  
Jun 15, 2013

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John A Robertson  
Richardson, TX 75080  
Jun 15, 2013

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Julian Horowitz  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 15, 2013

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Allison Bean  
Livermore, CA 94550  
Jun 15, 2013

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Laurie Mann  
Olean, NY 14760  
Jun 15, 2013

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Susan  
Chicago, IL 60614  
Jun 15, 2013

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marie pagliarini  
oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 15, 2013

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Mel  
Australia  
Jun 15, 2013

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Catherine Lee  
Jasper, IN 47546  
Jun 15, 2013

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Steve Lawnick  
Hot Springs, AR 71902  
Jun 15, 2013

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jackie Younce  
Aiken, SC 29803  
Jun 15, 2013

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PLANT 1,000,000 TREES INSTEAD!

Nina Faulkner  
Sebastopol, CA 95472  
Jun 15, 2013

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Hope K Gerecht  
Stevenson, MD 21153  
Jun 15, 2013

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Save the trees for the wildlife and for the oxygen.

Ilene Robinette  
Lexington, KY 40504  
Jun 15, 2013

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Karen Dichari  
Newport,, OR 97365  
Jun 15, 2013

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Robin McElfresh  
Houston, TX 77092  
Jun 15, 2013

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There's no reason for the deforestation to happen. It's a blatant waste of time and money. What about the birds and wildlife that will be displaced because of it. Someone's GOT to be the voice for the voiceless.

Daniel Simpson  
Huber Heights, OH 45424  
Jun 15, 2013

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Please do not cut the forests of Berkley/Oakland Hills

Vania Maldonado  
Red Bank, United States 37415-6221  
Jun 15, 2013

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Joanne Garis  
Palmyra, PA 17078  
Jun 15, 2013

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Marcia Donahue  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 15, 2013

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Angela  
Waco, TX 76705  
Jun 15, 2013

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Nipuni Ratnayaka  
Austin, TX 78751  
Jun 15, 2013

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Trish Crowe  
Olivenhain, CA 92024  
Jun 15, 2013

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Sue Parry  
Malta, NY 12020  
Jun 15, 2013

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Come ON!

Carin J- Kragler  
Forestville, CA 95436  
Jun 15, 2013

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This is a travesty!

Karen Wilson  
Los Angeles, CA 90034  
Jun 15, 2013

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darcy kort  
Sun City, CA 92587  
Jun 15, 2013

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Janet Johnson  
Tokyo, Japan  
Jun 15, 2013

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Kim Gray  
Phoenixville, PA 19460  
Jun 15, 2013

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carina pereira  
union, NJ 07083  
Jun 15, 2013

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Tracy Cardarelli  
Atlanta, GA 30359  
Jun 15, 2013

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Almost too ludicrous to imagine this would even be considered! Nullify & disregard all ecological info gathered?

kay  
Northbrook, IL 60062  
Jun 15, 2013

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Enough already of the environmental rape and destruction of the habitats in this country. You have other options!

Pam  
South Bend, IN 46615  
Jun 15, 2013

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Leanne Primrose-Brown  
Joliet, IL 60433  
Jun 15, 2013

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Judith Nelson  
Monona, WI 53714  
Jun 15, 2013

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Angela Long  
Philadelphia, PA 19144  
Jun 15, 2013

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pat kelley  
Cambridge, MA 02138  
Jun 15, 2013

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Patricia Scott  
Seattle, WA 98115  
Jun 15, 2013

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Lynn Wolf  
Sleepy Valley, CA 91350  
Jun 15, 2013

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Tania Tengan  
Cupertino, CA 95014  
Jun 15, 2013

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Please don't clear cut the tall trees and destroy the environment and habitats. Deforestation ruins life for everyone and everything involved, especially our wildlife. There are better solutions.

Colette Casper  
Lehi, UT 84043  
Jun 15, 2013

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DA Stone  
Daly City, CA 94015  
Jun 15, 2013

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Please leave the trees alone. We need more trees, not less.

Max Emberton  
Fresno, CA 93710  
Jun 15, 2013

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Eva McDowell  
Georgina, Canada  
Jun 15, 2013

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This is a world wide problem. I cannot understand the ignorance of some people.

Barry Bartlett  
Hamilton, New Zealand  
Jun 15, 2013

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susan putney  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 15, 2013

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Amy Higgins  
Elyria, OH 44035  
Jun 15, 2013

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Instead of cutting down the trees for wildfire protection, QUIT SELLING OUR WATER TO NEVADA!!! We NEED those trees to keep the soil erosion at bay, provide homes for wildlife, wind protection, and something far more enjoyable to look at than bare and barren hills, not to mention the amount of poisonous runoff into Lake Merritt, Lake Temescal, Calaveras Reservoir, Lake Berryessa, Lafayette Reservoir...keep in mind, some of these are where residents GET THEIR DRINKING WATER...think about it. Would YOU drink that water after the next major rainfall? If you wouldn't, why are you foisting it off on the tens of thousands of people living here? Get with the program - stop this nonsense.

David Watson  
Oakland, CA 94610  
Jun 15, 2013

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Stop the carnage. We would like to be able to live peacefully on this planet.

Terri Robbins  
Jacksonville, FL 32225  
Jun 15, 2013

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Sara Shelley  
Livonia, MI 48154  
Jun 15, 2013

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Katie Stewart  
Nipomo, CA 93444

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Jun 15, 2013

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Lynn Helfrich  
Hoffman Estates, IL 60169  
Jun 15, 2013

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Amy Kowalak  
Midland, MI 48642  
Jun 15, 2013

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Rosemary Macdonald  
Cherry hill, NJ 08003  
Jun 15, 2013

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Callie Deveau  
Moncton, Canada  
Jun 15, 2013

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Green Party of Alameda County  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
Jun 15, 2013

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Jill  
Fontana, CA 92336  
Jun 15, 2013

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Virginia Loveland  
ann arbor, MI 48108  
Jun 15, 2013

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Sheila Weems  
Oakland, CA 94605  
Jun 15, 2013

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Martin J. Weintraub  
Pacific Grove, CT 93950  
Jun 15, 2013

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Elizabeth S Ormerod  
Olivehurst, CA 95961  
Jun 15, 2013

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Lynda Key  
Fresno, CA 93727  
Jun 15, 2013

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Maureen Meehan  
El Paso, TX 79912-5856  
Jun 15, 2013

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Terri Ducay  
San Jose, CA 95125  
Jun 15, 2013

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Darcee Guttilla  
Lompoc, CA 93438  
Jun 15, 2013

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Stop destroying habitat and poisoning out environment. Find better, less destructive ways to control fire risk.

Tracy Graydon  
Portland, OR 97231  
Jun 15, 2013

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JASON FLORA  
Fairfield, IA 52556  
Jun 15, 2013

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Elizabeth McNally  
Rockland, Canada  
Jun 15, 2013

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I grew up there and LOVE those trees! Please don't do this!

Vendetta Yenter  
Oakland, CA 94619  
Jun 15, 2013

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Sherry Black  
Etowah, TN 37331  
Jun 15, 2013

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What is wrong with you people? Must we continue to destroy the earth?

Judy Watson  
Spring Hill, FL 34610  
Jun 15, 2013

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Betsy Pheil  
Gulfport, FL 33707  
Jun 15, 2013

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We need to help the ecosystem not destroy it bit by bit!! We've lost too much already that can't be replaced!

Donna Brand  
Largo, FL 33771-1616  
Jun 15, 2013



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Robin Swenson  
Austin, TX 78726  
Jun 15, 2013

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Linda Krahenbuhl  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 15, 2013

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Who speaks for the trees? We do.

Erin Lale  
Henderson, NV 89014  
Jun 15, 2013

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xtina solano  
San Leandro, United States 94578-1134  
Jun 15, 2013

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Georja Umano  
Santa Monica, CA 90405  
Jun 15, 2013

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Maggie Passarino  
Santa Rosa, CA 95404  
Jun 15, 2013

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Kate Kenzie  
Exeter, United Kingdom  
Jun 15, 2013

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Lisa Wetherby  
Secane, PA 19018  
Jun 15, 2013

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Christal Barreto  
Deltona, FL 32725  
Jun 15, 2013

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Kim Bean  
Haverhill, MA 01830  
Jun 15, 2013

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Anne Eklund  
Sweden  
Jun 15, 2013

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Craig Fischer  
Oakland, CA 94618

Jun 15, 2013

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ELISABETH HAYMAKER  
WOODBINE, MD 21797  
Jun 15, 2013

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CAMILLE HOOD  
TARPON SPRINGS, FL 34689  
Jun 15, 2013

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Victoria Jeczen  
Valley Center, CA 92082  
Jun 15, 2013

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Shelley Lorello  
Auburn, CA 95603  
Jun 15, 2013

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Kate Internicola  
Lake in the Hills, IL 60156  
Jun 15, 2013

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The current Draft EIS will inflict enormous environmental damage, expose the public to thousands of gallons of toxic herbicide, destroy raptor habitats, destabilize steep slopes. The EIS should instead support a far less destructive plan that would focus on a "species-neutral" approach, focusing on eliminating ground fuels and the fire ladder, thinning where appropriate, Killing more than 50,000 trees and poisoning them for up to 10 years is UNACCEPTABLE !!

Linda Birch  
Oakland, CA 94618  
Jun 15, 2013

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Olga Ortmann  
San Jose, CA 95123  
Jun 15, 2013

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Stop this now!!

Diane Hostetler  
Little Elm, TX 75068  
Jun 15, 2013

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John Cudnohufsky  
Green Bay, WI 54313  
Jun 15, 2013

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BARBARA BERENDT  
WOOD DALE, IL 60191-3373  
Jun 15, 2013

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Carmen Castaldi  
South Euclid, OH 44121  
Jun 15, 2013

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Andrew M.  
Arlington, TX 76010  
Jun 15, 2013

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Maia  
Isla Vista, CA 93117-4519  
Jun 15, 2013

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Sheryl Barnes  
Stormville, NY 12582  
Jun 15, 2013

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Kim Ballard  
Westfield, IN 46074  
Jun 15, 2013

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Jane Hoffmann Davies  
Auckland, New Zealand  
Jun 15, 2013

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Clear cutting of more than 50,000 trees and spreading poisonous herbicides is not in the interest of our nation's greater needs. It poses clear dangers and losses to forests, raptor and other habitats and increases wildfire risks. We canNOT afford to lose another healthy ecosystem.

Carol Bekersky  
Vista Grove, GA 30033  
Jun 15, 2013

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Rhonda Schrader  
Ruthton, MN 56170  
Jun 15, 2013

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Lois  
Saratoga Springs, UT 84043  
Jun 15, 2013

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Sherry Hassell  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35404  
Jun 15, 2013

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Have we not learned our lessons re: deforestation? PLEASE STOP!

Deb Morgan  
Trumbull, CT 06611

Jun 15, 2013

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Wanda Perkins  
Santa Monica, CA 90401  
Jun 15, 2013

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Steve Trowell  
New Zealand  
Jun 15, 2013

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Tracey Erway  
Sherwood, OR 97140  
Jun 15, 2013

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Macy M  
Cleveld, TN 37311  
Jun 15, 2013

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patricia connolly  
Denver, CO 80210  
Jun 15, 2013

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anya  
basingstoke, United Kingdom  
Jun 15, 2013

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Diane Watson  
Duluth, GA 30096  
Jun 15, 2013

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Darla  
Wiarton, Canada  
Jun 15, 2013

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This is an atrocity to our already struggling environment

kathy florcza  
Inver Grove Heights, MN 55076  
Jun 15, 2013

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Perhaps you've forgotten where clean air comes from. Need to rethink this!

JERRY BURNS  
GRANDIN, FL 32138  
Jun 15, 2013

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nina  
New Zealand  
Jun 15, 2013

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Julie Flowers  
Woodstock, GA 30189  
Jun 15, 2013

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Becky Hawkins  
Reno, NV 89519  
Jun 15, 2013

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FEMA ...There is danger to the people if you agree to fund clear-cutting trees. The real reason is not to prevent fires..trimming the trees is the solution. LISTEN to the people and investigate the real reason behind asking for money for fire safety!!!

Marilyn Robinson  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 15, 2013

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Nancy Monaco  
Barrington, IL 60010  
Jun 15, 2013

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Ali Reece  
United Kingdom  
Jun 15, 2013

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Santiago Portilla  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
Jun 15, 2013

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Susan Wells  
Vlg of Lakewd, IL 60014  
Jun 15, 2013

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Jodie Moehlenkamp  
Visalia, CA 93291  
Jun 15, 2013

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Victorine Grice  
Dublin, CA 94568  
Jun 15, 2013

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bari cuadra  
Concord, CA 94519  
Jun 15, 2013

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This action would be ridiculous.

Carol Haggard  
Austin, TX 78741

Jun 15, 2013

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Shari Long  
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423  
Jun 15, 2013

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Kathy Sipowicz  
Santa Fe, NM 87501  
Jun 15, 2013

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Insanity to cut down a single tree due to "aesthetics". Man is ruining the planet to the detriment of all living things!

Shoshanna Bennett  
Wilbur by the Sea, FL 32127  
Jun 15, 2013

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Kara Irwin  
Clovis, CA 93612  
Jun 15, 2013

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Come on! You know this is wrong!!

Bonita Annis  
Byrnedale, PA 15827  
Jun 15, 2013

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Stop the destruction of needed habitat. Trees clean the air we breathe and sustain life.

Alecs Sakta  
Tucson, AZ 85752  
Jun 15, 2013

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Kelly Ann Zwager  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
Jun 15, 2013

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Lois Benson  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403  
Jun 15, 2013

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This is an outrageous decision! Don't destroy these trees please

Marcela McGrath  
Opa Locka, FL 33014  
Jun 15, 2013

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Allison Andrews  
Gville, SC 29615

Jun 15, 2013

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reine adelaide  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
Jun 15, 2013

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Ashley  
Richmond, VA 23220  
Jun 15, 2013

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craziness must be stopped..think of all the trees clearcut with inefficient falsely labeled green wind turbines..industrial lies..save our planer please!

Donna Davidge  
NYC, NY 10012  
Jun 15, 2013

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STOP STRIPPING OUR EARTH OF TREES!!!

Jeannie Tyner  
Long Beach, MS 39560  
Jun 15, 2013

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I used to live in the Bay Area and loved the hills (and trees, of course) above Oakland. Please don't destroy this area..this action would have far-reaching and horrible consequences..We must protect our forested areas, not destroy them willy-nilly.

liz koenig  
Sierra Vista, AZ 85635  
Jun 15, 2013

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Susan Casentini  
Oakland, CA 94610  
Jun 15, 2013

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Desda Morris  
San Luis O., CA 93401  
Jun 15, 2013

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Heather Sorensen  
Fargo, ND 58103  
Jun 15, 2013

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Marcy Devore  
Winthrop Harbor, IL 60096  
Jun 15, 2013

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This move is far too destructive and costly.

Sherri Winkler  
Vinton, VA 24179  
Jun 15, 2013

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Beth Malone  
Tampa, FL 33647  
Jun 15, 2013

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crazy plan- only the federal government could spend so much money on so much stupidity

cindy corey  
atlantic beach, FL 32233  
Jun 15, 2013

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Donna Curry  
Hollywood, FL 33021  
Jun 15, 2013

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Patrick Mahoney  
Syracuse, NY 13206  
Jun 15, 2013

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Sara Heffernan  
La Crosse, WI 54601  
Jun 15, 2013

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Debbe Woods  
Elk city, OK 73644  
Jun 15, 2013

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This is cannot happen!

Christina LeMarr  
JAX, FL 32211  
Jun 15, 2013

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This method of fire 'control' is NOT acceptable. Too much will be lost & too many lives endangered by the toxic chemicals.

Carolyn Kearse  
Columbia, SC 29212  
Jun 15, 2013

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This has to be stopped.



Christienne Metropole  
Los Angeles, CA 90066  
Jun 15, 2013

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Linda Gribko  
Sabraton, WV 26508  
Jun 15, 2013

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Wanda C. Bronson  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
Jun 15, 2013

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Melissa Peterson  
San Jose, CA 95131  
Jun 15, 2013

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Rebecca MacDonnell  
Arvada, CO 80002  
Jun 15, 2013

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How does cutting down thousands of trees help our society? Here in West Texas we are trying to plant more and more trees. You have them and you want to clear cut them! Trees help us and the environment. Is this so someone can make MONEY?!? Do not do this!

Marcia Bishoff  
Lorenzo, TX 79343  
Jun 15, 2013

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Come on. Grow a spine and do the right thing.

Kim M. Peterson  
Santa Fe, NM 87505  
Jun 15, 2013

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shila  
Sweden  
Jun 15, 2013

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LeAnn Fox  
Seattle, WA 98133  
Jun 15, 2013

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Dana Jones  
Gardnerville, NV 89460  
Jun 15, 2013

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Karen White  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
Jun 15, 2013

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Regina Burdett  
Oldsmar, FL 34677  
Jun 15, 2013

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Dan Murray  
Newport, WA 99156  
Jun 15, 2013

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Arfa Khan  
Dublin, OH 43016  
Jun 15, 2013

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This is a bad plan to satisfy special interest and poison the healthy ecosystem! It must be stopped!!

Mark Cataline  
Antioch, CA 94509-3412  
Jun 15, 2013

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Dara Nix-Stevenson  
Greensboro, NC 27402  
Jun 15, 2013

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This is a majorly stupid idea on an ecosystem that has become well established and is maintaining a homeostatic balance with the pre-existing system. To change it now, especially in the manner proscribed, will not re-establish the old ecosystem and it will most certainly do far more harm than good. Someone is making money on this and for that I find it extremely suspect.

Margie Hoyt  
Gardena, CA 90248  
Jun 15, 2013

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We need to keep the trees, they are very important for us! And no chemicals, there are already too many chemicals in our environment, no more!

Wendy Beyda  
Marlboro, NJ 07746  
Jun 15, 2013

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Tracy Treen  
Lexington, VA 24450  
Jun 15, 2013

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GINGER CHILD  
FELTON, CA 95018  
Jun 15, 2013

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Angella Dugdale  
Pinehurst, WA 98203

Jun 15, 2013

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Stephanie Bourquin  
Urbancrest, OH 43123  
Jun 15, 2013

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This is deplorable. There aren't enough problems in California already, you need to deforest and poison?

Joyce Lattimer  
Kansas City, MO 64110  
Jun 15, 2013

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sabrina lundquist  
oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 15, 2013

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Please don't do this!!!

Laurie Longman  
Manchaca, TX 78652  
Jun 15, 2013

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Abort this private interest plan. It is unnecessary and hazardous !!

cm  
fremont, CA 94538  
Jun 15, 2013

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Talk about misappropriation of funds??? Good grief!!! This is ridiculous!!

cindy mitchell  
Northport, AL 35475  
Jun 15, 2013

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They may not be native, but we love OUR eucalypts!

Reverend Jane Eagle  
GRATON, CA 95444  
Jun 15, 2013

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Joann Miehle  
Elliottsburg, PA 17024  
Jun 15, 2013

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Susan Callery  
Los Angeles, CA 90068  
Jun 15, 2013

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Jana Maynard  
Vestavia Hls, AL 35216  
Jun 15, 2013

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Kathleen Burke  
Kanab, UT 84741  
Jun 15, 2013

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Michael Maiara  
Tampa, FL 33647  
Jun 15, 2013

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martha  
Oakwood, CA 90004  
Jun 15, 2013

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Michelle Fistek  
Ashland, NH 03217  
Jun 15, 2013

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Jose Berber Luna  
Los Angeles, CA 90063  
Jun 15, 2013

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This project should be aborted. It is unnecessary and hazardous !!

Lori Alford  
Elgin, TX 78621  
Jun 15, 2013

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Shelly Smith  
Phoenixville, PA 19460  
Jun 15, 2013

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Erin Rich  
Seascape, CA 95003  
Jun 15, 2013

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Diane Lee Chicarelli  
Lakeside, CA 92040  
Jun 15, 2013

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Don't do it!

Susan Carlson  
Bellflower, CA 90706  
Jun 15, 2013

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Government is OUT OF CONTROL !!!

Tammie Repp  
Woodstock, IL 60098  
Jun 15, 2013

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Kathleen King  
Ramona, CA 92065  
Jun 15, 2013

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jeanne lebow  
Iowana, MS 39553  
Jun 15, 2013

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I am always amazed when I read about these things in which decisions are made by people who have no concept of the bigger picture. Those who fail to learn from history...

Stephen M Hopper  
Dallas, TX 75219  
Jun 15, 2013

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It is shocking that this type of deforestation would even be proposed. To pass this would be absolutely devastating

Leslie jack  
Lake Elmo, MN 55042  
Jun 15, 2013

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Joy Ann LeVelle  
Houston, TX 77007-4054  
Jun 15, 2013

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Dawn Jarman  
Wekiva Springs, FL 32779  
Jun 15, 2013

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Sally Timko  
Cape Canaveral, FL 32920  
Jun 15, 2013

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Please stop this disaster.

Rose Trescastro  
Miami, FL 33134  
Jun 15, 2013

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Please, can just one government agency actually HELP the planet? Please?

Suzi Rayve  
Sunland, CA 91040  
Jun 15, 2013

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The current Draft EIS is unacceptable as it will inflict enormous environmental damage, expose the public to thousands of gallons of toxic herbicide, destroy raptor habitats, destabilize steep slopes, and actually increase the risk of hazardous wildfires. FEMA should retract this EIS and remove those portions of the EIS that call for clear-cutting tall trees. The EIS should instead support a far less destructive methodology that would focus on a "species-neutral" approach, focusing on eliminating ground fuels and the fire ladder, thinning where appropriate, and limbing up as needed to ensure minimal risk of crown fires. Killing more than 50,000 trees and poisoning them for up to 10 years will have disastrous effects on this beautiful and healthy ecosystem, and cannot be allowed to happen.

Sharon Comstock  
Independence, MO 64055  
Jun 15, 2013

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suzann jones  
santa Monica, CA 90404  
Jun 15, 2013

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When all the trees are cut down, just where will the air come from we all need to breathe? Guess why we have so much air pollution ... NO TREES TO SCRUB THE AIR CLEAN! Quit denuding tree stands and learn to do it the RIGHT way.

Linda Sparr  
Tomball, TX 77377  
Jun 15, 2013

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Linda Abelson  
Woodland Hls, CA 91367  
Jun 15, 2013

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Just what we don't need.

Julie Garcia  
Long Beach, CA 90813  
Jun 15, 2013

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Joan Bakke  
Norton Shores, MI 49441  
Jun 15, 2013

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I am firmly against the cutting of all tall trees in the Oakland hills, where I live, and the application of pesticides that will poison our forest and it's ecosystem of wildlife that is dependent on it. The east bay has the largest nesting population of golden eagles in the country, not to mention the multitude of other devastations that would result from this irresponsible and destructive plan. Please revise the plan to use a species-neutral approach which would also be less expensive and not disastrously devastating to our forests. I do not want to live in a land of clear-cut stumps and poisoned landscape.

Jennifer Davi  
Oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 15, 2013

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audrey  
Santa Monica, CA 90403  
Jun 15, 2013

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Tressa Disney  
Fayetteville, AR 72703  
Jun 15, 2013

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Ronald Bouchane  
Las Cruces, NM 88012  
Jun 15, 2013

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I am so tired of the Federal Government wanting to kill animals and trees when it should be addressing more important problems such as controlling health care costs, ending our involvement in foreign civil operations, instituting term limits in Congress, eliminating fossil fuel use, and such, all of which would be of more benefit to the masses.

Helana Cichon  
Weeki Wachee, FL 34613  
Jun 15, 2013

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taniel  
South Africa  
Jun 15, 2013

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Teresa Green  
Kennewick, WA 99336  
Jun 15, 2013

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DJ Harper  
Fayetteville, AR 72703  
Jun 15, 2013

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Rose Pearson  
Montpelier Junction, VT 05602  
Jun 15, 2013

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Debera Mansfield  
Chattanooga, TN 37416  
Jun 15, 2013

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This will be a global tragedy and must not be allowed to happen.

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Patty Shenker  
Los Angeles, CA 91356  
Jun 15, 2013

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jon morris  
San Francisco, CA 94107  
Jun 15, 2013

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Carolyn Walter  
Oakland, CA 94610  
Jun 15, 2013

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n stetl  
Phoenix, AZ 85023  
Jun 15, 2013

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Lydia Caldwell  
Bellaire, TX 77401  
Jun 15, 2013

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manuela wolter  
San-Jose, Costa Rica  
Jun 15, 2013

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Catherine  
United States 11272  
Jun 15, 2013

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Valerie Stein  
ft lauderdale, FL 33307  
Jun 15, 2013

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Nancy low-chan  
SF, CA 94121  
Jun 15, 2013

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This deeply saddens me. It's so unnecessary, and the animals have just as much a right to live as we do.

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Samantha Beigler Davis  
Wheeling, IL 60090  
Jun 15, 2013



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Kim dever  
Trinity, FL 34655  
Jun 15, 2013

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Do not do this, think about the longer term

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Bianca McCann  
Pacheco, CA 94553  
Jun 15, 2013

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Gwen Lutge  
El Cajon, CA 92021  
Jun 15, 2013

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Shana Woolems  
Fayetteville, AR 72701  
Jun 15, 2013

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Stephanie Greene  
Franklin, TN 37064  
Jun 15, 2013

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Donna O'Connell  
South Plattsburgh, NY 12901  
Jun 15, 2013

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Nic Kersten  
SF, CA 94114  
Jun 15, 2013

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gerrie tipton  
lakewood, WA 98499  
Jun 15, 2013

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The current Draft EIS is unacceptable as it will inflict enormous environmental damage, expose the public to thousands of gallons of toxic herbicide, destroy raptor habitats, destabilize steep slopes, and actually increase the risk of hazardous wildfires. DO LET THIS HAPPEN...!!!

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Barbara Curtis Krings  
Great Falls, MT 59401  
Jun 15, 2013

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Beverle Sweitzer  
Gaithersburg, MD 20877  
Jun 15, 2013

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Linda Bucklin  
Lyndonville, NY 14098

Jun 15, 2013

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M Helmetsie  
Pittsburgh, PA 15218  
Jun 15, 2013

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Susan Esposito  
Staten Island, NY 10314  
Jun 15, 2013

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Current climate and environmental issues point to the fact that stabilizing factors in habitats should be protected - especially the large trees that form the ecosystems of this area. Please consider revamping the EIS to focus on limited damage to habitat. It will provide more jobs, stabilize the environment and still manage the risk of wildfires more appropriately. Thanks for your consideration.

Dyane Kirkland  
Cincinnati, OH 45255  
Jun 15, 2013

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David Airey  
Redwood City, CA 94061  
Jun 15, 2013

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Please stop harming the animals and the environment. we have to stop this. we are killing to many trees and animals that live there. Please use the brains that I know you have and do not do this! thank you.

Chris Beane-Martin  
somersworth, NH 03878  
Jun 15, 2013

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Beth Flor  
Spring city, PA 19475  
Jun 15, 2013

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I support the restoration of native species, but the current draft plan is not a good one.

wallace gorell  
Berkeley, United States 94709-1205  
Jun 15, 2013

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Martha Behrens  
Antioch, CA 94509  
Jun 15, 2013

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This FEMA action would be an ill-thought out, despicable waste of both taxpayer money and our trust. Biological xenophobia is, bottom line, bad for the environment, and this clearcutting would be a misuse of funds to support its agenda.

Thomas Hobbs

San Diego, CA 92130  
Jun 15, 2013

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Shelly Wilson  
Williams Bay, United States 53191-9733  
Jun 15, 2013

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FEMA can't find a better use for their \$\$, really..???

chris smock  
Ozark, AL 36360  
Jun 15, 2013

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DANGER! DANGER! DANGER! TREES MUST be left alone to help this planet BREATHE! Do you like to breathe? I do too! Lets pause together, think about it real hard and take a deep breath. Apparently it may be our last...

Karianne  
Lutz, FL 33548  
Jun 15, 2013

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Jennifer Thompson  
Gibbon, MN 55335  
Jun 15, 2013

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todd dykas  
cromwell, CT 06416  
Jun 15, 2013

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Why would you cut down so many trees??? And why would you use herbicides????

Ananda  
Mammoth lakes, CA 93546  
Jun 15, 2013

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Cathy Frazee  
Woodside, CA 94062  
Jun 15, 2013

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Why on earth do you want to do that? Does California have enough problems with fires and you just want to make it worst? Trees actually keep the moist in the area and cool the ground natural -so in reality you are planning to do the opposite.

Sherry Savage  
Pickering, Canada  
Jun 15, 2013

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CS  
Ridgeside, TN 37411

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Jun 15, 2013

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Merri E Baldus  
Philadelphia, PA 19119  
Jun 15, 2013

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jennifer hurley  
Kingman, AZ 86401  
Jun 15, 2013

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THIS IS INSANE, WHAT IN THE WORLD DO THEY THINK THEY ARE SAVING BY DESTROYING

MARCIA STUART  
Pacheco, CA 94553  
Jun 15, 2013

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This is a horrible idea! These yes are here now n provide habitats for wildlife and absorb carbon dioxide, which lessens the impact of greenhouse gases. It's also fiscally irresponsible and financially untenable. Do NOT do this! Leave the trees alone!

Susan Lock  
Nazareth, PA 18064  
Jun 15, 2013

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Maggie Durham  
Lubbock, TX 79410  
Jun 15, 2013

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this would be a tragedy to the flora and fauna in the hills, a devastation, please do not let it happen!

Janice Wall  
Virginia Beach, VA 23452  
Jun 15, 2013

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Mark Luiso  
San Jose, CA 95118  
Jun 15, 2013

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Pamela Madden  
Mountain View, CA 94041  
Jun 15, 2013

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I grew up in this area and visit often. Please keep the forests the way they are!

Maryan Grilli  
Sparks, NV 89435  
Jun 15, 2013

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Robert Brooks  
Crystal Springs, MS 39059  
Jun 15, 2013

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Jacky McLeod  
Edinburgh, United Kingdom  
Jun 15, 2013

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We need our wildlife!

Courtney hobbs  
San Diego, CA 92130  
Jun 15, 2013

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Holly McCauley  
San Antonio, TX 78253  
Jun 15, 2013

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carol burton  
Austin, TX 78751  
Jun 15, 2013

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Jennifer Kemmer  
Whitefish Bay, WI 53211  
Jun 15, 2013

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Patrice Pop  
Providence, RI 02906  
Jun 15, 2013

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denise greenwood  
London, Canada  
Jun 15, 2013

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Jacqueline Logan  
Galt, CA 95632  
Jun 15, 2013

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Amanda Gordon  
Sanford, FL 32773  
Jun 15, 2013

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Courtney  
Austin, TX 78721  
Jun 15, 2013

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Joanna F. Tomacari  
Gwinn, MI 49841

Jun 15, 2013

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Ron Stewart  
Concord, CA 94521  
Jun 15, 2013

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Carolyn Upton  
Dahlonega, GA 30533  
Jun 15, 2013

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Rebecca Neuman  
Niles, OH 44446  
Jun 15, 2013

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Rae Mazzeo  
Hohenwald, TN 38462  
Jun 15, 2013

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Save the planet-NOT destroy it!

nancy j fulcher  
vero beach, FL 32968  
Jun 15, 2013

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Linda Boag Moores  
Palgrave, Canada  
Jun 15, 2013

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Sharon Villagomez  
Ontario Street, IL 60611  
Jun 15, 2013

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lynne gross  
Broussard, LA 70518  
Jun 15, 2013

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Due to global warming, eucalyptus and the koalas that eat them are at risk for extinction without transfer and garden preservation. Species drift is nothing new, nor is all change bad. Leave the trees. Get some koalas.

Layla Schubert  
Portland, OR 97211  
Jun 15, 2013

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Please stop destroying the world as we know it.

Mara Comitas  
Teaneck, NJ 07666-2624  
Jun 15, 2013

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Shalamee Campbell  
Chattanooga, TN 37421  
Jun 15, 2013

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Michael Weiss  
Brooklyn, NY 11231  
Jun 15, 2013

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Nicole Johnson  
Saint Paul, MN 55113  
Jun 15, 2013

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Are you serious? The trees are the only thing standing between us and complete loss of human habitat. This is foolish of the inth degree. I have a horrible feeling this decision is made by immigrants who have obtained civil service employment. Americans do not clear cut their trees. Americans conserve and appreciate the beauty of nature. That is how we roll. Destroying our environment is the act of a fool.

Janet Schultz  
placerville, CA 95667  
Jun 15, 2013

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Sara  
Pleasureville, KY 40057  
Jun 15, 2013

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I understand the fire hazard in the area. I live in the Oakland hills and I see the potential risk every day but we should not have to get contaminated by pesticides.

cathya torreon-nisbet  
Oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 15, 2013

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This type of destruction is not necessary! There are other ways so please consider your actions carefully!

Sue Onorato  
Henderson, NV 89012  
Jun 15, 2013

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Sharon Jones  
Landers, CA 92285  
Jun 15, 2013

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Patricia M. Hofer  
Middle Village, NY 11379  
Jun 15, 2013

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Barbara  
Toms River, NJ 08757

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Jun 15, 2013

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Karen Camburn  
pleasant Hill, CA 94523  
Jun 15, 2013

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Jill Mulato  
San Juan Capo, CA 92691  
Jun 15, 2013

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Ellen Douglass Haith  
Trumansburg, NY 14886  
Jun 15, 2013

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I really think that the people of this world are getting fed up with big corporate businesses and governments trying to destroy this wonderful planet we have the privilege of looking after for the purpose of big bucks only. We need to start to figure out how to save this planet not keep on destroying it.

Frances Jones  
Airdrie, Canada  
Jun 15, 2013

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Christine Snow  
Colorado Springs, CO 80903  
Jun 15, 2013

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Theresa Tilotta  
Houston, TX 77055  
Jun 15, 2013

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Please do not harm nature by cutting the trees and poisoning earth they are so important for us humans and animals that share nature with us and call the forest their home.

hertzi shwartz  
SEATTLE, WA 98168  
Jun 15, 2013

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kristin garber  
york, PA 17408  
Jun 15, 2013

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i'm not exactly a 'tree' hugger but we r destroying too many trees and we certainly don't need to destroy these.

brenda mcnulty  
fayetteville, NC 28306  
Jun 15, 2013



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Stop the deforestation

Robin Null  
Austin, TX 78758  
Jun 15, 2013

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Andromahi Dendias  
Kefalonia, Greece  
Jun 15, 2013

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No More cutting and poisoning. It's not only animals who suffer from the effects.

Jo Ann Perry  
Deltona, FL 32738  
Jun 15, 2013

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this is horrific destruction and will poison the earth without serving any useful purpose except to enrich the few who will be doing the work.

Victoria Corse  
Marshfield, MA 02050  
Jun 15, 2013

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Louie Yoder  
Defiance, OH 43512  
Jun 15, 2013

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This is genocide...plain and simple. How can we do this?

Margaret Glenn  
Mgtn, WV 26508  
Jun 15, 2013

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Monica Barker  
Modesto, CA 95354  
Jun 15, 2013

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Do not destroy this environment.

Bud Woodward  
Scottsville, VA 24590  
Jun 15, 2013

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Jennifer Schrolucke  
Santa Clara, CA 95054  
Jun 15, 2013

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It is a healthy ecosystem. Do the right thing on behalf of all, not only invested interests.

Rhainne McRae  
Signal Mountain, TN 37377  
Jun 15, 2013

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No clear cutting and definitely no herbicides!

Pam Hagy  
Nashville, TN 37215  
Jun 15, 2013

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Barbie-Lou Petty  
Bradenton, FL 34207  
Jun 15, 2013

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Julie Lefaive  
Seattle, WA 98133  
Jun 15, 2013

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callia  
Santa Clara, CA 95050  
Jun 15, 2013

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Faye Yagy  
Tappan, NY 10983  
Jun 15, 2013

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Kathy Shaw  
Shelton, WA 98584  
Jun 15, 2013

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Sarah Mankowski  
Palm Bay, FL 32905  
Jun 15, 2013

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Claudia Ferreira  
Myrtle Beach, SC 29579  
Jun 15, 2013

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margie Boone  
Ft McCoy, FL 32134  
Jun 15, 2013

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Nicole Jordan  
Birmingham, AL 35209  
Jun 15, 2013

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Samantha Dozier  
Ithaca, NY 14850  
Jun 15, 2013

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Kaleigh Koetting  
Cape Coral, FL 33914  
Jun 15, 2013

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Leah Boven  
Kalamazoo, MI 49007  
Jun 15, 2013

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nicola coleman  
fairfield, CT 06825  
Jun 15, 2013

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Anna Vasalaki  
Switzerland  
Jun 15, 2013

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You're embarking on a tragic course for the ecosystem by killing off the trees and wildlife. Do not spend taxpayer dollars to destroy our country.

Kay Gillespie  
Garden City, KS 67846  
Jun 15, 2013

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Mary Miller  
Knoxville, TN 37931  
Jun 15, 2013

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lisbeth karlsson  
Vauxhall, NJ 07088  
Jun 15, 2013

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Kajsa  
Järna, Sweden  
Jun 15, 2013

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Karen Smiga  
Frederica, DE 19946  
Jun 15, 2013

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Kevin Askew  
Brigg, United Kingdom  
Jun 15, 2013

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Karen Amato  
Apex, NC 27539  
Jun 15, 2013

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This is terrible what are they thinking!!

Brian Miller  
Mechanicsburg, PA 17050  
Jun 15, 2013

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Katie Miani  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
Jun 15, 2013

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Andrea DeManche  
New Bern, NC 28560  
Jun 15, 2013

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terri piecara  
pitman, NJ 08071  
Jun 15, 2013

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Karen Morris  
San Diego, CA 92121  
Jun 15, 2013

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Nancy Ray  
Columbus, IN 47203  
Jun 15, 2013

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Stop this insanity!!!!!! Put the money towards Spay and Neuter programs, TNR, or anything that helps the animals!!!!

Tammy Rizer  
New Berlin, WI 53151  
Jun 15, 2013

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Do not deforest and kill off the trees in this area. It will negatively affect the health of everyone in the surrounding area for decades to come if you do. We need the trees. We need to be better environmental stewards. Clear cutting and poisoning the trees will end up hurting all inhabitants in the area. It will also not help to stop wildfires. This is a stupid idea.

Shavawn Berry  
Chandler, AZ 85224  
Jun 15, 2013

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Karen Doonan  
Trafford, PA 15085

Jun 15, 2013

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It is hard to believe our government could be this stupid!

Vicki Neal  
Ames, IA 50014  
Jun 15, 2013

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This government idea is absurd.

kristy niccum  
burlington, KY 41005  
Jun 15, 2013

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This proposal addresses a problem that needs to be solved, but does not solve the problem as well as it might.  
We can do better.

C. E. Brewin  
Davis, CA 95616  
Jun 15, 2013

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Denise Mulliken  
FAYETTEVILLE, AR 72701  
Jun 15, 2013

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Leo Tscharner  
Alamo, CA 94507  
Jun 15, 2013

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Anne Quinn  
McFarland, CA 93250  
Jun 15, 2013

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Perri Mink  
Concord, CA 94518  
Jun 15, 2013

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Lena Marikovics  
Grand Blanc, MI 48439  
Jun 15, 2013

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Sarah Iazzetto  
Woodridge, IL 60517  
Jun 15, 2013

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Jeannie Watanabe  
McCall, ID 83638  
Jun 15, 2013

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Amy McDowell  
Walker, MI 49534  
Jun 15, 2013

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sabrina dombrowski  
east haven, CT 06512  
Jun 15, 2013

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Debra Allen  
Greenville, TX 75401  
Jun 15, 2013

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Theresa Hamilton  
Graham, WA 98338  
Jun 15, 2013

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Irene Brown  
Newland, NC 28657  
Jun 15, 2013

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Virginia Bacigalupi  
Concord, CA 94518  
Jun 15, 2013

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Please protect our natural resources, our environment, our animals.

Shannon Brigham  
Treetops Village, MI 49735  
Jun 15, 2013

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PJ  
Dewey, AZ 86327  
Jun 15, 2013

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Cathy Savage  
Raleigh, NC 27606  
Jun 15, 2013

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I have fond memories of my time in the beautiful Bay Area--this is a disgraceful idea.

Krista Behymer  
Lynn, MA 01902  
Jun 15, 2013

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Laberrondo Lydie  
Marseille, France  
Jun 15, 2013

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Felicia Douglas  
Woodlawn, MD 21207  
Jun 15, 2013

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Shelly Battista  
Crystal Springs, MS 39059  
Jun 15, 2013

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x-(!

M Molthen  
CHICO, CA 95926  
Jun 15, 2013

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Tina Schnake Brunk  
Virginia, IL 62691  
Jun 15, 2013

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Please stop this foolish destruction of the natural.world.

Mary Shaw  
Kingston, Canada  
Jun 15, 2013

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Kate Parman  
Grand Haven,, MI 49417  
Jun 15, 2013

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Michael Blott  
poway, CA 92064  
Jun 15, 2013

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Trees and wildlife are essential to a healthy ecosystem. Conservation, not environmental damage!

Roy Krymis  
Eules, TX 76039  
Jun 15, 2013

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Zane Maughmer  
Thornville, OH 43076  
Jun 15, 2013

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we need all the oxygen providing trees we can keep. this is a waste of public money and an offense to nature.

merrill kramer  
Clearwater, FL 33763  
Jun 15, 2013

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Judy Sale  
Worcestershire, United Kingdom  
Jun 15, 2013

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Megan Murray  
Bandera, TX 78003  
Jun 15, 2013

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Michelle Bissen  
Madison, WI 53704  
Jun 15, 2013

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WHAT IS WRONG WITH YOU PEOPLE. KILLING, KILLING, KILLING IS ALL YOU DO.....Time to stop and lead with your heart.

Ramona Paolini  
Waynesville, NC 28785  
Jun 15, 2013

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Luanne Goldman  
Morris, IL 60450  
Jun 15, 2013

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Mary Ann Toy  
North Chichester, NH 03258  
Jun 15, 2013

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tina senecal  
champlain, NY 12919  
Jun 15, 2013

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We need more trees. The are essential to the ecosystem. We need the wildlife. Stop destroying our earth.

leslie jones  
phx, AZ 85019  
Jun 15, 2013

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Susan Mahoney  
Syracuse, NY 13206  
Jun 15, 2013

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Margaret  
Ravenswood, IL 60625  
Jun 15, 2013

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Laura Atneosen  
St. Paul, MN 55105  
Jun 15, 2013

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Trish Martin  
Stickney, IL 60402  
Jun 15, 2013

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Melissa Gray  
Chesterfld, VA 23832  
Jun 15, 2013

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Susan Piland  
Waldo, AR 71770  
Jun 15, 2013

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Angie Ramirez  
Pittsburg, CA 94565  
Jun 15, 2013

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maria  
Riverton, NJ 08077  
Jun 15, 2013

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Tiffany I Dewley  
Grand Blanc, MI 48439  
Jun 15, 2013

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Ginger Willcox  
Austin, TX 78727  
Jun 15, 2013

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Renee Lean  
Greenville, SC 29601  
Jun 15, 2013

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Mary Alvarez  
Sugar Land, TX 77479  
Jun 15, 2013

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leigh schmitt  
Hilldale, TN 37043  
Jun 15, 2013

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Stop, I beg you!

Patricia Becker-Spellman  
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381  
Jun 15, 2013

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Catherine Lupton  
Berlin, Germany

Jun 15, 2013

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Monica Upton  
Wesley Chapel, FL 33543-7801  
Jun 15, 2013

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Jill L Shepard  
Sunol, CA 94586  
Jun 15, 2013

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The common sense and logically approach to this situation is to kindly step back and understand the reality of this is absolutely not needed!

Jen Kamish  
Hastings, MN 55033  
Jun 15, 2013

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Lorraine wai  
San Jose, CA 95123  
Jun 15, 2013

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Renee E  
Walker, MI 49534  
Jun 15, 2013

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Heather Young  
Champlin, MN 55316  
Jun 15, 2013

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Yvonne Zhou  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
Jun 15, 2013

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AVRIL  
Westfield, NJ 07090  
Jun 15, 2013

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Penny  
Lon, United Kingdom  
Jun 15, 2013

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Barb Anspach  
Hamilton, MD 21214  
Jun 15, 2013

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joanna perandin  
staines, United Kingdom  
Jun 15, 2013

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jon balderston  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 15, 2013

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DeWitt Cheng  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
Jun 15, 2013

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Dawn Farthing  
Olney, MD 20832  
Jun 15, 2013

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jenny Smithfield g  
United Kingdom  
Jun 15, 2013

---

Gaye  
Austin, TX 78752  
Jun 15, 2013

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Time to step up and 'Do the right thing!' Tree's are the lungs of the world! Forever grateful for Mother Nature! Thank you!

Norma Brosnan  
Lake Charles, LA 70601  
Jun 15, 2013

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Iviastein stein  
Oakland, CA 94609  
Jun 15, 2013

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Rob Reiter  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
Jun 15, 2013

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Tonya Davis  
Oakland, CA 94605  
Jun 15, 2013

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Erin Day  
Ontario, CA 91764  
Jun 15, 2013

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Christine Kinch  
Ireland  
Jun 15, 2013

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Please stop and think in a more enlightened and long term way - we need our precious countryside in tact and un spoiled. The world does not just belong to us, it is not ours to do with as we please. there are many millions of different life on this planet. It is their home too.

Jen  
United Kingdom  
Jun 15, 2013

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Valerie Kausen  
Louisville, KY 40205  
Jun 15, 2013

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Stacy  
Greenwood, SC 29646  
Jun 15, 2013

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Minna Andersén  
Helsinki, Finland  
Jun 15, 2013

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Clear cutting is SO clearly destructive! Removing trees that mitigate atmospheric CO2, provide habitat, stabilize soil, etc. is NOT smart, not in our best interests at all. What could be the rationale? LOOK AT THE BIG PICTURE PLEASE.

Marjorie Campaigne  
Rochester, NY 14609  
Jun 15, 2013

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Sheri  
Phoenix, OR 97535  
Jun 15, 2013

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Please do not cut down these trees. The trees were clearcut above my sister's 20 acres, and 40 of her trees were blown over from the resulting fierce winds. These trees, mitigate the winds, reduce erosion, improve water lag time for flooding, temper the environment and breathe for us. Please use sustainable forest management methods. Respect the biodiversity that will keep the hills and folks healthy.

jessica@denningfamily.com  
Carmichael, CA 95608  
Jun 15, 2013

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Sally Raintree  
Toronto, Canada  
Jun 15, 2013

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Suzette Summers  
Louisville, KY 40204  
Jun 15, 2013

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chana Brown  
L.A., CA 90035  
Jun 15, 2013

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A. Gordon  
Eugene, OR 97401  
Jun 15, 2013

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Marena Atkins  
Leesburg, IN 46538  
Jun 15, 2013

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Shumbi love  
bristol, United Kingdom  
Jun 15, 2013

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lesley skelly  
evanston, Australia  
Jun 15, 2013

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Joe Staverman  
Canada  
Jun 15, 2013

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Andrea Ecke  
Saylorsburg, PA 18353  
Jun 15, 2013

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Lisa Two-Fingers  
Madison, AL 35757  
Jun 15, 2013

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Marina Stanic  
Aveiro, Portugal  
Jun 15, 2013

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Edith Hillinger  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
Jun 15, 2013

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This is the most toxic, earth-destructive plan imaginable. If you want wildfires, landslides, and poisoned groundwater, this is the best way to go about it.

Phila Hoopes  
Baltimore, MD 21229  
Jun 15, 2013

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Trees are a gift to us and to the eco system! They must be preserved! We need to consider future generations and leave them a legacy of respect and love to ourselves and the environment!

Jennifer  
Australia  
Jun 15, 2013

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Saving the Trees means saving our Souls

Diana Morariu  
Berlin, Germany  
Jun 15, 2013

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Christian Leahy  
Santa Fe, NM 87502  
Jun 15, 2013

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Mary Engel  
Phoenix, AZ 85064  
Jun 15, 2013

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Jaime Rothbard  
Bend, OR 97701  
Jun 15, 2013

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Laleema Kuthiala  
United Kingdom  
Jun 15, 2013

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Elisabeth Goward  
East Lismore, Australia  
Jun 15, 2013

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In addition to the friends I have in California who will be negatively impacted if the current Draft EIS is implemented, I am concerned for the impact such methodology will have on the global environment. Please find another solution.

Sandra Erickson  
East Barre, VT 05649  
Jun 15, 2013

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Laura Pantoja  
Holyoke, MA 01040  
Jun 15, 2013

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Please save the trees. They are your lungs, you will need them.

Deirdra McMenamin  
Whanganui, New Zealand  
Jun 15, 2013

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Sheila Horrells  
London, Canada  
Jun 15, 2013

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Amber Pennington  
Surprise, AZ 85379  
Jun 15, 2013

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Akalia Maclaurin  
United Kingdom  
Jun 15, 2013

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Trees are the air we breathe

Melody Rettay  
Perth, Australia  
Jun 15, 2013

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Ayesha NuRa  
Wilton Manors, FL 33311  
Jun 15, 2013

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aiste  
Lithuania  
Jun 15, 2013

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Elizabeth Bragdon  
Covington, LA 70433  
Jun 15, 2013

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donya  
Vallejo, CA 94590  
Jun 15, 2013

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Anna Vaughan  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
Jun 15, 2013

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HEIWA SALOVITZ  
Austin, TX 78702  
Jun 14, 2013

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FEMA please retract this EIS! Why would you support a plan that cuts down and poison so many trees simply because some "conservationists" don't like them? Why would you support a "mitigation" plan that increases the likelihood of forest fires? I live in Colorado, and in the midst of three wildfires - one deemed to be the worst in Colorado history, forest fires are a rather sensitive topic with me! Please retract this EIS NOW!

Anita Cameron  
Denver, CO 80219  
Jun 14, 2013

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Clark Goodrich  
Kentwood, MI 49508  
Jun 14, 2013

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Andrew Gordon-Kirsch  
Kensington, CA 94707  
Jun 14, 2013

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Roy Bogas  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
Jun 14, 2013

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chris Dhillon  
Oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 14, 2013

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chris Dhillon  
Oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 14, 2013

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I live in these hills and own a home here. I appreciate the cutting of non-native trees BUT NOT the use of chemicals to clear shrubs. Roundup is a carcinogen that has the ability to effect my and my family's health.

Eileen Karpfinger  
Oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 14, 2013

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Robert Meyers  
Oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 14, 2013

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Laurie Rolfe  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
Jun 14, 2013

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Lori Kershner-Wine  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
Jun 14, 2013

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Kathleen Avedissian  
Oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 14, 2013

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Joanna  
Summit, NJ 07901  
Jun 14, 2013

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Mary Susan Reid  
Ithaca, NY 14850  
Jun 14, 2013

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No comment but I am against the deforestation.

MaryLou Robson  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
Jun 14, 2013

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AAH  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 14, 2013

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Evelyn Myers  
Sonoma, CA 95476  
Jun 14, 2013

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Edward Dockray  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
Jun 14, 2013

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These pesticides will pollute the water of the bay.

Vicki McBride  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 14, 2013

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Lisa Houshour  
ASHLAND, OR 97520  
Jun 14, 2013

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Dorothy L Davies  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
Jun 14, 2013

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STOP THIS CRAZY VIOLENCE TOWARDS OUR ENVIRONMENTAL: IT'S NOT YOURS!, IT BELONGS TO EVERYBODY AND SPECIALLY THE FUTURE GENERATIONS!!!

sonia cajade  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
Jun 14, 2013

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The idea of preventing fire by mowing away all the trees is inexcusably primitive and stupid. It's like killing a person so they won't get sick. Get real, educate yourself on the ecosystem science that has developed in the last 50 years. Please.

Robert Thompson  
Alameda, CA 94501  
Jun 14, 2013

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Carol Banquer  
San Rafael, CA 94901  
Jun 14, 2013

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Liz Brown  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 14, 2013

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Ruth Barkan  
Kentfield, CA 94904  
Jun 14, 2013

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Lowell Moorcroft  
Oakland, CA 94609  
Jun 14, 2013

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Sharon Jacobs  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
Jun 14, 2013

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Joe LoBue  
Concord, CA 94518  
Jun 14, 2013

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This is a train-wreck! Please don't do it. The current draft EIS is unacceptable. Please don't do it. Thank you for your consideration. Brenda

Brenda Beebe  
San Francisco, CA 94107  
Jun 14, 2013

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Jon Lobdell  
El Cerrito, CA 94530

Jun 14, 2013

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M. Lucas  
Oakland, CA 94602  
Jun 14, 2013

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The current plan is not even acceptable to those of us who approve of removing the eucalyptus. Clearcutting and herbicides are both even more harmful to the ecosystem than eucalyptus. (Herbicides will harm endangered species of animals.) Deep mulch and the brush and weeds that will move in, both INCREASE fire risk. And non-native tree species other than eucalyptus are neither very harmful to the ecosystem, nor any more flammable than native trees. The project could be done in a way that is both more ecologically sound AND more effective.

Samuel A Strong  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
Jun 14, 2013

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Alli  
Del Kern, CA 93307  
Jun 14, 2013

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Natalia Carballo  
Oakland, CA 94608  
Jun 14, 2013

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Taryn Morrison  
Hayward, CA 94552  
Jun 14, 2013

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Kachina Gosselin  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
Jun 14, 2013

---

Please do not poison the people and all living things in Berkeley. Your plan is evil, profit driven, unamerican and treasonous.

Robin Somerville  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 14, 2013

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Irene Kane  
Oakland, CA 94605  
Jun 14, 2013

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Dan Grady  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501  
Jun 14, 2013

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Cecil Newton  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
Jun 14, 2013

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Please come up with a way to preserve natural environment while addressing concerns. Thank you.

linda blakely  
Glen Cove, NY 11542  
Jun 14, 2013

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This is just crazy and unacceptable. Please do not cut these trees down! This is absolutely insane! Less trees actually equals a drier habitat; how will that help reduce the risk of fires???

Wendy Lynn Parks  
Oakland, CA 94610  
Jun 13, 2013

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Michele Roma  
Concord, CA 94520  
Jun 13, 2013

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Lynn Fraley  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
Jun 13, 2013

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Lisa lewis  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
Jun 13, 2013

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Please act wisely and choose not to clear cut. We dont need destruction of trees and more poison in the ground. We need sensible solutions that can achieve the same end and plenty of those exist.

LAURA ANDERSON  
oakland, CA 94605  
Jun 13, 2013

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Brian Burkhardt  
Antioch, CA 94531  
Jun 13, 2013

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Tye Kirk  
Oakland, CA 94608  
Jun 13, 2013

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dawn  
Dublin, CA 94568  
Jun 13, 2013

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Mary Lou Watson  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
Jun 13, 2013

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Rountree  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
Jun 13, 2013

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Audrey Hanson  
Berkeley, CA 94705-1370  
Jun 13, 2013

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Lew Brown  
Guerneville, CA 95446  
Jun 13, 2013

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I am absolutely appalled by the environmental destruction and pollution which would result from this ill-conceived plan. This petition states my views.

Robin McRae  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
Jun 13, 2013

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Matt Lebofsky  
Oakland, CA 94608  
Jun 13, 2013

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This is the WORST move for humanity in the EAST BAY. Not only are you going to kill the trees/nature...but also dump poison into the ground that will "silently" injure people/animal's health and put them at risk for developing Parkinson's. Maybe OAKLAND/BERKELEY officials should actually put on thinking caps before deploying such a move.

Michelle Hall  
Burlingame, CA 94010  
Jun 13, 2013

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Patrick Oliver  
CA, CA 94618  
Jun 13, 2013

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Allison Connor  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 13, 2013

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Talia Cooper  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
Jun 13, 2013

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Davide Basilio Bartolini  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 13, 2013

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Jill Reed  
Alameda, CA 94501  
Jun 13, 2013

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Please stop the destruction of the canyons!!!!!!

Susan Harleman  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
Jun 13, 2013

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Have we already forgot the problems with Agent Orange which was not going to hurt anyone?

Jim Robertson  
Owasso, OK 74055  
Jun 13, 2013

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S Mumford  
United Kingdom  
Jun 13, 2013

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Susan Brown  
La Mesa, CA 91942  
Jun 13, 2013

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Please reconsider this plan for the sake of the population, both human and non-human.

Jane Welford  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 13, 2013

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Pattie  
Sf, CA 94131  
Jun 12, 2013

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We live and bought a house in Berkeley because of the trees and I am sure many if not most of our neighbors did too.

Jennifer Berke  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
Jun 12, 2013

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Marjorie summerville  
San Rafael, CA 94904  
Jun 12, 2013

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Alisa  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
Jun 12, 2013

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I oppose the use of herbicides on this project, because it's likely they will wash downhill, poisoning streams, wildlife and people.

Susan Kuchinskas  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
Jun 12, 2013

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Cory Wright  
Oakland, CA 94608  
Jun 12, 2013

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Karen L Westlund  
Oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 12, 2013

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Colin  
Oakland, CA 94609  
Jun 12, 2013

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Spend half my time here visiting friends in Berkeley Hills can't believe that anyone would think of cutting any of the beautiful trees here, let alone using toxic poisons .

Kathleen Doron  
Bellevue, WA 98006  
Jun 12, 2013

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Annemarie  
Oakland, CA 94608  
Jun 12, 2013

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Less expensive but more destructive is not the right plan.

Deborah Beccue  
Hayward, CA 94542  
Jun 12, 2013

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What is UC's true motive?

Marc Shulman  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 12, 2013

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Comment

Claudia Carr  
Berkeley, CA 94720  
Jun 12, 2013

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Sarah  
Walnut Creek, CA 94595  
Jun 12, 2013

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Laura Caskey  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
Jun 12, 2013

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William Ryan  
Oakland, CA 94608  
Jun 12, 2013

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Unfortunately I only learned about this yesterday. How could a plan that impacts so many people go forward with no mention in the local news, or public comment?

Jean Pfann  
Oakland, CA 94618  
Jun 12, 2013

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Jeff Cobb  
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523  
Jun 12, 2013

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Sennett Allard  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 12, 2013

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Those trees have been here longer than most of us. Leave them alone!

Tara Arnold  
Berkeley,, CA 94704-1914  
Jun 12, 2013

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Sean Raffety  
Edmonds, WA 98026  
Jun 12, 2013

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Katherine Cohen  
Needham, MA 02492  
Jun 12, 2013

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Robert du Domaine  
Kensington, CA 94708  
Jun 12, 2013

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I love native plants. But this plan is so drastic and destructive. I cannot believe it would be good for the environment. Please consider a gentler approach taking into consideration the existing beauty and richness of the Berkeley/Oakland hills ecosystem.

Hingman Chan  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
Jun 11, 2013

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As a former resident of Berkeley I am horrified and deeply distressed about this plan. Environmentally the repercussions will be intractable Roundup is toxic for wildlife and humans.it is a grave mistake and must be stopped.

Lauren Drescher  
Massat, France  
Jun 11, 2013

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jennifer  
san anselmo, CA 94960  
Jun 11, 2013

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SAMANTHA GREENWOOD WOOD  
BERKELEY, CA 94703-1324  
Jun 11, 2013

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Danny Sugar  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
Jun 11, 2013

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Alexandra Cons  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 11, 2013

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Such a drastic cut would be a major shock to a mature forest system, and poisons have no place in this natural area. The fire risk reduction claims are dubious as well. This lazy approach should be replaced by repeated thinning of eucalyptus as needed to encourage more diversity. And how could you cut mature Pinus radiata groves such as the one in UC open space depicted here:  
<http://www.bapd.org/100404-09-woods-beyond-Pinus-radiata-on-the-ridge.jpg>

Ken Cheetham  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
Jun 11, 2013

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Nathalie Jans  
Berkeley, CA 94705

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Jun 11, 2013

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Nancy Forsberg  
Oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 11, 2013

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Francisco Diaz  
Richmond, CA 94804  
Jun 11, 2013

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We need to protect native species and habitats. Poisoning and clear cutting the land is a lazy approach to land management and detrimental to life and the environment.

Siobhan  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
Jun 11, 2013

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cut down your own trees and leave us alone!~! GO AWAY~!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Paula Mulhall  
Oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 11, 2013

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alexis kirschenbaum  
Newark, CA 94560  
Jun 11, 2013

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Clifford Bischof  
Los Angeles, CA 90066  
Jun 11, 2013

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I reside in the middle of the planned deforestation, among the tall trees that would be cut, and have enjoyed this forest and all of the wildlife for over fifty years (since age 12). I am a signatory of the paper published by the Caldecott Wildlife Corridor Consortium Committee, aka Caldecott Corridor Committee, and a stakeholder, and attention should given to the conclusions of that document which was signed by representatives of Contra Costa County, CalTrans, EBMUD, EBRPD, Dept. of Fish and Game, UC Berkeley, Grizzly Peak Estates HO Assn., etc.

Warren Chick  
Oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 11, 2013

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Controlled burns have worked for the better part of 75+ years in parks and forests surrounding my home. The Native Americans understood the importance and practiced controlled burns. Don't be a dick and allow lumber and pesticide companies reap rewards at the residents and visitors expense.p

David Schlosser  
New Gretna, NJ 08224  
Jun 11, 2013

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This approach to mitigating fire risk appears too radical a procedure. The areas probably need selective thinning , cleaning of debris and removal of the highly flammable growth. But a clean "sweep" approach makes no sense to me.

jo loughran  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
Jun 11, 2013

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The attack on tall trees is reflective of an ideology against non-natives, not a proactive plan to control fire fuel.

nancy wuerfel  
san francisco, CA 94116  
Jun 11, 2013

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Joan A. Dalpe  
SAN LEANDRO, CA 94577  
Jun 11, 2013

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Bruce Fukuji  
Albany, CA 94706  
Jun 11, 2013

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Brian H  
Alameda, CA 94501  
Jun 11, 2013

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And I thought they were smart people!

Linda B. Lawrence  
Richmond, CA 94804  
Jun 11, 2013

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Adam P Hunt  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
Jun 11, 2013

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Aleja Sanchez  
Spanish Flat, CA 94558  
Jun 11, 2013

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Steve  
Oakland, CA 94602  
Jun 11, 2013

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reeves  
Pleasanton, CA 94566  
Jun 11, 2013

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Robin Reeves  
Pleasanton, CA 94566  
Jun 11, 2013

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stop ruining our planet .stop deforesting and using poisoning pesticides .it harms humans and animals and planet life. Stop making decisions without our right to input. you work for US! Get that clear.

madison brown  
vallejo, CA 94590  
Jun 11, 2013

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Alycia Linder  
Pismo Beach, CA 93449  
Jun 10, 2013

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William Babcock  
San Diego, CA 92102-1302  
Jun 10, 2013

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Jay Slean  
San Leandro, CA 94577  
Jun 10, 2013

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Lauren Larrimore  
Savannah, GA 31419  
Jun 10, 2013

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Kathleen Young  
Oakland, CA 94619  
Jun 10, 2013

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Harold Hern  
Santa Margarita, CA 93453  
Jun 10, 2013

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Danielle Suprna  
Princeton, NC 27569  
Jun 10, 2013

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Au Bru  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
Jun 10, 2013

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Leesa Berahovich  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
Jun 10, 2013

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Diane Holsinger  
Timberville, VA 22853  
Jun 10, 2013

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Stop the deforestation!

kristen portney  
san francisco, CA 94131  
Jun 10, 2013

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todd vogler  
Santa Cruz, CA 95062  
Jun 10, 2013

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Please saved our forest. Roundup is a terrible idea. I have property that has a large power line on it. On my side I refuse to let them use herbicides on my land because I have cattle. The property owner on the other side lets them use herbicide and it destroys everything in its path. Please rethink this terrible decision.

Mary Howell  
Tunnelton, WV 26444  
Jun 10, 2013

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Marisa Roque  
Canada  
Jun 10, 2013

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Kristi Galdeman  
Pine Grove, PA 17963  
Jun 10, 2013

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Joanna Gaski  
University, WA 98105  
Jun 10, 2013

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nick darway  
grover beach, CA 93433  
Jun 10, 2013

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I am 100% against the use of RoundUp and Herbicides and cannot understand how anyone in Berkeley can condone this in the face of Bee Colony Collapse.

Sandra Klein  
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019  
Jun 10, 2013

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Alina Darway  
grover beach, CA 93433  
Jun 10, 2013

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Tara Kapoor  
Nyc, NY 10034  
Jun 10, 2013

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Daniel Alexanyan  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
Jun 10, 2013

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Carole Krug  
Caldwell, ID 83607  
Jun 9, 2013

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Ariel Wolansky  
Alameda, CA 94501  
Jun 9, 2013

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Sarah Kipperman  
Annandale, VA 22003  
Jun 9, 2013

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Tracy Siekierka  
Kensington, CA 94707  
Jun 9, 2013

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THEY HAVE ALREADY STARTED TEARING DOWN THE TREE'S! TIME TO START THE SECOND  
PHASE OF ACTIVISM!

Keefe Stevernu  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
Jun 9, 2013

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Mike Sheppard  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501  
Jun 9, 2013

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Karen Meckstroth  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 9, 2013

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Heather Holmes  
Oakland, CA 94610  
Jun 9, 2013

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Evan specter  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
Jun 9, 2013

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Jadine Lai  
San Francisco, CA 94123  
Jun 9, 2013

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Shara  
Vancouver, Canada  
Jun 9, 2013

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Vivian Wang  
New York, NY 10028  
Jun 9, 2013

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Richard McGowan  
San Jose, CA 95130  
Jun 9, 2013

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George Despres  
Walpole, MA 02081  
Jun 9, 2013

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Please consider less extreme measures, we want to be safe, from fires, but the destruction you are proposing goes to far.

Betsy Daley  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
Jun 9, 2013

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Tor Svanoe  
Canada  
Jun 9, 2013

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Meghan McDonough  
Oakland, CA 94607  
Jun 8, 2013

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Kim Cooper  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 8, 2013

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Bill Appledorf  
San Francisco, CA 94123  
Jun 8, 2013

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Karyl Hendrick  
Fairfield, CA 94534  
Jun 8, 2013

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Colleen Boyle  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
Jun 8, 2013

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Whilst visiting in Berkley, this forest area was amazing to walk around and should remain as one of the cornerstone of this area.

Karen Drummond  
Fairview Downs, New Zealand  
Jun 8, 2013

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Tara Choules  
Ireland  
Jun 8, 2013

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yvonne hyatt  
san francisco, CA 94117  
Jun 8, 2013

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Please save these forests. There are other ways to prevent fire.

Nozomi Hayase  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
Jun 8, 2013

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Lisa Giesick  
Kula, HI 96790  
Jun 8, 2013

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Ken Ryan  
Kensington, CA 94708  
Jun 8, 2013

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carolyn stacy vera  
berkeley, CA 94704  
Jun 8, 2013

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Richard Denney  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
Jun 8, 2013

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h nona hungate  
Oakland, CA 94606  
Jun 8, 2013

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Marlene Aron  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
Jun 8, 2013

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Darian Froseth  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
Jun 8, 2013

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Janet Smith  
Okemos, MI 48864  
Jun 8, 2013

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Elizabeth  
Redland, OR 97045  
Jun 8, 2013

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Jelena Kallay  
Croatia  
Jun 8, 2013

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Dennis Bunton  
Whittier, CA 90601  
Jun 8, 2013

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Adrienne frisbee  
Santa Cruz, CA 95062  
Jun 8, 2013

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Thomas Bysouth  
Wendover, United Kingdom  
Jun 8, 2013

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Shaun McBride  
Seattle, WA 98115  
Jun 8, 2013

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Inna Shapiro  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
Jun 8, 2013

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Lauren Fetterman  
San Rafael, CA 94903  
Jun 8, 2013

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scott mahood  
portland, OR 97214  
Jun 8, 2013

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erika staiti  
Philatelic Center, CA 94612  
Jun 8, 2013

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Nomy Lamm  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
Jun 8, 2013

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Please consider alternatives with less environmental impact. I beg you.

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Julie Thi Underhill  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
Jun 8, 2013

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J Lester  
San Pablo, CA 94803  
Jun 8, 2013

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Carole Husein  
Cyprus  
Jun 8, 2013

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Roberta  
St Petersburg, FL 33707  
Jun 8, 2013

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Linda Klann  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
Jun 8, 2013

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Kevin Myers  
Parrottsville, TN 37843  
Jun 8, 2013

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Surely in this day and age there is a more eco-friendly solution to eradicating non-native species from our ecosystem. This solution is extremely insensitive to the will and wishes of Berkeley residents. We are fiercely protective of our natural environment. Please investigate other options and reconsider your plan.

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Kelly Dunbar  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
Jun 8, 2013

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sandrine lafond  
Las Vegas, NV 89135  
Jun 8, 2013

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Heather moots  
eureka, CA 95503  
Jun 8, 2013

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Brian Kim  
El Sobrante, CA 94803

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Jun 8, 2013

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This is BERKELEY - THIS SHOULD BE OPEN FOR PUBLIC DEBATE AND FOR ECO-FRIENDLY OPTIONS.

William Hall  
Berekeley, CA 94706  
Jun 8, 2013

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These trees need to be protected!

Veronica Gilbert  
Oakland, CA 94606  
Jun 7, 2013

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Leela McGowan  
San Jose, CA 95130  
Jun 7, 2013

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John Hinkle  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
Jun 7, 2013

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Thinning and replanting of other species should be considered. Do not clearcut the magical east bay hills which sustains many raptor species and through its trails, the mental health of east bay inhabitants.

Suzan Goodman  
Oakland, CA 94610  
Jun 7, 2013

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Betty Wong  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
Jun 7, 2013

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sylvia Rock  
Berkerley, CA 94708  
Jun 7, 2013

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Crystal Wong  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
Jun 7, 2013

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Lina Chen  
Brooklyn, NY 11204  
Jun 7, 2013

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Leona Wong  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
Jun 7, 2013

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Steve Main  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
Jun 7, 2013

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Fred Little  
Hayward, CA 94542  
Jun 7, 2013

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Just stop! Use my tax dollars to support libraries, art in schools and stop raping this earth!

Gloria Houlne  
Berwick, ME 03901  
Jun 7, 2013

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This is atrocious! Destroying trees, creating potential health effects for humans and our planet. All for what???

Victoria Govea  
Oakland, CA 94608  
Jun 7, 2013

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no FEMA culling!

jack  
las vegas, NV 89122  
Jun 7, 2013

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Theresa Dettinger  
Deerpark, NY 11729  
Jun 7, 2013

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Any plan that utilizes herbicides must be opposed! They will poison the groundwater, contribute to bee colony collapse. Herbicides are highly flammable and increase the risk of fire in our already fire-prone region.

Caroline Steele  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
Jun 7, 2013

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shirley  
Oakland, CA 94605  
Jun 7, 2013

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please use FEMA money for disaster relief. Felling trees will create erosion and loss of wildlife habitat.

lauren meyer  
Berkeley, CA 94704-1014  
Jun 7, 2013

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No chemical pesticides!!!

Chrissy Hoffman  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 7, 2013

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Audra Caravas  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
Jun 7, 2013

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Killing more than 50,000 trees and poisoning them for up to 10 years is an insane approach to the protecting the environment.

Christine Rowland  
Port Hope, Canada  
Jun 7, 2013

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This is unacceptable. And, so so sad. :(

Monica  
Oakland, CA 94606  
Jun 7, 2013

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Nasira Abdul-Aleem  
United States 94705-1003  
Jun 7, 2013

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Jacqueline Lagman  
San Diego, CA 92116  
Jun 7, 2013

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David Adams  
Redmond, OR 97556  
Jun 7, 2013

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Kathryn Rile  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
Jun 6, 2013

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One of my favorite elements of my time as a student at UC Berkeley (class of '03) was the smell of the trees. I loved walking among them on campus and on my way up the connector to the fire trails. Please prepare for fire season by bringing back some goats to munch down the dry grass (that was fun to see). When I talk with other people from Berkeley, a way in which we connect is often through mutual appreciation for the trees.

Carolyn Marshall  
Mercer Island, WA 98040  
Jun 6, 2013

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Jamie Marron  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
Jun 6, 2013

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Barbara Lerner-Ramirez  
Walnut Creek, CA 94595  
Jun 6, 2013

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Pamela Hall  
Grass Valley, CA 95945-8453  
Jun 6, 2013

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Joshua Terrill  
Modesto, CA 95355  
Jun 6, 2013

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Rachael Jones  
Mayport, FL 32233  
Jun 6, 2013

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Cynthia Johnson  
Fremont, CA 94536  
Jun 6, 2013

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Rondi Phillips  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
Jun 6, 2013

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BT Smith  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
Jun 6, 2013

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J. Esposito  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
Jun 6, 2013

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Melissa Forrest-Garcia  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
Jun 6, 2013

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What you are proposing is nothing short of criminal and flies in the face of environmental protection. I am appalled and disgusted by the +non-nativist+ movement and oppose the removal of the thousands of trees that provide habitat and shelter for untold thousands of species and the subsequent poisoning of the land to prevent regrowth. Shame on you! Cease and desist are the only options you need to pursue!

Mel Bearns  
CONCORD, CA 94519  
Jun 6, 2013

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Sylvia Dewitt  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
Jun 6, 2013

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Deane Rimerman  
Olympia, WA 98502  
Jun 6, 2013

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Danielle Andrews  
Begins With, CA 94973  
Jun 5, 2013

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Robin Urton  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
Jun 5, 2013

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Mia Logan  
Charlottesville, VA 22903  
Jun 5, 2013

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If people have such a problem with invasive species they need to get rid of all the grass lawns in this country.

peter starkweather  
pensacola, FL 32504  
Jun 5, 2013

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Jennifer Smee  
El Ceritto, CA 94530-3836  
Jun 5, 2013

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Leslie L Palle  
Oakland, CA 94602  
Jun 5, 2013

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Jennifer Davis  
Boonville, MO 65233  
Jun 5, 2013

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To the drafters of this plan that we are now signing a petition to combat, please consider the wildlife other than human beings first. The "native" plant notion of its own accord is opposed to diversity; it needs to reconsider its objectives.

Mark Starkweather  
Pensacola, FL 32504  
Jun 5, 2013

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Rebecca Hammerberg  
Walnut Creek, CA 94598  
Jun 5, 2013

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Laurie Margaritonda  
Oakland, CA 94606  
Jun 5, 2013

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Kathryn Santana  
Bradbury, CA 91008-1218  
Jun 5, 2013

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Kerri  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 5, 2013

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FRED Husserl  
Metairie, LA 70002  
Jun 5, 2013

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Skylar W. Wilson  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 5, 2013

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Daniel Benjamin  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
Jun 5, 2013

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Adrian  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
Jun 5, 2013

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Last year people in my neighborhood were able to witness the birth of a baby Great Horned owl right off the path in Claremont Canyon. Super cute! These trees are the oldest and biggest living beings in the area, and we visit them often and LOVE them.

Joshua Halpern  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
Jun 5, 2013



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Victoria Spiers  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
Jun 5, 2013

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At a time when global warming threatens all life on the planet, we need to be planting, conserving, and maintaining existing trees--not razing entire forests. Forest conservation--which would create much needed jobs--is a preferable solution to clear-cutting and slathering the tree stumps with toxic herbicides that can leach into surrounding streams and ultimately into the ground water. While some individuals argue against Eucalyptus as being "invasive" and flammable, I would remind them that most of the human beings and all of the buildings we equate with our culture are non-Native to California. In fact, no trees are impervious to fire. As such, planting native shrubs is misguided, as they prove to be highly flammable, as they fail to provide a home to diverse animal species, and as their ability to sequester carbon dioxide is minimal. It is up to us to save these beautiful trees--these are our neighbors and our lives are inextricably tied up with both the animals and plants around us. Don't be fooled. The time to act is now: SAVE OUR PLANET!

Ariane Eroy, Ph.D.  
San Francisco, CA 94146  
Jun 5, 2013

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Lala Stanley  
United States 94114-2248  
Jun 5, 2013

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We shouldn't have to protect the earth's rights, they should be undeniable. There is no justification for violating the earth's rights. NONE! Shame on deforesters!

Kei Griot  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
Jun 5, 2013

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Sandi Levine  
San Francisco, CA 94129  
Jun 5, 2013

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Janet Jacobson  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
Jun 5, 2013

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Kathleen McGarr  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
Jun 5, 2013

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The damage to all the living animals, plants and the trees this would cause just does not make sense. This is so wrong in so many ways.

Kathleen Lackey  
Bethpage, NY 11714  
Jun 5, 2013

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Sarah Hartmann  
Oakland, CA 94609  
Jun 5, 2013

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Please keep our bodies healthy by not allowing herbicides and pesticides in our ecosystem. Our young family lives nestled in the trees for better health, we enjoy the fresh air, and will need to continue with good soils for growing our food. Being a former wildland firefighter, I understand the threats of large wildfires, and understand there is a better way to make our homes safer. Please don't contaminate our area. Please take this to heart. Thanks, Stef Jenzeh

Stef Jenzeh  
Oakland, CA 94619  
Jun 5, 2013

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josey baker  
berkeley, United States 94705-1915  
Jun 5, 2013

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emilia esposito  
berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 5, 2013

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Victoria Ruddick  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
Jun 5, 2013

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John L. Clark  
University Hts, OH 44118  
Jun 5, 2013

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Please retract the EIS that would permit terrible deforestation in the Berkeley hills.

Peter Harleman  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
Jun 5, 2013

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Melissa Snyder  
Portland, OR 97217  
Jun 5, 2013

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Bonnie Wills  
Oakland, CA 94608  
Jun 5, 2013

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Andrea Freeman  
San Anselmo, CA 94979  
Jun 5, 2013

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Do NOT destroy the Oakland hills and all its wildlife with this plan! There are better and more environmentally sound ways to mitigate fire issues!

Lark Coryell  
Oakland, CA 94605  
Jun 4, 2013

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Suzanne Hamstra  
San Francisco, CA 94116  
Jun 4, 2013

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Jennifer McCabe  
Galt, CA 95632  
Jun 4, 2013

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Yet another heavy-handed and wrong-headed approach. Please listen to people that know these hills and ecosystems and only have a vested interest in what's best for their own neighborhood in the long term rather than shortsighted goals. As a scientist, I am appalled but not surprised by the lack of evidence-based policy in this plan.

David Lubertozzi  
Oakland, CA 94609  
Jun 4, 2013

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Nadia Hicks  
McKinleyville, CA 95521  
Jun 4, 2013

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Donna Simms  
Troy, NY 12180  
Jun 4, 2013

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Angelina Lavoie  
Canada  
Jun 4, 2013

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Janell Jenkins  
Garland, TX 75042  
Jun 4, 2013

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Thanks again for the great work!

Rajeev Singh  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
Jun 4, 2013

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This is an ill-advised plan that needs additional environmental review. You can't clear cut the hills. And massive amounts of poison for ten years is just absurd. This needs to be rethought.

Vivian Perry  
Oakland, CA 94612  
Jun 4, 2013

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free taxpayer monies used without much thought

miriam wilson  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 4, 2013

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mesha Irizarry  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
Jun 4, 2013

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ingrid martin  
oakland, CA 94607  
Jun 4, 2013

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Gary Graham Hughes  
Arcata, CA 95521  
Jun 4, 2013

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Tim Gallaher  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
Jun 4, 2013

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Molly Batchelder  
Oakland, CA 94609  
Jun 4, 2013

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Kelly Brinn  
Chicago, IL 60651  
Jun 4, 2013

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John Barrack  
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866  
Jun 4, 2013

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My daughter and her family live right there - this EIS is too drastic with long-term negative results!

Liz Wally  
Dallas, TX 75214  
Jun 4, 2013

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Timothy Pestell  
Philadelphia, PA 19146  
Jun 4, 2013

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Ronald Rotter  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
Jun 4, 2013

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sandra bowling  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
Jun 4, 2013

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I am against this threat to our environment by evil petrochemical companies and Monsanto.

Mariana Ruybalid  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 4, 2013

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Johnny  
berkeley, CA 94703  
Jun 4, 2013

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Andrew Birnberg  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
Jun 4, 2013

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ngoc loi  
oakland, CA 94608  
Jun 4, 2013

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Connie Field  
Kensington, CA 94708  
Jun 4, 2013

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Sharon Goddard  
Dallas, TX 75218  
Jun 4, 2013

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Carolyn  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
Jun 4, 2013

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Erica Jones  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
Jun 4, 2013

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Susan Hedgpeth  
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

Jun 4, 2013

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Evgeny Bulat  
Kensington, CA 94708  
Jun 4, 2013

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Eve Truong  
Pittsburg, CA 94565  
Jun 4, 2013

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clare hedin  
Orinda, CA 94563  
Jun 4, 2013

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Sharla Hill  
Keizer, OR 97303-5469  
Jun 4, 2013

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BRANDON  
oakland, CA 94602  
Jun 4, 2013

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Kristine M. Herzog  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
Jun 4, 2013

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Jane Erwin Hammett  
Alameda, CA 94501  
Jun 4, 2013

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Krista Kleczewski  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
Jun 4, 2013

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Garey Mills  
United States 94530-3217  
Jun 4, 2013

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Marilyn Pursley  
Albany, CA 94706  
Jun 4, 2013

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Janine Boneparth  
sausalito, CA 94965  
Jun 4, 2013

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Denise Bielen  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 4, 2013

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The current Draft EIS is unacceptable as it will inflict enormous environmental damage, expose the public to thousands of gallons of toxic herbicide, destroy raptor habitats, destabilize steep slopes, and actually increase the risk of hazardous wildfires. FEMA should retract this EIS and remove those portions of the EIS that call for clear-cutting tall trees. The EIS should instead support a far less destructive methodology that would focus on a "species-neutral" approach, focusing on eliminating ground fuels and the fire ladder, thinning where appropriate, and limbing up as needed to ensure minimal risk of crown fires. Killing more than 50,000 trees and poisoning them for up to 10 years will have disastrous effects on this beautiful and healthy ecosystem, and cannot be allowed to happen.

cece  
 Montgomery Crk, CA 96065  
 Jun 4, 2013

---

Pesticides in East y Parks = Suicide - as no one will visit them!

Pia Loeper  
 Orinda, CA 94563  
 Jun 4, 2013

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We need to protect trees, not eliminate them!

Sandra Curtis  
 Berkeley, CA 94707  
 Jun 4, 2013

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marcia STONE (straehley)  
 berkeley, CA 94707  
 Jun 4, 2013

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wholesale burn/clearing does more ecological harm than prevention. see California Chaparral Institute, their studies show a more enlightened approach, please update your management policies...they are out of date.

Valeria Vincent Sancisi  
 Berkeley, CA 94703  
 Jun 4, 2013

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Laurie Slama  
 oakland, CA 94618  
 Jun 4, 2013

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Jane Emanuel  
 Lafayette, CA 94549  
 Jun 4, 2013

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Peter Moore  
 Berkeley, CA 94703  
 Jun 3, 2013

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CHRISTINE REID  
ALBANY, CA 94706  
Jun 3, 2013

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Paula Lawrence  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
Jun 3, 2013

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More trees and wildlife, less people and development. If non-native eucalyptus are the problem then where's the proposal to replace them with native redwoods, or some other native species of tree?

Christopher Nelson  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 3, 2013

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Jon Hudson  
Oakland, CA 94610  
Jun 3, 2013

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Jennifer Falcon  
Oakland, CA 94602  
Jun 3, 2013

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Katherine Palmbaum  
Sacramento, CA 95835  
Jun 3, 2013

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Jaclyn Tobia  
Oakland, CA 94608  
Jun 3, 2013

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Bianca Darville  
Oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 3, 2013

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Kathryn Speranza  
Edmonds, WA 98020  
Jun 3, 2013

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Karen Hartwig  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
Jun 3, 2013



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The demonization of Eucalyptus is entirely without scientific foundation. The use of herbicides is inappropriate. I support the 'species-neutral' approach, using recognized forestry practices to manage these forests.

David Theodoropoulos  
La Honda, CA 94020  
Jun 3, 2013

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Albert H. Rowe  
Oakland, CA 94607  
Jun 3, 2013

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Carole Morison  
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523  
Jun 3, 2013

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Natallia Pulko  
Oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 3, 2013

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Duane Mowrer  
Oakland, CA 94619  
Jun 3, 2013

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please.

andrea willems  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
Jun 3, 2013

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david bolick  
Oakland, CA 94610  
Jun 3, 2013

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This is ridiculous and shameful. Federal resources could be put to much better use!

Melissa Payne  
Oakland, CA 94610  
Jun 3, 2013

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As a 30 year resident of the Bay Area, I am utterly horrified that you are even considering this move. Shame on you for even considering this extreme measure.

Kathy Robles  
Winfield Park, NJ 07036  
Jun 3, 2013

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Michael Toth  
FL, United States 34951-2879  
Jun 3, 2013

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Joe Marman  
Auburn, CA 95603  
Jun 3, 2013

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MaryEllen Rhyins  
Oakland, CA 94606  
Jun 3, 2013

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Yasodhara Shaka  
Goleta, CA 93117  
Jun 3, 2013

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This plan is far too extreme. Proper and regular husbandry of the urban forest would be more effective and less costly.

Diane L Rice  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
Jun 3, 2013

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Federico Berghmans  
C.A.B.A., Argentina  
Jun 3, 2013

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CeliaSue Hecht  
Seaside, CA 93955  
Jun 3, 2013

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Derek Wolf  
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92694  
Jun 3, 2013

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Kelsey Cody  
Boulder, CO 80301  
Jun 2, 2013

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Terri Green  
Paragould, AR 72450  
Jun 2, 2013

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virginia  
Richmond, CA 94801  
Jun 2, 2013

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Marion E Haftel  
Yulee, FL 32097  
Jun 2, 2013

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Dave Heller  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
Jun 2, 2013

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Edeltraud Dent  
Lancaster, United Kingdom  
Jun 2, 2013

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As a former and hopefully future resident of Oakland, I completely opposed FEMA's plans for deforestation.

Alicia Nieva-Woodgate  
Denver, CO 80202  
Jun 2, 2013

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John Lyons  
Oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 2, 2013

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Liadain Clancy  
Goldens Bridge, NY 10526  
Jun 2, 2013

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lj christenson  
richmond, CA 94801  
Jun 2, 2013

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The worst part of this plan is putting herbicides everywhere. The eucalyptus trees may be bad, but they should be thinned. Making a clear cut will increase fire risk. What are you guys thinking?

Donald Hughes  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
Jun 2, 2013

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Please heed our concerns regarding this unacceptable project.

Linda Dragas  
Virginia Beach, VA 23451  
Jun 2, 2013

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Christopher L Henrick  
Oakland, CA 94609  
Jun 2, 2013

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Alisa Dodge  
Oakland, CA 94608  
Jun 2, 2013

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lee  
Scotts Valley, CA 95060  
Jun 2, 2013

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Lena Compton  
Oakland, CA 94607  
Jun 2, 2013

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Almost all us humans who live in the Bay Area are of immigrant descent. Let's be ok with some lovely non-native trees. Beauty is a necessity. If you want to protect people from fire danger you should get rid of humans, cigarettes, and matches first.

Mary Cuneo  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
Jun 2, 2013

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Jenny yang  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
Jun 2, 2013

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This EIS for the Berkeley/Oakland hills is a HUGE mistake. We have been so fortunate to have this natural habit that improved our daily quality of life as well as that of so many diverse species. The clear-cutting is NOT an acceptable option. Please work with local environmental agencies to find a better option. thank you.

Roya Arasteh  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
Jun 1, 2013

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L. Sarch  
Rockville Centre, NY 11570-5523  
Jun 1, 2013

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Berkeley/Oakland certainly know how to handle fire risk in the hills without Roundup

John Peters  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
Jun 1, 2013

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Jennifer Winograd  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
Jun 1, 2013

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Maire Lanigan  
Oakland, CA 94618

Jun 1, 2013

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melinda masi  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
Jun 1, 2013

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Clifford Brooks  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
Jun 1, 2013

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Trees are life. Stop clear-cutting the future!

Ben  
Westbend, WI 53095  
Jun 1, 2013

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Judith Weatherly  
San Pablo, CA 94803  
Jun 1, 2013

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Do not want plan as it now stands.

Deborah Allen  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
Jun 1, 2013

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Norine Nishimura  
Oakland, CA 94619  
Jun 1, 2013

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George Brewster  
Tiburon, CA 94920  
Jun 1, 2013

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There are many types of forest management available- if FEMA would only use the most sensible one!

Tina Castaneda  
San Jose, CA 95112  
May 31, 2013

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Cristina Salvago Keyes  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 31, 2013

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Shawna Pharo  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 31, 2013

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Brenda Bailey  
Oakland, CA 94610-2107  
May 31, 2013

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Teresa Harrigan  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 31, 2013

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The herbicide will harm our ecosystem - the plants, the animals, and the people!

Laurel Stever  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 31, 2013

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Lisa Regul  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 31, 2013

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Im opposed to the cutting of our urban forest. The fire scare mania has gone overboard.

greg case  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 31, 2013

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Margaret Berry  
Greer, SC 29651  
May 31, 2013

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Eucalyptus should be thinned & fire ladder eliminated & ground debris removed. Please consider soil runoff, loss of animal habitat, loss of shade. Please look at the beautiful eucalyptus forest on the way to Morrow Bay that has been managed without clear-cutting trees.

Dolores Butkus  
Walnut Creek,, CA 94595  
May 31, 2013

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THE CLEAR CUTTING OF TREES WITHIN THE BERKELEY HILLS WOULD BE  
ENVIRONMENTALLY DEVASTATING AND A COMPLETELY IRRESPONSIBLE ACT.

Isabelo F. Elisan Jr.  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 31, 2013

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David Borglum  
Alameda, CA 94502  
May 31, 2013

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Bryan Gillespie  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 31, 2013

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Jules Langert  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 31, 2013

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There are much better ways to manage fire than the cutting down of trees and spraying of Round Up. Please consider cutting underbrush and clearing fallen trees and debris as an alternative. The public forest in the Berkeley / Oakland Hills is a unique, local treasure that should remain intact. Not only do they provide healthy recreation for many, the increase property values and are a real economic asset to the area. Again, please reconsider the proposal to cut down 22,000 trees in our hills.

Sarah Jo Szambelan  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 31, 2013

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Having lived through fires in hillside communities in the past I know that fire mitigation is needed. BUT it must be better planned and implemented than the current EIS would suggest. Re-do it!

Richard and Chihoko Solomon  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 31, 2013

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STOP THINKING ABOUT PROFIT AND TAKE CARE OF PEOPLES LIVES.....

Keith  
Las Vegas, NV 89131  
May 31, 2013

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Laura  
Lawrence, KS 66049  
May 31, 2013

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mariah bath  
hilo,, HI 96720  
May 31, 2013

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Deborah Turnor  
Capitola, CA 95010  
May 30, 2013

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Nathalie Hites  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 30, 2013

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Please don't cut down all those beautiful trees!

Gaetan Habekoss  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 30, 2013

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What an absurd and arrogant idea, for such a small group to impose their mis-guided fantasy on all of us, and in such a toxic and destructive way. Shame on them.

Gregory Glaz  
San Jose, CA 95122  
May 30, 2013

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Sophia Hill  
Tamalpais Valley, CA 94941  
May 30, 2013

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Violet Smith  
Lawrence, KS 66047  
May 30, 2013

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Michael Wingert  
Charleston, SC 29407  
May 30, 2013

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While they may be a fire danger, toxic herbicides infiltrating the soil and running could have worse effects on the environment. The trees would also leave the hills bare increasing erosion and not offsetting carbon. I think this is a bad idea!

Terri Giamartino  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 30, 2013

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Our native Anna's and Allen's hummingbirds feed and nest in eucalyptus trees.

Melanie Hofmann  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 30, 2013

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Heather  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 30, 2013

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Mia  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 30, 2013

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Terry Sterrenberg  
Portland, WA 04101  
May 30, 2013

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Mr John L Langevin  
Colorado Springs, CO 80915  
May 30, 2013

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DO NOT cut down trees.

Saba Fazeli  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 30, 2013

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Aniko T.  
Blauvelt, NY 10913  
May 30, 2013

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MaryAnne Glazar  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 30, 2013

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Fernando Castrillon  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 30, 2013

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Pauline Stephenson  
Fortuna, CA 95540  
May 30, 2013

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Trees help protect us against some of the impact of greenhouse gases! Keep the trees.

Alfreda Wright  
ca, CA 94164  
May 30, 2013

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Eucalyptus are beautiful and part of our California heritage and history, even though they are not native plants. Their scent is heavenly and they are an asset to our lives.

KarinPerkins  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 30, 2013

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Kristen Gardner  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 30, 2013

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Angela  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 30, 2013

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Phyllis Israel  
Miami, FL 33136  
May 30, 2013

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sheena hoff  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 29, 2013

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Leslie Hassberg  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 29, 2013

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Flora Goldman  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 29, 2013

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Don't poison our area with this terrible plan.

CAROL MYERS  
Greenbrae, CA 94904  
May 29, 2013

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Patricia Rogers  
Pleasanton, CA 94588  
May 29, 2013

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katiri williams  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 29, 2013

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there are so many reasons that this is a VERY bad plan, one of them being that birds and other wildlife depend on these trees. Come up with an alternative.

annemarie  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 29, 2013

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The proposed plan of eliminating exotic trees will cause more wildfire danger, not less, by leaving tons of dead wood on the ground. Many native trees are extremely flammable, but eucalyptus are NOT a fire hazard, and have been demonstrated to help forests prevent and contain fires. The clear-cutting will destroy the East Bay forests from Richmond and El Sobrante through Berkeley and Oakland to Castro Valley. Almost 600 acres are proposed, so that some parks will have almost no trees left.

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Pamela Berkowitz  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 29, 2013

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Chino Green  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 29, 2013

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Cindi goodsell  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 29, 2013

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Nicole Voracka  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 29, 2013

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Maggi Payne  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 29, 2013

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Jane  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 29, 2013

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We need MORE healthy trees of ALL species, not fewer. And using toxic pesticides is even more egregious. Clearly this is misguided, or worse. Leave healthy eucalyptus forests alone; the native plant "movement" is surely mistaken in this instance (if not many others). Sincerely, Jack Gescheidt / TreeSpiritProject.com

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Jack Gescheidt  
San Geronimo, CA 94963  
May 29, 2013

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Sara Ackerman  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 29, 2013

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john  
North Ft Myers, FL 33917  
May 29, 2013

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Deborah Silverman Degenshein  
Oakland, CA 94610

May 29, 2013

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Lynn  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 29, 2013

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Dr Charles Keith Miller  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 29, 2013

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Noah Patterson  
Stratford, Canada  
May 29, 2013

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Angela Doyle  
berkeley, CA 94710  
May 29, 2013

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PLEASE! Come up with another alternative - I'm not a scientist, but there are so many experts that could help you find a healthier, alternate route to preventing hazardous wildfires

susan strasburger  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 29, 2013

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julie schlein  
berkeley, CA 94707  
May 29, 2013

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Jennifer Pawlitschek  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 29, 2013

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I was just up at Tilden, hiking as I do several days a week, and trying to imagine what it would be like without the trees as they are. It is unimaginable. You are talking about destroying a piece of heaven, adding toxic compounds to our environment, creating worse conditions for climate change, and potentially further damaging at least 2 endangered species (Newts and Alameda whipsnake). This should never happen!

Leslie Clark  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 29, 2013

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Dale Peterson  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 29, 2013

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Jackie TwoSticks  
Poway, CA 92064  
May 29, 2013

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Please do not cut down so many trees and using toxic herbicides that will affect wild life and our ecosystem!  
Find a more balanced way to deal with wildfire prevention.

Nancy Burke  
Richmond, CA 94803  
May 29, 2013

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Sharon Hogan  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 29, 2013

---

Please stop!

Olga Milosavljevic  
OAKLAND, CA 94606  
May 29, 2013

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You must stop this cutting immediately! We need these trees for our oxygen ... No Way will you cut down  
thiſe trees!!!!

Jay Brown  
Utica, NY 13501  
May 29, 2013

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Jeff  
Long beach, CA 90808  
May 29, 2013

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Maxine McKenzie-Materowski  
WPB, FL 33417-7810  
May 29, 2013

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michael Kinder  
Berekley, CA 92407  
May 29, 2013

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Tony Dicus  
Sacramento, CA 95823  
May 29, 2013

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frank Harris  
Walla Walla, WA 99362  
May 29, 2013

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Tobias Beckwith  
El Sobrante, CA 94803  
May 29, 2013

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Susan Parajon  
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423  
May 29, 2013

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Kimberly Theurich  
el sobrante, CA 94803  
May 29, 2013

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Gail Lansing  
Kennewick, WA 99337  
May 29, 2013

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E. McCafferty  
West Milton, NY 12020  
May 29, 2013

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Randall Potter  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 29, 2013

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Patricia Smith  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 29, 2013

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Charles Cassels  
Montgomery, AL 36106-2712  
May 29, 2013

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These trees are what make the East Bay the East Bay. I'm terrified of fires, having been uncomfortably close to, although unharmed by, the big one of 1991, but I suspect there are other means of fire prevention that don't involve destroying the landscape as we know it. Let's at least try looking into other options.

Frances Jones  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 29, 2013

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Devin Zuber  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 29, 2013

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Patricia Holt  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 29, 2013

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vicky lieberman  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 29, 2013

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Gene  
Tyler, TX 75703  
May 29, 2013

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Francis  
United Kingdom  
May 29, 2013

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Ariella Popple  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 29, 2013

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Lisa scott  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 29, 2013

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This is outrageous. There is no real need or excuse to destroy these trees.

Toni Ehrlich-Feldman  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 29, 2013

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Jesse Sachs  
Point arena, CA 95468  
May 29, 2013

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andrew northrup  
BERKELEY, CA 94708  
May 29, 2013

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Charles Gary  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 28, 2013

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Carol Teltschick-Fall  
Richmond, CA 94805  
May 28, 2013

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joann mckenna  
el cerrito, CA 94530  
May 28, 2013

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Elizabeth Daskarolis  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 28, 2013

---

Melissa Peebles  
San Pablo, CA 94803

May 28, 2013

---

Please save our trees.

Monica Nabity  
Orangevale, CA 95662  
May 28, 2013

---

There are less toxic and sustainable options to accomplish the same goal. FEMA, get creative!

Robert Armas  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 28, 2013

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Nancy compton  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 28, 2013

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S Crandall  
Torrance, CA 90505  
May 28, 2013

---

Please do not kill the trees and upset the ecosystem in this area.

Ann Matthews  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 28, 2013

---

Luana (singular name)  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 28, 2013

---

It is unthinkable to me that there is a plan to deforest the East Bay hills. Hiking in that area is one of my greatest sources of happiness. People who build there homes on a forested ridge do so against all common sense. Are we going to level forests wherever someone is allowed to build a home? Clear-cutting is not the solution!

Michael Hall  
Burlingame, CA 94010  
May 28, 2013

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Kelly Kilmer  
West Hollywood, CA 90046  
May 28, 2013

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karen  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 28, 2013

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Michael Bauce  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 28, 2013

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Debbie Watt  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 28, 2013

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Greg Lorentzen  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 28, 2013

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Robin Kremen  
Los Angeles, CA 90036  
May 28, 2013

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This is absurd. The trees in these hills are of utmost importance and the potential damage and toxicity that would come with this act would make my choice to live here far less desirable and make me question the choices of those who would do such an act.

Marielle Amrhein  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 28, 2013

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These trees should NOT be removed. It will make matters worse, not better.

Janice Shields  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 28, 2013

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Carol Maddox  
Oakland, CA 94601  
May 28, 2013

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Beth e Gleghorn  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 28, 2013

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No no no to these projects to clear-cut trees in Oakland and Berkeley. NO!

Jett Psari  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 28, 2013

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As a frequent visitor to the Berkeley area, I appreciate the natural environment as it stands. If fire is a risk it should be mitigated at man-made structures, not in natural areas.

Matthew R Ross  
Seattle, WA 98125  
May 28, 2013

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Ron Olson  
Dallas, TX 75204  
May 28, 2013

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jane peters  
oakland, CA 94610  
May 28, 2013

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It will be frightfully barren up there I looked at the trees and they are old and beautiful

Holly Bazeley  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 28, 2013

---

I have read the arguments for and against the tree removals, and I agree that issues of erosion, toxicity, and humidity protection vs. dryness make this a seriously flawed plan. (I lived in the Berkeley/Oakland area for 20 years before moving to San Jose.)

Kimberly Smith  
San Jose, CA 95132  
May 28, 2013

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Aaron Kruglikov  
alameda, CA 94501  
May 28, 2013

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Joan C. Lenihan  
Brooklyn, NY 11209  
May 28, 2013

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Miki Tal  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 28, 2013

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I hike 5 miles every morning in Tilden and and strongly this Draft EIS. I do not want to see our parks damaged in this way.

Mark Ellis  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 28, 2013

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Katinka Strom  
Sweden  
May 28, 2013

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Sheila Baer  
Tigard, OR 97223  
May 28, 2013

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Sherry Hinrichs  
Petaluma, CA 94954  
May 28, 2013

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Deforestation is a tragedy for beasts large and small...from pollutants and soil erosion to the displacement of wildlife, this EIS is too extreme a measure to take in the name of re-establishing native species.

Katie Tandy  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 28, 2013

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Susannah End  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 28, 2013

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Peggy Hilden  
sausalito, CA 94966  
May 28, 2013

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Murry Berry  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 28, 2013

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Sarah Satterlee  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 28, 2013

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Zoe Blank  
San Francisco, CA 94123  
May 28, 2013

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Jean Pauline & Tom Brown  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 28, 2013

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Frederick Alvarado  
Oakland, CA 94601  
May 28, 2013

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Eradication of eucalyptus and other non-native species is impractical, costly, and will have a far greater negative impact on the environment than these species create. The eco-system may not be pristine/native...but it is healthy. It's way to late to turn back the hands of time regarding introduction of non-native species. The Draft EIS proposal is NO SOLUTION!

Michele Seville  
El Sobrante, CA 94803  
May 28, 2013

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Anushka Baltes  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 28, 2013

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Christ Pearson  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 28, 2013

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Thomas Viola  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 28, 2013

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Frankie Choy  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 28, 2013

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Robyn Muscardini  
Glen Ellen, CA 95442  
May 28, 2013

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I am just sickened by the thought.

Evan Delegeane  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 28, 2013

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Claudia G, Perles  
Riverside, CA 92506  
May 28, 2013

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Shirley Mathes  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 28, 2013

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Joyce Stern  
San Francisco, CA 94133  
May 28, 2013

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I cannot believe this madness is even up for consideration. We have known since the 1940s the madness in this type of thinking. Read Silent Spring by Rachael Carson.

Sharon Ledbetter  
Santa Rosa, CA 95405  
May 28, 2013

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Chris Cherry  
Winnsboro Mills, SC 29180  
May 28, 2013

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Katharine Osburn  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 28, 2013

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Barbara Thompson  
Calabasas, CA 91372-9089  
May 28, 2013

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Absolutely NOT!!!

Andrea Scott  
Richmond, CA 94805  
May 28, 2013

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Jeannette Kortz  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 28, 2013

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Linda Giannoni  
Oakland, CA 94602-3335  
May 28, 2013

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Kevin  
Long Beach, CA 90815  
May 28, 2013

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I LIVE here! And no one aksed me!

Michele Leavy  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 28, 2013

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Virginia H. Forbes  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 28, 2013

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Sylvia De Rooy  
Eureka, CA 95503  
May 28, 2013

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Tsan Merritt-Poree Abrahamson  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 28, 2013

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Tim McClennen  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
May 28, 2013

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Iris Crider  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 28, 2013

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NO! don't want my tax dollars destroying the environment and our health...Too hasty in your plan....be more conservative and go slower...

Gail Duboe  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 28, 2013

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Suzanne deCarion  
Santa Ana, CA 92701  
May 28, 2013

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susan thompson  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 28, 2013

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Deforestation causes global damage.

Cathy Allseits  
Bra, Italy  
May 28, 2013

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Amy  
Porter Ranch, CA 91326  
May 28, 2013

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Mary Jane Holman  
Nashville, TN 37221  
May 28, 2013

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Kay  
Richfield, MN 55423  
May 28, 2013

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Orlia Amaral  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 28, 2013

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Jaimie harrow  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 27, 2013

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Cory Brott  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 27, 2013

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Lisa Robles  
Oakland, United States 94608-2735  
May 27, 2013

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jeannett  
oakland, CA 94601  
May 27, 2013

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Owen Thompson  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 27, 2013

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Ariana Jostad-Laswell  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 27, 2013

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Clear cutting thousands of trees in the East Bay area will be devastating to all life: wild and domestic, human and animal. Please don't destroy these remarkable participants in our community. They provide clean air, homes for creatures, and peace of mind when we lay our precious eyes on them. Thank you for your consideration.

Jessica Delmar  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 27, 2013

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I have lived in the Berkeley Hills for 40 years and one of the reasons is that it has so many trees. I am against this idea of cutting and then poisoning the area. This is unacceptable. Round-up is banded in Europe. It is very toxic. There are many other much more useful ways this money could be spent. Keeping grasses cut and pruning is the way to prevent wildfires. Kay licina

kay licina  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 27, 2013

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cheryl schwartz dvm  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501

May 27, 2013

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Helen Greenspan  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 27, 2013

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Cameron Murphey, M.A.  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597  
May 27, 2013

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Jeff Kaley  
Brooksville, ME 04617  
May 27, 2013

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Nikki Sachs  
Berkeley, CA 94712  
May 27, 2013

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Ruth Olafsdottir  
Santa Monica, CA 90403  
May 27, 2013

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Rosemary A. Bower  
El Cerrito, CA 94530, CA 94530  
May 27, 2013

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Nancy B. Kenyon  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 27, 2013

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enough of this phony management of the environment let's get real about living with nature

john gruntfest  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 27, 2013

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You've got to be kidding me! This when climate change is breathing down our necks? Trees protect the climate, how hard is this? And what do we know about herbicides? Can you say Vietnam?

Layna Berman  
Camp Meeker, CA 95419  
May 27, 2013

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Amy Collins  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 27, 2013

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Christina Ramer  
Oakland, CA 94608



May 27, 2013

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Andrew Leathers  
san francisco, CA 94110  
May 27, 2013

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UC Berkeley! You should KNOW BETTER! I'm ashamed I ever worked there. You have a terrific school for the environment... really? Did you not go to your own experts?

Katherine Doolittle  
Nevada City, CA 95959  
May 27, 2013

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Save the habitat

Ann Wheat  
Tiburon, CA 94920  
May 27, 2013

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Kamilla Benko  
Brooklyn, NY 11229  
May 27, 2013

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Susan Weinblatt  
Boca Raton, FL 33498  
May 27, 2013

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Don't do this!!

William R. Harmon  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 27, 2013

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Carol Rothman  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 27, 2013

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Barbara Kuehn  
Livermore, CA 94550  
May 27, 2013

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The petition statement is right on! Our tax dollars certainly can be better spent!

Lynne K. Berg  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 27, 2013

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Susan MAUK  
Petaluma, CA 94952

May 27, 2013

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No poisons no tree cuttings

barbara bucciarelli  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 27, 2013

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Save our hills!!

Patricia Dolan  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 27, 2013

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FEMA has no business in our beloved Strawberry Canyon. It could be renamed Emergency Creation Administration if the plan goes through. FEMA and Monsanto should not trespass against us.

gail  
San Pablo, CA 94803  
May 27, 2013

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Susanne Stoffel  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 27, 2013

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Alena Marchenko  
Campbellsburg, KY 40011  
May 27, 2013

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Linda Riebel  
Lafayette, CA 94549  
May 27, 2013

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Melissa Murphy  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 27, 2013

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We need these trees for the health of the city, the county and the globe.

Teya Schaffer  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 27, 2013

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Such a no brainer! Please tell me the GOOD this is supposed to do!!

Sandy Kinzie  
Aptos, CA 95003  
May 27, 2013

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FEMA does not have the MONEY for this. No sense printing \$/loading up the federal debt when EBMUD could do what's needed on its own budget. If it were a crisis, EBMUD would be thinning trees already. A modest amount of local money could protect homes. To its credit the FEMA document mentions that the trees keep the hillside moist by precipitating fog and holding rain runoff (thereby reducing fire danger). But the EIR process has wasted too much money already. Common sense says preserve this rich environment and reduce flammable eucalyptus concentrations selectively.

Lorenzo Avila  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 27, 2013

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jorge coria  
mundelein, IL 60060  
May 27, 2013

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Jennifer Perlmutter  
Lafayette, CA 94549  
May 27, 2013

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This plan is as destructive as any fire. There are better ways to do this.

Linda McFerrin  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 27, 2013

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Joy Hilden  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 27, 2013

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Susan Levy  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 27, 2013

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Grassetti-Kruglikov, Silvia  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 27, 2013

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Kate Loftus  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 27, 2013

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Susan Sharfman  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 27, 2013

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Candace Yano  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 27, 2013

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fred strauss  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 27, 2013

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Eileen Gambrill  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 27, 2013

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I am against this project of clear cutting tall trees and the use of toxic herbicides in the oakland/berkeley hills

paula sotelo  
oakland, CA 94619  
May 27, 2013

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Cperryman.french@gmail.com  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 27, 2013

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Nicholas Collins  
Albion, CA 95410  
May 27, 2013

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Kathe Boyd  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 27, 2013

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Kenneth M Monks  
Fort Collins, CO 80526  
May 27, 2013

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Jodi Freedman  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 27, 2013

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Ernest Rosenberg  
Mount Shasta, CA 96067  
May 27, 2013

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Patricia Novelli  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 27, 2013

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Matthew Feeney  
oakland, CA 94609-2619  
May 27, 2013

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I live down the hill from Claremont Canyon and no one asked me if I wanted toxic herbicide in my neighborhood. There are ways to reduce fire danger without environmental damage, and I strongly encourage FEMA to look to alternatives.

John Fox  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 27, 2013

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Ken Monks  
Hazleton, PA 18201  
May 27, 2013

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It's step by step that we humans allow to lose our habitats.

Gyorgyi Gyulassy  
Pelham, NY 10803  
May 27, 2013

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Ore Carmi  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 27, 2013

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By signing, I do NOT agree to receive email messages from MoveOn.org Civic Action and MoveOn.org Political Action. I decide what I agree to, MoveOn decides only what MoveOn agrees to.

R Belsher  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 27, 2013

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Bennett Markel  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 27, 2013

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Darlene Howell  
Las Vegas, NV 89169  
May 26, 2013

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Do not spray our trees with herbicides that can harm our health, especially Roundup.

Pauline Bondonno  
Berkeley, CA 94707-1926  
May 26, 2013

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Maria G.  
Richmond, CA 94805  
May 26, 2013

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Allan Bazar  
Tucson, AZ 85713  
May 26, 2013

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Charles Fechner  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 26, 2013

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Jane Steinberg-Michahelles  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 26, 2013

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Why can't FEMA stick to what it does best, such as providing formaldehyde-tainted temporary trailer homes for flood victims.

Bob Sarnoff  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 26, 2013

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Manu Seth  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 26, 2013

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Adriana Pagano  
San Francisco, CA 94107  
May 26, 2013

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Brooke Warner  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 26, 2013

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Carolyn  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 26, 2013

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Art Goldberg  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 26, 2013

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Gloria pass  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 26, 2013

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shannon  
San Rafael, CA 94901  
May 26, 2013

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Elana Dykewomon  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 26, 2013

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Melina Vrtiak  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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Deborah Rich  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 26, 2013

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R Joel Denney  
Oakland, CA 94619-3202  
May 26, 2013

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Jenifer Steele  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 26, 2013

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Save the green hills! Respect Oakland!

Donna Jeanne Turner  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 26, 2013

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Zachary Clarnece  
West Menlo Park, CA 94025  
May 26, 2013

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the use of round-up is especially worrisome in this area

Carolyn Clements  
Orinda, CA 94563  
May 26, 2013

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Michelle Lenihan  
Berkeley,, CA 94710  
May 26, 2013

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Sonia Decker  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 26, 2013

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Susan Lieber  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 26, 2013

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Pamela S. Ong  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 26, 2013

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Leela McDowell  
Los Angeles, CA 90039  
May 26, 2013

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Tracy Lenihan  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 26, 2013

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Please expand this concern to the clear cutting of trees in Alvarado Park, Wildcat Canyon which has had NO significant fires in eighty years because of topography, minor maintenance, etc.

Alan La Pointe  
Richmond, United States 94805-1157  
May 26, 2013

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Christine Dunaway  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 26, 2013

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I'm in full agreement of this petition and am an Oakland resident.

Lisa Conrad  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 26, 2013

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During the Vietnam War, Berkeley residents marched to protest the chemical defoliation of Vietnam's jungles. Is this our reward? Clearcutting 50,000 trees in the name of "fire prevention" reminds me of another Vietnam-era statement: "We had to destroy the village to save it."

Gar Smith  
Berkeley, CA 94701  
May 26, 2013

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This proposal is destructive and wasteful. There are more effective, less expensive, common sense fire prevention measures that are not being considered. I do not want toxic herbicides polluting the land, streams, lakes and SF Bay with the increased runoff and erosion that will result from this disaster.

Dale Peterson  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 26, 2013

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Steven Tupper  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 26, 2013

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Betsy Belding  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 26, 2013

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Pam ross  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 26, 2013

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Clearcutting is ugly, and it is practically never the answer. It certainly isn't the answer here. There are better methods of fire suppression than wholesale destruction. (Maybe we should pave over everything? Less fire hazard then.)

Joanne Sandstrom  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 26, 2013

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Sonya Haggett  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 26, 2013

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Kathryn Bing-You  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 26, 2013

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Lisa cohen  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 26, 2013

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Eva Zimmerman  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 26, 2013

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Sally Friedman  
Agours Hills, CA 91301  
May 26, 2013

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Christine Mewha  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 26, 2013

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I'm from this area and visit often! Keep the trees!!

Jason Lenahan  
Scotts Valley, CA 95066  
May 26, 2013

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Liza Dyer  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

May 26, 2013

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PLEASE SAVE OUR TREES!

Connie Sobczak  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 26, 2013

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Andrea Rappaport  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 26, 2013

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Marcy J. Gordon  
United States 11225-2342  
May 26, 2013

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stop the beautiful berkeley hills from becoming a poison dump!

Mary Tuteur  
Rohnert Park, CA 94928  
May 26, 2013

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Phyllis Willett  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 26, 2013

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James D. Curtis  
Santa Rosa, CA 95401  
May 26, 2013

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Michael Beck  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 26, 2013

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Kathryn Schmielt  
Shoreline, WA 98133  
May 26, 2013

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This is stupid.

jed smith  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 26, 2013

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Leave those eucalyptus trees alone. They are more native than you.

Austin Bath  
San Francisco, CA 94118  
May 26, 2013

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Rita Kepner  
Nordland, WA 98358  
May 26, 2013

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Lois Sharpnack  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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caroline lehman  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 26, 2013

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Judy Kupfer  
Milpitas, CA 95035  
May 26, 2013

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Amanda  
SN Luis Obisp, CA 93401  
May 25, 2013

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Taran Escobar-Ausman  
San Jose, CA 95116  
May 25, 2013

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Betty Schreck  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 25, 2013

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Kanchan Hunter  
Oakland, CA 94601  
May 25, 2013

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Mon  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
May 25, 2013

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Eileen Berkun  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 25, 2013

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Leslie Bonett  
Oakland, CA 94601  
May 25, 2013

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J Inkrott  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 25, 2013

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some of us humans truly are an uncureable cancer on this planet.

mike flores  
Jupiter, FL 33458  
May 25, 2013

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Dacia Sykes  
Jay, FL 32565  
May 25, 2013

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Gabriel Lautaro  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 25, 2013

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this is a disgrace.

jeff johnson  
emeryville, CA 94608  
May 25, 2013

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this is not tolerable.

Susan Chapler, M.D.  
Gualala, CA 95445  
May 25, 2013

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lelia moskowitz  
redway, CA 95560  
May 25, 2013

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Coni Lynch  
Rochester, NY 14620  
May 25, 2013

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elise mallove  
topanga, CA 90290  
May 25, 2013

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Bobby d Richardson  
Scotts Valley, CA 95060  
May 25, 2013

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Please stop the deforestation immediately!!!!!!

Marcello Calabrese  
Roma, Italy  
May 25, 2013

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Maureen Anderson  
OAKLAND, CA 94602  
May 25, 2013

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Terry Abdin  
Los Angeles, CA 90019  
May 25, 2013

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Ridiculous! Shameful!!!

Istvan Tokes  
Montreal, Canada  
May 25, 2013

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Elliot Bernadel-Huey  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 25, 2013

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Heather D Christy  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 25, 2013

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Ted Daniels  
Mastic, NY 11950  
May 25, 2013

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Paula  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 25, 2013

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Charles Quinton  
Fort Collins, CO 80522  
May 25, 2013

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Medea Asatiani  
Brooklyn, NY 11229  
May 25, 2013

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Alberto  
Rome, Italy  
May 25, 2013

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Mara Kravitz  
Pelham, NY 10803  
May 25, 2013

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Csilla Greiner  
Rutherford, NJ 07070

May 25, 2013

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Kenneth Baker  
Santa Cruz, CA 95060  
May 25, 2013

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PATRICIA GORHAM  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 25, 2013

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Mondre Wilson  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 25, 2013

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The arrogance of man!! So frightening that every day there is some greed/thoughtlessness/carelessness/pollution/violence to protest! I'm only 25 and already can't help feeling disillusioned with the attitude of our time. I love people- I am not a hater- but for God's sake... please... is it possible for our society to reorient toward a caring, loving, nurturing role? Please, please don't cut these trees. I wish the best of health and true happiness to all involved- including our silent sentient forests.

Kati Gyulassy  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 25, 2013

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Shahrzad Khorsandi  
Richmond, CA 94805  
May 25, 2013

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Matthew shoemaker  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 25, 2013

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Priscilla Regalado  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 25, 2013

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Philipp M.  
Germany  
May 25, 2013

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Karyn  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 25, 2013

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Angela Churchill  
Clarksburg, WV 26301  
May 25, 2013

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paulina borsook  
Scotts Valley, CA 95060  
May 24, 2013

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Don't do it!

Cindy Gold  
Chicago, IL 60605  
May 24, 2013

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jennifer bregante  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 24, 2013

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Debrah Jordan  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 24, 2013

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This is the worst idea I have ever heard. DO NOT destroy the Oakland/Berkeley hills

Vicki Vandeventer  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 24, 2013

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Suzanne Rogalin  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 24, 2013

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julia dashe  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 24, 2013

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Rachel Magedoff  
Saint Augustine, FL 32084  
May 24, 2013

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ronald ortman  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 24, 2013

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Jud Peake  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 24, 2013

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Joseph I Naruishi  
Los Angeles, CA 90066  
May 24, 2013

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We do NOT want toxic herbicides on our Berkeley hills.

claire kimmel  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 24, 2013

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LUCIE BARBEAU  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 24, 2013

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kathleen henderson  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 24, 2013

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This is crazy and wipes out my backyard! Stop this madness.

Leana Alba  
Oakland, CA 95611  
May 24, 2013

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JaNICE Mackenzie-Fast  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 24, 2013

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Maureen R. Schopf  
Alameda, CA 04501  
May 24, 2013

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Please reconsider this. There are so many disastrous consequences from widespread poisoning.

Carole Beasley  
Rogue River, OR 97537  
May 24, 2013

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Crystal Davis  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 24, 2013

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Rebecca Plum  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 24, 2013

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Cynthia Blancaflor  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 24, 2013

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wanda g peake  
Berkeley, CA 94705



May 24, 2013

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Leila Chatti  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 24, 2013

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Jody Knight  
Australia  
May 24, 2013

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Christine Kane  
Pocasset, MA 02559  
May 24, 2013

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Sepha Schiffman  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 24, 2013

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Emma Davis  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 24, 2013

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Timo Alli  
Healdsburg, CA 95448  
May 24, 2013

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Jeanne Jorgensen  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 24, 2013

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Laura C Frazier  
Kernersville, NC 27284  
May 24, 2013

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Morgan king  
Brisbane, Australia  
May 24, 2013

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c e crask  
Tara Hills, CA 94806  
May 24, 2013

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joan mac beth  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 24, 2013

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Lucretia Ausse  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 24, 2013

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Patricia Mitchnick  
Moss Beach, CA 94038  
May 24, 2013

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t. delvecchio  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501  
May 24, 2013

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Tara VanPortfleet  
Mesa, AZ 85209  
May 24, 2013

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Please stop this insanity!

Cynthia Pickering  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 24, 2013

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William Manger  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 24, 2013

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Lia Wilbourn  
SAN RAFAEL, CA 94901  
May 24, 2013

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Lynne Eggers  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 24, 2013

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Kurt Williams  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 24, 2013

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Earth Crime. We see through this action. this is our home do not come here take our trees and poison our land for your profit. KARMA

Shannon Currier  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 24, 2013

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Please do not go through with this horrible, cruel, unsustainable plan! Listen to the residents and potential victims!

Laurel Marks  
Santa Cruz, CA 95060  
May 24, 2013

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Adam Anderson  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 24, 2013

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I love the Berkeley/Oakland Hills and hike in them every week. I can't believe this new "deforestation" plan is even being considered -- the ecological effects will be incredibly damaging, and the results truly ugly. I absolutely oppose this "deforestation" idea which seems only to benefit the rich and wealthy who want the Hills denuded for their safety. There are better ways!

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Steven Goodheart  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 24, 2013

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Corry Seibert  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 24, 2013

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Allison Vogel  
Crockett, CA 94525  
May 24, 2013

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Alayna Tinney  
Santa Cruz, CA 95060  
May 24, 2013

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Tatiana Yates  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 24, 2013

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Gretchen Dunn  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 24, 2013

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Heather Levien  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 24, 2013

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Maureen Hannaway  
San Francisco, CA 94129-3305  
May 24, 2013

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Brian waterhouse  
vancouver, Canada  
May 24, 2013

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Noah Schreck  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 24, 2013

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Judy Hollingsworth  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 24, 2013

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Please, please STOP the deforestation. We are in a global crisis. We need all the trees we have. If anything we should be planting more.

Linda Sherwood  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 24, 2013

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Dwight Wilson  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 24, 2013

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Joel, thank you for calling my attention to the important matter.

Chris Weir  
Irvine, CA 92614  
May 24, 2013

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Kristen Gray  
Swannanoa, NC 28778  
May 24, 2013

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Rachel Cobb  
Edmonton, Canada  
May 24, 2013

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Jill e lawrence  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 24, 2013

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I've had enough of these idiots. In my eyes, these plants have become native. Using federal funds for this botanic holocaust is beyond distasteful. Killing thousands of trees in order to 'cleanse' the area of 'invasive' species is foolish on the face of it. Don't these purists know that EVERYTHING CHANGES!.

Joel Schreck  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 24, 2013

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alexandra lawrence  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 24, 2013

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Please just consider using common sense! Thank you

Foroozan Toofan  
EL Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 24, 2013

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kendra bickley  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 24, 2013

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James Feusner  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 24, 2013

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Mitchell Hirsh  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 24, 2013

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NO to this destructive plan!! Save our beautiful TREES

lori goldman  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 24, 2013

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Dorothy Lebovitz  
Upland, CA 91784  
May 24, 2013

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Olivia Smartt  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 24, 2013

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Please reconsider a more gentle option, one that does not contaminate the environment with poisonous herbicides, and one that thins rather than destroys the trees. Please reconsider your decision. Thank you.

liz gamboa  
oakland, CA 94602  
May 24, 2013

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I agree with everything written in the Petition Statement. The plan as currently written is a nightmare which will do much more damage than it supposedly seeks to prevent.

Gerald Grosz  
Corte Madera, CA 94925  
May 24, 2013

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This will be a catastrophe for the environment if you go ahead with this toxic way, instead of using fire. Please reconsider!!!

Lori Atkinson  
San Jose, CA 95124-4805

May 24, 2013

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lori kossowsky  
Berekeley, CA 94703  
May 24, 2013

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Galina Gorodetsky  
San Francisco, CA 94132  
May 23, 2013

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Jennifer A Michels  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

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Averie Cohen  
Richmond, CA 94805  
May 23, 2013

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sahar karim  
oakland, CA 94608  
May 23, 2013

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Leslie Tomas  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 23, 2013

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Onika Mann  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 23, 2013

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This is outrageous and unconscionable. How can you justify this?!

Dorothy Perkins  
San Francisco, CA 94131-2370  
May 23, 2013

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Considering the existence of climate change, removing trees that sequester carbon makes no sense. Because weather patterns have changed and will continue to change, how do we know what "natives" will survive in the future. Especially since the date for the definition of Bay Area native plants are those existing in 1769. FEMA don't spend taxpayers \$\$ for this boondoggle.

Nancy Stafford  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 23, 2013

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Teo  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 23, 2013

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Laura Sherman  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 23, 2013

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Arlene Crooks  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 23, 2013

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Margaret Copi  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 23, 2013

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Thank you Chris Zydel for your thoughtful and thorough comments. I even think thinning should be minimal because nature is self-regulating--nature usually knows best. If anything, trees need to be preserved in general and more trees should be planted as they absorb carbon, filter pollution and in larger forests, cool and attract moisture in a region, in essence improve a region's climate. If we could plant more trees rather than fell them, that is, reforest the planet, we could reverse global climate change in aprox. 30 years!! (See Diana Beresford-Kroeger, & Archangel Ancient Tree Archive). Thank you.

Marilyn Emerzian  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 23, 2013

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Deborah Jones  
Corvallis, OR 97330  
May 23, 2013

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Tom Glass  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 23, 2013

Hi, I understand the need for fire management in the East Bay, but clear-cutting trees will more likely increase the risk of wildfires than to reduce that risk. Clear-cutting would actually make ignition more likely for the following reasons: distributing tons of dead wood onto bare ground, concentrating and enhancing wildfire risk in that region eliminating shade and fog drip which moistens the forest floor destroying the windbreak that is a barrier to wind driven fires typical of wildfires in California expanding the oak-bay woodland being killed by Sudden Oak Death, thereby adding more dead wood. These projects will damage the environment by releasing hundreds of thousands of tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere from the destroyed trees, thereby contributing to climate change. These projects will endanger the public by dousing our public lands with thousands of gallons of toxic herbicides. Erosion is likely on steep slopes when the trees are destroyed and their roots are killed with herbicides. Non-native vegetation such as broom, thistle, and hemlock are more likely occupants of the unshaded, bared ground than native vegetation which will not be planted by these projects. Prescribed burns will pollute the air and contribute to the risk of wildfire, endangering lives and property. These projects are an inappropriate use of the limited resources of the Federal Emergency Management Agency which are for the expressed purpose of restoring communities destroyed by disasters such as floods and other catastrophic events and preparing communities for anticipated catastrophic events. Most of the proposed projects in the East Bay are miles away from any residences. The current Draft EIS is unacceptable as it will inflict enormous environmental damage, expose the public to thousands of gallons of toxic herbicide, destroy raptor habitats, destabilize steep slopes, and actually increase the risk of hazardous wildfires. FEMA should retract this EIS and remove those portions of the EIS that call for clear-cutting tall trees. The EIS should instead support a far less destructive methodology that would focus on a "species-neutral" approach, focusing on eliminating ground fuels and the fire ladder, thinning where appropriate, and limbing up as needed to ensure minimal risk of crown fires. Killing more than 50,000 trees and poisoning them for up to 10 years will have disastrous effects on this beautiful and healthy ecosystem. Please make the health and vitality of the local ecosystem your foremost priority before you consider this destructive plan!

chris zydel  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 23, 2013

Avilee Goodwin  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 23, 2013

Erika Bloom  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 23, 2013

Donna Ozawa  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

Too much Poison! Too radical an approach...I mean I know it's Berkeley but surely moderation would work here. Lets try the species neutral approach.

marylroth@yahoo.com  
Point Richmond, CA 94801  
May 23, 2013



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Our precious hills make it possible to live in this megalopolis!

Rebecca Penn  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 23, 2013

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elizabeth marie cauchois  
davis, CA 95616  
May 23, 2013

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Beckie Masaki  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 23, 2013

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Mark Bramhall  
Palms, CA 90034  
May 23, 2013

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The cutting down of mature trees will contribute to global warming. Shame!

Dale Sorensen  
Inverness, CA 94937  
May 23, 2013

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Marnie Adamson  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 23, 2013

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Comment

Gregory Wilkinson  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 23, 2013

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Jason Keller  
oakland, CA 94618  
May 23, 2013

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Caylly Jones  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 23, 2013

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Nick Ray  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 23, 2013

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Brian Cooke  
Berkeley, CA 94705

May 23, 2013

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I live in the Oakland Hills and this is heart breaking news. Thinning of dead wood is a necessary fire precaution, but indiscriminate cutting is ill founded. Organisms that depend on these trees need habitat.

Zeena Attig  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 23, 2013

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patricia reedy  
berkeley, CA 94707  
May 23, 2013

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Mark Elfield  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 23, 2013

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Sally Wills  
Brockville, Canada  
May 23, 2013

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Demian S. Sims  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 23, 2013

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Please don't cut down all these trees!!

Pete Glikshtern  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 23, 2013

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Ella Schoefer-Wulf  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 23, 2013

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M Ross  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 23, 2013

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Serena  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 23, 2013

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Kathleen Garvin  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 23, 2013

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Sharon Holmes  
Torrance, CA 90505

May 23, 2013

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S Bonney  
San Leandro, CA 94577  
May 23, 2013

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I was born in Berkeley and grew up in the Berkeley hills. My mother lost her home in the Oakland Hills fire. I have nearly 100 years of family history in Berkeley, and the current Draft EIS IS NOT GOOD STEWARDSHIP!

Jill Boornazian  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

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SAve our beautiful trees!

Debbie Fier  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 23, 2013

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joe lawton  
emerald hills, CA 94062  
May 23, 2013

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john Honey  
corte madera, CA 94925  
May 23, 2013

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saturating the land with a known cancer causing toxin to reduce a potential fire hazard is completely illogical. there is a better way.

ivan  
San Francisco, CA 94107  
May 23, 2013

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I'm not signing this because they're cutting down non-native species trees—especially the eucalyptus; the chance of losing our homes to earthquake is nowhere near the danger of losing them to fire. But this herbicide is cancerous. For that alone I'll sign it.

Scott Loganbill  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013

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lisa jackson  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013

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Mara Guccione  
Berkeley, CA 94702

May 23, 2013

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Steve Gunther-Murphy  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 23, 2013

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Mark Takaro  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 23, 2013

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Larry Teeney  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 23, 2013

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Bob Thawley  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 23, 2013

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Gabriel Serpa  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 23, 2013

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Joan Connolly  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 23, 2013

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The last thing this area (and the planet) needs is less trees!!!!!!!!!!!!

Shirley Lutzky  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 23, 2013

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Greg Jones  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 23, 2013

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Virginia Wade  
Mill Valley, CA 94941  
May 23, 2013

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As a home owner in the Oakland hills, I know that there is a risk of fire, but my choice to live here was based on the beauty of the forest and life it nurtures. While I can understand the need for fire prevention, the FEMA proposal is not sustainable for the environment, and could contaminate our fragile bay ecology as well, with increased run off that will undoubtedly include herbicides that will upset the ecological balance of not only the hills but also the bay. Please stop this destructive plan now!

Jeannie Mckenzie  
Oakland, CO 94611  
May 23, 2013

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Rebecca Manion  
Eureka, CA 95501  
May 23, 2013

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Cory Abshear  
Philatelic Center, CA 94612  
May 23, 2013

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Nancy M Friedman  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 23, 2013

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Midge Fox  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 23, 2013

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Jeste  
Walnut Creek, CA 94596  
May 23, 2013

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Keri  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 23, 2013

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CR Masterson  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 23, 2013

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Analisa Garcia  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 23, 2013

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Russ Hickman  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 23, 2013

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max  
Sonoma, CA 95476

May 23, 2013

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I was shocked when I read that 85,000 of my neighbors (albeit trees) were going to be eradicated. Can anyone say - mudslides! Can anyone say - stupid idea. Can anyone say - I love beautiful landscapes. Can anyone say - STOP!

Sweet Grass Longhouse  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 23, 2013

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Karl  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 23, 2013

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Myra Delay  
Oakland, CA 94611-5217  
May 23, 2013

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Harry Garrison  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 23, 2013

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Emma Bean  
tallahassee, FL 32309  
May 23, 2013

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Please rethink the clear cutting! It would devastate the healthy alive ecosystem that we depend on for Our need for beauty and peace and air.

Katie Wheeler  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

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Josephine Trickler  
Berkeley, CA 94705-1904  
May 23, 2013

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Katherine Wheeler  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

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frayda garfinkle  
oakland, CA 94610  
May 23, 2013

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Nancy Tieburg  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 23, 2013

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Esther Gold  
Berkeley, CA 94701  
May 23, 2013

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Jody Conrad  
Kerby, OR 97523  
May 23, 2013

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Nancy Lynn  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 23, 2013

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Dina  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 23, 2013

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Ilyana landes  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 23, 2013

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Terry Solomon  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 23, 2013

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Emilia S  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
May 23, 2013

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Jennifer Kunz  
Washington, DC 20008  
May 23, 2013

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mary corbin  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 23, 2013

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No more herbicides!!! Please leave the trees as they are. They may not be native, but who can honestly say that you and my lineage are native to this region? These regional forests are a healthy contribution to a vital ecosystem.

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Amy Lee Hammack  
Santa Clara, CA 95050  
May 23, 2013

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Chengling Chan  
Burlingame, CA 94010  
May 23, 2013

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Tura Franzen  
Oakland, CA 94602-3709  
May 23, 2013

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Denise Neal  
Walnut Creek, CA 94595  
May 23, 2013

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Jane Shepard  
San Francisco, CA 94237  
May 23, 2013

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Meghan  
Phoenix, AZ 85018  
May 23, 2013

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Dixie Briggs  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 23, 2013

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NOT AGAIN! Say NO to UCB! & cutting down more trees!

Xan Joi  
atlanta, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

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Joannie Aguayo  
Santa Monica, CA 90403  
May 23, 2013

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Anthony v Jovino  
Benicia, CA 94510  
May 23, 2013

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Gael Alcock  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 23, 2013

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Rachael Ustorf  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597  
May 23, 2013

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Talia Fernos  
Greensboro, NC 27403  
May 23, 2013

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By killing these trees your moving us that much closer to killing Our planet!

Bryan Bennett  
Aspen, CO 81611  
May 23, 2013

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Leonor Cadete  
Portugal  
May 23, 2013

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D-D Wasteney  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501  
May 23, 2013

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Lucas Guilkey  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 23, 2013

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John Linneball  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 23, 2013

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Andrew Schneiderman  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 23, 2013

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Julie Vo  
Morgan Hill, CA 95037  
May 23, 2013

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Catherine Durand  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

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Tami Pleck  
Willits, CA 95490  
May 23, 2013

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Katina Letheule  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501  
May 22, 2013

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Sari Bilick  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 22, 2013

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w  
Oakland, CA 94601

May 22, 2013

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Erik Råmark  
Finland  
May 22, 2013

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Virginia  
Novato, CA 94947  
May 22, 2013

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Natalie Zarchin  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 22, 2013

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Michael MacLafferty  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 22, 2013

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Kalina Szkaluba  
Lodz, Poland  
May 22, 2013

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Kathleen Greene  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 22, 2013

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Sibyl Star  
Santa Rosa, CA 95404  
May 22, 2013

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XzugQBkUrZk>

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Christian David  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 22, 2013

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Andrew Schroeer

Andrew Schroeer  
Oakland, CA 94618-1201  
May 22, 2013

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Andrew baker  
San Leandro, CA 94578  
May 22, 2013

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Lauren Henry  
San Ramon, CA 94583  
May 22, 2013

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I spend a lot of time in the Berkeley/Oakland area, as I have family there, and I oppose this short-sighted ecoside.

Kianna LeVay  
Eugene, OR 97402  
May 22, 2013

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Lisa  
Olympia, WA 98516  
May 22, 2013

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Zeke Gifford  
Sebastopol, CA 95472  
May 22, 2013

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jaimie fullmer  
Springville, UT 84663  
May 22, 2013

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Zandra Conway  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 22, 2013

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Sue Scott  
Nepean, Canada  
May 22, 2013

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Manuel Perez  
Spring, TX 77379  
May 22, 2013

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Jeffrey Borum  
McKinleyville, CA 95521  
May 22, 2013

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I grew up in Oakland and lived in the bay area all my life until 3 years ago. This is and outrage and will cause so much harm, not to mention kill the beauty too!

Sandy Miller  
Vista, CA 92084  
May 22, 2013

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PauletteKelleher  
Concord, CA 94518  
May 22, 2013

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Tamara Horacek  
San Francisco, CA 94131

May 22, 2013

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Nicholas Sweeney  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 22, 2013

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down with horticultural xenophobia under the guise of fire protection. I love eucalyptus trees!

Janet Wallace  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 22, 2013

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Robert Shearer  
McKinleyville, CA 95521  
May 22, 2013

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Jeff Musgrave  
Trinidad, CA 95570  
May 22, 2013

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Janette McClelland  
Santa Rosa, CA 95409  
May 22, 2013

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Beth Dickinson  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 22, 2013

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suzanne deVeuve  
cazadero, CA 95421  
May 22, 2013

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jann nichols  
West Pittsburg, CA 94565  
May 22, 2013

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Sandy Roberts  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 22, 2013

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Laura Rainville  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 22, 2013

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Sharon Tellyer  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 22, 2013

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Rose-Lynn Scott  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 22, 2013

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Genevieve K. Kemp  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 22, 2013

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Joanne Babic  
Tacoma, WA 98467  
May 22, 2013

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The EIS report does not adequately address flame heights after clear cutting. Therefore exacerbates fire hazards rather than mitigate risks.

Doyle Saylor  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 22, 2013

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Belinda  
Concord, CA 94521  
May 22, 2013

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Sean  
olympia, WA 98502  
May 22, 2013

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Nina Torcoletti  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 22, 2013

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M Verner  
Townsend, WA 98368  
May 22, 2013

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T. H. Brooks  
Townsend, WA 98368  
May 22, 2013

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june tankersley  
rohnert patk, CA 94928  
May 22, 2013

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Bonnie Sometry  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 22, 2013

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Jerome Miller  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 22, 2013

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This is a terrible plan that will create far more problems than it is supposedly addressing and we do not need any more toxic herbicide added to our environment.

karen denicore  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 22, 2013

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Industrial Hemp can be used for everything tree's can and then some. Why are we destroying trees when we have a sustainable, renewable alternative?

Seth Harris  
Hilton Head Island, SC 29926  
May 22, 2013

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Robert Mah  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 22, 2013

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This plan is totally unacceptable in it's current format. Fire safety is important to all of us, but this proposal is NOT in the people's best interest AT ALL! I do NOT support it in it's current form. Period.

Terri Benning  
Rohnert Park, CA 94928  
May 22, 2013

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Christina Ardemis  
SF, CA 94116  
May 22, 2013

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jaan hitt  
San Pablo, CA 94803  
May 22, 2013

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Jessica Taylor  
Galesburg, IL 61401  
May 22, 2013

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Solis Lujan  
Santa Fe, NM 87501  
May 22, 2013

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The University should evaluate legitimate alternatives to clear cutting before taking such a drastic step. I live a few blocks below the Claremont Hotel & do not want the hills to slide into my backyard!

Joseph Michelson  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 22, 2013

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timothy bialecki jr  
wooster, OH 44691  
May 22, 2013

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Liz  
Concord, CA 94520  
May 22, 2013

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Raymon  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 22, 2013

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r sherrer  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
May 22, 2013

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Sydney Phillips  
Springfield, OR 97478  
May 22, 2013

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Deforestation is NEVER a good idea! It would inflict enormous environmental damage, expose the public to thousands of gallons of toxic herbicides, destroy raptor habitats, destabilize steep slopes, and actually increase the risk of hazardous wildfires.

Maya Dorn  
berkeley, CA 94704  
May 22, 2013

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Judith Gold  
Chicago, IL 60605  
May 22, 2013

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Jared dimartini  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 22, 2013

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Carol Seidel  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 22, 2013

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Brandon Johnson  
San Diego, CA 92103  
May 22, 2013

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Amanda O'Connor  
Fremont, CA 94538  
May 22, 2013

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Francine  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 22, 2013

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Additionally, Lake Chabot and Chabot Regional Park are being considered for this project. The degree of herbicides planned is unrealistic. I live among the Chabot Ridge and am very concerned for the health of our wildlife, as well as our families. Reducing the trees to wood chips is unacceptable. FEMA should respond to the disasters our nation is facing, rather than killing trees.

Virginia Castle  
Castro Valley, CA 94546  
May 22, 2013

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Tracy Van Anderson  
Breckenridge, CO 80424  
May 22, 2013

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Jimmy Orevich  
Australia  
May 22, 2013

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Nico Cheezalini  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501  
May 22, 2013

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Who cooked up this crack-pot idea??

Norman and Laura Gottwald  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Dumping thousands of gallons of toxics and known carcinogens into the watershed cannot be the right thing to do.

Philip B. Stark  
Berkeley, CA 94720-3860  
May 22, 2013



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I do not want to see these trees..Chopped down. This is unnecessary

OStephanie  
Fremont, CA 94538  
May 22, 2013

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Save the trees!

Christina Lopez  
el mirage, AZ 85335  
May 22, 2013

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andrew pierce  
Lafayette, CA 94549  
May 22, 2013

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Autumn Hummel  
Eugene, OR 97402  
May 22, 2013

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Jean Jeffress  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 22, 2013

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nancy inotowok  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 22, 2013

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Melinda Klayman  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 22, 2013

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shame on you!

Rochelle Robinson  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 22, 2013

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Aaron  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 22, 2013

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Laura DeNuccio  
Big Sur, CA 93920  
May 22, 2013

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Camille Sauve  
Castro valley, CA 94546

May 22, 2013

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This is outrageous. This must be stopped. No clear cutting of tall trees

Wendy Lee  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 22, 2013

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do the right thing

elisa kleven  
albany, CA 94706  
May 22, 2013

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This proposal is egregiously overblown and must be stopped.

Patricia Whaley  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 22, 2013

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CLAUDIA Selk  
San Bruno, CA 94066  
May 22, 2013

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Harriet S. Finkelstein  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Ryan Baker  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 22, 2013

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Danielle Hawkins  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 22, 2013

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patty hertz  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 22, 2013

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June Ko-Dial  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 22, 2013

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searle whitney  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 22, 2013

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Petr Glotov  
Pinole, CA 94564  
May 22, 2013

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fernando  
Hayward, CA 94541  
May 22, 2013

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Sheri Shuster  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 22, 2013

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Anna Kazanjian  
San Francisco, CA 94118  
May 22, 2013

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Shelley Mack  
Hayward, CA 94541  
May 22, 2013

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julia Portugal  
losfloors os Angeles, CA 90071  
May 22, 2013

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ellen archilla  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Nature is the best way to heal our city and it's people!

Andreanna DelliGatti  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 22, 2013

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I don't think that introducing non native plants is great but trying to solve the problem with poison and clearcutting ... Oh god.

Ann Marie Davis  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 22, 2013

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Irma Farr  
Topanga, CA 90290  
May 22, 2013

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Roger Saiki  
Santa Monica, CA 90404  
May 22, 2013

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FEMA should retract this EIS and remove those portions of the EIS that call for clear-cutting tall trees. The EIS should instead support a far less destructive methodology that would focus on a "species-neutral" approach, focusing on eliminating ground fuels and the fire ladder, thinning where appropriate, and limbing up as needed to ensure minimal risk of crown fires. Killing more than 50,000 trees and poisoning them for up to 10 years will have disastrous effects on this beautiful and healthy ecosystem, and cannot be allowed to happen.

christina hernandez  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 22, 2013

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Steven J. Visco  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 22, 2013

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Crown Raise Trees! Keep the vibrant land in the shade.

Wilson Tai  
Concord, CA 94518  
May 22, 2013

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Mary Dalton  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 22, 2013

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Dispicable.

Judy Friend  
Portland, OR 97202  
May 22, 2013

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Juliana  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 22, 2013

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Juliette Wade  
Newark, CA 94560  
May 22, 2013

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Kelly  
West New York, NJ 07093  
May 22, 2013

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Amy Attiyeh  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 22, 2013

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Lauren Van Ham  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 22, 2013

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Jeremy Pearson  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 22, 2013

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Mary Beth Ray  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 22, 2013

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Paola Zaninovic  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 22, 2013

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Koichi Naruishi  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 22, 2013

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Let's have some intelligence around vegetation management. Clear cutting is a set up for mudslides and erosion.

Amelia Marshall  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 22, 2013

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Aleksis Bertoni  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 22, 2013

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Rachel Knudson  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 22, 2013

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karen lassen  
CA, United States 94707-1530  
May 22, 2013

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Helen Friedman  
Portland, OR 97211  
May 22, 2013

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duane dejoie  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 22, 2013

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Strawberry and Claremont Canyons are two of the most beautiful and pristine I have experienced in the east bay area. I am a bay area native (born here), and while I am concerned about wildfire risk, it would be much more harmful to my quality of life if these areas were negatively impacted, which they will surely be if tall trees are clear-cut and herbicide sprayed. The air in Strawberry canyon is some of the purest I have experienced -- please do not destroy the precious resource of healthy ecosystem and our quality of life!

margaret hooper  
El Sobrante, CA 94803  
May 22, 2013

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Kate Leahy  
Castro valley, CA 94552  
May 22, 2013

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Luana Pohlman  
Pinole, CA 94564  
May 22, 2013

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James Graham  
Oakland, CA 94613  
May 22, 2013

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Please take the time to consider the long term effects of these actions on the habitat for the animals, birds, soil, water and people.

Atava Garcia Swiecicki  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 22, 2013

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Eucalyptus should be removed for fire breaks not clear cut Trees can easily be controlled by pulling up by hand annually as they sprout.

dennis gould  
Hayward, CA 94542  
May 22, 2013

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Roderick Kiracofe  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 22, 2013

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Susan Canning  
Rolling Hills Estates, CA 90274  
May 22, 2013

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It is paramount to find a way to balance the need to curb fire hazards with NOT poisoning the environment and gutting the forests of the Oakland and Berkeley hills!

Courtney Malone

Oakland, CA 94605  
May 22, 2013

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joanne gonzalez  
Waverly, CO 81101  
May 22, 2013

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Luis Jaramillo  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 22, 2013

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Jessica Spain  
Livermore, CA 94550  
May 22, 2013

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John Shively, P.E.  
United States 94707-0136  
May 22, 2013

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Kayla Molander  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 22, 2013

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Suzanna Aguayo  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 22, 2013

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Ken Fichtler  
Bozeman, MT 59718  
May 22, 2013

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Jeff Fort  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 22, 2013

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Rivkah Beth Medow  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 22, 2013

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Julian Jones  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 22, 2013

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Paula  
belmony, CA 95816  
May 22, 2013

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mary B. White  
berkeley, CA 94710

May 22, 2013

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Kazuye Suyematsu  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 22, 2013

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iLaisaane Tuiono  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 22, 2013

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Laura Zellerbach  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 22, 2013

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mia ragent  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 22, 2013

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Sandra Powell  
Weitz, ID 83605  
May 22, 2013

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Christina Choate  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 22, 2013

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John Fanny  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 22, 2013

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Rebecca Spence  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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this is the dumbest plan i have ever heard of. its MEI LAI all over again.

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rob vincent  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 22, 2013

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patty partch lovato  
Stockton, CA 95207  
May 22, 2013

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James Frederick Melchert  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 22, 2013



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Please investigate other methods for fire mitigation! Cutting/poisoning these trees is NOT the only solution!!

Kenny Greenberg  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 22, 2013

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Edith Giammatteo  
Fishkill, NY 12524  
May 22, 2013

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Marsha Balian  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 22, 2013

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andrew cardoza  
oakland, CA 94617  
May 22, 2013

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Karin Pally  
Santa Monica, CA 90405  
May 22, 2013

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Stop this madness!

Susan Stuart  
North Columbia, CA 95959  
May 22, 2013

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Karen Clark  
Sebastopol, CA 95472  
May 22, 2013

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Redwoods are the native trees in the hills in any event. If you want to be a native plant Nazi plant those. Otherwise end this ridiculous eradication of our forest.

Bronya Feldmann  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 22, 2013

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Patricia Breen  
Sacramento, CA 95833  
May 22, 2013

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What a bad plan to do this!

Lisa V.  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 22, 2013

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Mike  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 22, 2013

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lisa  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 22, 2013

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Cathryn Moothart  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94110  
May 22, 2013

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Gail Wadsworth  
Walnut Creek, CA 94598  
May 22, 2013

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lance Davis  
Las Vegas, NV 89129  
May 22, 2013

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Christina Gutierrez Tigert  
Torrance, CA 90504  
May 22, 2013

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sam samuels  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 22, 2013

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Sally Rademaker  
Oakland, CA 94601  
May 22, 2013

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Robert Anderson  
Manteca, CA 95337-8795  
May 22, 2013

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Joan Gale  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 22, 2013

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The use of herbicides and clear-cutting of tall trees is an extreme environmental hazard to our community. FEMA is creating a disaster rather than preventing one.

Sherry Keith  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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You must find a less destructive solution to clear-cutting this important habitat.

Tonia Fox  
San Francisco, CA 94131-2930  
May 22, 2013

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Tammy Lee  
Vallejo, CA 94590  
May 22, 2013

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Please do not commence with this destructive plan!

Susan Covey  
Sacramento, CA 95816  
May 22, 2013

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FEMA, with its limited resources, should fund other less destructive projects. Although the spin of reducing non-indigenous species is popular and sexy, a less invasive and pollution contributing plan should be drafted and reviewed.

Nina miller  
Phoenix, AZ 85027  
May 22, 2013

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Jonel Larson  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 22, 2013

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Jennifer  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 22, 2013

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This is a considered approach, often missing when our environmental sensibilities are engaged. I support this petition statement and discourage FEMA from clear cutting all trees that are not native. The use of poisons in a residential setting is NOT ACCEPTABLE ANYMORE...if it ever was.

destiny kinal  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 22, 2013

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Tamir A. LuQman  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 22, 2013

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Lisa Lewis  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 22, 2013

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orlando  
Staten Island, NY 10310  
May 22, 2013

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Wong Jin Yung  
Petaling Jaya, Malaysia  
May 22, 2013

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Darlene Sigman  
Amherst, OH 44001  
May 22, 2013

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Janet Marbury  
Woodside, CA 94061  
May 22, 2013

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We have enough climate and environmental problems as it is without adding to them. This particular idea of cutting the trees and destroying this environ to make it "fire safe" is the lazy-man's method. We can and must do MUCH better than this plan. I am opposed to this plan completely.

jessica hopkins  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 22, 2013

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Timothy Melgard  
Milwaukee, WI 53202  
May 22, 2013

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Rodney Merrill  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 22, 2013

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Tamara Voyles  
Sebastopol, CA 95472  
May 22, 2013

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Meera Chaturvedi  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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joannebrannigan  
San Diego, CA 92115  
May 21, 2013

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Don't ruin the environment, PLEASE!

Angela Mason  
Richmond, CA 94805

May 21, 2013

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The local Oakland residents should be allowed to vote on this issue! IF you are not Local Residents , I really do not see why you think you can impact our trees on our property! Louise Garbarino

Louise Garbarino  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 21, 2013

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katrina leathers  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 21, 2013

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Eric Gordon  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 21, 2013

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Virginia McCullough  
Eureka, CA 95501  
May 21, 2013

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Clara Stern  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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Dalia Zatkin  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 21, 2013

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joan wilk  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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I live in this area and can well imagine how adversely affected it will be if this action is taken.

Pearl Goodman  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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I am appalled at the amount of toxic herbicides which will be used. Also, because trees are a carbon sink, prevent erosion, and allow water to move into the earth, cutting these trees is ridiculous.

L. Darlene Pratt  
Berkeley, CA 94710-2325  
May 21, 2013

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Julianna Dickey  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Elizabeth Eshleman  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 21, 2013

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mary McManus  
berkeley, CA 94709  
May 21, 2013

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Lane Schulz  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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Fed Up  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
May 21, 2013

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Dung Nguy  
San Jose, CA 95153  
May 21, 2013

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Please, there must be a more eco-friendly way to provide fire safety!

Sue Loper-Powers  
Nevada City, CA 95959  
May 21, 2013

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Roxann Reyes  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 21, 2013

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Grant Sherrod  
San Ramon, CA 94583  
May 21, 2013

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Michael Casey  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 21, 2013

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elaine magree  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Cynthia Binder  
Somis, CA 93066  
May 21, 2013

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50,000 trees will do more benefit to the overall health of our local environment than the possible advantage you envision.

Colleen  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 21, 2013

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Kathy Paxson  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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PLEASE listen to us.

Tamar Raine  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 21, 2013

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Christine Heath  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Nancy Jessup  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Mary Doyle  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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josh  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 21, 2013

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Sugar Epiphany  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501  
May 21, 2013

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Alisa Peres  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Do not cut the trees. Do not add toxic herbicides

Eduardo Teixeira  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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CA  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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I was born in Berkeley and will be buried in Berkeley and feel it is in my heart, so even though I've moved to WA to be an active grandmother my concern for Berkeley Hills is HUGE. The ecosystem of the Berkeley/Oakland hills is unique and precious. I can understand sawing down the Eucalyptus but DON"t spray with any chemicals. The most fragile amphibians are already stressed. Just ask Dr. Stebbins or refer to his works.

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Laura J Loper  
Milton, WA 98354  
May 21, 2013

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Kris Heydom  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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shawn  
oakland, CA 94607  
May 21, 2013

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Alec Ditonto  
san francisco, CA 94110  
May 21, 2013

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Carol McCance  
Ontario, CA 91764-5369  
May 21, 2013

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Timm Kennedy  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Zari Aziz  
Union City, CA 94587  
May 21, 2013

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John Rowe  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 21, 2013

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Rebekah Blume  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 21, 2013

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Alison Campbell  
University, VA 22903

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May 21, 2013

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marie pappas  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Kevin GOing  
Satellite Beach, FL 32937  
May 21, 2013

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Wendy Wheeler  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Richard Murray  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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Monika Schrag  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 21, 2013

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io  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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There are many superior alternatives to the proposed plan that need to be explored. The current draft EIS is grossly unacceptable. I am not normally an activist - but this has my FULL ATTENTION

robinson earl  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 21, 2013

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Michael Baar  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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John Dinwiddie  
Santa Rosa, CA 95404  
May 21, 2013

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Carrie TEIXEIRA  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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Donna Mendes-Visco  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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Jeanne V. Diller  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 21, 2013

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Essie Santana Tuttle  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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FEMA's proposal is massively oversized, and would generate landslides, poisoned earth and water, destruction of habitat for wildlife, and a landscape that looks raped. What is needed is a more thoughtful approach to reducing the risk of fire. Thinning dense groves, pruning lower limbs, and slowly reintroducing native trees and plants would demonstrate a respectful stewardship of the land, its wild inhabitants, and its human visitors.

Sally Nelson  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Perry Matlock  
San Francisco, CA 94118  
May 21, 2013

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Willard Hall  
Milford, NH 03055  
May 21, 2013

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Lauri La Pointe  
Richmond, CA 94805  
May 21, 2013

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Alma Prins  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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James Alex Tuggle  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 21, 2013

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Lee Steinmetz  
emeryville, CA 94608  
May 21, 2013

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Susan Golden  
dallas, TX 75218  
May 21, 2013

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James Knebelman  
Oakland, CA 94609

May 21, 2013

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Andrew van Ginkel  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 21, 2013

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John Rice  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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Kiri Mah  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Lay off my neighborhood!!!!

silvia mitchell  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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Bonnie Pannell  
Crockett, CA 94525  
May 21, 2013

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What a blind and uncompassionate way to treat the earth and her trees. Why would you ever think that using poison would not affect the rest of us? Please stop the deforestation of the most beautiful residents of Berkeley/Oakland Hills, our trees.

Lalita  
San Pablo, CA 94803  
May 21, 2013

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Nicole Leigh  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Stephanie Manning  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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molly mcc;lure  
Danville, CA 94506  
May 21, 2013

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Teja Fox  
Van Nuys, CA 91403  
May 21, 2013

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Gene Herman  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 21, 2013

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Mary Everest  
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55407  
May 21, 2013

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Lenore Dolin  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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Save our natural environment!

Bonnie Boller  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 21, 2013

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Berkeley native. We can't have it!!!!

Brett Hennen  
Roseville, CA 95661  
May 21, 2013

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Matt Meyer  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 21, 2013

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p mcglasson  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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Gregory Zouvelos  
Middle Village, NY 11379  
May 21, 2013

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Samuella Smith  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 21, 2013

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Terry Hutmacher  
Santa Cruz, CA 95062  
May 21, 2013

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Cathy Ferguson  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 21, 2013

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Sam Frankel  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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Tressa Mallamo  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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Gabriele Wills  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 21, 2013

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Julie Johnson  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 21, 2013

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Alex Britzius  
Novato, CA 94947  
May 21, 2013

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saqib  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 21, 2013

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Ann C Shrieve  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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Marie Brennan  
Moss Beach, CA 94038  
May 21, 2013

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It is incredible that FEMA would consider such a destructive and unnecessary act, when it's funds and manpower are so urgently needed elsewhere. This must not happen!

Kathleen O'Connell  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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We must remember to vote in 2014. Let's make real change. There's hope in our vote.

Gloria Lewis  
Brentwood, TN 37027  
May 21, 2013

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Shanon Sitkin  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
May 21, 2013

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Timothy Durbin  
Salt Lake City, UT 84102  
May 21, 2013

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Laird Cummings  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 21, 2013

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Val Nemeth  
DRIPPING SPRINGS, TX 78620  
May 21, 2013

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Mimi Abers  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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nancy galloway  
berkeley, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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We will block the equipment and pouring of any chemicals with our very bodies if need be, but this WILL NOT happen. Come up with a better plan, #UCBerekely #FEMA

Derek Chartrand Wallace  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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Jennifer Jacobs  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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Jason Ryan  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
May 21, 2013

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stephanie kearse  
Arlington, VI 22207  
May 21, 2013

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I was born & raised in California, and cannot fathom the environmental devastation that would be caused by this plan!

Veronica Huey  
Berne, Switzerland  
May 21, 2013

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Jean Reinys  
Berkeley, CA 94702-1334

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May 21, 2013

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linus lancaster  
sebastopol, CA 95472  
May 21, 2013

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Outrageously short sighted.

SALLY BASS  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 21, 2013

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N. J. Clerici & family  
Crockett, CA 94525  
May 21, 2013

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H. ODonnell  
Kapaa, HI 96746  
May 21, 2013

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Elizabeth Gunston  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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RoundUp will kill all the people, after it kills all the weeds. Thanks, FEMA!!!

Julie Jaycox  
San Francisco, CA 94133  
May 21, 2013

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Sandra Olson  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Cecilia Fernandez  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 21, 2013

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nancy  
emeryville, CA 94607  
May 21, 2013

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Miriam Mangini  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Simon Zimmerman  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Alexis Azzam  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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David Moreno  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Kate Sculti  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Lori Hoepner  
Brooklyn, NY 11230  
May 21, 2013

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coco shinomiya  
Los Angeles, CA 90042  
May 21, 2013

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Leigh Raiford  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Michele Muennig  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Angelica steinmeier  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Donald Dodge  
San Fransisco, CA 94114  
May 21, 2013

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Matthew Wright  
Santa Barbara, CA 93117  
May 21, 2013

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Chelsea E Walton  
San Jose, CA 95112  
May 21, 2013

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Janet Sorensen  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013



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Armando Fox  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 21, 2013

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Elizabeth Beckman  
Los Angeles, CA 90056  
May 21, 2013

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Barbara Atkinson  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 21, 2013

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We do not want the trees removed. This has never worked and ruins the ecology and beauty of the hills.  
Invasive plants like poison oak flourish in disturbed land.

Christie McTigue  
Orinda, CA 94563  
May 21, 2013

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Gay Scott  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Deborah Hirsh  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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Jennie Amerman  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 21, 2013

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Ron Galen  
United States 94804-1380  
May 21, 2013

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Shannon Burt  
Tiburon, CA 94920  
May 21, 2013

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Loni Williams

Loni Williams  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 21, 2013

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Save those darn trees!

Bill collins  
New haven, CT 06511  
May 21, 2013

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sunaura taylor  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 21, 2013

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Do not misuse our funds this way. The proposed project will do nothing but cause damage to the area, the environment, as well as the people of the bay area.

Ashley Rose Fosnaugh  
San Francisco, CA 94134  
May 21, 2013

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Emily Fernandez  
San Jose, CA 95116  
May 21, 2013

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From what I've read, it sounds like there are less hazardous ways to deals with the need to thin the trees in Berkeley/Oakland Hills

Kathy Kenworthy  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 21, 2013

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Barbara R potts  
oakland, CA 94605  
May 21, 2013

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The proposed clear-cutting and herbicide treatment make no sense -- especially when there are less environmental destructive alternatives!

Megan Barton  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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Kimberly Catania  
Berwyn, IL 60402  
May 21, 2013

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The trees hold the soil in place, help clean the air and catch moisture from the clouds. Clearcutting the trees will create a desert east of Berkeley. This is not good for the ecosystem or the people who live nearby.

Mary Oram  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Please don't cut down our beautiful trees or use herbicide!

Laurence Kaplan  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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Jacquelyn Stuber  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 21, 2013

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Hope Savage  
Skowhegan, ME 04976  
May 21, 2013

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Phyllis Dantzler  
Emeryville, CA 94662  
May 21, 2013

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We need to prevent this disaster.

Arline Rodini  
Richmond, CA 94801  
May 21, 2013

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Cherie Gans  
Redding, CA 96003  
May 21, 2013

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Stephanie Schnapp  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 21, 2013

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Nancy Rorty  
Palos Verdes Estates,, CA 90274  
May 21, 2013

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Elizabeth Phillips  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 21, 2013

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Bharati Mandapati  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Juliette  
Princeton by the Sea, CA 94019  
May 21, 2013

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Premadasi Amada  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Jacqueline Lewis  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 21, 2013

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Stephenie Stephens  
so lake tahoe, CA 96158  
May 21, 2013

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Ann Cogley  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 21, 2013

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Mahfam  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 21, 2013

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Rebecca Dannels  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 21, 2013

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Please rethink this project and how it will impact the environment and the public !

Candice J. Blackman  
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523  
May 21, 2013

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leave the trees

Willow Zarlow  
Rodeo, CA 94572  
May 21, 2013

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I am 50 now and I grew up in Berkeley, where my father was born and raised, my grandparents, and great-grandparent lived. They would all be devastated to hear of this plan to rape the Hills. PLEASE DON'T DO THIS. IT CANNOT BE UNDONE ONCE DONE!

Susan Layser  
Santa Rosa, CA 95404  
May 21, 2013

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I live near this area and their "solution" is just NOT acceptable!

Margery F. Eriksson  
Berkeley, CA 94708

May 21, 2013

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David Velasquez  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Susie Lovins  
Hixson, TN 37343  
May 21, 2013

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Naomi Schapiro  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Gwynne Gilson  
Concord, CA 94518  
May 21, 2013

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Margaret Callahan  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Siobhan field  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Tall trees do provide important ecosystem services, so it is unwise to plan on removing them over the short term. It makes much more sense to do targeted removal in fuelbreaks, as well as thinning and removing ladder fuels. Tall non-native trees could be removed more gradually by preventing recruitment and allowing them to die- many of the Monterey pines are already reaching the end of their lifespan.

Joel Gerwein  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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This is not the right way to deal with an overgrown and non-native ecosystem. Please allow for those who have a stake (all of the people who live on, around, and use the area) to be a part of a real discussion about how we can accomplish the goals of the proposal (improve fire control) without the toxic chemicals - we here in the bay know of other ways to stop herbs from growing) and clear - cutting nature without any native tree planting. For crying out loud - we live in 2013 - this should not be the way things happen!!

Paul Bulakowski  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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Jennifer Butler  
Crockett, CA 94525  
May 21, 2013

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This is an INSANE concept. please rethink this radical plan. Go back to the drawing board!

Richelle Lieberman  
oakland, CA 94606  
May 21, 2013

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Jennifer Shaw Navarrete  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 21, 2013

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Jacqueline Simon  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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miklane janner  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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This plan is unacceptable to those of us who live here in Oakland and Berkeley! Please stop considering it now and find an acceptable alternative.

Revi Airborne-Williams  
Oakland, CA 94601  
May 21, 2013

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Darryl House  
Paradise, CA 95969  
May 21, 2013

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Stop this plan, please stop this plan!!!

Ramona Ansolabehere  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Clear-cutting is devastating to wildlife. We speak for the wildlife that have no voice. Leave the trees!

Mardi Sicular-Mertens  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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Julianna seligman  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 21, 2013

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Melissa Davis  
San Francisco, CA 94114-1170  
May 21, 2013

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This plan is ridiculous. You want to cut down and burn trees, to prevent forest fires. Cutting down trees, turning them into dry wood chips 2 feet deep, and not re-planting new vegetation will increase the chance of fires. Trees provide shade and wind breaks from fires. Please stop this plan.

Thomas Sydow  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 21, 2013

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Eric Drake  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 21, 2013

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Tessa Sinclair  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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Michael E. Cohn  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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Nora Chen  
Oyster Bay, NY 11771  
May 21, 2013

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Jasmin Benda  
Rome, Italy  
May 21, 2013

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Stop! The university was bad enuf w/ the stadium, we need the trees for birds, shade, and wind breaks.

Claire Risley  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 21, 2013

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Whenever we cut down trees, we cut down life... Stop this insanity and find another way.

Patricia Schermerhorn  
California, CA 94904  
May 21, 2013

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I believe FEMA's efforts would be better spent in fostering intra-city cooperation and communication between emergency responders and encouraging people not build in canyons, which a natural "chimneys"...further catastrophizing about the alleged fire hazard of the eucalyptus trees is just that: catastrophizing. While I understand that the trees are further demonized by those who do correctly see it as a non-native, they have been here for almost 200 years. Animals, especially birds, have adapted to them. Take away the eucalyptus and turn the hills into mounds of wood chips soaked in Round Up and you will have effectively destroyed a healthy ecosystem for 1,000s of local species.

Nancy Rieser  
Crockett, CA 94525  
May 21, 2013

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Cynthia Horowitz  
San Francisco, CA 94123  
May 21, 2013

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Tom  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Alaina  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 21, 2013

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Save our priceless environment

Alexi Matias Keller  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 21, 2013

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Peter Sanderson  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 21, 2013

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Jared Bryant  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 21, 2013

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Karina Grasso  
Lagunitas, CA 94938  
May 21, 2013

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Rebecca Sichel-Tissot  
Philadelphia, PA 19148  
May 21, 2013

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sayuri suzuki schreiber  
berkeley, CA 94702

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May 21, 2013

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Camaron Stephens  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 21, 2013

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Tessa Strauss  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 21, 2013

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How are tall, breathtakingly beautiful trees grown without pesticides a federal disaster? If UC Oakland faces a real threat, what will it do for funds, raise taxes?

claudia reed  
el sobrante, CA 94820  
May 21, 2013

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jennifer stover  
berkeley, CA 94704  
May 21, 2013

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Acacia King  
Westminster, CO 80031  
May 21, 2013

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Denise Romesburg  
Phoenix, AZ 85021  
May 21, 2013

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travis melnyk  
albany, CA 94706  
May 21, 2013

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Jeff  
Santa Rosa, CA 95404  
May 21, 2013

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Hands off our trees

bob marsh  
Richmond, CA 94805  
May 21, 2013

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Robin DuMolin  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 21, 2013

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Elaine Jones  
Berkeley, CA 94703

May 21, 2013

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John DeWitt  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 21, 2013

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Zoe Lake  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Ed Allen  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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Colin Nackerman  
Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352  
May 21, 2013

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Molly Johnson  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 21, 2013

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Claire Pirie  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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While I appreciate the fire problems and I share the desire to see native species restored, I feel this is a very poor way to do this. My husband and I are long term hormonal cancer survivors. We do not think spraying a "Round Up" product twice a year will prevent us from becoming ill. We also feel that the animals, bird, butterflies and bees that depend upon the current wooded habitat will be gone.

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sandra morey  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 21, 2013

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Lisa Wenzel  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 21, 2013

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Angela Taylor  
Vallejo, CA 94589  
May 21, 2013

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save the treeeeees!

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Scott Ramos  
Alameda, CA 94502  
May 21, 2013

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Howard I Bulos  
Lafayette, CA 94549  
May 21, 2013

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Pauline  
Pacifica, CA 94044  
May 21, 2013

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Shereen Motarjemi  
Concord, CA 94520  
May 21, 2013

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Liveya Kira  
Oakland, CA 94621  
May 21, 2013

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Sue Hobart  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Michael Tucker  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Wide scale herbicide is too broad, needlessly toxic and disruptive to animal habitat. A more sensitive and discretionary approach is warranted for human health and eco system. Public commentary period must be extended and more well advertised.

Kathleen Divney  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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Gloria Roth  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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Myra Resnick  
New York, NY 10025  
May 21, 2013

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Trees provide life. They are our source of clean air, cool shade, etc, etc, in a city that is rapidly being cemented over. Trees are the primary agent for reducing the negative impacts of climate change, and by cutting them we are insuring our own eventual demise.

Sarah Watson  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 21, 2013

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gail stempler  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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Stop the herbicide. Trim the dangerous trees. Preserve the environment.

Dan Cunningham  
Richmond, CA 94805  
May 21, 2013

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Amy Ballard Rich  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 21, 2013

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rudz zeller  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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Carlos Florido  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 21, 2013

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Charles Wagner  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 21, 2013

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For that matter, we are all "not native" to the area, so please, don't spoil our beautiful nature.

Charlotte Hennessy  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 21, 2013

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Stop cutting our trees.They are one of the few natural beauties that we have left around us.

soheila lighvani  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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Candace Koltz  
Merrimack, NH 03054  
May 21, 2013

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Alice Grutchfield  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 21, 2013

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Ivana  
Pacifica, CA 94044

May 21, 2013

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Meheret Fikre-sellassie  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 21, 2013

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Hali Hammer  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Kate Chase  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 21, 2013

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Carol Bissonnette  
Erwinna, PA 18920  
May 21, 2013

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We need to get rid of the eucalyptus

June Felter  
Berkeley, CA 94705, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Nancy Murr  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Jeanette Bokhour  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 21, 2013

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This is a bad idea. Do not move forward with this plan to clear cut non-native trees in Strawberry Canyon and Claremont Canyon. Do not consider the use of large quantities of toxic herbicides in these locations. -Michael McEwen

Michael McEwen  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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This will do way more harm than good and put residents in danger. As someone that enjoys these amazing trees and bay area habitat it is truly disturbing that this could happen in such an educated environment. I will picket and not allow any spraying for myself, children and community.

meagan  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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babe barton  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 21, 2013

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john Wehrle  
Richmond, CA 94805  
May 21, 2013

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Robert Cantor  
Raytown, MO 64133  
May 21, 2013

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Michele Stenberg  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 21, 2013

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Luan Marks  
Niles, MI 49120  
May 21, 2013

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Brenda Franca-Serpa  
San Jose, CA 95135  
May 21, 2013

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Michelle Peticolas  
United States 94530-4144  
May 21, 2013

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Marcelo Felipe Garzo Montalvo  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 21, 2013

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Wendy Koran  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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Do not destroy our beautiful hills and parks. These trees are our treasures I do not want to lose this beautiful resource it important to me that they stay accessible for all of us. It's part of this communities health

Susan Domahue  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Scott  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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kate samuels  
Aptos, CA 95003  
May 21, 2013

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Barbara Hollenbach  
Lafayette, CA 94549  
May 21, 2013

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Fred Choate  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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Laurie Kerr  
Berkeley, CA 94720  
May 21, 2013

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Erin Stuart-Jennings  
San Francisco, CA 94112-1604  
May 21, 2013

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Wendy Oser  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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Pamela Alexander  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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Marcia DuBois  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 21, 2013

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Born and raised in Berkeley (55 Canyon Rd). CLEAR-CUT does not equal CLEAR THINKING!

Dwight Stratton  
Escondido, CA 92026  
May 21, 2013

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Douglas Kiefer  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 21, 2013

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Jean Tepperman  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Evy McPherson  
Mill Valley, CA 94941

May 21, 2013

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Deborah Gorman  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 21, 2013

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No, No, No

Nikki Pooshs  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Nicholas Boggs  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 21, 2013

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Martha Proctor  
Inverness, CA 94937  
May 21, 2013

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Bonita Oliver  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 21, 2013

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Eileen Cohen  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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STOP! THIS IS UNACCEPTABLE AND IN BERKELEY!!!! STOP!!!!

M Alderete  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 21, 2013

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David A Gonzales  
Anchorage, AK 99504  
May 21, 2013

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Rudy Zeller  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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Annie Stenzel  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 21, 2013



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Destroying and contaminating our beautiful neighborhoods is not the way to preserve them!!

Ariel Adams  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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Save these trees!!! I think the plan to remove them is insidious.

Ralph Somack  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Judy Rothman  
Nyc, NY 10025  
May 21, 2013

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Urs Schuler  
Placerville, CA 95667  
May 21, 2013

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Mark Van Valkenburgh  
Berkeley, CA 94720  
May 21, 2013

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cut out your lungs and see how well you breathe

Jack  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 21, 2013

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judy rainy  
Nairobi, Kenya  
May 21, 2013

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Reforest is the answer, and put people to work as forest managers and understory replanters - not pay monsanto to pollute our air and water. This is one of the most foolish answers to protect our community that I have ever seen proposed by our elected political officials.

Jonathan Toste  
San Rafael, CA 94901  
May 21, 2013

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Emily Utne  
Minneapolis, MN 55410  
May 21, 2013

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Greg Polchow  
San Francisco, CA 94133

May 21, 2013

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Nathan Greene  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 21, 2013

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Mauro Trombin  
Switzerland  
May 21, 2013

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Everyone needs to be aware of this measure. Where is the local discussion?

Matt Robeson Martin  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 21, 2013

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No toxic herbicides in our beautiful wild spaces! There are so few left!

Jasmine Brown  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 21, 2013

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Rev. Dr. Beth Buckingham-Brown  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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meave o'connor  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Michelle stein  
New York, NY 10014  
May 21, 2013

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Elizabeth Kimbley  
Apopka, FL 32711  
May 21, 2013

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Roxy Schaefer  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 21, 2013

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Doug Mirk  
Los Angeles, CA 90028  
May 21, 2013

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Jesson A Nelson  
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93312  
May 21, 2013

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Michele lieberum  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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Shari fritz  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Diane Neophytou  
Oakland, CA 94601  
May 21, 2013

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Miriam Blatt  
West Menlo Park, CA 94025  
May 21, 2013

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MARY MCCROHAN  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
May 21, 2013

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Andrew Davis  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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As a life-long Berkeley resident and one who has traveled the world and learned to appreciate my magnificent city, I've extremely fond memories of the Eucalyptus trees, particularly, and can't imagine them being eradicated. I am honored to sign this petition to FEMA.

Yolanda Ardds  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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kathleen  
hartsdale, NY 10530  
May 21, 2013

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Chris alaniz  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 21, 2013

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Casey Horvitz  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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Wessely I. Sur  
Makawao, HI 96768  
May 21, 2013

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shira Peck  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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Nina Jirik  
Palm Coast, FL 32164  
May 21, 2013

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Tira Bolton  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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Claire Rush  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 21, 2013

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MUSCATELLI  
MOUGINS, France  
May 21, 2013

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rafy cahill  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 21, 2013

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Shana Moulton  
Ridgewood, NY 11385  
May 21, 2013

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morgan edel  
oakland, CA 94602  
May 21, 2013

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Annette Amberger-Warren  
Richmond,, CA 94806  
May 21, 2013

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Mary Warner  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 21, 2013

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This is my community. It is where I walk and run all the time. These proposed steps will open the area to incredible erosion and leave many animals without habitat. It is damaging, dangerous, and completely unnecessary. The current draft EIS is unacceptable. The section about clear-cutting should be removed. Thank you. Judith Bell

Judith Bell  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Barbra MacNair  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Elizabeth V  
Oakland, CA 94662  
May 21, 2013

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Shane Ross  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 21, 2013

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Anupama  
Kenya  
May 21, 2013

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Loren Partridge  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Craig Settles  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501  
May 21, 2013

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Deborah Giordano  
Castro Valley, CA 94552  
May 21, 2013

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Juan Ramos  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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daniel spencer  
berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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Stephanie Rossman  
Olema, CA 94950  
May 21, 2013

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Sergi Goldman-Hull  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Mark Beckwith  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Kimberly Kuwabara  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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william  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 21, 2013

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Shama Khan  
Orinda, CA 94563  
May 21, 2013

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clive mann  
United Kingdom  
May 21, 2013

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Nancy Graham  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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Patricia Bonsall  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Alana Rios  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 21, 2013

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This is insane-- it's against everything we believe in.

sandra yolles  
richmond, CA 94805  
May 21, 2013

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eucalyptus is a big part of the problem, an import from 160(?) years ago that never should have been planted here since it is so loaded w/oxygen and burns like a torch. NO HERBICIDES!!

david erdreich  
berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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Brian Ballek  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 21, 2013

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Dave Brast  
Inverness, CA 94937  
May 21, 2013

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Richard Kaplan  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
May 21, 2013

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just sad what happen in this world !!! thanks for your amazing work !

Sette  
Zürich, Switzerland  
May 21, 2013

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Anandamayi Arnold  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 21, 2013

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Mary knowles  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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We need More Trees - Not Less

Mike Rainy  
Nairobi, Kenya  
May 20, 2013

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chris wyle  
Japan  
May 20, 2013

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How could clear cutting a healthy ecosystem in any way be good?! Could destroying more wildlife, pollinator, birds habitat, trees that sequester carbon and provide oxygen, sheer beauty, holding in water, producing topsoil, and increasing species diversity be bad. Has a this capitalist money based in debt broken the reason of government officials, so to get funds, for there region and dept. they must destroy nature, that sustains humans and all living things. This is obviously insane policy reality emanating from the federal government. We must recognize that capitalism is degrading by design and until we ALL start to transition to local food and energy production within the carrying capacity of our local biomes these assaults, crimes against the earth, our kin and us will escalate. We need to be planting trees, and halting the use of poisons on the land scape, not the opposite. This should be obvious!!! Maybe we should eliminate all people from the earth because there is too many. This is the same logic, and it seems others have plans for this. They call it vaccination. Talk to Bill Gates about that idea...

John Chapman  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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I'm stunned that this would even be under consideration. It's outrageously inappropriate on SO many levels.

Ann Kroeber  
Richmond, CA 94804-7485

May 20, 2013

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Ron H Feldman  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Tiffany S.  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 20, 2013

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Mary L Barnsdale  
EL CERRITO, CA 94530  
May 20, 2013

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Thea Farhadian  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Cecelia Shaw  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Tom  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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trees help us breathe

gerard robinson  
santa monica, CA 90405  
May 20, 2013

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Trees are the lungs of the earth, the placeholders of soil and nutrients, the habitat for wildlife, and provide shade and shelter. Destroying trees is unconscionable. Using Roundup is also unconscionable as recent studies have linked it to a variety of diseases and Cancer. Stop the destruction of nature!

LynMarie Berntson  
Eden Prairie,, MN 55346  
May 20, 2013

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Joe Balestreri  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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Please save those trees!

Skyler Norwood  
Portland, OR 97232  
May 20, 2013



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don't be a nature hater, save the trees!

david platford  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 20, 2013

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Naima  
San Jose, CA 95122  
May 20, 2013

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There are alternative ways tp dealing with the issue of forest fires. For example, maintaining the shubbery. There are many destructive repercussions to approving the project to deforest. I do not want the quality of air and the quality of a healthy life in the bay area to diminish significantly by this act, in which every tree demolished, will not be replaced.

ciara sudjian  
oakland, CA 94610  
May 20, 2013

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Judy Clarence  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Sarah Arlen  
San Francisco, CA 94104  
May 20, 2013

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dorothy cahill  
berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Bonnie messenger-dodge  
Tahoe City, CA 96145  
May 20, 2013

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Ursula Stoller  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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I am against the mass poisoning of everything in the hills. The careless disregard for the fauna is a huge problem, there will be many deaths from the massive tree removal.

Valenta de Regil  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Need a better plan to rebuild the urban forest. Do not use pesticides. And do not over use mulch.

Kim  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Bruce Joffe  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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People are unclear on clear cutting.

Ward Spangler  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 20, 2013

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Horst Gruner  
Daly City, CA 94014  
May 20, 2013

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KATJA TUKIAINEN  
North Columbia, CA 95959  
May 20, 2013

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Alena Schabes  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 20, 2013

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Tom Williamson  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Anna Packer  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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aleida lyons  
berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Sarah Spelt  
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523  
May 20, 2013

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erin crowe  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Stop this heinous plan!!!

Jim Greenberg  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Matthew Tilley  
Livermore, CA 94551  
May 20, 2013

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Laura Steinman  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Isobel Crittenden  
San Rafael, CA 94901  
May 20, 2013

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William Chen  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 20, 2013

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Tanya Zimbardo  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 20, 2013

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Mike Palmer  
Berkeley, CA 94704-2846  
May 20, 2013

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DON'T DO THIS TO OUR CITY!!!!!!!!!!

Michaela Perry  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Diana McRae  
Oakland, CA 94618-1105  
May 20, 2013

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Adrienne Lauby  
Cotati, CA 94931  
May 20, 2013

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Hannah Miller  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 20, 2013

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Susan Vanderburgh  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Marta Hullihen  
United States 92677-1460  
May 20, 2013

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Blossom  
Abbotsford, Canada  
May 20, 2013

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Annie Birch  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Anne Toepel  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Blane N. Beckwith  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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This is truly one of the worst ideas I have seen in years. Just sign me aghast in Oakland.

Sharon Radcliff  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Stephen Carrillo  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Myrrhia Resneck  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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We love nature

AntDeSean  
Oakland, CA 91647  
May 20, 2013

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STOP

JD SANCHEZ  
Oakland, CA 94609

May 20, 2013

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karen  
Santa Monica, CA 90405  
May 20, 2013

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Maylou Shinbane  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Jennifer Tung  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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musia stagg  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Karlene Faith  
Vancouver, B.C., Canada  
May 20, 2013

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Ann Myers  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Carina Brown  
ALAMEDA, CA 94501  
May 20, 2013

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Anthea Peck  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Marissa Galarza  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 20, 2013

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Ellen Eposito  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Cindy Chen  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Jay Kallio  
New York, NY 10011  
May 20, 2013

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Diana Covarelli  
Discovery Bay, CA 94505  
May 20, 2013

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I am an Oakland homeowner. One of the most important reasons we decided to buy our home in this great city is the amount of public lands and parks. My family has spent countless hours on the trails of the East Bay hills from Tilden down to Leona Canyon. Please do not allow this plan to go forward. It is a travesty that will not protect us, but expose us to more danger, and destroy a healthy ecosystem. Thank you.

Dr. Laura Balestreri MD  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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Introducing toxic chemicals into our environment is not the way to solve this problem. I know so many humans and animals who spend every weekend in these redwoods because we are already surrounded by toxins living in an urban environment. We need to preserve clean spaces and animal habitats wherever possible.

Kyla Danysh  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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We should be providing a model for sustaining forests in our ecosystems, and sustaining ourselves, not a model for destroying both. . .

Dean Elias  
Walnut Creek, CA 94595  
May 20, 2013

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Ali Umar  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Dave Holt  
Concord, CA 94521  
May 20, 2013

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sue johnson  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Ann Strong

Ann Strong  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Rebecca Najdowski

Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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mary busby  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Iram NAWaz  
Santa Clara, CA 95051  
May 20, 2013

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tami Jordan  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 20, 2013

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aaron feibus  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 20, 2013

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Patricia G.Kocher  
alameda, CA 94502  
May 20, 2013

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Metha Daoheung  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 20, 2013

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Elena Gardella  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Riju Dasgupta  
Torrance, CA 90504  
May 20, 2013

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james moyle  
Australia  
May 20, 2013

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I am in favor of responsible removal of non-native invasive species, and the planting of native specimens. It is not clear that the pesticides are needed; the money would be much better spent on the careful removal of non-natives, and the planting of native species. If it was done over a period of years, all the better to minimize negative impact on wildlife.

Carol Bier  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Audrey Ichinose  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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No herbicides, no wholesale deforestation, no destruction of raptor habitat. I lived through the Oakland fire. It was very scary to be sure. However, the danger is mostly lack of cleared defensible area in backyards, and dropped dead tree material, not the living trees. Those tend NOT to go up in smoke. Driving through the grapevine about a month ago, we saw evidence of a recent fire, but the trees were still there. Some needed to be cleared as they were dead, but they had not been consumed. The stories of exploding eucalyptus, is of heated steam exploding the trees. Is there a real picture of one that exploded in flames?

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Nancy Caton  
Oakland, CA 94602-1922  
May 20, 2013

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Anthony Diamond  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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antoni wierzynski  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Sara Niesen  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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John M Downey  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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laura zuspan  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Jennie Spanos  
Fort Bragg, CA 95437  
May 20, 2013

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ElaineMarieLayton  
Berkeley, CA 94704-1929  
May 20, 2013

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Joan Garvin  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Peter Davis  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 20, 2013

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Dorothy P Wonder  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Vince Miller  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 20, 2013

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DEBRA A. BRONSTEIN  
OAKLAND, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Stacey Malone  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Stop this senseless cutting !!!

George Petri  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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JoAnn Peirce  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Denise Fortune  
Red Bluff, CA 96080  
May 20, 2013

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Guneeta  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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elana auerbach  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Patricia Everall  
San Francisco, CA 94131-1628  
May 20, 2013

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Mary Flanagan  
Oakland, CA 94609

May 20, 2013

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Don't cut down OUR trees, not yours, from a fellow person on this planet.

Andrea Woloschuk  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Dr. A. Gardner  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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Silvia piedrasanta  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Galen Beck  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Kassandra Perez-Camacho  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Sarah Kotzamani  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Andrew Bezella  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94117  
May 20, 2013

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Kathleen Whitney  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Ari Langer  
Philatelic Center, CA 94612  
May 20, 2013

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Mary Rose  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Mary McGann  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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gordon wright  
oakland, CA 94607  
May 20, 2013

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Judith Izzo  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Stephen Hahn  
Seattle, WA 98117  
May 20, 2013

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aaron small  
San Francisco, CA 94131-2902  
May 20, 2013

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rani haet  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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Mariana Amato  
Lexington, KY 40505  
May 20, 2013

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I do not at ALL accept nor do I support Fema's proposal in the Oakland hills.

Robb Hedges  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 20, 2013

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Donna Brown  
Washington, DC 20003  
May 20, 2013

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Svea Lin Soll  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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J.K Martinez Hayes  
CLAYTON, NC 27527  
May 20, 2013

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Jennifer Dees  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 20, 2013

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Blane Beckwith  
Berkeley, CA 94703

May 20, 2013

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Elizabeth M. Char  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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i love the trees on the east bay !

FELIPE ORELLANA  
BERKELEY, CA 94720-4767  
May 20, 2013

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Jennifer Shaw  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
May 20, 2013

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Kelly Stock  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Nichole  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 20, 2013

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Jesse Cohen  
Brooklyn,, NY 11215  
May 20, 2013

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Ellen Josephy  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 20, 2013

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Jennifer Burton  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Susan Greider  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
May 20, 2013

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Rachel Levi  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Kayla Carpenter  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Jeremy Krefft  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Carol Swann  
Albany,, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Kristie Lavelle  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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D. Singer  
San Francisco, CA 94158  
May 20, 2013

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Nicole Robb  
San Pablo, CA 94803  
May 20, 2013

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Sean Bisch  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Cindy Cohen  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Chris Hughes  
Hot Springs, AR 71913  
May 20, 2013

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Linda Deaktor  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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sharon leeds  
santa barbara, CA 93111  
May 20, 2013

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Roberta Lee  
berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Leah Rosenthal  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Ian Irving  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Mary Anne Oliver  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Do not deforest the Berkeley/Oakland Hills -- for whatever your reason.

Laura Brown  
San Jose, CA 95112  
May 20, 2013

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Sheila Dickinson  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501  
May 20, 2013

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Greg  
Waltham, MA 02451  
May 20, 2013

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Anna Swisher  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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john mcnamara  
novato, CA 94945  
May 20, 2013

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Renee Stepney  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 20, 2013

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Korina Blazeby  
Modesto, CA 95351  
May 20, 2013

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Please stop this, our earth is sacred

Paloma  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Sally Gore  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Maybelle Miranda  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Naomi Stein  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Brian Sweet  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Barbra Blake

barbra blake  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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I support fire hazard reduction and restoration of native plants, but this plan goes about it in the wrong way.

Farley J Gwazda  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Maureen Elia  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Absolutely NOT!!!

Janina Bain  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Herbicides in Berkeley! Outrageous. Let's adopt programs that preserve urban trees, not destroy them wholesale.

Ben McClinton  
Kensington, CA 94708-1103  
May 20, 2013

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Elliot Davis  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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I am Ok with removing non native trees but am not wanting to see Round UP and poisonous chemicals poured into our fragile water table. We spend many hours every week in our beautiful parks and want to continue to go there knowing they are pure and not contaminated!

Marissa LaMagna  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Karen Gosling  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Robin Gadiant  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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louis atherton  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Stop cutting down our forests!

Spencer  
Tahoe City, CA 96145  
May 20, 2013

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Andy Gogol  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 20, 2013

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Shelly Ottenheimer  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Christian Gerike  
Sebastopol, CA 95472  
May 20, 2013

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Please save our trees! Get rid of Eucalyptus which is the major fire hazard.

Carie Lee  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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Todd Yuratich  
Savannah, GA 31405  
May 20, 2013

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Will Erokan  
oakland, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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As a former resident of the Bay Area this was one of my favourite places to walk. I'm horrified it will be destroyed. Please save this beautiful woodland.

Joe Doyle  
Norwood, Australia  
May 20, 2013

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Use of known hazardous pesticides, destruction of an entire habitat, controlled fires increasing green house gases and carbon in the Bay, lives of millions of wildlife ruined, and one my favorite hiking spaces utterly destroyed. Private interest have the gall to ask for public money to destroy public land. F them!

Ethan Ramirez  
Walnut Creek, CA 94595  
May 20, 2013

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Marc Gripman  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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jake  
san ramon, CA 94583  
May 20, 2013

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Claire Schoen  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Brandon Juhl  
Mercer Island, WA 98040  
May 20, 2013

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Linda Spangler  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Rebecca Rose Lifschutz  
SAVANNAH, GA 31405  
May 20, 2013

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This is a devastating project, both spiritually and environmentally. It must be stopped!

Jasmine Moorhead  
Oakland, CA 94612  
May 20, 2013

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Tasha Gjersand  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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FEMA is going way to far! Extremes are what get us in major trouble!

vincenza j baldino  
Vallejo, CA 94590  
May 20, 2013

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James Patock  
United States of America, CA 94110  
May 20, 2013

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I'm intersexed and transgender

Lauren Hansch  
Carlsbad, CA 92011  
May 20, 2013

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Patrick Baker  
CA, United States 94704-1017  
May 20, 2013

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Kathleen Hess  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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I hike in these hills on a weekly basis, and it would be truly heartbreaking to see the devastation this would cause. Not to mention the death of bees, butterflies and probably birds because of the cutting. Not to mention the fact that it seems it would actually pose a greater fire RISK than leaving things the way they are.

Katie Rose  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 20, 2013

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suzanne pregeron  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Stacey Jordan  
San Diego, CA 92109  
May 20, 2013

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Ashley  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Sarah Kurtz  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Nancy Rhoda  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Rita Kresha  
Oakland, CA 94611-4317  
May 20, 2013

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Don't do it, it's not right.

Doug Kearney  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 20, 2013

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cathy russo  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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No deforestation!!

Jennifer Winston  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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T Anne Richards  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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EVB  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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No clear-cutting of Berkeley Hills. We need community generated plan.

Katherine Day  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Steve Budd  
Berkeley, CA 94705-2048  
May 20, 2013

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David Moen  
Carmel, CA 93923

May 20, 2013

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Anthony Broese  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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cheryl morrow  
El Sobrante, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Mindy Stone  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 20, 2013

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Jaime Becker  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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John griffin  
Reno, NV 89502  
May 20, 2013

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leah lamb  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Jessica Flores  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Raymond Schwarz  
Boulder Creek, CA 95006  
May 20, 2013

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Colleen bednarz  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Sandy Nixon  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Robert Stack  
RENO, NV 89503  
May 20, 2013

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Linda Jordan  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 20, 2013

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Kay Peterson  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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save the trees.....

Clem  
berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Adam Hazard  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Jennifer Martell  
Mendocino, CA 95460  
May 20, 2013

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Tanya Brown  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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There are better ways to deal with this situation than the proposed plan.

Lee Tempkin  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Marilyn Hazelton  
Allentown, PA 18103  
May 20, 2013

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brandon sheffield  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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jeff straker  
oakland, CA 94607  
May 20, 2013

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Howard Miller  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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gail butensky  
los angeles, CA 90042  
May 20, 2013

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invest in people taking care of their own forests, not marketing toxic chemicals for inappropriate use where they will injure community members for generations.

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Michael Warburton  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Daniela Hauptmann  
Angwin, CA 94508  
May 20, 2013

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Rebecca  
Seattle, WA 98104  
May 20, 2013

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Matthew Gayton  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Patricia Burkey  
Kodiak, AK 99615  
May 20, 2013

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Meridith Iear-Zugel  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Kathleen Kline-Cristofalo  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Teresa Norris  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Ken Hickey  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Rachel DeMarco  
Philadelphia, PA 19146  
May 20, 2013

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Susan Meyer  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Kara Morton  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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norma lydon  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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W. Workman  
san francisco, CA 94103  
May 20, 2013

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Marshall Berzon  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Randy Fingland  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Absolutely not!

Bridgette Hageman  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Please leave the trees be!!!!

Jann Kiesel  
Fort Branch, IN 47648  
May 20, 2013

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Amy ODonnell  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 20, 2013

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Anjelica Gazzano  
San Anselmo, CA 94960  
May 20, 2013

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Sebastiaan de With  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
May 20, 2013

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patti rich  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 20, 2013

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Laraine Goodman  
New York, NY 10003  
May 20, 2013

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Caitlin  
West Seattle, WA 98116  
May 20, 2013

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Alexandrea Hickey  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Rachael Stryker  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Barbara Nelson  
San Francisco, CA 94109-3301  
May 20, 2013

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Becky freed  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Jennifer Woo  
El cerrito, CA 94530  
May 20, 2013

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Kathy Nitsan  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Richard Uzzell  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Sue Brown  
Concord, CA 94518  
May 20, 2013

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Mark Hiss  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
May 20, 2013

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Judy Olson  
Berkely, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Mario Worton  
Seattle, WA 98126  
May 20, 2013

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Ron Glotzer  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 20, 2013

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Tamar Enoch  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Patrick Lewis  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Heather Smith  
El Sobrante, CA 94803  
May 20, 2013

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Alannah  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Karen Nielsen  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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stephanie  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Colleen Logan  
Walnut Creek, CA 94596  
May 20, 2013

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Afy Downey  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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We need a forest management plan - one that gives entry level jobs to unemployed youth to begin a continuing oversight of our hills. Keep big machinery and chemicals off of "our" hills.

Curtis Manning  
Berkeley 94710, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Bryan Sheridan  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Alisa Gould Sugden  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Cutting Eucalyptus opens the area to allow more to grow. It has never worked and is poor use of badly needed funds. We love these trees in our hills!

Liz Lawhun  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Penny  
Indooroopilly, Australia  
May 20, 2013

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Carol Hirth  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Eucalyptus has roots here since the 1800s! stop building in the hills!

uHugo  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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david callahan  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Marcia L Hoffman  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Stop the deforestation of the Berkeley/Oakland Hills.

REV.Dr.PETER ADUBA  
Torrington, CT 06790  
May 20, 2013

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Diana T.  
San Francisco, CA 94123  
May 20, 2013

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Claire Brown  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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benjaminfinnerty  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Gina  
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523  
May 20, 2013

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Sandy Spiker

Sandy Spiker  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Elizabeth Ottenheimer  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 20, 2013

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Niall O'Higgins  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Carol Newborg  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Allen Carter  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Wendy Kupsaw  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Sheena Brown  
Lafayette, CO 80026-1840  
May 20, 2013

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Sarah Brodsky  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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henry P. Anderson  
Berkeley, CA 94705

May 20, 2013

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clear only Eucalyptus, not other trees

jill chesler  
Aptos, CA 95003  
May 20, 2013

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Stop destroying the earth!

Bérangère Maïa Parizeau  
Roberts Creek, Canada  
May 20, 2013

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No more herbicides and short-sighted forest management practices!

Gary Skupa  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Elizabeth Waldron  
Berkeley, CA 94707-1651  
May 20, 2013

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Eileen Hout  
Brooklyn, NY 11217  
May 20, 2013

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Christina  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Govinda Bader  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Laura Lyon  
Napa, CA 94559  
May 20, 2013

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Stop poisoning and destroying our natural resources

Andrew Hasse  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Zach Dodge  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Jody Hansell  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Elena Montoya  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Sam Miller & Family  
ALBANY, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Only eucalyptis, not other trees.

John Iversen  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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This deforestation plan is simply unacceptable! I agree that Eucalyptus is a non-native species and flammable, but this plan is not complete without funding to replant the area with native trees and plants.

Gabriel J. Prindle  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Michael  
SF, CA 94118  
May 20, 2013

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Nichola Barrett  
United Kingdom  
May 20, 2013

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ecatherina isack  
berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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let's do it right. sensible, conserving of our green zones.

Eileen Keller  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Michelle Wong  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Glen Uhles  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Miss. Kimberly Thompson  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Ned C. Pearlsteinn  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Rosanne Reynolds  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Freda Rowley  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Dale Sophiea  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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MARY LOUGHRAN  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501  
May 20, 2013

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Cara Benge  
Litchfield, CT 06759  
May 20, 2013

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nancy ippolito  
berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Susan Hutchinson  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Martha  
Superior Township, MI 48105  
May 20, 2013

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e y  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Corinne Louise Greenberg  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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What sense does it make to increase risk of wildfires?? Think about what your doing - Fires!!

Wanda Blake  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 20, 2013

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No Clear Cut our Forests!

Matthew Connolly  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Lindsay Myers  
PERRYSBURG, OH 43551  
May 20, 2013

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Esther Schroeder  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Connie de la Vega  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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Nadja Matisoff  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Courtney Little  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Steve Martinot  
Berkeley, CA 94712  
May 20, 2013

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karen goodman  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 20, 2013

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Barbara Steuart  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Danielle  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Maureen  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597  
May 20, 2013

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Naomi  
berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Julianna Riley  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Chad Balester  
Monterey, CA 93940  
May 20, 2013

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Daniel  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Robin Larsen  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 20, 2013

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Roberte Rountree  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Carol Lopes  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Patricia  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 20, 2013

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Please reconsider?

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Jennifer Randt  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Sylviane Cohn  
Berkeley, CA 94705



May 20, 2013

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Kris Eggen  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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E. A. Goldman  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Please don't destroy and poison our environment. I am strongly against this hideous idea.

Juliette Monheit  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Arthur Griesel  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Simone Greenberg  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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I can not support this poorly thought out plan to clear cut our hills. Without a long term strategy to get native trees well established, we will simply end up with different flammable invasives. We will trade a perceived fire hazard reduction for a massive mudslide and erosion hazard by clear cutting, rather than a long term managed transition to different trees. Go back to the drawing board and come up with a thorough solution, not this bad clear-cutting plan.

Aimee Baldwin  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Siobhan King  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 20, 2013

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Joan Guilford  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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This is a disasterous not a proper use for Funds.

Carolyn Rice  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Havent we yet learned that taking such drastic measures for our security creates many environmental disasters. Let's think this through and find a better solution.

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Wini Williams  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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hopi breton  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Hilary Cadwell  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Dolores Taller  
Berkeley, CA 94703-1611  
May 20, 2013

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Joan alexander  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Janice Hensill-Dobson  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Mike Airoidi  
Vallejo, CA 94591  
May 20, 2013

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yolanda baber  
oakland, CA 94619  
May 20, 2013

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Deborah Elise White  
Decatur, GA 30030  
May 20, 2013

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STEPHAN DUVALL  
Sherman Oaks,, CA 91403  
May 20, 2013

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enrique gonzales  
oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Peter Levine  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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George Rose  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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William Shepard  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 20, 2013

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Jen mahmood  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Allan  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Cassandra Rose  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 20, 2013

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Katerina Karagadayeva  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 20, 2013

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Martha M  
Boca Raton, FL 33431  
May 20, 2013

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Sidonie Harper-McPike  
Portland, OR 97212  
May 20, 2013

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Leora Pangburn  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Nancy Bennett

Nancy Bennett  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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scott smith  
Berkeley, CA 94703

May 20, 2013

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Rebecca McKee  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Man, this is stupid and horrifying. So sorry to have missed the 'last' community meeting with FEMA and Oakland about this.

Sabriga Turgon  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Bren Danielson  
San Rafael, CA 94901  
May 20, 2013

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Clear cutting tall trees, using toxic herbicides, destabilizing the steep slopes will increase the risk of fires, and just because the native plant restoration community despises eucalyptus, pines, and acacia and wants them all gone is not reason enough why they should be. I consider the deforestation of the Berkeley /Oakland hills as a crime against nature. Who will profit from this action? It will not be the people, their families, or the community. I revere the trees and do not consider them our enemies, To me it is the people who dream up these crazy ideas that are the enemies. They are all mad, infected by a lack of common sense. This is a bad idea, more about money ill spent that protecting the area against fire and I for one strongly oppose it.

Nicole Savage  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 20, 2013

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Curtis N. P. Hansen  
San Jose, CA 95123  
May 20, 2013

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Elizabeth Jackson  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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I am very concerned that UCB does not consider the health of the residents. The herbicide use is unacceptable. Clearcutting does not sound like intelligent beings are involved. It seems UC once embraced fire prevention and even had a demonstration garden over at the Richmond Field Station. What has happened to a once respectable university? I am shocked and dismayed. My grandfather played the campanile in the 1920s. Our family history goes quite a way back here. Wendy Weikel

wendy weikel  
berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Doug Miller-Fleig  
sF, CA 94116

May 20, 2013

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Johnny Fausett  
Las Vegas, NV 89104  
May 20, 2013

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Charles Byrne  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 20, 2013

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Brandon Loveland  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Walt Kleine  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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i love our trees

alexandria wright  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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kate leffler  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Preserve nature in the Berkeley Hills!!!

Walt Kleine  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Valerie Morales  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Laurian Rhodes  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Whoever thought to clear cut any trees is a total idiot. What are you thinking, or better yet you is paying you off?

Pamela  
Lafayette, CA 94549  
May 20, 2013

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Jaine Gilbert  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Sandi Thompson  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Reinhardt Adam  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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STOP!!!!!! In the name of love!!!

Elinor Simon  
Los Angeles, CA 90066  
May 20, 2013

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Robert ackelson  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Winifred Arbeiter  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Robert Thomas  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Thomas Cussins  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Judy Bertelsen  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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William Boone  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Emily Tinkey  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 20, 2013

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stop poisoning our water and land

ellen mills  
kensinton, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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As a citizen of the East bay I implore FEMA to revise plans for the East Bay Hills EIS for Hazardous Fire Risk Prevention. It is not necessary to kill all those trees to greatly reduce the fire risk. The general rules for fire prevention are clearly laid out by the Oakland fire department.  
<http://www.oaklandnet.com/wildfireprevention/Compliance.asp> Simply following the same guidelines asked of every homeowner in the fire zone would be a more than effective preventative policy and spare the lives of so many precious beautiful trees and landscapes. Besides the oxygen and moral imperative issues it'd be cheaper and easier to boot!

Kerith Pickett  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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I am opposed to the clear-cutting and excessive herbicide near -sided focus. I do support efforts to suppress fire danger in a more thoughtful way. Although I would like to see the re-introduction of more native plants, it should be understood that they, too can burn, and will require thinning and future management.

Verna Winters  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Stop this phony environmental business already. The "Neo" Environmentalists are taking orders from private funders who have an agenda against nature and the citizens of this country and are coming up with ridiculous solutions for "non" problems. It's the environmental version of "disaster capitalism". Are Eucaliptus, pine and acacia now considered "terrorists" by these folks who have lost their common sense and are obeying orders from their corporate masters? Sincerely, Wanda Warkentin

Wanda Warkentin  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Matthew Hough  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Clare Fischer  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Carolyn Edmunds  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Jason Hoag  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Geraldine Oliver  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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sandra smith  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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John Chapman  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501  
May 20, 2013

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For shame! The University is taking such a boneheaded approach? And FEMA is allowing it?

Paul Cooley  
Culver City, CA 90232  
May 20, 2013

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Omar Zaman  
Germantown, TN 38139  
May 20, 2013

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Ellen Newman  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Jacqueline Kellam  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 20, 2013

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ray  
san francisco, CA 94108  
May 20, 2013

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Lorri Arazi  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Linda Franklin  
BERKELEY, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Stephen Bove  
Mill Valley, CA 94942



May 20, 2013

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Ryan Alexander  
Canton, GA 30257  
May 20, 2013

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thomas jones  
berkeley, CO 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Kimberly  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Linda Halpern  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Silvio Levy  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Lucas  
Eddington, PA 19020  
May 20, 2013

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maxine lewis  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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carol remora  
San Francisco, CA 94104  
May 20, 2013

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junk this one  
San Francisco, CA 94111  
May 20, 2013

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A university with no soul....

Wyn Skeels  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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We need as many trees on our earth as possible or we are all going to die

Ellen Faulkner  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 20, 2013

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carolyn corbelli  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Sean Ondes  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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teresa berlier  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Mora Sumner-Wichmann  
St Andrews, United Kingdom  
May 20, 2013

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Cheryl Buckingham  
Berkeley, CA 94702-1781  
May 20, 2013

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Rich Yurman  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Tom Malarkey  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Renee Watkins  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Laroilyn Davis  
Oakland,, CA 94605  
May 20, 2013

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K. Rasmussen  
Junction City, OR 97448  
May 20, 2013

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Mary Dawkins  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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It's so crazy I can't think of anything to say. I just want to scream!

Jean Mullen  
Vancouver, WA 98665

May 20, 2013

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Mary Lynn Sasso  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Sarah Patrick  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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jeff hopkins  
West Miltmore, IL 60046  
May 20, 2013

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Mara Jeffers  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Bronwyn Eisenberg  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Rebecca Urquhart  
Ullapool, United Kingdom  
May 20, 2013

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David Kemnitzer  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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claudia  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Daniel freeman  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 20, 2013

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Monique Webster  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Judy Nakadegawa  
Berkeley, CA 94707-1930  
May 20, 2013

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Tatiana Marquardt  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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I agree with the statement in this petition. There must be a less destructive alternative for this forest's ecosystem and the land.

Judy Baker  
Los Altos, CA 94022  
May 20, 2013

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Nina Watson  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Jan Dederick  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 20, 2013

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Eric Pomert  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Michael Katz  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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joseph luschen  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 20, 2013

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V. K. and W. R. Hearn  
Berkeley,, CA 94707-1634  
May 20, 2013

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Stephanie K Martin  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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molly stone  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Freya van Dien  
Oakland, CA 94601  
May 20, 2013

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This is not the way, from any sensible point of view.

Jaan Carter  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 20, 2013

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Bix Warden  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 20, 2013

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Edward Galan  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Gina Monks  
Hazleton, PA 18201  
May 20, 2013

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Marsha Moore  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Carole swain  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Deborah K Mishoe  
Huntersville, NC 28078  
May 20, 2013

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mishaa Degraw  
berkeley, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Michelle Martin  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Chris Cacace  
Antioch, CA 94531  
May 20, 2013

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I have lived in Berkeley for over 50 years, and feel a deep connection to the local landscape. I am stunned and shocked to learn of a plan so reckless, so ill-conceived and so heedless of healthier alternatives. Unfortunately, this is not the first time that the University of California has tried to impose its antiseptic vision of convenience on an environment it may legally control, but utterly disrespects.

Dan Marlin  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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linda spatz  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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i live in the oakland hills and i love the trees!

Reya Lynch  
Oakland, CA 94506  
May 20, 2013

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Lauren fries  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Vinona  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Nicolo Santilli  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 20, 2013

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Liz Winston  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Ann Ropers  
San Anselmo, CA 94960  
May 20, 2013

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Ken Cooper  
Walnut Creek, CA 94598  
May 20, 2013

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Jean Dorrance  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Jan K Herzog  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Elina Schenker  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Mary Pugh  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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First they came for the schools, then they came for the Post Office, then they came for the Gill Tract, and now they come for the trees. Give 'um the Ax, Lorax, Lorax!

Gar Smith  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Anne Weills  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 20, 2013

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Paul Burke  
Albany, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Melissa Balick  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 20, 2013

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Paul Kealoha-Blake  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Julie Cohen  
OAKLAND, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Paige Lakin  
Nashville, TN 37216  
May 20, 2013

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This CAN not be permitted. Toxic herbicides are poisonous. Many species, including humans, depend on trees for life.

Sita R Davis  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Derek Sajbel  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Luis Daniel Rueda  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 20, 2013

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shawna varner  
modesto, CA 95350

May 20, 2013

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Elizabeth Van Bellinghen

Elizabeth Van Bellinghen  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Stop this! No toxic herbicide, no clear cutting.

CB North  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Al Young  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Kelly Taylor  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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stop this insane plan

Donna Argentina  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Socrates Parra  
San Francisco, CA 94123  
May 20, 2013

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Deforestation also includes Wildlife, Birds and other critters. Confirm the need for a "species-neutral" approach

Faye Antaky  
Oakland, CA 94618-2414  
May 20, 2013

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Andrew Cohen  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Liisa omaley  
Fairfax, CA 94930  
May 20, 2013

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Isabel maxwell  
Oakland, CA 94618



May 20, 2013

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Lindsey Brophy  
Sharp Park, CA 94044  
May 20, 2013

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Like too many proposed cures, the side effects are worst or just as bad as the conditons.

Hardin Jones, Jr.  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Lewis Sawyer  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Geoff Evans  
Santa Barbara, CA 93117  
May 20, 2013

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Please rethink this approach and do not poison our hills!

Christine Wishon  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Nancy Michelli  
Hercules, CA 94547  
May 20, 2013

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ben carpenter  
oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Do not cut down our trees!!!!

Heather  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Are you serious? Evil, evil bastards. Get in a grave, would ya? TREES ARE FRIENDS ! TREES ARE FRIENDS !

Alexander Greenbaum  
San Francisco, CA 94130  
May 20, 2013

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this needs to stop!

gabrielle mervae  
stockton, CA 95209  
May 20, 2013

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Susan Meacham  
Milford, NJ 08848  
May 20, 2013

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Laura Galligan  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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James Beck  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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julie rose  
Vallejo, CA 94591  
May 20, 2013

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Having lived in Berkeley 1979-1995 and my husband's family still living there, I cannot believe this absolute outrage. Stop. Now.

Margaret Sumner-Wichmann  
Questa, NM 87556  
May 20, 2013

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John Lynch  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Diana Day  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 20, 2013

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Celestial Morosco  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 20, 2013

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Justin Lindsey  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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We are environment!

Claudia Betz  
Gro mehring 85098, Germany  
May 20, 2013

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JUDY GREEN MICHAEL GREEN KELLI GREEN KATIE GREEN KIMBERLY GREEN

JUDY GREEN  
OAKLAND, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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lenore sorensen  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Piera Segre  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Jennifer Frizzell  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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I am looking for this DRAFT EIS. Seems many good suggestions here in the comments and other sites. One would hope FEMA would require the best plan before funding approval. But, as I live one mile south of the '91 fire, no one can forget this:  
<http://www.berkeleyside.com/2011/10/10/no-warning-a-sense-of-crisis-outrunning-the-firestorm/> It seems this has been studied up and down. Please make the best plan possible.

William Blessing  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Concha Martinez  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 20, 2013

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jerry threet  
berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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andi kotrozo  
berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Mara Jeffress  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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brandi farrar  
scotts valley, CA 95067  
May 20, 2013

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Absolutely needless and despicable.

Alison Kim  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Cutting down the oaks and other trees in the Berkeley Hills is an act of madness. Do not replace these beautiful trees with poison!

David Enelow  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Christine Margerum  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Laurie Hill  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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madeleine scott  
Berkeley, CA 94703-1359  
May 20, 2013

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Shirley Yuen  
san francisco, CA 94118  
May 20, 2013

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Sara Chieco  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Jane Lazar  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Ryan Howard  
San Ramon, CA 94583  
May 20, 2013

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Alexei Bogdanov  
Longmont, CO 80501  
May 20, 2013

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Absolutely an abominable idea. Berkeley should be ashamed of itself and we should all be weary of FEMA.

Tracy Burnham  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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william  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Emily Colman  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Julie linsley  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 20, 2013

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kate  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Raquel Scherr  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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kyra  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Savannah Lees-Haley

savannnah lees-haley  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Jacki Fox Ruby  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Roslyn johnson  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 20, 2013

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William Langton  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Angela Karran  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Ella Gamble  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Henry Silver  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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rebecca carpenter  
Oakland, CA 94601  
May 20, 2013

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Meredith McGill  
Jersey City, NJ 07301  
May 20, 2013

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Dawn Hillis  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Are you out of your minds? The planet and our species NEEDS trees. Thin them out, cull the old and weak but clear-cutting all of them. Retract this eis. Thank you.

hue simpson  
mountain view, CA 94040  
May 20, 2013

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Our green space is what makes life here special and healthy. Please stop this outrage from happening! No clear cutting please!!

Linda Ostro  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Wendy Stock  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Unacceptable!

Skot Brown  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Liza Belle  
Los Gatos, CA 95032  
May 20, 2013

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Jessica Callahan  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 20, 2013

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Belen Vance  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 20, 2013

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Astrid Giese-Zimmer  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Pamm Larry  
Chico, CA 95926  
May 20, 2013

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sydney carson  
berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Beverly Burch  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Carolyn LeBourgeois  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Margaret Kendall  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Andrea  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 20, 2013

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Kevin O'Gorman  
Arroyo Grande, CA 93420  
May 20, 2013

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Vishnupriya Dasgupta-Yeung  
Fremont, CA 94536  
May 20, 2013

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Rosy  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Maria Martinez  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Chris Tolomei  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 20, 2013

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Eileen Massey  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Tony Roffers  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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mehdi jamaly  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Vicki-Lyn Burns  
Brooklyn, NY 11215  
May 20, 2013

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Catherine Schulz  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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susan  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 20, 2013

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Elaine Tanaka  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Amanda Freitas  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Torunn Sivesind  
Lafayette, CA 94549  
May 20, 2013



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Clara Bellino  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 20, 2013

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No!!!! Don't cut down the trees & poison the soil!

suzie cidal  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 20, 2013

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Jason Luban  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Buzz Wright  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Eric Aubrey  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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With all the scientists in Berkeley, couldn't anyone find a more intelligent solution?

Alessandro Boggian  
Cairo, Egypt  
May 20, 2013

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James Massey  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Emina Sonnad  
Woodland Hills, CA 91302  
May 20, 2013

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Evan Lowenthal  
Jersey City, NJ 07307  
May 20, 2013

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Beverly Allphin  
Berkeley, CA 94703-1909  
May 20, 2013

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Leah Lowthorp  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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James Frank  
Edmonds, WA 98026  
May 20, 2013

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Michael Henning  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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also this will harm the amphibians--newts deserve better than this.

Barbara Judd  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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martha birch  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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The treas are the beauty of Berkeley Hills. They help our mental and phsyical state. They Help mantain both beauty and the ecosystem. This balance is irriplacable and I think this would be a big mistak to destroy them. We need to find more awariness to prevent fires.

Anna  
Santa Cruz, CA 95060  
May 20, 2013

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LARENA BURNO  
Philatelic Center, CA 94612  
May 20, 2013

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Jennifer L Sevison  
Oakland, CA 94611-0216  
May 20, 2013

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Claire Marie Stancek  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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This is just a ridiculous and unhealthy plan, on so many different fronts. At a minimum, you can at least offer a less aggressive and invasive, non-toxic plan.

Nance Wilson  
Oakland, CA 94611-1237  
May 20, 2013

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Marjorie Streeter  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 20, 2013

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Aleardo Zaccheo  
UC Berkeley, CA 94720  
May 20, 2013

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Richard Quint M.D., MPH  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Jake Hout  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Arthur S. Goldman  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Sarah Wittmer  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Nancy L Hunt  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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John Jensen  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Herbert G Cattanach  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Rebecca Clark  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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This is wrong and just a little bit crazy, no!

celia jackson  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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if trees need to be cut, do so without the use of pesticides/herbicides - I'm sure there are ways, they may just be more labor intensive

irene  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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richard hardack  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Shelly Chang  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 20, 2013

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I don't think any trees should be cut. To protect the hills from fire, lots of redwoods should be planted to increase moisture. Teams of goats should be used to eat unwanted brambles & plant debris. No trees cut, no herbicide, no erosion, no ill effects to raptors or any other creatures.

Susan Danis  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Jarom  
Palo Alto, CA 94306  
May 20, 2013

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Caran Ruga  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Rebekah Ekberg  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Rebecca malkin  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Please do not lie to us. Your whole plan is to sell toxic herbicides. Do not poison the American people of Berkeley for to do so is treasonous and a crime against that which supports our lives.

Robin Somerville  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Eric L Boulet  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Julie Harris  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 20, 2013

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As an Oakland resident, I am very concerned about the environmental impact of this plan. Please keep Berkeley and Oakland green and consider less hazardous approaches.

Jen Gray  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Please do not even think about using RoundUp. It is dangerous and will kill animals.

William Fulton  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Maura E. FitzGerald  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 20, 2013

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Ellen Gorman Winters  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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The native trees have died out due to fungus and these non-native trees are resistant to it and are needed to attract moisture, shade the area and put roots down to keep the hillsides from falling down. We also have to be aware that we are not the only species that inhabit this area and they need the trees. Marcia Poole

Women Against Sexual Slavery  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Jody S.  
Berkeley, CA 94701  
May 20, 2013

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Round Up is a hazard to the health of our community. Consider a strategy that does not undermine health and destroy the beautiful hills of Berkeley.

Jennifer Kern, Esq.  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Sarah Burt  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Brandy Sacks  
berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Maybe this is too late, but why are you doing this massive clearing? Why did it just happen without any warning.

gail marell  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Unbelievable that Berkeley is even considering allowing such toxic and I'll advised environmental devastation.

Patricia carroll  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Jessica  
PERRIS, CA 92571  
May 20, 2013

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Jake Darnell  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
May 20, 2013

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Shoshana Berger  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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willy  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Catherine Orozco  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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linda o'brien  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Termeh Yeghiazarian  
San Francisco, CA 94133  
May 20, 2013

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Sage Jackson  
San Rafael, CA 94901  
May 20, 2013

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Lauren Crow  
Oakland, CA 94608

May 20, 2013

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Rosa M. Hippler  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Ian Philabaum  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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patricia dorsey  
berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Steven Berman  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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George Crespín  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 20, 2013

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Elizabeth Ditmars  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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not acceptable.

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Cari R Jelen  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Andrea Johnson  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Dr. Flora Banuett  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Michael Pollatsek  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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kelli green  
berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Sheila Sondik  
Bellingham, WA 98229  
May 20, 2013

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Joseph H Golinveaux  
Berkeley, CO 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Helen Wittmer  
City Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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I understand the need to clear the Eucalyptus trees but to use all the toxic herbicides and not replant with other trees, or to do it in such a way as proposed, is wrong, wrong, wrong. I live in the Albany Hill in the park area and have the same Eucalyptus tree problems and potential fire hazard. Eventually we will have to get rid of these trees too, but in a way that is eco-sensitive and doesn't use toxic herbicide. Tens of thousands of wildlife and people depend on these sensitive ecosystems. We must help these ecosystems and not be stupid about the process to decrease forest fires in these areas.

Eileen M. Harrington  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Karen Fiene  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Jayne Walker  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Mary  
Danville, CA 94526  
May 20, 2013

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Emily Abraham  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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john deserio  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Joyce Roy  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Cathleen Monahan  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 20, 2013

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Jeffrey Horton  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Alex  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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S Entwistle  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Naomi Clark  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Ryan DiGiondomenico  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Andrea  
Regensburg, Germany  
May 20, 2013

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Shelley Sella  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Patrick Keilch  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 20, 2013

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Christy Shepard  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Lucy Rudolph  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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rob pierce  
Emeryville, CA 94608-4910  
May 20, 2013

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Miriam Weinstein  
Fairfax, CA 94930  
May 20, 2013

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mary shields  
san francisco, CA 94122  
May 20, 2013

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Yael Sherer  
Rancho Park, CA 90064  
May 20, 2013

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Ilse Rueda  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 20, 2013

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Laura Leipzig  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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jeannie  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
May 20, 2013

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Lena Roule Stewart  
Ber, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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staci southwick  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 20, 2013

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David McCleary  
Berkeley, CA 94720  
May 20, 2013

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I hike in those hills frequently and desperately hope you will not clear-cut the tall trees. I understand there are less drastic measures that can be taken to reduce fire hazard.

Susan B. Morton  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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Leah Shelleda  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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nyra  
Fortuna, CA 95540  
May 20, 2013

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Ron Rosenbaum  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Jenny Pritchett  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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clelia donovan  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Don't kill the beauty!

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Caitlin Flom  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Arlene Noble  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Unnecessary and wasteful use of resources.

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Daphne Tooke  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 20, 2013

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Roxanne Ansolabehere  
San Leandro, CA 94577  
May 20, 2013

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Lia Rubinoff  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Let's be Good Guardians and PROTECT OUR TREES. Deforestation may protect locally against fires in the short term, but anyone with vision can see the BROADER CONSEQUENCES: More Fires, Less Livable Habitat for Humans and Other Living Things.

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joyce cochran  
San Francisco, CA 94118  
May 20, 2013

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Tatyana Sanikovich  
Pacific Grove, CA 93950  
May 20, 2013

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Denise Berezonsky  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Jude Fletcher  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 20, 2013

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Because we have family who live and work in the area, including our granddaughter, we sign with them.

Randall Mishoe  
Huntersville, NC 28078  
May 20, 2013

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Kiran S.  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Frieda de Lackner  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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We could lose the eucalyptus.

Jeffrey Ernst Lindemann  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Janet Falk  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Lisa Henson  
Healdsburg, CA 95448  
May 20, 2013

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Ruth McArthur  
San Francisco, CA 94118  
May 20, 2013

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Clear cutting is not good forest management.

Nikki Sachs  
Berkeley, CA 94712

May 20, 2013

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Do not rely on false information from UC Berkeley, re deforestation. Native trees coastal redwoods were clear cut by the 1890's .

Arthur Stopes, III.  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Emina Musanovic  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Merideth Hartsell  
Sacramento, CA 95818  
May 20, 2013

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Thomas Siemann  
BERKELEY, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Jasmine Fraser  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
May 20, 2013

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Nancy Karp  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Elaine Enderton  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Sarah Killingbeck  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Jeesung Chang  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Daniel Moore  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Stephen Julich  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Stephen Davenport  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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Remove the invasive European-Americans before you remove the eucals.

Maris Arnold  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Dan Slobin  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Our state is full of immigrants - plants and people. We all came here from other places. Please safeguard our environment by keeping our old trees that suck up carbon, create habitat for animals and make the East Bay beautiful!

Keren Stronach  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Gail Stewart  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Alas, this simply another horrible chapter in UC's environmentally destructive story--the most recent of course being the removal of old oak trees where they wanted to build a new football stadium. I am so shocked and saddened by their plan. Whither raptors? Whither songbirds? Whither? Whither?

Sharon L. Osmond  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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hope mcdonnell  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Harry Bernstein  
berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Joseph Neustadt  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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kasey asberry  
San Francisco, CA 94112

May 20, 2013

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Jen Tharler  
San Francisco, CA 94133  
May 20, 2013

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FEMA and UC Berkeley are the real 'vandals'. They need to have more respect for Nature and the people who are renewed by it. I'm surprised they aren't using Agent Orange.

Harold Heim  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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Dave Paige  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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I have known UC Berkeley to be a very environmental conscious University. Hearing about this made me rethink that. And the plan to use the devils product in Monsanto's Round-Up is unforgivable!!!!

Thomas Leahy  
Big Sur, CA 93920  
May 20, 2013

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I love Berkeley and Oakland. Please don't let them deforest our hills.

Frances Nowve  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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This is a rash and simplistic approach to a complicated issue that will have disastrous effects - yet another heartbreak for our local community and the planet.

Sandra Barlow  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Jeremy Sweeney  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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LR Altman  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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shayna  
Richmond, CA 94805  
May 20, 2013

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Edward Alexander  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 20, 2013

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As a resident of Oakland with a degree in environmental science, I view the recommendations of the draft EIS as short sighted, dangerous and environmentally irresponsible. The massive application longterm of herbicides in the midst of residential and recreational communities is reason enough to stop and rethink this approach. We will be watching and following up to protect our communities' health and the health of the avian and other species supported by the ecosystems created by these trees.

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Beth Schoenberger  
Oakland, CA 94618-1313  
May 20, 2013

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lisa margerum  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Vanessa Kuemmerle  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Tao Becker  
Berkeley, CA 94712  
May 20, 2013

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Gabriel Pressnall  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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It seems that in the name of protective measures the powers that be have no thought either to water retention and physical beauty.

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Renee Renouf Hall  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
May 20, 2013

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Bart Grossman  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Lauren Walrod  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Natasha Bell  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Sarah Adler  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 20, 2013

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Lorraine Taggart  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Phoebe Jevtovic  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Adam Ammentorp  
berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Although, I am concerned about fire danger, I don't think this plan makes sense. Clear cutting opens up the potential for erosion and the use of herbicides should not be encouraged!

Diana Rossi  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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This is NOT the right way to accomplish this goal.

Anita Watkins  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Jean Lusson  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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jessica melara  
richmond, CA 94806  
May 20, 2013

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B. Strelow  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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We can't continue to destroy "Mother Earth"

Shirley Guggenheimer  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Ruth Picon  
Albany, CA 94706-2149  
May 20, 2013

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Diana Rossi  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Gary Kritikos  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Lianne Venner  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Kortney Stern  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597  
May 20, 2013

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Alison Paskal  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Jennifer Hoachlander  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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elisabeth chemouni  
CA, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Elinor Waxman  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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lynne miller  
oakland, CA 94610  
May 20, 2013

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Michelle Endo  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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One of the things that sets apart this very urban area of Northern California is the beauty of its forest, redwoods and and greenery. Let these trees & plants continue to clean our air - do you want a brown smog filled, barren skyline like LA????

Alison Schoenbeck  
San Diego, CA 92116  
May 20, 2013

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Frederika B Sumelius  
Petaluma, CA 94975  
May 20, 2013

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Michal Strahilevitz  
oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Francine  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 20, 2013

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Charles Davis  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Michael Oswald  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Beth Marx  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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I support the consideration of less-toxic means of reducing the fire threat in the Berkeley hills. Although it might cost more in the short run, the long-term benefits of lower-toxicity for humans, plants and other fauna, and protecting animal habitats, are likely to far outweigh the temporary cost savings.

Laura Nelson  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Rasjidah Franklin  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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We can't be killing trees with the rate of climate change currently happening. This is very irresponsible!

Kim Mattheussens  
Village, CA 90024

May 20, 2013

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Rasheed Tazudeen  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Nicole Newnham

Nicole Newnham  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Ken Winkler  
Venice, CA 90293  
May 20, 2013

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Jessamyn Hise  
oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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David Klotz

David Klotz  
Berkeley, CA 94707-1714  
May 20, 2013

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Erin Middleton  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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An appalling proposal! I strongly urge the EIS be retracted and amended as in the petition. I am a former resident of 33 Canyon Road.so I know the terrain well.

Katherine Pope  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Marie Gill  
BERKELEY, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Tatkopp@aol.com  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Kathryn Hughes  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Connie Field  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Manda Heron  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Gregory Lewis  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Andrea Segall  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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mark Hanley  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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The goal of this project seems to be restoring native forests rather than reducing wildfires risk per se. These two issues should not be conflated. Though native habitat restoration is a worthy long-term goal, I think the proposed approach is unnecessarily destructive and has major negative consequences. As an ecologist, I oppose this plan.

Amber Kerr  
Mountain View, CA 94040  
May 20, 2013

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Maura Shannon  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Rosie Kane  
Alameda, CA 94502  
May 20, 2013

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Maya  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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molly hooven  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Save The Trees!

Glen Ocampo  
San Leandro, CA 94577  
May 20, 2013

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pam jaffer  
oceanside, CA 92057  
May 20, 2013

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I do not want the habitat of owls and wild life clear cut.

ilsa bartlett  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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FEMA proposes using tons of ROUNDUP when the trees are downed, to keep them from resprouting new trees. ROUNDUP is an herbicide that could cause cancer, Parkinson, & others diseases. See the recent articles on Roundup on the web.

Ann Krooth  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Adam Crawley  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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mandana hakim  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Evan Klavon  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Jeanne-Marie Sinnott  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Annamarta Dostourian  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Janet sovin  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Janelle Brown  
Hermosa Beach, CA 90254  
May 20, 2013

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David Eifler  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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shawna grajeda-paulk  
lakehead, CA 96051  
May 20, 2013

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Jose  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Stefan Hack  
Sacramento, CA 95833  
May 20, 2013

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Eleanor  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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sarah  
oakland, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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Kimberly Powers  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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I understand the need to start getting rid of the eucalyptus, but not by clear cutting and not with massive amounts of herbicide.

Timothy Lynch  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Jenya Chernoff  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Elizabeth DiGirolamo  
Oakalnd, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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Kyana  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Kevin Coveney  
San Francisco, CA 94107  
May 20, 2013

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michael blechman  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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I am a Berkeley student and do not support the removal of trees. I would encourage UC Berkeley and its partners

Amir Salehzadeh  
Berkeley, CA 94720  
May 20, 2013

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Jennifer Niles  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Sandra Rosenzweig  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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JERRY KLER  
Sausalito, CA 94965  
May 20, 2013

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janie dalton  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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This plan sounds like something Bush's "Brownie" would have come up with when he headed FEMA. Probably cheapest in the short run...but what about the long run costs?

Rachel Kahn-Hut  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Use the money instead for school teachers.

Jason Winnett  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Please stop the plan for deforestation! and Keep our and and residents healthy by not using pesticides!!!

Sarah Bolton  
Oakland, CA 94606



May 20, 2013

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Jennifer Moore  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Jon Kubokawa  
Walnut Creek, CA 94598  
May 20, 2013

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gerda dinwiddie  
Santa Rosa, CA 95404  
May 20, 2013

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Raised in the Oakland - Berkeley Hills. Family still there. Please re-consider all possibilities.

James Foster  
Austin, TX 78701  
May 20, 2013

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Quit wreaking environmental degradation NOW~!!!

Gail Camhi  
Novato, CA 94949  
May 20, 2013

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Liz Johnson  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Walter Drisdell  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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susanne Lowenthal  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Jacob Lee Paradise  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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ELSA RAMOS  
Lafayette, CA 94549  
May 20, 2013

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Andrew and Jennifer Carothers-Liske  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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PETER SEIDMAN  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Elaine Parker  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Heather Lafone  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Ayesha Vavrek  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Reed Matheny  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Stanley Wu  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Janette Reid  
Berkeley, CA 94720-3202  
May 20, 2013

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Arthur Baxter  
Cedarville, CA 96104  
May 20, 2013

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Alex Hernandez  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Stephen Malinowski  
Richmond, CA 94805-1157  
May 20, 2013

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Jean-Paul Buongiorno  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Damon Eckard  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Michiko Mori  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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What are you THINKING??

Griffith Torres  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Melanie Bielefeld  
Berkeley, CA 94701  
May 20, 2013

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Jaskiran Mann  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Abbey Kletz  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Diana Krampf  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Allie McCoy  
berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Patricia Davis  
Magalia, CA 95954  
May 20, 2013

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Unacceptable.

Jeff Symonds  
berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Virginia Hollins-Davidson  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Guy Benveniste  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Colleen McCann  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Paget Norton  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Bruce Bjerke  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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I would sign this petition if it was more clearly drawn up. Blanket statements can, unfortunately, appear to be uninformed. I'm all in favor of clear cutting eucalyptus and acacia. (I lived through the '91 Oakland Hills fire). I am not "anti-species." These two species grow so rapidly that what works for other trees is not effective for even minimal forest management. Why is anyone talking about roundup and herbicides when there are alternatives such as grazing, cutting and burning? And there is nothing wrong with saltpeter to kill stumps.

Walter Ratcliff  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Lori Atherton  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Erica Hughes  
Orinda, CA 94563  
May 20, 2013

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Very destructive

Mary  
Oakland, CA 94612  
May 20, 2013

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Barry Lefsky  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Andrea Gadberry  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 20, 2013

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Livingston  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Arthur Luehrmann  
Berkeley, CA 94708-2202  
May 20, 2013

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Andrea L Ford  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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It's not just the Berkeley Hills it's the Oakland Hills too with 85,000 planned to be chopped down and then gallons of herbicide sprayed that will poison plants/earth/water KPFA reports: KPFA Weekend News at 24:58 <http://www.kpfa.org/archive/id/91701>

Anne Novak  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Erik  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Aisha Mohammed  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Catherine Clambaneva  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Jean Carmichael  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Erin  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Maximilian Smith  
Los Angeles, CA 91607  
May 20, 2013

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arlene merryman  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Douglas K. Patton  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Susan Cerny  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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JANET GRAY  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Jennifer Saxer  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Patricia G Ditton  
Oakland, CA 94611-1177  
May 20, 2013

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Veronica Marie Lewis-Shaw  
Portland, OR 97207  
May 20, 2013

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Jonah Udall  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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lisa friedman  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Cheryl Sonnichsen  
Albany, CA 94706-2122  
May 20, 2013

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Ash  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Marilyn Senf  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Stop! the Earth can't only be for humans!

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Kelsey westphal  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Laurie Wagner  
Oakland, CA 94611

May 20, 2013

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Chris Darling`  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 20, 2013

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Clara Lindstrom  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 20, 2013

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Matthew Jenkins  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 20, 2013

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Please keep an ecological awareness as the basis for all actions uphill from my home downhill in Berkeley.  
Thanks.

David Miotke  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Melissa  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Elizabeth  
Chandler, AZ 85249  
May 20, 2013

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Pamela A. Lowry  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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nettie hoge  
albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Maggie  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 20, 2013

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Susan Martinez  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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I agree with Mr Strong: The current plan is not even acceptable to those of us who approve of removing the eucalyptus. Clearcutting and herbicides are both even more harmful to the ecosystem than eucalyptus. (Herbicides will harm endangered species of animals.) Deep mulch and the brush and weeds that will move in, both INCREASE fire risk. And non-native tree species other than eucalyptus are neither very harmful to the ecosystem, nor any more flammable than native trees. The project could be done in a way that is both more ecologically sound AND more effective

connie Cronin  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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I say no to cutting down the trees. We can reduce wildfires in other ways.

Jean Tokarek  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 20, 2013

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Maya Elashi  
OakLand, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Carol Henning  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Andrea Liguori  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Myra Gaudet  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Eve Kushner  
Berkeley, CA 94707-1608  
May 20, 2013

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Leni Siegel  
United States 94706-2025  
May 20, 2013

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Michael Sterba  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Andrew Tertés  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Jimmy Acevedo  
Austin, TX 78704  
May 20, 2013

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Cynthia Papermaster  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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s o'neill  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Gregory Johns  
Oakley, CA 94561  
May 20, 2013

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Kathryn Crim  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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dena elfert  
berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Sidney J.P. Hollister  
San Francisco, CA 94133  
May 20, 2013

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Zachary Tuck  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Elizabeth McAnally  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Victoria Shoemaker  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Rachel Morello-Frosch  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Tyler' Scott  
Alameda, CA 94502  
May 20, 2013

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Leda Contis  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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the risks are greater with this plan

cecile moochnek  
albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Ginny Preston  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Cynthia Armour  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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cecile leneman  
berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Mauricio Garzon  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Sarah Ross  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Dana Ullman  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Rebecca Welch  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Kenneth Henshaw  
Oakland, CA 94603  
May 20, 2013

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Jacqueline  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Elizabeth Du Val

Elizabeth Du Val  
Berkeley, CA 94712  
May 20, 2013

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This is a very important petition. We must stop mass removal of trees and thus oxygen and air quality. Not to mention the thousands of pounds of round up to be used to keep the eucalyptus from regenerated. This is a disaster in the making for our local ecosystem. We can't let this happen.

chalyn newman  
albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Elinor Davis  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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Melissa Benham  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 20, 2013

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Bill Simons  
OAKLAND, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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James Bradley Ricketts  
San Francisco, CA 94132  
May 20, 2013

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Gerry Wiener  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Robert Durham  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Lauren Avery  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Maicaf@earthlink.net

maica folch  
san francisco, CA 94110  
May 20, 2013

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Mary Armentrout  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Jule Dahlstrand/Nick Pappas  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Jameson Costello  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Liz O'Hara  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 20, 2013

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Kenneth Henshaw  
Oakland, CA 94603  
May 20, 2013

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alexandra barrows

alex  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Martha E Morey  
Tucson, AZ 85716  
May 20, 2013

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Alia Dolphin  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Deforestation, now! You have got to be kidding!

Phoebe Ackley  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Mara  
Portland, OR 97218  
May 20, 2013

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Cammy Wesson-Cohen  
San Diego, CA 92128  
May 20, 2013

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Do not DESTROY and harm the East Bay

Joanna Folino  
Berkeley, CA 94707-1611  
May 20, 2013

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Dan McMullan  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Holly Hartley  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Lauren Beard  
Toronto, Canada  
May 20, 2013

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Lived at two places on Canyon Rd, but now living in Spain. Destroying that wild place would be a sin.

Patty Stratton  
La Vila Joiosa, Spain  
May 20, 2013

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Barbara Zoloth  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 20, 2013

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Jean Hearst  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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E.M. Ginger  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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This is really bad for the environment!!!!!!

David Colby  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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I can punderstand removal of Eucalyptuss trees, but replace them with native redwood and by no means use Roundup anywhere in our soil. Especially as this drains into Lake Temescal , Oakland's oldest reservoir

Earl Price  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Dave  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Ellen Slack  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Betsy Hess-Behrens  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Victoria Frede  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Please don't use Roundup

Faith Fuller  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Please don't let this happen, for the sake of the next seven generations!!

Helen  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Arthur Clinton  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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John Edman  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Kevin Aungle  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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yonas gebremicael  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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We need: a 300 foot wide firebreak. No herbicides. Remove eucalyptus AND replant/reseed with natives. Thin underbrush.

David Levy  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Sha Coleman  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Noah Hoffman  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 20, 2013

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Steve Kirk  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 20, 2013

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Carolyn Jones  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Spencer campbell  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Use the goats to clear the brush and leave the land in healthy shape. Don't cut our fabulous, oxygen-giving trees!

Lisa Bullwinkel  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Anne Pugh  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Edwqrd Richter  
Pensacola, FL 32504  
May 20, 2013

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Brian Baum  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Lynne Lomac-MacNair  
san diego, CA 92117  
May 20, 2013

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emilia stubbe  
San Francisco, CA 94102

May 20, 2013

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paul peder steindal  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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I went to school at UC in Berkeley and so enjoyed walking through the hills. I cannot imagine Berkeley without them. So many trees have been destroyed, so many natural habitats. Also, trees are so important in taking CO2 out of the atmosphere and giving us fresh oxygen to breath. Please read the Petition Statement that accompanies these comments and do not kill the trees.

Franette Roschuni  
Bowie, MD 20720  
May 20, 2013

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Anne Cassia  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Tamar Carson  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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richard taylor  
oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Jon Hepworth  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 20, 2013

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This is beyond disgusting behavior.

Anita Carswell  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 20, 2013

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Lisa Miller  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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paul  
burlingame, CA 94010  
May 20, 2013

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Ruth Shokat  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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No herbicides!!

John Hanson  
Dublin, CA 94568  
May 20, 2013

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Misako E Hill  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Fran Collier  
San Francisco, CA 94133  
May 20, 2013

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Aubrey Williams  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Sara Tool  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Daniel Calderone  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Emily Killingbeck  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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This is my home. I have lived in Berkeley since I was five years old and I can't imagine the hills without these trees!!

Katherine Douglas  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Donald D. Pakey  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Cindy Ware  
Walnut Creek, CA 94595  
May 20, 2013

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Stephen Kehrer  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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marie christine cornet  
berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Amy Zink  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 20, 2013

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Derek Boain  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 20, 2013

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Jim Alexander  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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John Catoline  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Gene St.Onge  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Syed Muhammad Zaidi  
Sweden  
May 20, 2013

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Kenneth Dwyer  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Jon Pryne  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Eka Kapiotis  
Riverton, VA 22630  
May 20, 2013

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Lisa  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Marianne Kaletzky  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Julie Liberman  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Sarah Benson  
Austin, TX 78723  
May 20, 2013

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judy jackson  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Dena R. Thaler  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Monica Lois  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 20, 2013

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James Connolly  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Kathleen Burgan  
Albuquerque, NM 87111  
May 20, 2013

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jamie  
san francisco, CA 94107  
May 20, 2013

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Lauren  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 20, 2013

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Ladina Heath  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Arlene Baxter  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Mary Ann Blackwell  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Janie  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Brandon  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Jessica Lage  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Rachel Clark  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Vance Vaughan  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Tenaya  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Amanda Jones  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Tia Hobbs  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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This is disgusting. I hope you can get some press coverage showing the motives of the native plant restoration people.

Vici Casana  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Tara Zuardo  
Mill Valley, CA 94941  
May 20, 2013

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This is a disastrous and unacceptable plan, that takes a serious problem and makes it much, much worse. Don't do it, just drop this stupid and ridiculous mischief.

Eric Dinwiddie  
Oakland, CA 94618

May 20, 2013

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Clear cutting is not the answer!

Laurie Ann Doyle  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Rielle Navitski  
Berkeley, CA 94720  
May 20, 2013

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Don't destroy our canyons

Karen Zumhagen-Yekple  
Cambridge, MA 02138  
May 20, 2013

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denise  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Jeanne Lupton  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Ellen Veomett  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Lara Farnham  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Very concerned with tree removal without careful consideration. Area in Claremont canyon has served for many years as an owl breeding habitat among other things.

kathryn Burns  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Victor Wolfram  
Walnut Creek, CA 94595  
May 20, 2013

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Rebecca Tinsley  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Patricia D'Ambrosio  
Albany, CA 94706-1469  
May 20, 2013

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Karen Boudreaux  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 20, 2013

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Ilana  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Elizabeth Raymer  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Kareen Kanjo  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Peter Goetz  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Kurt Spreyer  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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This strategy will cause more fires in the short run as fires start in grasses. The only fires that start in trees are caused by lightning. There is no plan for replanting. We are removing the habitat of raptors, owls and other creatures. People need to remember that forest fires happen in forests that have no eucalyptus or acacia - try the Sierras.

Cathy Fisher  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Eric Zivnuska  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Melissa Ayres  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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I never know why so many people seem to enjoy cut down trees. They all have their reasons for doing it but there has to be a better way. Save the trees!

Nancy Lieblich  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Eugene Turitz  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Aletha McGee

Aletha McGee  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Lillian Ratliff  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Inhae lee  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Irene  
san francisco, CA 94103  
May 20, 2013

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Christopher Wiggs  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Mp RABIN  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Afton Hencky  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Marin Hood  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Lisa Lindahl  
hemet, CA 92544  
May 20, 2013

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We need to stop blanket deforestation -- in the framework of global climate change, clear cutting cannot be a responsible approach to fire mitigation.

Robert Romano  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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aliza shapiro  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Jake Gardner  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 20, 2013

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David Skolnick  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Karl knobler  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Alice Walker  
berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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jim hite  
Richmond, CA 94801  
May 20, 2013

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Dana Locke  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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John Hanes  
Berkeley, CA 94709-2121  
May 20, 2013

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Pamela Mathis  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 20, 2013

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Susannah Ashkenas  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Barry D Elfant  
Walnut Creek, CA 94595  
May 20, 2013

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Carol Brzezinski  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Marilee Allan  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Chris Ro  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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David Wilson  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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melissa olazabal  
emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Gordon  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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I can't think of a worse way of preventing hillside erosion than the proposed clear-cutting approach.

linh nguyen  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Cathrael Hackler  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Anita Bohn  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Suzanne Fried  
Piedmont, CA 94620  
May 20, 2013

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Joan Hause  
Oakland, CA 94611

May 20, 2013

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In addition to the dangers you've already cited, this will also close the fire trail for long periods of time. I'd wager the first El Nino year will lead to a number of bad mudslides. And what would be the effect of turning everything to wood chips and leaving it layered on the soil? Won't that drastically alter the Ph and content of the existing soil? I know the eucalyptus post a fire threat and I lived through the 1991 hills fire and those things went up like match sticks, but this still seems like a half-baked plan. PS: I think they tried to "back door" this thing to avoid Berkeley's avid protesters.

Carl Rose  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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David Seabury  
Orinda, CA 94563  
May 20, 2013

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Devon Thrumston  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Katte  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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I am a Berkeley resident and I hike in the Berkeley hills regularly. This forest space is a major reason that I live in Berkeley it is existential to our culture and the environment. Cutting trees down does not prevent fires and it is asinine to claim that it does. This is a fight that FEMA will not win.

Tara O'Flaherty BSN, PHN, RN  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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This is a very destructive project. Clearing underbrush and cutting down dead trees is one thing. Clear-cutting is very wrong, wrong, wrong. Do not do this deforestation project.

mary breunig  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Please consider alternatives! Clearcutting is rarely a solution to any of our problems. The hills will actually be more vulnerable to wildfire if you disrupt the ecosystem so profoundly.

Hannah Kopp-Yates  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Molly Ashkenas  
Honolulu, HI 96822

May 20, 2013

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Basil De Pinto  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Justin Davis  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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C Dalton  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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mehran esfandiari  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Mary Litzler  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

---

This is the wrong way to deal with the fire danger. Please don't destroy our great green hills.

Jane Ellis  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Arianna Vander Weele  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Greg German  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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ellen archilla  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Martha Storm  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Monika Parikh  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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this plan is careless and destructive and greedy. do the right thing.

Deborah Cowan  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Angela

Angela Hunkler  
BERKELEY, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Jacob Gelender  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Rod Lamkey  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Brad Hammerson  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Richard S. Adams  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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Ann  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Don't cut the trees!! It's folly.

Lorri Holt  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Please no herbicide

Steve Gere  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Suzanne Guerlac  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Paula  
berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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I live in the hills and strongly hope for mitigation against the fire danger without trading that for toxic chemicals. Let's do this the right way!

Joanna Biggar  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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david isler  
albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Rose  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 20, 2013

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Loy Volkman  
Richmond, CA 94805  
May 20, 2013

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Dee Douglas  
Olympia, WA 98502  
May 20, 2013

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Margaret Neidorf  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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christine schoefer  
berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Eamon Bisson-Donahue  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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vincent abeyta  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Joanna Katz  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Stop it!

Thomas Dolan  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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andrea  
oakland, CA 94610  
May 20, 2013

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Melissa Rapp  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Sonsire Garcia  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Michael Steiner  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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William Thurman  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Teresita  
Tara Hills, CA 94806  
May 20, 2013

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Nicholas Gower  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Rita Harrington  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Gabriel  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Janice Ruchlis  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Nigel McHollan  
Gullane, United Kingdom

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May 20, 2013

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The deforestation of the Berkeley and Oakland hills is an uninformed and dangerous decision!

Hannah Russell  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Marcia Hofer  
United States 94618-1256  
May 20, 2013

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carel bertram  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Rev James Willems  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Justin Pinkerton  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Erin Meggyesy  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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stefen  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Christopher Beasley  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Jennifer Klatt  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Rachel Pusey  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94117  
May 20, 2013

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Shad Clark  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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anna shane  
kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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c. Anna Robinson  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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NO NO NO, My only home. I was born here, and the character and draw of it will be destroyed.

kelsey harrison  
purchase, NY 10577  
May 20, 2013

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Tahiti Stodola  
Ashland, OR 97520  
May 20, 2013

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Michael linder  
berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Paul Bassen  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Ann Dentel  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Isaac Ramirez  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Connie bi  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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This is ridiculous. Don't implement this haphazard plan.

Zachary Norris  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Ann Farmer  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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amparo esteban  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Christian Fitting  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Vicki Thomas  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Chloe Atkins  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Rosemary Hirsch  
Walnut Creek, CA 94598  
May 20, 2013

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Rick Kelley  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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I oppose all programs that destroy healthy trees, spray herbicides and disrupt healthy ecosystems.

Ron Proctor  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 20, 2013

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Chris Beaudry  
Pacheco, CA 94553  
May 20, 2013

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James Ward  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Jennifer DiFederico  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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georgia bassen  
Oakland, CA 94611-2135  
May 20, 2013

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Elisabetta Comacchio  
Berkeley, CA 94710

May 20, 2013

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real estate: the true original sin!

rufous herrick  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Basha Cohen  
San Pablo, CA 94803  
May 20, 2013

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Amanda Thomas  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 20, 2013

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Marika Clark  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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vinicio penate  
san francisco, CA 94110  
May 20, 2013

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Debra Garcia  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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This is so wrong in so many ways!! Killing more than 50,000 trees and poisoning them for up to 10 years will have disastrous effects on this beautiful and healthy ecosystem, and cannot be allowed to happen. Not to mention contamination of ground water and run off but what about land slides in the future! SO WRONG!!!

MARY PELLEGRINI  
MOUNT HOOD PARKDALE, OR 97041-0474  
May 20, 2013

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Kelley  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Talia  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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jen  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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carol barnes  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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As a mother and as a resident of the Oakland hills, I urge you to look into your hearts and choose a more environmentally responsible solution to reduce fire danger.

Carol Sue Richardson  
Oakland, CA 94611-3332  
May 20, 2013

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Dan Cook  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Dale Gieringer  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Richard Skaff  
Mill Valley, CA 94941  
May 20, 2013

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Alyx  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Lena Nitsan  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Steven Jenner  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Sandra Soderlund  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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We don't need round-up and we don't need a clear-cut of our treasured resource. We need careful targeted fire prevention plans that are not worse than the problem they are trying to solve. Thanks!

Lainey Feingold  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Kay Alcorn  
Oakland, CA 94611

May 20, 2013

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Barry Monigle  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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curtis burbick  
kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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sara stutz  
berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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joe pite  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Zachary Glanz  
Pinole, CA 94564  
May 20, 2013

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Tina Sedonne  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 20, 2013

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Deanna Tasi  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Pat McGaw  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Paul Espinas  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Molly Mitchell  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Carolyn Mayo  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Linda Peckham  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Rickey Vincent  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Margaret Barr  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Amy Weston  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Maria Monks  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Patricia Smith  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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phillip greenlief  
oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Edith Kramer  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Eucalyptus should be removed to give space to more native species, but don't use Roundup to keep everything dead! This seems like a terrible idea.

Celeste Roschuni  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Not technology only, but common sense and integrity of purpose.

Daryl Williams  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Ana De Carolis  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Ellen Komp  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Lyn Hejinian  
Berkeley, CA 94720-1030  
May 20, 2013

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Antoinette Baranov  
Oakland, Ca. 94618, CA 94619  
May 20, 2013

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Sarah Kurtz  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Sharon  
San Diego, CA 92110  
May 20, 2013

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Alexis  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Petra Lamberson  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Jonathan Doff  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Annie Leonard  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Please protect one of our most valuable resources here in East Bay.

Jason Snell  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Lida Bartosova  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Jennifer Stewart  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Ian Geoghegan  
Sausalito, CA 94965

May 20, 2013

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Victoria  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Richard  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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I am a resident of the Berkeley Hills and am appalled at the carrying out of this disastrous plan. Let's be the environmental advocates that our city is known for.

Eileen Adams  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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robert pangelina  
Richmond, CA 94805  
May 20, 2013

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Jorge Nunez-Adler  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Cut the Eucalyptus, but DON'T USE POISONOUS SPRAYS on anything!

Nancy Gorrell  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Jesse Greenman  
OAKLAND!, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Celeste Langan, UC Berkeley  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 20, 2013

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Deborah Drew  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Why has UC and the city of Oakland dismissed better options than deforestation, such as fire mitigation strategies that would be cheaper, use fewer herbicides, and be more effective in lessening fire risk.

Inda Luciano  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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jane binder  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Jennifer Nagel  
Woodbridge, VA 22192  
May 20, 2013

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This is complete OVERKILL - there are more measured, eco-friendly, less toxic ways to deal with fire hazards. Slow down and DO IT RIGHT!!!

Sonja Fitz  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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ruth decker  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Michelle Galloway  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Judith Schumacher-Jennings  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Ellen Schwartz  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Jeremy Jensen  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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angelika anderson  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Tammy Harris  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 20, 2013

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Michael Freund  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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John Wagers  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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patricia cohn  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Let's be smart about this, not destroy a habitat wholesale.

Tim Cull  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Petra Buchanan  
Telluride, CO 81435  
May 20, 2013

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Ben Flint  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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hiroko crispin  
oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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This is a disgusting affront to nature.

Alicia Franklin  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Carolyn shaw  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 20, 2013

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Maja Catipovic  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Galina  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Molly Howard  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Rosa Mendicino  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Thierry Roule  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Harry Garrison  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Please don't take our trees and spread toxic chemicals. I have an immune related illness and toxins in the environment might have been the cause, please, please don't add to this, there are better ways.

JoAnne Burlison  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Ariana de Lena  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Have you ever seen pictures of the Oakland/Berkeley hills taken in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. It looks like Saudi Arabia. The original Redwood forests were stripped bare by the logging industry in the middle of the nineteenth century. Now FEMA is being asked to permit a repeat of this atrocity. Only now we live in an overly-industrialized environment already infested with herbicides and suffocating from growing levels of carbon gas resulting in part from world-wide deforestation. Get real.

E Haberkern  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Brenda Wallace  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Paul Elias Taylor  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Sonya Binnewies  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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The owls have lost nesting locations and the erosion is so bad now. STOP cutting down the trees

Deborah Thompson  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Laura E Cavaluzzo  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 20, 2013

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Herman Waters  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Sally Woolsey  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Donna Ferina  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Judith Schwartz  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Maggie Isherwood  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Barbara McHugh  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Kristen Robertson  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Ruth Shapiro  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Ginny Neely  
Albany, CA 94706-1716  
May 20, 2013

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Gordon Gross, Jr.  
Berkeley, CA 94705-0365

May 20, 2013

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Sacha Badame-Oldani  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 20, 2013

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Maureen Dixon  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 20, 2013

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Toni Fitzpatrick  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Please start caring about people and this earth instead of how much money you might get or who is lining your pockets. Enough is enough. You are endangering lives and our earth.

Jo Green  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 20, 2013

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Larry Barlettani  
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523  
May 20, 2013

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mattie Scott  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
May 20, 2013

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jane scantlebury  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Philip Utley  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Koll Ellis  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Jack Litewka  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Mathew Kessler  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Please don't use these harmful methods to control wild fires!

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MacKenzie Moore  
Berkeley, CA 94703-1930  
May 20, 2013

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Brook Bannister  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Tim Lavalli  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Rachel  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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Rima Tamar  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Seth Fleisher  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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John Murrell  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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ds  
Richmond, CA 94804-7445  
May 20, 2013

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john lloyd  
Oakland, CA 94662  
May 20, 2013

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ginger mccleskey  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Mildred mc gill  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Emily Lundberg  
Oakland, CA 94608

May 20, 2013

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Dvora Treisman  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Ian Duncan  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Julie Barron  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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mary  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Victoria Fowler  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Issa Joachim  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 20, 2013

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Lee Micheaux

lee  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Levi Gadye  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Yoko Welch  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Jen Elise McKey  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Winnie  
Oakland, CA 94610-3539  
May 20, 2013

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James McWilliams  
Oakland, CA 84611  
May 20, 2013

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I am very concerned about the health of our ecosystems and our communities. There are other options to handle the fire danger in this area and FEMA should not move forward with proposed EIS.

Alison Fischman  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Peter Schorer  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Jenna Young  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Jennifer Russ  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Jessy  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Benjamin Dierauf  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Miriam Moussaioff  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Melissa Lago

Melissa Lago  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Mary Lynn Morales  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Jill Lessing  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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dennis werdmuller von elgg  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Illia Rosenthal  
San Francisco, CA 94133  
May 20, 2013

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laura martell  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Michael McCarthy  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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M J Painter  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 20, 2013

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Sophie Alexander  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Please reconsider the clear cut strategy.

Marian Wolfe  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Jayson Cornish  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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penny dedel  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Orpheus Crutchfield  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Willa O'Connor  
Kensington, CA 94708-1119  
May 20, 2013

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Carrie Pickett  
Piedmont, CA 94611



May 20, 2013

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Laurie Baumgarten  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Rory Alden  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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stephen josephson  
berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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ALBERT E MIDDLEBROOKS III  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Are you serious! Trees are essential to life.

Aziza Bahati  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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david ely  
berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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sally sommer  
berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Mandy Ott  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
May 20, 2013

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Llewellyn Hilliard  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Clear the ground fuels but leave the trees to do their job: stabilizing the ground, detoxifying the air, and refreshing our eyes with beauty.

Elizabeth Cook  
BERKELEY, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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John Holme  
Oakland, CA 94609

May 20, 2013

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jerry jezowski  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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c.p. miller  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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This is an environmental disaster in the making and completely in conflict with the values of our community.  
Don't do this.

Catherine lerza  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Shanti Forte  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Kenneth Pritikin  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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neelam sahdev  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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I would only support eliminating all the Eucalyptus trees if it were done completely organically (no herbicides, etc.) AND there was a FUNDED plan to restore the Redwood forests in harmony with the homes (NOT a token plan -- I can smell those things a mile away).

Lloyd Ferris  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Jordan Zachritz  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Caryn Graves  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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James Simmons  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Mark Farmer  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 20, 2013

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Eric Botcher  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Eric Jones  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Leslie Torvik  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Rebecca Mackelprang  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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There must be other ways to lower the fire risk!

Ellen Levine  
Hayward, CA 94546  
May 20, 2013

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Soren Hiatt  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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tracy kerievsky  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Nora Merecicky  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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very scary! even the herbicides alone!

Tehan Carey  
Sausalito, CA 94965  
May 20, 2013

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This will not make our neighborhoods safer - only less beautiful.

David Seegal  
Berkeley, CA 94703

May 20, 2013

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If the Feds can come into the supposed liberal heartland of Berkeley and create urban deforestation, your town could be next.

Lynn  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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cliff gustafson  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Judy Bolter  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 20, 2013

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joanne sultar  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Bill McCarthy  
BERKELEY, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Katherine Hatch  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Duane Weikum  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Melinda Stone  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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C.A. Jordan  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 20, 2013

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Carol Fusco  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Andy S. Hawkey  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Amanda Glasgow  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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FEMA should retract this EIS and remove those portions of the EIS that call for clear-cutting tall trees. The EIS should instead support a far less destructive methodology that would focus on a "species-neutral" approach, focusing on eliminating ground fuels and the fire ladder, thinning where appropriate, and limbing up as needed to ensure minimal risk of crown fires.

Michael Taylor  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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STOP IT

Richard Rizzo  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Heidi Hudson  
San Leandro, CA 94577-3065  
May 20, 2013

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cheryl cheu  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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gabriella canez  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Karen Elliot  
Berkleley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Maggie Mullen  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Roger Cormier  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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James R Johnson  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Kirk White  
San Francisco, CA 94118  
May 20, 2013

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E jackson  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Ryan Bettilyon  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Eileen Coles  
Glen Cove, NY 11542  
May 20, 2013

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We live here. Please listen to us.

Sherrin Loyd  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Jane White  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Mary Ann Karami  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Eric Forno  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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The trees are not the problem. Clear cuts are the problem.

David Downie  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Cecelia Mariscal

Cecelia Mariscal  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Brad Lewis  
Kensington, CA 94707

May 20, 2013

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David Cronin  
Orinda, CA 94563  
May 20, 2013

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steve juniper  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Gene Herman  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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G Winer  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Johanna Romero  
Berkeley, CA 94720  
May 20, 2013

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Tom Adams  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Tzipora Krupnik  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Sara Brabec  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Willard Bohn  
Kensington, CA 94708-1109  
May 20, 2013

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norma lopez  
berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Aaron Scheffler

Aaron Scheffler  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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I run and bike in the Berkeley hills every morning. The turkey vultures and hawks I see are part of my daily wake-up ritual. And I know so many people with cancer, I REALLY really really don't want to have toxic herbicides poured into my pores, or anyone else's. I like a nice hot shower after my runs, not a bath of poison along the way.

Casondra Sobieralski  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Alexandra Jamali  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Something more nuanced needs to be developed to manage the trees. Pesticides are simply not ok, not for people or birds.

Mary Burmester  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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holly wallace  
kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Sarah Leonard  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Karen Borst-Rothe  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Bureaucratic decisions, no matter how well intended, are removed from their consequences. This thoughtless act on the part of the UC bureaucracy, an entity known for placing the salary requirements of its administrators well above the welfare of its students along with the Oakland City Bureaucracy whose incompetent oversight continues to lead to third party intervention should not and cannot be trusted with the welfare of the Berkeley Hills.

Stephen Kane  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Ryan Van Lenning  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Richard Leevey  
Richmond, CA 94801



May 20, 2013

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colleen brent  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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It's not clear cutting, it's fire protection. Ask the folks in the Oakland hills about it .

Eric Riess  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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nan phelps

nan  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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melanie August  
Piedmont, CA 94611-4343  
May 20, 2013

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gregory goldman  
albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Phillip C. Gross  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Elizabeth Gomez  
Oakland, CA 94609-1207  
May 20, 2013

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CRAIG COLLINS  
BERKELEY, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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David Miller  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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andy Stewart  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Susan McKearnan  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Howard Epstein  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Rachel Giles  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Perla Ortiz  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 20, 2013

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Janet O'Connor  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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PLEASE don't deforest our ecosystem!

Kamala Asher  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Margaret Hochfelder  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Russell Matus  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Kathryne Cassis  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Hannah Yaffe  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Leslie Salzinger  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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William A Tool  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Pamela Zimmerman  
Berkeley, CA 94703

May 20, 2013

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Andrew Jones  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Tony Pitts  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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barbara watts  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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judith thomas  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Christina Ricchi  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Najah Perez  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Scarlett Manning  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 20, 2013

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Chelsi Bullard  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Chelsea Hall  
Berkeley, CA 94708-1347  
May 20, 2013

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John Bilorusky  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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As long time Berkeley residents, my wife and I are TOTALLY opposed to this destruction to protect us. Not only will the plan be expensive and ugly, it will not keep us safer.

Anthony Somkin  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Alisa Fleming  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Dalton G Crosthwait  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Trees are an integral part of my life, being from the Oakland Hills. There are other non-ham fisted ways of dealing with fire mitigation, and cheaper ones too. Start over and try something else.

Eric Lindberg  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Naomi Tucker  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Vanessa Vega  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Judy Gustin  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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marty rutherford  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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patricia robak  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Sara Brown  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Millie Plowman  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Joanne Cooke  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Jonah Liebert  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Naama Firestone  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Joni  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Sylvia Perry  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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lynn zamarra  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Witkowski  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597  
May 20, 2013

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N Fox  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Have people heard of global warming and what trees contribute in the fight against it? Only hazardous trees should be removed: diseased, weak and/or leaning ones. To remove large old tress will change our Berkeley microclimate noticeably.

Eva Hecht  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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adam mansbach  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Yet another example of the arrogance of UC Berkeley.

martha wallner  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Laurie Senauke  
Berkeley, CA 94703

May 20, 2013

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Pamela Bendich  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Caitlin Cotter  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Carol Whitfield  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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This is an absolute outrage! Who would be so foolish to cut down those trees. And for what?! This draft is unacceptable and needs to be stopped.

Koryn Johnson  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Richard Bruehl  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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gary lapow  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Kent Schrauth  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Jane Courant  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Josh Thelin  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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I walk every day in these hills and it would be devastating to lose these beautiful trees and disrupt the ecosystem. I already had a dog who died from herbicide poisoning due to his sensitivity and the over use of it. Haven't we learned anything about poisoning our earth and how it leaks over to all other creatures as well as us not to mention the earth

fiona mauchlan  
berkeley, United States 94709-1532  
May 20, 2013

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Victoria Angel  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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oren s leiman  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Leonard Sklar  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Yael Goldstein Love  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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tu Walsh  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Karen  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Jessica Tang  
san francisco, CA 94134  
May 20, 2013

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Please, think again. Please, please: think again. Yes? Of course, yes. Respectfully, Margaret E. Darby

Margart E. Darby  
berkeley, CA 94709-1512  
May 20, 2013

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elisa  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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connie philipp  
kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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NO publicity, no notification, no real process, this is unacceptable, at best.

Stephanie Zappa  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Suzanne Johnson  
Santa Cruz, CA 95062  
May 20, 2013

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kim  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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spencer koffman  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Elizabeth Blumenstock  
Oakland, CA 94611-5319  
May 20, 2013

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Rick Ohren  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Victoria Vanasco  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Janet Seltzer  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Lisa Griffin  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Tricia Roth  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Caroline Taymor  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Kimberly Goeden  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Ben Rosenthal  
Berkeley, CA 94703-2007  
May 20, 2013

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james terry\  
PIEDMONT, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Colleen  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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David Bernstein  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Shams Kairys  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Diana campbell  
Emery vile, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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We need a better plan for the hills!

Susan Penner  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Steve Scholl-Buckwald  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Carmen Borg  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Anne-Lise Francois  
Berkeley, CA 94720-1030  
May 20, 2013

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Selene  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Nicholas Farmer  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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John Gwynn  
Emeryville, CA 94608

May 20, 2013

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Lynne A Hollingsworth  
Ber, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Nicole Hodge  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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This action is not the way to save the hills from wild fires. It will create more problems in the future and destroy the ecosystem. Using toxic chemicals to check underbrush growth is unacceptable!

Christine Rossi  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Leann Petersen  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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I live at the bottom of the Berkeley Hills and don't want this hideous, dangerous, and stupid approach to the fire problem to proceed.

Gayle Feyrer  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Patrick Kennedy  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Jean Dickinson  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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CA  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Andrew Bodo  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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ElisitA  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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vicki breazeale  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Jeff Zittrain  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Elaine Yoder  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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C  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Thomas J. Gragg  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 20, 2013

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Hagit Cohen  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Patricia Wall  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Cathleen Sheehan  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Wendy E. Morrison  
Kensington, CA 94708-1119  
May 20, 2013

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Tatsuya Goto  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 20, 2013

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Please use the cut & tarp method instead of herbicides.

celestemclean-reid  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Seena Nassiri  
Berkeley, CA 94709

May 20, 2013

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Jennifer Parker  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Gerhard Blendstrup  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Benjamin Brinner  
Berkeley, CA 94720-1200  
May 20, 2013

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Liz Exter  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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HClarke Gentry  
Oakland, CA 94609-1346  
May 20, 2013

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elizabeth rosner  
berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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PG Forte  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Caitlyn Louchard  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Nori Hudson  
Berkeley, CA 94707-1651  
May 20, 2013

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Chava Boyarin  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Catherine Ryan  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Betty Segal  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Amanda  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Linda  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Daryoosh Khalilollahi  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Lauri Miller  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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katy wisniewski  
Emeryville, CA 94608-3384  
May 20, 2013

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Rob Regan  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Souraya Al-Alaoui  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Vince Nocito  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Nicole Walthall  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 20, 2013

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Sterling Stone  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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robert johnson  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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Michaline LePaule  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Michael Land  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Keep the trees!!

Danielle Pelletier  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 20, 2013

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Laurel Griffin  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Laura Fredrickson Daly  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 20, 2013

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nicholas sher  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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Marna Owen  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Linda Haverty Rugg  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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We need MORE trees, not less.

Carl Kelley  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 20, 2013

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Laura Fenster  
Oakland, CA 94618-1312  
May 20, 2013

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Patty and Manfred Zorn  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Barbara Cooper  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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roberta johnston  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 20, 2013

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Jenna  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 20, 2013

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Patrick Twomey  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Robijn van Giesen  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Matt Thompson  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 20, 2013

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peggy holmes  
pinole, CA 94564  
May 20, 2013

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Robin Brooks  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Annette Slikker  
Martinez, CA 94553  
May 20, 2013

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John Clarke  
san francisco, CA 94115  
May 20, 2013

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I lived in the Berkeley hills from 1980-1986 and ran in Strawberry canyon weekly. Please do not deforest the Berkeley hills. They are beautiful forests providing homes for many living beings that help support the whole environment. This is a travesty! Please stop. Diane Tredway Stroud

Diane Stroud  
Arlington, VA 22204  
May 20, 2013

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Elsa  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 20, 2013

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As an integrative medicine physician, I find the current draft unsafe, toxic and unacceptable for the Berkeley and Oakland citizens.

Poorvi Shah  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Carrie Crabtree  
Colorado Springs, CO 80923  
May 20, 2013

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Claudia Rullman  
South Amherst, MA 01002  
May 20, 2013

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It was our park as children, and should stay 'our park'

Angela  
Bollinas, CA 94924  
May 20, 2013

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Gina Piscitelli  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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I support selective cutting of invasive species like eucalyptus but using round up is ineffective. The only way to eliminate the is to grind the stumps and annually manually cut sucker growth

Jen Komaromi  
San Pablo, CA 94530  
May 20, 2013

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cat  
Marietta, WA 98225  
May 20, 2013

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S. Sweeting  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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Katherine Schaff  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 20, 2013

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This is a disastrous plan, especially when much better options are available.

Gary Foltz  
Kensington, CA 94706



May 20, 2013

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Chris Wolpert  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Ethan Wilde  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 20, 2013

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Please rethink this terrible plan.

Kyrina Johnson  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 20, 2013

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Gina Rogers  
JAX, FL 32207  
May 20, 2013

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Judith Branzburg  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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Karin Witte  
Miami, FL 33134  
May 20, 2013

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Stephanie kesterson  
Hampstead, NC 28443  
May 20, 2013

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Jennifer DuClos  
Cambridge, MA 02138  
May 20, 2013

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A Cantwell  
Peter Stuyvesant, NY 10009  
May 20, 2013

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I am totally opposed to the use of herbicide and especially of Roundup which is responsible for killings bees and butterflies and for damaging and sickening human beings. It is an attack on [rople living on or near the hills.

D Chang  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
May 20, 2013

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Michael Cruz  
Oakley, CA 94561  
May 20, 2013

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Lea Walters  
San Rafael, CA 94901  
May 20, 2013

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Rosalyn Fay  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
May 20, 2013

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Clear-cutting thousands of "tall" trees and pouring thousands of gallons of poison into the environment might be the cheapest option in terms of up-front cost, but it's also short-sighted and irresponsible. Consider the cost to people, wildlife, and the environment. Wouldn't the money be better spent on species-neutral selective thinning, eliminating ground fuel (more goats!), and helping people create and maintain defensible space, not to mention repairing and maintaining the roadways so fire crews can respond when necessary? Have you considered what will grow and thrive after you kill the trees? Do you think pouring that much poison into the ground won't have any consequences? Don't destroy our beautiful, vibrant East Bay hills!

Christy Simons  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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Anton Kalafati  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 20, 2013

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alex kuznstsov  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
May 20, 2013

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re MoveOn Note: NO, I do NOT "agree to receive email messages from MoveOn.org Civic Action and MoveOn.org Political Action." I am the only one who decides what i agree to - not you!

R Belsher  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 20, 2013

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Stop clear-cutting OUR trees. Not in our backyard. Do this in your own back yard. Where do you get these ideas? From the lumber companies, by any chance? Or do you just make these things up in our own teensy little minds?

Carol Haskell  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 20, 2013

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Beth iglecia

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greenbrae, CA 94904  
May 19, 2013

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Stephanie Law  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 19, 2013

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Please don't destroy my very favorite hiking area in the East Bay!!!

Ray McCrea  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 19, 2013

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Jessica Libbey  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 19, 2013

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This is a ridiculous thought out idea - leave the Oakland and Berkeley trees ALONE!!!!

Marie Switkes  
Lafayette, CA 94549  
May 19, 2013

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Pamela Carrara  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 19, 2013

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As residents of Montclair we hear great horned owls and red-tailed hawk calls on the regular basis. These magnificent birds need the trees that are currently serving as their breeding grounds. Cutting down the trees and poisoning (!) the soil with round-up will destroy the nesting opportunities, disrupt the food chain, by killing rodents that currently serve as raptor food. Please also keep in mind that Lindsay Wildlife Museum and Hospital appeals to residents to not do tree and bush trimming between April and October, as this is the season when many trees have bird or squirrel nests in them, and babies are being raised. Thousands of birds are coming to Lindsay Wildlife during this time of the year, because tree trimmers cut down trees with baby song birds and raptors. Please do whatever trimming may be necessary during the winter months, when harm to wild life would be less devastating.

Varia Walle  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 19, 2013

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Our local trees are outside the purview of FEMA. I intend to stand with & on behalf of the trees when moves are made to take their lives. Our lives depend on the oxygen the trees create. I will stand with the trees.

patricia cohn  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 19, 2013

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jane russell

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Oakland, CA 94602  
May 19, 2013

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Jeremy Raikes  
Monte Rio, CA 95462  
May 19, 2013

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Alice prussin  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 19, 2013

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Outrageous. These trees aren't diseased. FEMA has other work it should be doing, and dumping toxic pesticide to prevent regrowth? Are you guys out of your minds?

Susan  
Pinole, CA 94564  
May 19, 2013

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Alicia Roldan  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 19, 2013

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Years ago FEMA conducted a study on how the mail should be delivered after a nuclear war. I seems FEMA is still on the cutting edge of insanity.

tony wilkinson  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 19, 2013

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Joan Lansberry  
Yuma, AZ 85364  
May 19, 2013

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Mary Economos  
Bellingham, WA 98229  
May 19, 2013

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this is a ridiculous plan. I am stunned and disgusted that FEMA would consider such nonsense.

laura  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 19, 2013

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zio ledeux  
erskineville, Australia  
May 19, 2013

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Carole Klein  
Oakland, CA 94602

May 19, 2013

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I am saddened by this attempt to permanently destroy much of the beauty of this region and my alma mater.

Michael Manous  
Upland, CA 91784  
May 19, 2013

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I do see the need to remove eucalyptus and Monterey pine, but it should be done gradually. Clearcutting is a very bad option. Please leave native trees alone, and DO NOT USE ROUNDUP! Clearing ground fuels is a workable option, clearcutting would be a disaster.

Paul Belz  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 19, 2013

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Melissa wright  
Beaverton, OR 97097  
May 19, 2013

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Gail Caswell  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 19, 2013

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Lynn Bartsch  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 19, 2013

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Erin h  
McKinleyville, CA 95521  
May 19, 2013

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This is absolutely ridiculous!!!! As a former Oakland AND Berkeley resident, I found great comfort in the close proximity to these very forests. Cutting this is a violation of our responsibility to care for our Earth. DO NOT LET THIS GO FORTH!

Rick Pickett  
Escondido, CA 92025-4720  
May 19, 2013

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Ruth Frassetto

Ruth Frassetto  
Richmond, CA 94707  
May 19, 2013

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kathy katz  
San Francisco, CA 94107  
May 19, 2013

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Casey Watkins  
willits, CA 95490  
May 19, 2013

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Beth Bernstein  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 19, 2013

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Ellen Sweeney  
Boulder Creek, CA 95006  
May 19, 2013

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nancy sidebotham  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 19, 2013

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marie pagliarini  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 19, 2013

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Leah Redwood  
Berkeley, CA 94703-2011  
May 19, 2013

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This is a disaster !!! Stop the deforestation.

Holly Wallace  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 19, 2013

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james k. sayre  
oakland,, CA 94618  
May 19, 2013

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Nora Kramer  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 19, 2013

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Cecil  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 19, 2013

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Michelle Herke  
San Bruno, CA 94066  
May 19, 2013

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Stop acting like you can just do whatever you want without care for what the people who live here want.  
Grow up and recognize we have to stop clear cutting and poisoning our environment.

Ann Moorhead  
Oakland, United States 94602-1320  
May 19, 2013

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Cindy Moody  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 19, 2013

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Irene Miller  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 19, 2013

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James Wells  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 19, 2013

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Julia Bazar  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 19, 2013

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Judy Cardiff  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 19, 2013

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ginnette walden  
oakland, CA 94610  
May 19, 2013

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John DeLancy  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
May 19, 2013

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Melissa Kirsch  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 19, 2013

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george russell  
Tara Hills, CA 94806  
May 19, 2013

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mckenna  
Vallejo, CA 94591  
May 19, 2013

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Stop clear cutting the tress along highway 13 and poisoning the ground to prevent further growth. You are killing the environment!

Erica Riggs  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 19, 2013

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Christy Wagner  
Petaluma, CA 94953  
May 19, 2013

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K. Roark  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 19, 2013

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This money should be spent on creating defensible spaces around homes, not on destroying our parks and recreational areas.

Jamie McGrath  
San Pablo, CA 94803  
May 19, 2013

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Andrew Restivo  
Alameda, CA 94502  
May 19, 2013

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Save the trees and east bay natural beauty

Nicole Ghiglieri  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 19, 2013

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do not destroy trees and ecosystems.

Susan Oehser  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 19, 2013

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Igor Polishchuk  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 19, 2013

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Please stop this very misguided plan, which will permanently change the character of the East Bay, as well as seriously affect wildlife.

deborah bullock  
oakland, CA 94602  
May 19, 2013



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Eric Riley  
Wilmington, NC 28401  
May 19, 2013

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Tracy Foster  
west Hills, CA 91304  
May 19, 2013

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Was any common sense used in coming up with this plan? What a truly awful and destructive plan. The dangers of Roundup have been well proven and to clear cut and clear vegetation from this beautiful area is criminal.

Teresa McBride  
Mountain Ranch, CA 95246  
May 19, 2013

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It's insane.

Barry Wright  
Gilroy, CA 95020  
May 19, 2013

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edward  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
May 19, 2013

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Joanna  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
May 19, 2013

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Jessica  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 19, 2013

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Don't cut the trees.!!!

nic bacon  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 19, 2013

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larry ludwig  
Rice, WA 99167  
May 19, 2013

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Sarah Frei  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 19, 2013

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Sally Mellor  
Temecula, CA 92591  
May 19, 2013

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Don't take these trees.

Jessica C. Waters  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 19, 2013

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The FEMA plan to clean up the Oakland Hills sounds very short-sighted and dangerous for the generations to come.

Charlton Tarver  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 19, 2013

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Leave the trees alone!!!! Have the workers fix the roads instead!!!

Alex Levy  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 19, 2013

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Bill McAneney  
clyde, CA 94520  
May 19, 2013

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Daniel Brenton  
Las Vegas, NV 89121  
May 19, 2013

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carl gahley  
Everson, PA 15631  
May 19, 2013

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Susan Levy  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 19, 2013

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LaVonne Ellis  
San Diego, CA 92115  
May 19, 2013

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Need more information on this decision before it makes sense to carry out!

Ashley Thomas  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 19, 2013

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Carla DeLancy  
alameda, CA 94501  
May 19, 2013

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Lynn Fang  
Colchester, VT 05446  
May 19, 2013

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Kelly nguyen  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 19, 2013

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Christopher  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 19, 2013

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christine fasano  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 19, 2013

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Jessica Faith  
Grass Valley, CA 95945  
May 19, 2013

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Arline Hernandez  
Oakland, CA 94601  
May 19, 2013

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Lindsay  
Oakland, CA 94601  
May 19, 2013

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Tim Ferguson  
Scotts Valley, CA 95060  
May 19, 2013

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Johnathan Simpson  
Nevada City, CA 95959  
May 19, 2013

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Sara Pedersen  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 19, 2013

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Zachary Mowen  
North Columbia, CA 95959  
May 19, 2013

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When will people realize, if for no other reason, we need trees to clean the air we breathe?!

LCelico  
Issaquah, WA 98027  
May 19, 2013

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Richard Schroder  
Winnetka, CA 91306  
May 19, 2013

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Why? Rich people want it?

scott rittenburg  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 19, 2013

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Anita Kessio  
Tamalpais Valley, CA 94941  
May 19, 2013

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I oppose this plan as too damaging to our environment and as unsound and short sighted. this is not the right way to reduce fire danger in our community,

Susan Schickman  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 19, 2013

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I am 100% opposed to removing 85,000 trees from Oakland and Berkeley hills.

lisa lomb  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 19, 2013

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Suzanne Wright  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 19, 2013

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Since Rachel Carson started the environmental movement we have known of the significant negative impacts of the widespread and indiscriminate use of pesticides and herbicides. As an environmental health scientist, a graduate of UC Berkeley and a 15 year Berkeley resident I am appalled that this is the solution that FEMA, the cities of Oakland and Berkeley, and UC Berkeley has come up with. The environmental impact, loss of habitat and recreational areas is not acceptable. We cannot afford to hurt our already fragile ecosystem our water sources and our bay from toxic run off. The short term "benefits" of clear cutting and using toxic chemicals will be overshadowed by the long term ecological and health consequences of such a heavy handed and inappropriate approach for fire control. I urge FEMA the cities of Oakland and Berkeley and the UC Berkeley campus to find other solutions that do not involve the use of toxic chemicals.

Jessica Trowbridge  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 19, 2013

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Rachel Rodie  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 19, 2013

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barbara williamson  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 19, 2013

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Please STOP this insanity!

Kathleen Dargis  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 19, 2013

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Eric Gamliel  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 19, 2013

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K nelson  
Danville, CA 94526  
May 19, 2013

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Monica Mody  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 19, 2013

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Alilah Renwick  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 19, 2013

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Sylvia Smith  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 19, 2013

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Jon K Nelson  
New York, NY 10016  
May 19, 2013

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Alison Voss  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 19, 2013

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Alice Neff  
Brooklyn, NY 11211  
May 19, 2013

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please don't let them do this. I have been to this place many times with my daughter. It is such aa beautiful place.

becky duffy  
Cottonwood, AZ 86326  
May 19, 2013

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Haley Spence  
YPSILANTI, MI 48197  
May 19, 2013

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Hallie Smith  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
May 19, 2013

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How did we allow the dumbest 30% of our elementary school classes to end up running things?

Jennifer Booth  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 19, 2013

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Matt Wells  
Ft Worth, TX 76116  
May 19, 2013

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Theresa Gould  
MORROW, GA 30260-1539  
May 19, 2013

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Kate  
Portland, OR 97211  
May 19, 2013

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Healthy ecosystems means healthy humans, healthy wildlife. Your current plant is unintelligent, destructive, mindless, foolish, wasteful. Get a grip on reality in 2013.

Christine waddell  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 19, 2013

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Michael Acree  
Walnut Creek, CA 94598  
May 19, 2013

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Jim McIntire  
Springfield, MO 65806  
May 19, 2013

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Don't waste our tax dollars on this proposal that is obviously flawed and so destructive to the Land, Animals and Humans now and in the future

Lisa Sumiyoshi  
Las Vegas, NV 89129  
May 19, 2013

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Ryan White  
Lansing, MI 48906  
May 19, 2013

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Hari Krishnan  
Richmond, CA 94805  
May 19, 2013

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Let local experts handle this problem. Because we understand the ecosystem. Thanks but no thanks!

Robbie Brandwynne  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 19, 2013

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Please stop the deforestation in Berkeley and Oakland!

Gwen Ferguson  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 19, 2013

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Kimberly Mitchell  
Wilmington, NC 28401  
May 19, 2013

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Lisa Heil  
Piedmont, CA 94602

May 19, 2013

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Linda Childs  
Charlottesville, VA 22901  
May 19, 2013

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Jillian Broker-Bullick  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 19, 2013

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Alinya  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 19, 2013

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Isabella La Rocca  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 19, 2013

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Carol stevenson  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 19, 2013

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Pam Heaton  
OAKLAND, CA 94611  
May 19, 2013

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Claire Schub  
Cambridge, MA 02138  
May 19, 2013

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Think before we sink

John Athanasious Pachivas  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 19, 2013

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Laura Parker  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 19, 2013

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Sarah Lundquist  
Vienna, VA 22124  
May 19, 2013

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Claudia Krattenmacher  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 19, 2013



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Deforestation and herbicides do not sound like a good long term plan.

Albert Reinhardt  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 19, 2013

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Leigh McDougall  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 19, 2013

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Restore the Natives

Ken Katz  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 19, 2013

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claudia lehan  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 19, 2013

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I live here and I've seen what is being done and it's really terrible. Cleaning out some underbrush is one thing; denuding the hillsides is another. And toxics herbicide is just unacceptable. What is FEMA doing here anyway... get them out of here!!!

Jon Seidel  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 19, 2013

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Laura M Krum  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 19, 2013

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I costas  
Takoma Pk, MD 20910  
May 19, 2013

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We really need to stop this thing until more study of this issue is done. Refer to the comments done by the conservation director of the East Bay chapter of the California Native Plant Society.

david drummond  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 19, 2013

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Deborah Donahower  
Napa, CA 94558  
May 19, 2013

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Berkeley and Oakland need a rational plan for fire control. It is time to consider alternative plans like the one proposed by the HCN which does NOT require clear cutting tall trees!

Lynn Horowitz  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 19, 2013

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This approach, as stated by Dan Grasseti, "The EIS should instead support a far less destructive methodology that would focus on a "species-neutral" approach, focusing on eliminating ground fuels and the fire ladder, thinning where appropriate, and limbing up as needed to ensure minimal risk of crown fires." is the method used in the Sierra Foothills where fire hazard is very high. I've just come from visiting this area and watched the removal people come in and use this method. This is the method advocated by UC Davis ag/tree people and it works. Fear of fire in the Berkeley/Oakland hills is great but let's not let fear keep us from finding a truly "workable for all" outcome, a compromise.

Elizabeth  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 19, 2013

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Dolli Ferranti  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 19, 2013

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christine sullivan  
West Glenwood, CO 81601  
May 19, 2013

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This is a seriously wrong approach to solving fire risk in the Berkeley and Oakland hills. Destroying critical bird habitat; increasing erosion and sedimentation in the entire watershed and the Bay; using large amounts of herbicides that will reverberate through the ecosystem for decades to come is very heavy handed and completely unnecessary. There are more cost effective methods to reducing fire risk.

Thomas Rosenberg  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 19, 2013

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Melissa Boyd  
Northeast Hbr, ME 04662  
May 19, 2013

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Leave the trees alone

Anthony poshepny  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 19, 2013

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Joe Robles  
Houston, TX 77092

May 19, 2013

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Please don't cut down the trees or use herbicides. That will really mess up the watershed down stream. I'd appreciate it if UC focused on educating students. Thank you.

Claudia Castro  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 19, 2013

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Laura Drake  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 19, 2013

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nikolas hidalgo  
richmond, CA 94808  
May 19, 2013

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Shari Gidinez  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 19, 2013

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Van Hausman  
San Francisco, CA 94107  
May 19, 2013

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Lea Camille  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 19, 2013

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Any approach MUST include re-forestation with the REAL natives: redwood trees.

Barbara Werum  
Walnut Creek, CA 94595  
May 19, 2013

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James Snyder  
Los Altos, CA 94024  
May 19, 2013

I am beyond outraged by the current Draft EIS. I am mortified by the complete inability of FEMA, Oakland and UC to do the necessary research to determine the actual impact of what is being proposed. Just looking at the issue logically, how is it possible to clear cut an entire healthy and established forest of tens of thousands of century old trees without devastating the entire Berkeley/Oakland hills ecosystem? When rainforests are cleared, for example, what emerges in its place is a bizarre and useless landscape that has no relationship to what was there before. The rain forest never returns and one of the most important eco systems in the world is permanently destroyed. Why is the assumption being made that the elimination of the current eco-system will lead to its replacement with native plants. It will not happen by itself. Not naturally. Weeds, scrub and thistle will take over long before trees can reestablish themselves. Human intervention would have to be immediate, deliberate and efficient to save the land from becoming desolate. Who exactly is going to step forward to organize, implement and pay for a native plant restoration of the entire Oakland-Berkeley Hills? With no forest, there are several obvious ramifications that are all deleterious; Soil erosion, the resulting flooding, the adverse effects on the local climate by the release of sequestered CO2 and the destruction of a complex wildlife habitat. I know from personal experience growing up in the midwest that with the disappearance of hawks and owls due to the destruction of a forest, the predators most responsible for controlling the rodent population is removed. What is even more alarming is the proposal to dump 30.000 gallons of toxic pesticides to deal with the problem of all of the weeds and underbrush that will come with the loss of forest's canopy. Not only will this poison the soil and in all likelihood prevent the regrowth of any trees for years, how can it not also seep into the watershed as well? The desire to protect against the threat of a fire similar to what was experienced in the Oakland Hills is quite natural. However, to destroy entire forests miles away from any residences, devastate a healthy and vital ecosystem and toxically endanger the population is morally wrong. It is a gross over reaction and is by no means even remotely in the public interest. My understanding is that HCN has proposed an alternative that is less expensive, less environmentally destructive, and more effective at reducing the risk of fire. This and any other existing proposals that posit constructive options to dealing with these issues should be studied and weighed seriously by FEMA. The course currently proposed needs to be abandoned. It is ill conceived, potentially devastating and quite possibly irreparable.

Steven Fisdell  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 18, 2013

Tom Westin  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 18, 2013

Betsy  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 18, 2013

Meta Lackland  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

This is another mistake. Don't do it.

Trisha Lee  
Eureka, CA 95501  
May 18, 2013

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Chris High  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 18, 2013

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Alexis Wynhausen  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 18, 2013

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Jennifer Tucci  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 18, 2013

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Jennifer Bowles  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 18, 2013

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Martha Selnick  
Oakland, CA 94612  
May 18, 2013

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Cheryl Kehner  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 18, 2013

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Tarin Griggs  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 18, 2013

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Maria DeLeo  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 18, 2013

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Igor Ginzburg  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 18, 2013

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Michael  
Sebastopol, CA 95472  
May 18, 2013

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Kerri  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 18, 2013

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Glennie baker  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 18, 2013

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The plan is far too aggressive and will cause more damage than it supposedly prevents.

Deborah O'Grady  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 18, 2013

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Marg Hall  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 18, 2013

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Claire potstada  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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Liz Fowler  
CA, United States 94805-1032  
May 18, 2013

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Please allow for the ecology of the wildlife in the Berkeley Hills to maintain by preserving the forests....their home.

Juliet Mevi-Shiflett  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 18, 2013

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Monica Navarro  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 18, 2013

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Andrea Rael  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
May 18, 2013

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As a Berkeley resident, I am writing to object to the removal of so many trees by UC Berkeley in the Berkeley Hills. The rationale for this removal is supposedly fire suppression so that native trees will grow there instead. It takes a long time for trees to grow after so many are chopped down and when herbicides are used to prevent future growth. Native trees in the Strawberry Canyon area are suffering from the beetle -fungal blight and so the natives, Oaks and Bay Laurel, are dying at an alarming rate. If you want to see a fire hazard, all one has to do is walk the Strawberry Canyon trail to see the dying trees which are skeletons of their former selves and make great food for fires. What this means is that if the University really cared about fire suppression, the University would cut those dead and almost dead NATIVE trees to prevent fires there. This would be very sad, but truth is, they aren't thriving. Why does the University think that natives will thrive in the Berkeley Hills when they have no means to control this blight? I can see that the new growth of these native trees are also infected. Cutting down thousands of trees is harmful to the environment due to soil erosion and the fact that the trees are no longer helping to create oxygen to purify our air. We need those trees. In the areas where UC has already chopped down many trees, they never replanted new ones. It is unsightly and worse: there is erosion that has to be held back by tarps and other weird contraptions which are not very effective. It would be a far healthier approach to thin the Eucalyptus trees to prevent fires and leave the other non natives. But the University has a vendetta against non natives that leads to bad policy: soil erosion and loss of our air purifiers when there is no assurance that native trees can survive under the current environmental conditions that make the beetle/fungus blight so pervasive and destructive. Please do not allow this bad policy to proceed using FEMA funding. Thanks for your attention to this matter. Sincerely, Dorothea Dorenz

Dorothea Dorenz  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 18, 2013

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Elizabeth Anderson  
Forest Knolls, CA 94933  
May 18, 2013

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Cynthia Jacobs  
Healdsburg, CA 95448  
May 18, 2013

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Jess Maron  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 18, 2013

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I'm shocked and outraged by this plan. If we want to stop wildfires, organize controlled fires. Who could possibly approve roundup soaking in the ground throughout the Oakland and Berkley Hills amidst our homes?!

Loren Hadassah  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 18, 2013

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Replacement of large swaths of non-native forest species to native species, but be done gradually to not destroy ecosystems and the habitat that many species rely on. Moreover, the use of toxic herbicides must not be allowed because it pollutes the air, soil and water especially with the runoff that will occur. It will also pollute wildlife. This plan is extremely destructive.

Barbara Beth  
San Francisco, CA 94119  
May 18, 2013

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Carol Lynn Stewart  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 18, 2013

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Margaret Stewart  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 18, 2013

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Luke Goebel  
Flint, TX 75762  
May 18, 2013



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It actually sounds like there are secret fundamentalist Christians among the ranks of FEMA who are awaiting the Rapture. Rapturists believe that if every tree is cut down that Jesus will return. May I remind those in positions of government power in this case : this country was founded on the sound idea of NOT mixing church with state and federal policies. An EIS is supposed to be based on science, NOT superstition. WHAT ARE YOU THINKING ?? Even if you as a decision maker in this backwards plan are not a Rapturist, your plan is just as shortsighted. The cradle of Creation & Life ~ IS the Earth, the Natural World. Our compassion and care for this Original Mother is critical for our survival AND the survival of our Beloved Community of the Creatures with whom we share this Eden. Among the MOST IMPORTANT members of this Beloved Community are the Tree People. Scientifically TREES are the Frontline in our battle against Climate Change. If the Trees Go ~ Human Life will Suffer. If you think adding injury to trauma by coating the ground with herbicides is somehow a positive step, then please move your family to this watershed... Or better yet just have a pitcher of iced herbicider on your picnic table and drink it straight away. This should be no problem since you think it's a good idea to feed it to the Berkeley & Oakland Hills and waterways, wildlife and to our children. If you do not retract this insane plan that will have the OPPOSITE EFFECT of your STATED INTENTION (unless your hidden agenda is to offer a no bid contract to your chemical cronies), then we will stand in your way. Let the chaining begin.

Rev Alexandra Childs  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 18, 2013

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Assad Conley  
Irwindale, CA 91702  
May 18, 2013

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Norma J F Harrison  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 18, 2013

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FEMA is an organization that has a poor track record...please let the community and the organizations that are familiar with the community be a real voice for how we should approach solving problems, whether environmental, social, political, etc.

Angel Ryono  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 18, 2013

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kristen parks  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 18, 2013

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Please DO NOT kill these trees

Heather Young  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 18, 2013

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I am a native of Berkeley, and I find this plan just wildly skewed. What are they thinking? It flies in the face of science and aesthetics both.

John Tenney  
lafayette, CA 94549  
May 18, 2013

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Do not clear cut trees as it creates fires, ruins habitats, and destroys the natural environment to sustain the local ecosystem of animals and living creatures!

Connie Arnold  
Elk Grove, CA 95758  
May 18, 2013

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In protection of our tree friends, the environment and all the other risks involved!

chris  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 18, 2013

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Julian Foley  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 18, 2013

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The Oakland forestry is beautiful (and safe) just the way it is. I love the native and non-native trees. Please don't ruin my weekly hike by butchering these preserves.

Angela Carlo  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 18, 2013

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Are they inSANE?! We need those trees to live!

geoffrey albertson  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 18, 2013

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Don't cut down anymore trees in my city!

Anjali Rojas  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 18, 2013

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Lauren Ranz  
Lafayette, CA 94549  
May 18, 2013

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Erica Cleary

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Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 18, 2013

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John Sergeant  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 18, 2013

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Patricia Brooks  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 18, 2013

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pamela Reynolds  
Berkeley, CA 94703-1628  
May 18, 2013

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Elizabeth Crabtree  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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This has been tried many times before and has never worked -- we get years of denuded hills and then the eucalypts come back. Eg, Strawberry Canyon was stripped of eucalyptus after a freeze in the 1970s, and look at it now. This is absolutely the wrong approach.

Gary Fitts  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 18, 2013

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leave the trees and stop poisoning the land.. p l e a s e .....

linda perme  
Hayward, CA 94541  
May 18, 2013

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Cary Zeitlin  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 18, 2013

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Michelle Surowiec  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 18, 2013

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Julie  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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Biodiversity is essential to our survival. Let's not hurt ourselves anymore than we have already, please.

Peter Aguirre  
Bremerton, WA 98312

May 18, 2013

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Josette Aggarwal  
San Mateo, CA 94401  
May 18, 2013

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Will Gutierrez  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 18, 2013

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Andrea Lloyd  
Campbell, CA 95008  
May 18, 2013

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Ariel mulvaney  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 18, 2013

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This flawed EIS must be retracted and alternatives for healthy and fire safe ecosystems presented.

sylvia sykora  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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There's a reason we live in the hills -- the trees and the beauty they provide. You kill them off in such a destructive, hazardous way and you put us at risk, too.

Amy  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 18, 2013

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Michael Burke  
san Francisco, CA 94108  
May 18, 2013

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vita burwell  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 18, 2013

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Leslie Henriques  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 18, 2013

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Deborah Spangler  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 18, 2013

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Gayle Hudson  
San Leandro, CA 94577

May 18, 2013

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Barranca Wren  
Vallecito, CA 95251  
May 18, 2013

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I do not support the proposed draft EIS. This must not be allowed.

Jill Kaplan  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 18, 2013

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Nikolajs Belikoff-Strads  
Portland, OR 97202  
May 18, 2013

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Carolyn Craft  
Oakland, CA 94601  
May 18, 2013

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Please save our hills and preserve the natural integrity of the land as it is now

Amy Glazer  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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Eucalyptus stumps can be successfully "killed" with physical means-carpets, black plastic, etc. to avoid toxic chemicals. Brush can be controlled by goats, wild horses and people who need the jobs. Every clear cutting should be connected to planned restoration, replacing Eucalyptus with Redwoods, Bucheyes, Toyons, etc. the native trees of the area, which do not contain the flammable oils nor shed like Eucalyptus do. Erosion prone slopes need to be planted with soil holding plants. This project needs a more constructive, not just destructive focus.

Emily Benner  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 18, 2013

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Fen  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 18, 2013

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Dante Cassius  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 18, 2013

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Swan Palermo  
WOODACRE, CA 94973  
May 18, 2013

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Francisco Pantojas  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 18, 2013

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Teri F.  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 18, 2013

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Lia Holland  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 18, 2013

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This is an extreme proposal with negative implications which far outweigh any impact on fire prevention.

Jackie Care  
oakland, CA 94602  
May 18, 2013

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Your proposed actions are so misguided with all the knowledge that we have so far about climate change.  
What are you thinking?

Gloria Milhoan  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 18, 2013

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BJ Allen  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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Valerie Tisdell  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 18, 2013

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Mona Jones-Romansic  
Redwood City, CA 94063  
May 18, 2013

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Among other issues such as destroying the habitat of raptors and thousands of other living creatures; causing a fire hazard AND by cutting down 100,000 trees destroying the real estate value of all the homes in the East Bay. The hills are our refuge, whether we live up there, have views of them from our homes; bike, hike and spend wonderful times there. What on earth is FEMA thinking? This is insane that we even have to spend our precious time and energy to combat such an outrageous proposed action.

Nancy Maloney  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 18, 2013

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Althaea Greenstone  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 18, 2013

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Nicole Hoey  
Windsor, CA 95492  
May 18, 2013

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Beverly Delventhal-Sali  
Torrington, CT 06790  
May 18, 2013

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martha cain  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 18, 2013

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shannon califano  
Islip Terrace, NY 11752  
May 18, 2013

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Alanna Zipp  
Fort Bragg, CA 95437  
May 18, 2013

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James Andrew Sands  
NYC, NY 10036  
May 18, 2013

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Abbot  
Dublin, NH 03444  
May 18, 2013

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Ria Briggmann  
Petaluma, CA 94952  
May 18, 2013

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Peni Hall  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 18, 2013

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Laurie Rochardt  
Denver, CO 80206  
May 18, 2013

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Cynthia Mealy  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 18, 2013

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Leah Steinberg  
El Sobrante, CA 94803  
May 18, 2013

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Shari Miller  
Walnut Creek, CA 94596  
May 18, 2013

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Katherine Macleod  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 18, 2013

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the plan sounds extreme and more dangerous than beneficial to the environment

louise clubb  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 18, 2013

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Anneka Citrin  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 18, 2013

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THEY AREN'T YOUR TREES TO CUT!!!

Dave Mellish  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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Lynn Reinecke  
Glencoe, CA 95232  
May 18, 2013

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Natalie pritchett  
Longmont, CO 80504  
May 18, 2013

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Chad Tanner  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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Laurel Sutherlin  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 18, 2013

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William Dunwody  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013



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Jim Wells  
Chevy Chase, MD 20815  
May 18, 2013

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Kevin McCaffrey  
Trenton, GA 30752  
May 18, 2013

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Sierra Wilde  
San Rafael, CA 94901  
May 18, 2013

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Please research a less toxic option.

Kevin Gianni  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 18, 2013

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ADAM SUSSMAN  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 18, 2013

---

Tom Fair  
Denver, CO 80218  
May 18, 2013

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This is an outrage! It's like Angelina Jolie cutting off her breasts because she 'might' get cancer... only worse!

Leah  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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Hannah Westbrook  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 18, 2013

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Marcus Thackston  
Avon, CO 81620  
May 18, 2013

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Reed Tibbetts  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 18, 2013

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Melissa Lohman-Burke  
Staten Island, NY 10301  
May 18, 2013

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cameron davis  
Cheyenne, WY 82009  
May 18, 2013

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Jenny Stuttard  
Farnsfield, United Kingdom  
May 18, 2013

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Zak Rudy  
Jenner, CA 95450  
May 18, 2013

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Jane Sinton  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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sheila goldmacher  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 18, 2013

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Jared Conley  
Portland, OR 97213  
May 18, 2013

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Lauren Andrew  
Winter Park, FL 32789  
May 18, 2013

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Since when filling an area with chopped (soon dry) wood is reducing a fire hazard?

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Massimo Barbagallo  
Van Nuys, CA 91401  
May 18, 2013

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Jane Levy  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 18, 2013

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Linda Romero  
Los Angeles, CA 90011  
May 18, 2013

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Please, learn from the way this has failed across the nation in the past. Think beyond only the next couple of years.

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Brennan Martin  
Iowa City, IA 52245  
May 18, 2013

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This is too much tree removal in too short of period of time. There needs to be a plan for replanting trees in the decimated areas plus no use of herbicides.

CAROLYN MAHONEY  
OAKLAND, CA 94618  
May 18, 2013

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LIN FARLEY  
vista, CA 92083  
May 18, 2013

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Runa Riering-Czekalla  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
May 18, 2013

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A native of El Cerrito.

Carter West  
Malden, MA 02148  
May 18, 2013

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GERARDO LOBO GONZALEZ  
Tara Hills, CA 94806  
May 18, 2013

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Ian Hoffman  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 18, 2013

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Ruben Bomse  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 18, 2013

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Lindsey Hogg  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 18, 2013

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Dita Kruger  
Fremont, CA 94539  
May 18, 2013

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I used to live near that neighborhood. There has to be a better way of achieving fire safety than this plan.

John Vigran  
Fairfax, CA 94930  
May 18, 2013

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Selena Wells  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 18, 2013

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Nadya Disend  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 18, 2013

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No round up!!!

Pam Fischer  
Concord, CA 94518  
May 18, 2013

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Please keep the Bay Area beautiful and healthy! Our lives depend on it!!!

Stacey Sobel  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 18, 2013

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Forest Wilkinson  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 18, 2013

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[www.moreTreesclothing.com](http://www.moreTreesclothing.com)

meghan clifford  
sf, CA 94107  
May 18, 2013

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This this so gross! Stop this!

Ingrid Pollyak  
San Leandro, CA 94577  
May 18, 2013

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Jeremy Gonzalez  
Richmond, CA 94801  
May 18, 2013

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Vincent Mok  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 18, 2013

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Teri Johnson  
Hayward, CA 94541  
May 18, 2013

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Kalene Nickelson  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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Laurel A Dunn  
Lafayette, CA 94549  
May 18, 2013

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Kristina Anderson  
El Granada, CA 94018  
May 18, 2013

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We don't want this project to take place. It is not well thought out and includes spraying a huge amount of an herbicide that will be terribly harmful to the environment. Stop now!

Kathy Ottesen  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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Rolando Juarez  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 18, 2013

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Anna Malik  
Benicia, CA 94510  
May 18, 2013

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Mitch Pengilly  
Concord, CA 94518  
May 18, 2013

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Laurel Visher  
Portland, OR 97203  
May 18, 2013

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Julian Perez  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 18, 2013

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Inanna Hazel  
Richmond, CA 94805  
May 18, 2013

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page redditt  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 18, 2013

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Naya Peterson  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 18, 2013

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Marvin J Sternberg  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 18, 2013

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Coby Leibman  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 18, 2013

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As an Oakland resident, I strongly oppose the clear-cutting of 25,000 trees in Berkeley and 60,000 more in Oakland. This project is a irresponsible and inappropriate use of our government's limited resources. After reviewing the project, it is clear this project will not achieve its stated objectives but rather increases the risk to the environment and the public.

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Chelsea Loveall  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 18, 2013

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Diane Weiland  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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june maselbas  
Larkspur, CA 94939  
May 18, 2013

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Marcis juarez  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 18, 2013

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Jennifer Shaw  
La Jolla, CA 92037  
May 18, 2013

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Milena Schaller  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 18, 2013

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This is a terrible plan. How is the massive use of herbicides restoration?

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Robin Wells  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 18, 2013

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David Lindberg  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 18, 2013

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Danielle Neils  
Sacramento, CA 95816  
May 18, 2013

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S Margulis  
Sebastopol, CA 95472  
May 18, 2013

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christina bohn  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 18, 2013

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Courtney  
Rodeo, CA 94547  
May 18, 2013

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Meagan Moore  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 18, 2013

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David Rogers  
Hercules, CA 94547  
May 18, 2013

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What is wrong with government! This is a short cut to fire hazard, instead of an important approach that would require more work, clearing dry grasses, trimming tress, etc. They want a quick fix, cutting down trees. Well established trees that are helping to reduce pollution, soil retention and so much more for the environment!

morgan monet  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 18, 2013

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Katrina  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 18, 2013

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elizabeth dodge  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 18, 2013

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Beatrice Howard  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 18, 2013

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Christopher Bernard  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 18, 2013

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dylan hawhee  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 18, 2013

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Celeste Winant  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 18, 2013

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Ecologically responsible planning, please.

Duncan Gibbs  
Seattle, WA 98122  
May 18, 2013

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Henry Clarence  
Berkeley, United States 94708-1711  
May 18, 2013

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CA  
Martinez, CA 94553  
May 18, 2013

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CA Loneragan  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 18, 2013

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stina Charles-Harris  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 18, 2013

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bill blasey  
laytonville, CA 95454  
May 18, 2013

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Marilyn J. Hotes  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 18, 2013

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Kari Petersen  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 18, 2013

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Norma lamb  
Winters, CA 95694



May 18, 2013

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krystal citty  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 18, 2013

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Lauren Alegre  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 18, 2013

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This deforestation measure must be halted. I disagree with this move.

kaellyn moss  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 18, 2013

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william delaney  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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this would be rape of nature and outright murder of beauty, health, nature, and people (through poisons).....how can humans become this disconnected from mother earth?

Linda Johnson Walker  
San Leandro, CA 94709  
May 18, 2013

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Ehsan Habib  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 18, 2013

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Jan Zaitlin  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 18, 2013

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dene kiley  
San Leandro, CA 94577  
May 18, 2013

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RoundUp is not a part of any sound ecological plan.

Tanisha Lopes  
Philatelic Center, CA 94612  
May 18, 2013

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I completely agree with this petition statement. Please DO NOT follow through with this plan.

Judy Levit  
Oakland, CA 94602

May 18, 2013

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Bethany Jones  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 18, 2013

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Becky West  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 18, 2013

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Dustin Davis  
Huntington Beach, CA 92646  
May 18, 2013

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Eric Elliott  
Concord, CA 94518  
May 18, 2013

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Carol Harada  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 18, 2013

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Paul Cotton  
Oakland, CA 94618-1209  
May 18, 2013

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Joan Antonuccio  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 18, 2013

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Katie Burnette  
Santa Clara, CA 95054  
May 18, 2013

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Robert Guter  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 18, 2013

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Lena Chervin  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 18, 2013

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Hello, Can we see maps of current tree population distribution, and what is been proposed. What the ecology norm is for restoration, function of the watershed systems in place. Where are the reports? Thanks! Luigi

Luigi  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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Public health is at stake, not to mention the hills' health itself!

Katherine Terhune  
Redwood City, CA 94061  
May 18, 2013

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Adam Berson  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 18, 2013

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Renate King  
Veneta, OR 97487  
May 18, 2013

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riley  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 18, 2013

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Save the trees!

Kristina McVay  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 18, 2013

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Stop cutting the trees!!!!

Curtis Overcash  
Charlotte, NC 28211  
May 18, 2013

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Elizabeth Chuan-Riley  
Castro Valley, CA 94546  
May 18, 2013

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WHAT is WRONG with you people??? We need MORE TREES, not FEWER!!! Why are you intent on destroying our country and making it a wasteland? This is a terrible idea and you should be legally prosecuted for even thinking of it!

C. Benedict  
Renton, WA 98059  
May 18, 2013

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PLEASE STOP the deforestation in Berkeley/Oakland Hills....

Bonnie Lou Johnson  
Dunsmuir, CA 96025  
May 18, 2013

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if ucb is really interested in fire prevention maybe they could get rid of the mountain of wood chips near the abandoned building on clark kerr right at the foot of claremont hills as the fire dept asked them to last year.

autumn dann  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 18, 2013

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This is an obscene use of public funds. Please retract this EIS.

Aaron Juchau  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 18, 2013

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Are you nuts!

JB  
Oakland, CA 94603  
May 18, 2013

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John Pusey  
Santa Cruz, CA 95060  
May 18, 2013

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claire diamond  
watertown, MA 02472  
May 18, 2013

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I hike in these canyons all the time and they hold value to me that is beyond measure. If they are clear cut, I will feel like a little part of my soul has died. Furthermore, your collusion with Monsanto to poison our canyons is unacceptable and an alternative must be reached. Think of the families who enjoy these public spaces every day, the children who will be poisoned by this herbicide. Wake up to the destruction you are about to unleash on the heart, soul and body of the east bay.

Damian Sol  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 18, 2013

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Veneranda Luisa E Lastimosa  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 18, 2013

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We live in the hills because of the trees. It is part of my family heritage. Clearcutting is bad for the stability of the hillside. If the government offered financial assistance for homeowners to manage the fire safety of their land to the benefit of all, then this would be a more sensible step in the right direction. By the way, it's nearly impossible to remove eucalyptus, so you'd use up all your money trying and then fail. We went through this in the 70's after the big freeze. Those trees are still there, despite the fact that we cut them all down.

Christina Weiland  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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Ellen Godena  
Boston, MA 02111  
May 18, 2013

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Monica  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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Marissa  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 18, 2013

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Susannah mason  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
May 18, 2013

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Don't cut them down. There is so little forestry in the Bay Area, we want and need all we have.

Dane Williams  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501  
May 18, 2013

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Amy Lee  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 18, 2013

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Alison Miller  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
May 18, 2013

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Please consider less destructive alternatives that achieve the same goal. Our future generations depend on it.

Deborah Butler  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 18, 2013

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Emily shea  
San Francisco, CA 94105

May 18, 2013

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Outrageous on so many level's. Taking away habitation for wildlife, beauty for the environment, exposure to damaging toxins, human interference creates environmental hazards increasing risk of wild fires and landslides.

tracy taguchi  
alameda, CA 94501  
May 18, 2013

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"Native" from when? Is there a plan to create oak forests in place of what we have now? If so, how to keep the oaks from dying from "sudden oak" death? How to maintain animal habitat and ecological stability in the meantime? If not oaks, then what? "Native" trees should not be the only criteria for survival, especially because conditions have changed. We need a plan that takes into account the complex, present-day realities of environment, ecosystem, climate and human population, and all of this in the most resource-efficient way. No easy task, but one that obviously requires the best minds from many different disciplines working together. This dramatic plan to de-nude hillsides and douse them with pesticides seems a bit shortsighted and simplistic.

Nancy Ragle  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
May 18, 2013

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Pauline Girvin  
Redwood Valley, CA 95470  
May 18, 2013

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Lauren Long  
Novato, CA 94945  
May 18, 2013

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Susan Wight  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 18, 2013

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SAVE THE TREES!!! SAVE NATURE!!

Samie Blasingame  
Lakewood, CA 90712  
May 18, 2013

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Judith Smith  
Oakland, CA 94601  
May 18, 2013

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FEMA or the federal government should not pay to clean up after the UC regents. UC in their infinite wisdom planted eucalyptus trees and the financial burden should be on Cal Capital projects not taxpayers. Feds ought to investigate UC administration for misappropriation of taxpayer funds.

Michael Eli  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 18, 2013

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Stop destroying my city

John butterfield  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 18, 2013

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Lynne Mostaghim  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 18, 2013

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I have asthma and will be greatly effected. I work in Berkeley and the smoke will harm my health!!

Tamara Reyes  
El Sobrante, CA 94803  
May 18, 2013

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richard power  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
May 18, 2013

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Gwyn Fallbrooke  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 18, 2013

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Maryl Gearhart  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 18, 2013

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LM Clein  
Glen Ellen, CA 95442  
May 18, 2013

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Cherie felzer  
Oakland, CA 94106  
May 18, 2013

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Jonna Hensley  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 18, 2013

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The pine forest near my home is a thing of beauty, really a rain forest, creating rain from the fog. I have enjoyed it since I was a child; I am 68 years old. It is full of many creatures, lots of owls and hawks, foxes, coyotes and pumas; many species of trees (watered by the rain from the pines). I have photos. Trim it but don't cut it down.

Warren Chick  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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Sonia Wallman  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 18, 2013

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Maureen Williams  
WALNUT CREEK, CA 94596-5822  
May 18, 2013

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What else can be done to stop this atrocity!?

Julie Denison  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 18, 2013

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Cassidy Brown  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 18, 2013

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Susan Nasol  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 18, 2013

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John Tidd  
Bridgewater Corners, VT 05035  
May 18, 2013

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Sandra Lione  
Martinez, CA 94553  
May 18, 2013

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Michael Edwards  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 18, 2013



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I grew up in the Berkeley hills, and spent every day after school in Tilden Park. There have been no fires in the 50 years that I have spent wondering through this wonderful and wild woodland. These parks are homes to thousands of wild creatures; all of whom support our fragile ecosystem. There are even rare and endangered species like the red legged frog who have survived here, and who would be threatened with extinction with this proposed destruction of their ecosystem. I am sure the Audubon Society would be greatly concerned about the migratory birds who seek shelter there on their way up and down the coast as well. This proposal is an outrage, and has total disregard for the true environmental impacts of such a massive deforestation project. I am also sure that Silvia McGlaughlin who spent years cleaning up our Bay would strenuously object to all the planned pesticides entering and polluting our waterways. I will do everything in my power to halt this environmentally destructive proposal. I will stand up for the trees and creatures who have no voice in this debate

Melissa Waahburn

Melissa Washburn  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 18, 2013

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Anna mccall  
United States 85482  
May 18, 2013

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Marsha Rosenblatt  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 18, 2013

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Sheila Krishnan  
San Jose, CA 95120  
May 18, 2013

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Habitat destruction does not equal habitat improvement.

Catherine Tyler  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 18, 2013

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angela tamsen  
tucson, AZ 85716  
May 18, 2013

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Amanda  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 18, 2013

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Jennifer Stock  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 18, 2013

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Day Schildkret  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 18, 2013

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Therese Gorman  
Livermore, CA 94550  
May 18, 2013

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D.E. Whitcomb  
Tucson, AZ 85705  
May 18, 2013

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Rebecca Dill  
Montague, CA 96064  
May 18, 2013

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Nick Vigil  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 18, 2013

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Sasha Futran  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 18, 2013

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No Round Up in our hills! Don't do this. I am STRONGLY OPPOSED!

Rhonda Collins  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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Owen Williams  
Portola valley, CA 94028  
May 18, 2013

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Megan Delventhal  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 18, 2013

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Michael Landis  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 18, 2013

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Linda Schumacher  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 18, 2013

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Timothy A Craig  
San Francisco, CA 94117

May 18, 2013

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Glo Webel  
Johnson, VT 05656-9479  
May 18, 2013

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I object to the EIS as written. The CO2 analysis as I read it talks about the impact created by the project and the potential impact in the event of a fire. There is no analysis of the impact of tree removal and conversion to grassland, which is the plan for a lot of the EBRPD properties, e.g. carbon sequestration. In addition, there is no discussion of the difference in fire hazard of grassland versus forest, it seems to be grassland is more, not less, susceptible. It seems to me that there are large ecological changes planned which are not adequately covered impacting both the social use of these areas as well as plant and animal life. I would support the elimination of Eucalyptus and Monterey Pine and their replacement by native forest, especially a plan which included reforestation with native redwood which was in much greater abundance in these hills prior to logging to construct San Francisco in 1847-49, and prior to the Eucalyptus planting in the 1880s.

Joe Van Steen  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 18, 2013

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BAO TRAN  
San Jose, CA 95126  
May 18, 2013

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Sarah lewis  
Philatelic Center, CA 94612  
May 18, 2013

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Destroying our forests cannot be undone, and is much broader than just the forest itself.

Jan Santos  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 18, 2013

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I urge FEMA to retract the EIA clear-cutting, toxic dispersal of ROUNDUP or any other insecticide on our beautiful hills in Berkeley and Oakland.

janet lenihan  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 18, 2013

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Beth Baugh  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 18, 2013

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This is outrageous!! And TOTALLY unacceptable.

Leora Lange  
Berkeley, CA 94703

May 18, 2013

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SKY DELIGHT  
Weed, CA 96094  
May 18, 2013

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Patricia Hibbard  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 18, 2013

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Martha Jackson  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 18, 2013

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Shannon Blalack  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 18, 2013

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Although I would support transitioning these areas to native forest and reducing fire hazard I do not support a removal with out replanting plan and can't support the chemical use

Kimberly Chilvers  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 18, 2013

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I am outraged by this plan.

beate lohser  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 18, 2013

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Keep the trees

Christopher Cook  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 18, 2013

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Suzanne Rogge.  
Lafayette, CA 94549  
May 18, 2013

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The worst part is the secrecy of the meetings to take public comment. I live in the neighborhood and there were no signs posted, etc.

Marilyn Singleton  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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We are against this deforestation. Other options should be considered first. Too toxic.

Joanne judt  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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Our hills do not deserve to be flooded with toxins whatever the cost. There are so many consequences to this, not the least of which is the fact that now the land will be primed for any hardy herbicide resistant invador to take over anyway! Please find a better more sustainable way. This impacts people.

Jennifer Henry  
San Diego, CA 92116  
May 18, 2013

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Leah Noel Spinrad  
Leeds, MA 01053  
May 18, 2013

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Ruby Bernstein  
United States 94610-1476  
May 18, 2013

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selvi royan  
richmond, CA 94804  
May 18, 2013

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Steve Gilmartin  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 18, 2013

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Eric Howe  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 18, 2013

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Just plain dum and wrong :(((

Josh Bevelacqua  
Piedmont, CA 94166  
May 18, 2013

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Shannan Wilber  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 18, 2013

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Eleanor Nettleton  
Haddam Neck, CT 06424  
May 18, 2013

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Sharon Davenport  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 18, 2013

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This won't work!

Susan Carter  
Merced, CA 95340  
May 18, 2013

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Lori  
Rohnert Park, CA 94928  
May 18, 2013

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Jeanne Freeman  
Clayton, CA 94517  
May 18, 2013

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Patricia Osorio-O'Dea  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 18, 2013

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Strongly oppose for all the stated reasons. In addition, this does not take into account the changing climate - we are experiencing increasing death of "native" conifers due to bark beetle infestation and pollution and ozone layer depletion. Many areas of our beautiful native oaks are succumbing to sudden oak death. It is very likely that the healthy, vigorous species may be the only species that will survive within the near future. Second, the areas which have already been treated are a blight. Ugly stumps and logs and horrible and flammable opportunistic weeds have grown. Deforestation is a short-sighted plan which will benefit no one except those companies supplying the herbicides. This is a truly horrible idea and must not be allowed.

BarbRoberts  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 18, 2013

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desiree springer  
san leandro, CA 94577  
May 18, 2013

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Heni Sandoval  
Chamblee, GA 30341  
May 18, 2013

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Mallory McKendry  
Norfolk, VA 23509

May 18, 2013

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Donna Cliffod  
Medford, MA 02155  
May 18, 2013

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pete bobb  
Cherry Hill, NJ 08002  
May 18, 2013

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Kris Warrenburg  
Alameda, CA 94502  
May 18, 2013

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These projects would permanently alter the Berkeley/Oakland hills ecosystem. UC and Oakland will clearcut tens of thousands of mature, healthy trees, some more than 100 feet tall and more than 100 years old. You won't see tall trees in the hills any more. What you will see, as soon as the rain stops, will be weeds and highly flammable brush, brown, dry, and ready to burst into flame.

Jennifer Krishnan  
Richmond, CA 94805  
May 18, 2013

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Kate Bolton-Schmukler  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 18, 2013

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Judy Castleberry  
Mendocino, CA 95460  
May 18, 2013

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Olivia  
Germany  
May 18, 2013

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Lehi Gomez  
Sunol, CA 94586  
May 18, 2013

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Dont do it.

Oliver Maddox  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 18, 2013

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Taylor Smith  
Oakland, CA 94601  
May 18, 2013

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Samantha Garcia  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 18, 2013

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Carly Earnshaw  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
May 18, 2013

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Laurie Brown  
sf, CA 94129  
May 18, 2013

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Arwen Lawrence  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 18, 2013

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Obviously, all of us need as many trees in the world as possible...

Michael Brückner  
Ober-Olm, Germany  
May 18, 2013

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Jeda  
Orland, CA 95963  
May 18, 2013

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David Maier  
Rialto, CA 92376  
May 18, 2013

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Tim Donlou  
Santa Cruz, CA 95061  
May 18, 2013

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Christian Durr  
Oakland, CA 94601  
May 18, 2013

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Don't you dare spend my tax money on this!!!

Cheri russell  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 18, 2013



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50,000 trees clean tons of carbon from our air helping to combat global warming. FEMA needs to wake up and not destroy our environment.

Richard K Bacon  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 18, 2013

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Leah Coffin  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 18, 2013

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Anna Cohen  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 18, 2013

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Rebecca sang  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 18, 2013

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Please save our trees and do not pollute the environment for our children. There are much better ways for FEMA to spend money and also to prevent fires. p

Michael Sondin  
Oakland, CA 94601  
May 18, 2013

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Shawn Leimbach  
San Lorenzo, CA 94580  
May 18, 2013

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Rhani Remedez  
San Francisco, CA 94103-7410  
May 18, 2013

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Kate Offer  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
May 18, 2013

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Benjamin Walker  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 18, 2013

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Bailey Smith  
Oakland, CA 94601  
May 18, 2013

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Trey Howard  
Oakland, CA 94609

May 18, 2013

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Leonard Edmondson  
Albany, CA 94706-2024  
May 17, 2013

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Jennifer Faulkner  
Vallejo, CA 94590  
May 17, 2013

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I am an Oakland resident and I grew up in Berkeley and I am vehemently opposed to the proposed clear cutting of 85,000 trees in the Berkeley and Oakland parks. This is an outrage! Please reconsider this short sighted and environmentally damaging plan. Using an herbicide such as round-up in our hills is unacceptable! This is a beautiful wilderness area that is not a danger to the people or animals who inhabit this land. In the 30 years I have lived here there has been only ONE major fire that destroyed homes in these hills. These are not bad odds and it seems much less safe to be cutting down the trees and ruining countless habitats and poisoning the earth and ground water. This is an outrage and the timing of it (while the students who might protest this decision are in finals and/or on summer break) is SHAMEFUL.

Rainbow Schwartz  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 17, 2013

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Melissa Ann Canlas  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Marie Bat'el  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 17, 2013

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This is an atrocious idea.

tim johnson  
davis, CA 95616  
May 17, 2013

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Lindsay Ferlin  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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Surely, FEMA, you must know all the detriment this will cause to the hills, erosion, the animals, and all living things in the area!! Don't do this drastic thing.

Jay Krohnengold  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 17, 2013

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poor judgement, and likely ineffective we need other alternatives submitted.

ellis gold  
el sobrante, CA 94803-2409  
May 17, 2013

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Regina M Gelfo  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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Lila Skye  
San Pablo, CA 94803  
May 17, 2013

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This is an extremely harmful "plan" -- don't do it!

Jenna Gomez  
Sunol, CA 94586  
May 17, 2013

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Stephen J. Weaver  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 17, 2013

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I think perhaps we ought to subject ideological predilections to some sort of cost-benefit analysis. Benefit to the community as a whole, that is.

Charles Stuart Coolidge  
santa rosa, CA 95403  
May 17, 2013

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John Goldsmith  
Ukiah, CA 95482  
May 17, 2013

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murray silverman  
OAKLAND, CA 94618  
May 17, 2013

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Judy Pace  
Vallejo, CA 94590  
May 17, 2013

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martha sloss  
OAKLAND, CA 94618  
May 17, 2013

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I grew up in this area and I can't imagine it without the trees.

Martha Ramirez  
Garden Grove, CA 92843  
May 17, 2013

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Kathlyn Pihl  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 17, 2013

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This is misguided and extremely unwise. If for no other reason, the use of this herbicide alone would call for a halt to this project.

Elaine Lee  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 17, 2013

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This tactic will certainly add to the co2 problem and harm the ground and water run off

Margaret mulligan  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 17, 2013

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Claire Bohman  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 17, 2013

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Janel Ray  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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Hanna  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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We need a more balanced plan, and one with very gradual implementation to give animals and birds and people time to adapt and adjust.

Nancy Carleton  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 17, 2013

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Trees are a natural resource. Eucalyptus trees in particular, while not native to the Berkeley Hills, are fire-RESISTANT, especially compared to native chaparral. Please save these trees!

Debbie Notkin  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Nika Quirk  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 17, 2013

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M Nemer  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 17, 2013

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Are you kidding? Why would you cut down 100 year old trees?

Andrea Pinkerton  
Petaluma, CA 94954  
May 17, 2013

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Emmanuelle Schwarz  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 17, 2013

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As an alumni from the Department of Integrative Biology at UC Berkley and lifelong resident of Berkeley, I am appalled by this proposal. Fire danger will only increase with clear-cutting the non-native trees and harmful runoff to Strawberry Creek and ultimately the Bay will only increase.

Maya deVries  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 17, 2013

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Kelly Deamer  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 17, 2013

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Oletta Reed  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 17, 2013

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Brian  
Union City, CA 94587  
May 17, 2013

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Lynn Ungar  
Castro Valley, CA 94546  
May 17, 2013

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Cathy Cade  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 17, 2013

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Elizabeth  
Philadelphia, PA 19144

May 17, 2013

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Erin Merritt  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 17, 2013

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'native plant' is relative. All species were introduced sometime into an environment where they didn't exist before. Stop this nonsense! Listen to the folks who live where this destruction will be carried out!

John Wagner  
Princeton by the Sea, CA 94019  
May 17, 2013

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The lack of transparency that has characterized this program is alarming and wrong. The plan as it stands would do more harm than good. It should not go forward in its current state.

PAUL JACOBS  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 17, 2013

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Sofia Lacklen  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 17, 2013

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Nick Sklias  
San Rafael, CA 94901  
May 17, 2013

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Michele Kim-Andres  
Las Vegas, NV 89145  
May 17, 2013

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Gennadiy Brontman  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 17, 2013

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Courtney Rhoden  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 17, 2013

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Miriam Attia  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 17, 2013

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Greg Rosas  
Hayward, CA 94546  
May 17, 2013

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Rebecca M. Coolidge  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 17, 2013

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Jesse Jimenez  
Stockton, CA 95209  
May 17, 2013

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Steve Souza  
Vacaville, CA 95688  
May 17, 2013

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Todd  
Hayward, CA 94546  
May 17, 2013

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diane bender  
Lafayette, CA 94549  
May 17, 2013

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Jennifer Ralphs  
placerville, CA 95667  
May 17, 2013

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Cameron Shearer  
Vallejo, CA 94590  
May 17, 2013

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Bethany Del Lima  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 17, 2013

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George McRae  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 17, 2013

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Nancy Cole  
Danville, CA 94506  
May 17, 2013

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Bad use of money. Causes environmental damage. Could cause erosion and more probability of fire.

Jean M. Rains  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 17, 2013

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Michael Coughenour  
Ukiah, CA 95482

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May 17, 2013

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This also applies to Wildcat Canyon in the Richmond hills. This plan will lead to more fires that the wind spreads to nearby homes, not fewer.

Indigo Dutton  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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Annabelle Berrios  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 17, 2013

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Jan  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 17, 2013

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James Prescott  
Portland, OR 97211  
May 17, 2013

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Alyssa Roman  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 17, 2013

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Joshua Barron  
Concord, CA 94521  
May 17, 2013

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Alicia Cardoso  
Los Angeles, CA 90004  
May 17, 2013

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Amanda  
Fairfax, CA 94930  
May 17, 2013

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Megan Vieira  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 17, 2013

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Stop this waste and devastation! There are better ways to stop fires, and more safely at that! Linda

Linda Jacobs  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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Conor Prischmann  
Albany, CA 94706



May 17, 2013

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please don't destroy the trees that are our elders. please respect their lives just like you value yours. we have immigrants in this country that are valuable citizens, just like trees who found a new home - local people and animals love and need them. Thank you

Dasha Segal  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 17, 2013

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I used to live in Berkeley and spent many happy days wandering around Strawberry Creek and Wildcat Canyon. The FEMA EIS as is represents really poor planning. Clear-cutting this area will probably give us mudslides every time there is heavy rain, doing more harm than good, and will likely result in the long run in an even worse fire hazard as scrub and invasive species move in. Manage the land properly. You could, for example, consult with local California Indian groups (such as the Coast Miwok), who have been managing this land with controlled burning and other methods for millenia.

James Flexner  
Turner, Australia  
May 17, 2013

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Angela Narvasa  
Richmond, CA 94801  
May 17, 2013

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Belinda Agamaite  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Gary Bridges  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 17, 2013

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Rachel Bridges  
Richmond, CA 94803  
May 17, 2013

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This is insanity! Please keep poisons out of the environment! This could cause many more problems than it could ever solve, it needs to be shut down.

Diane Starner-Gillespie  
Valley Springs, CA 95252  
May 17, 2013

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Roy McNeill  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 17, 2013

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Maria Bertero-Barcelo

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Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 17, 2013

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Stewart goldstein  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 17, 2013

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Kelly Wengert  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 17, 2013

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Cassondra Nieters  
Albany, CA 94707  
May 17, 2013

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robin helbling  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 17, 2013

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marian yu  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 17, 2013

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River Lebow  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 17, 2013

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I hike often in the Regional Parks and Claremont Canyon. I understand these regions have non-native trees, but I don't know how realistic it is to attempt a return to an earlier ecosystem in one fell swoop. How many years will there be only wood chips and no tree canopy in these areas? Can a more balanced approach be developed that removes these trees gradually, maintaining an appealing forest in the process? I also know that eucalyptus poses a fire hazard but destroying the canopy also poses a fire hazard....

Margaret Rossoff  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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alexis  
Richmond, CA 94801  
May 17, 2013

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Faith Knowles  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 17, 2013

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Bonnie Janora  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 17, 2013

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D. Joy Salatino  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 17, 2013

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Tara Holland  
Hollywood, CA 90028  
May 17, 2013

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FEMA... Eh, not so surprised by yet again another one of your evil schemes. UC... I'm appalled to hear you have your hands in this and are dipping them in round-up to rip up the trees and choke the cute little critters? Horrible and how will that stop fires? Find another way!!!!

Shannon Magee  
Benicia, CA 94510  
May 17, 2013

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CORDELIA NICKELSEN  
Berkeley, CA 94709-1325  
May 17, 2013

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Jennifer Brouhard  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 17, 2013

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Bonnie Richman  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 17, 2013

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stefan belavy  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Susan Rowe  
Coarsegold, CA 93614  
May 17, 2013

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Torreyanna  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 17, 2013

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Respect our natural trees resources. Northern California is beautiful please keep her that way.

Elidia Juarez  
Pomona, CA 91766  
May 17, 2013

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Please stop this senseless destruction of Berkeley's beautiful landscape.

April Topfer  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 17, 2013

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Larla Maloney  
Willaura Estates, CA 95945  
May 17, 2013

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Tammy Glassey  
Crockett, CA 94525  
May 17, 2013

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No herbicides, and no clear cutting, and let nature take its course -

Arend Thomas  
Weed, CA 96094  
May 17, 2013

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M Raamat  
Tucson, AZ 85750  
May 17, 2013

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The project is bizarre, destructive, misguided, and defies common sense and modern science. The native plant movement is a strange cult.

Morley M Singer  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 17, 2013

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Please do not cut down the d oaks and then be spraying roundup kinds of herbicides to control weed. People choose to live in the hills because of the scenery the fresh air and the wildlife in the hills. It sounds like the decimation of the clear cutting in Amzonian

Maria Nunes  
Roseburg, CA 97470  
May 17, 2013

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Elizabeth Watts  
Lynbrook, NY 11563  
May 17, 2013

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Jenaver goodman  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 17, 2013

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Holly Rittenhouse  
Thomaston, ME 04861  
May 17, 2013

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Rechelle Lingad  
Pleasanton, CA 94568  
May 17, 2013

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Christine Chrisman  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Clearcutting our trees and poisoning our land with Round Up is unnecessary, heinous, and unacceptable!

Esther Malke Singer  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 17, 2013

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What a waste of money!

Alex Hughes  
Forest Knolls, CA 94933  
May 17, 2013

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Pamela Baker  
Oakland, CA 95605  
May 17, 2013

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Molly Joplin  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 17, 2013

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This is where I live and hike - these trees create our clean air, our beautiful weather, and our amazing trails. A mistake to take them away. Very very sad. Also mad. Jessie who lives really near them

Jessie ortiz  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 17, 2013

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jon scherba  
foster city, CA 93401-3712  
May 17, 2013

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Kyle Fricke  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 17, 2013

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Kate Desormeau  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Lynne Cummings  
Matthews, NC 28105  
May 17, 2013

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John Getz  
Florence, OR 97439  
May 17, 2013

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Julie Litwin  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Hilary Yothers  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

---

Katrina Zavalney  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 17, 2013

---

I lived in and hiked these hills for five years with my son and dogs. Don't destroy them!

John Eppley  
Hopedale, MA 01747  
May 17, 2013

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How are native species supposed to return if all this RoundUp is going to be in the soil and if they are not being planted?

Janet Flemer  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 17, 2013

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Claudia Mansbach  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 17, 2013

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Mark Miles  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 17, 2013

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Francisco J. Serrano  
Baton Rouge, LA 70817  
May 17, 2013

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Eduardo Gomez  
Costa Rica  
May 17, 2013

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Melante walker  
san Francisco, CA 94134  
May 17, 2013

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Catherine Hammack  
San Leandro, CA 94577  
May 17, 2013

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debi lee mandel  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 17, 2013

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Jeffrey DeHaven  
Los Gatos, CA 95033  
May 17, 2013

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Andrea Byers  
Oakland, United States 94606-2559  
May 17, 2013

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Paula Hyman  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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Debra  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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PLEASE DONT DO THIS.

Tom Ferguson  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 17, 2013

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Josh Thomas  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 17, 2013

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Jason Strader  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 17, 2013

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This is the MOST costly in terms of ecosystems damage and funding possible. Lets review actual solutions before moving toward poor decisions.

lynn schooler  
tacoma, WA 98404  
May 17, 2013

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there are more thoughtful ways of removing non-natives while protecting residents from fires. We need to think about those hills and our fisheries as well. This plan is a quick, cheap, and dirty "fix" that will affect our hills and waterways for a generation. Let's get the eucalyptus out -- but in a way that we won't regret come next rainy season.

Michael Small  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 17, 2013

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Gabriela laz  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Diane Goldsmith  
Ukiah, CA 95482  
May 17, 2013

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Melissa Moore  
Berkeley, CA 94703-2101  
May 17, 2013

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Octavio Hingle-Webster  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 17, 2013

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Bill Domonkos  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 17, 2013

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Jane Barrett  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 17, 2013

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Emma Si Nae  
Greenbrae, CA 94904  
May 17, 2013

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Lauren Novotny  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 17, 2013

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Mary E Boyle  
El Sobrante, CA 94803  
May 17, 2013

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Laura Ferber  
Petaluma, CA 94954  
May 17, 2013

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Lisa Thompson  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 17, 2013

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Do not destroy what is natural and what nature truly intended. These trees is what helps us stay healthy and alive.

Danielle  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 17, 2013

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Jacob Miller  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 17, 2013

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Dana Logsdon  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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I am stunned and appalled that this plan is even being considered. It will wreak devastation on habitats for wildlife for years to come and spread poison throughout the hills as well as cause erosion.

Betsy Levine  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

---

I live adjacent to Tilden and the UC acreage and do not want to see the beautiful land decimated nor do I want to be exposed to the herbicides. Stop this Ill

Rick Giachino  
Orinda, CA 94563  
May 17, 2013

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lori truthseeker  
San Pablo, CA 94803  
May 17, 2013

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Eric Anderson  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 17, 2013

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Aimee D.  
San Jose, CA 95110  
May 17, 2013

---

insanity

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Kevin Cole  
San Jose, CA 95110  
May 17, 2013

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---

Liz Anders  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Please no clear cutting!! People need the space and land to connect to the environment and to the earth.  
Haven't we devastated our natural environment enough???

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Resa Williamson  
Underhill, VT 05489  
May 17, 2013

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Trees are the best way to prevent landslides and other expensive things

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Carol Wolf  
Seattle, WA 98101  
May 17, 2013

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Gabe Fredman  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 17, 2013

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Benjamin Burch  
Berkeley, CA 94705-2717  
May 17, 2013

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Philippe Kennedy  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 17, 2013

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Francisco Avila  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 17, 2013

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This is clearly against the public will, I have not met a single bay area resident who thinks this is not absurd.  
STOP FEMA

nima torabi  
San francisco, CA 94103

May 17, 2013

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steven yee  
Scotts Valley, CA 95060  
May 17, 2013

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Marilyn Imes  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 17, 2013

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Maria Luban  
Newtonville, MA 02460  
May 17, 2013

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Beth Curry  
Fairbanks, AK 99708  
May 17, 2013

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Kerry L. Dorsey  
Vacaville, CA 95696-1706  
May 17, 2013

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Joel Hood  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
May 17, 2013

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Haley Manwarring  
San Francisco, CA 94116  
May 17, 2013

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Angie  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 17, 2013

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paula shiu  
richmond, CA 94805  
May 17, 2013

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Cheri Dutiel

Cheri Dutiel  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 17, 2013

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Jane Elizabeth Berg  
Vashon, WA 98070  
May 17, 2013

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Stephanie Whitehorse  
Hilo, HI 96720  
May 17, 2013

---

save the trees!

Lindsay Taylor  
San Jose, CA 95138  
May 17, 2013

---

This is a terrible proposal and should not be implemented under any circumstances!

Daniel Mason  
Oakland, CA, CA 94618  
May 17, 2013

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Alvin Albano  
Daly City, CA 94015  
May 17, 2013

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Please don't destroy this area.

Michael Rasmussen  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 17, 2013

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Latisha Vargas  
San Jose, CA 95120  
May 17, 2013

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Summer LeBlanc  
Orinda, CA 94563  
May 17, 2013

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This is the most ridiculous proposal I've ever heard.. Shame on UC Berkeley!

Benjamin Smith  
berkeley, CA 94702  
May 17, 2013

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Selena Medlen  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
May 17, 2013

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Emily law  
walnut creek, CA 94596  
May 17, 2013

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Maria  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 17, 2013

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Please do not destroy the habitat and the landscape! There are other options!!!! This is NOT the way to stop hill fires!!

Janet Smith  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 17, 2013

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Erica Sablan  
OAKLAND, CA 94601  
May 17, 2013

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larry norris  
San Francisco, CA 94118  
May 17, 2013

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Sandra Morris  
Oakland, CA 94601  
May 17, 2013

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Stop the deforestation of the Berkeley/Oakland Hills

Rebecca Novak  
Groveland, CA 95321  
May 17, 2013

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Jill Sulka  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 17, 2013

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Katja gruenheidt  
San Rafael, CA 94901  
May 17, 2013

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Adam Ask Buur Clapp  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 17, 2013

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Megan Smith  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Maria Herd  
Benicia, CA 94510  
May 17, 2013

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Nancy Chan  
Oakland, CA 94609-2813  
May 17, 2013

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Andra Strads  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 17, 2013

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This is not the way to stop fire. Talk to Salloy about bringing in Cattle.

Laura Daughenbaugh  
Vashon Island, WA 98070  
May 17, 2013

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Hilal Sala  
Pinole, CA 94564  
May 17, 2013

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FEMA should totally revise and reduce their plan, with no clear-cutting of tall trees, no Roundup, no burning - just focus on eliminating ground fuels and the fire ladder. Their current plans are a disaster waiting to happen.

Margaret Christoffer  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Julie Heckman  
Signal HI, CA 90755  
May 17, 2013

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Bonnie Idso  
Susanville, CA 96130  
May 17, 2013

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marlowe rafelle  
el sobrante, CA 94803  
May 17, 2013

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There has to be another "agenda" behind this stupid idea! One issue that hasn't been brought up is that without trees, all living things will be even more weakened by the relentless purposeful poisonings via Chemtrail toxic stews dumped into the air in that area. Trees work to filtrate the air giving us oxygen. The herbicides will certainly increase cancers. This stupid idea will terraform the area into deserts devoid of life. FEMA continues to digress deeper into anti-life actions rather than promote life actions.

Pat MacKey  
Sulphur Springs, TX 78654  
May 17, 2013

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Garrett Waiss  
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110  
May 17, 2013

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Arwin Cotas  
Pleasanton, CA 94568  
May 17, 2013

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Ashley Pellouchoud  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 17, 2013

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Jon ellinger  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 17, 2013

---

Annie  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 17, 2013

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The forest on the hills surrounding our city is very important: for our watershed, for the slope stability and for the habitat of the animals and all organisms that inhabit the area. They also improve our air quality, mitigate sediment runoff into the bay and it is imperative that they are protected.

Lucas Oshun  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Lauren Jensen  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 17, 2013

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Jay Sanders  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 17, 2013

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Arlene Taylor  
Berkeley, CA 94708-2109  
May 17, 2013

---

I would rather live with the risk of fire in the hills than the assured destruction that will be caused by this ill-conceived scheme!

Phil Brown  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 17, 2013

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Faith Dickerson  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 17, 2013

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Lili Katz  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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This is an I'll advised plan that will damage the environment.

Ross Charney  
Alameda, CA 94502  
May 17, 2013

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My dogs and i hike this canyon every weekend. Its paradise. Dont you dare touch it.

Sara Strong  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 17, 2013

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Bette Holleman  
Modesto, CA 95351  
May 17, 2013

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Laurie Kossoff  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 17, 2013

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As a life long tree lover I can't imagine this action being considered in the public interest. Since when does cutting down thousands or trees and spraying a toxic chemical serve anyone's best interest except perhaps those getting paid to do this. Not my idea of good government policy or practice.

Anne E. Walker  
Tecumseh, MI 49286  
May 17, 2013

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bring it on.

Jonathan Cooksey  
San Francisco, CA 94130  
May 17, 2013

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walomoir@yahoo.com  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 17, 2013

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Margaret moulding  
Oakland, CA 94602



May 17, 2013

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Ellen Toomey  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 17, 2013

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I'd rather have a potential fire hazard that hasn't caused any harm than a clear cut doused in chemicals that WILL cause harm.

Matthew Sigurd Law  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

---

you cannot do that and not think about the repercussions, on birds, insects and other wild life and humans. Any huge changes such as this, will alter life for animals and us. Do not cut down these trees

anne bossert  
pinole, CA 94564  
May 17, 2013

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Carol  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 17, 2013

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Carrie Cizauskas  
OAKLAND, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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Joan Ariel  
Santa Barbara, CA 93105  
May 17, 2013

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No clear cutting and certainly NO Roundup!

Rebecca Stewart  
Sacramento, CA 95833  
May 17, 2013

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Leon Taylor  
Berkeley, CA 94708-2109  
May 17, 2013

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elizabeth forrest  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 17, 2013

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I urge you to halt any clear-cuts in the Berkeley-Oakland Hills, California, and to review the Draft EIS use of herbicide and a bludgeoning approach to habitat destruction in an ecosystem that is over 150 years old.

Sherry Fuzesy  
El Sobrante, CA 94803  
May 17, 2013

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jeanette welles  
Los Angeles, CA 90046  
May 17, 2013

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Martin Rapalski  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 17, 2013

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Randy Powers  
Orinda, CA 94563  
May 17, 2013

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Cheri Brugman  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 17, 2013

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Amy  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 17, 2013

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craig morton  
san francisco, CA 94117  
May 17, 2013

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Sequestration of Federal funds appears already to be starving the National Parks. Where did they find the money for this proposed devastation?

William Sharp  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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Judith Fruge  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 17, 2013

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It's unbelievable that we're even considering deforesting one of the most beautiful hillsides in the world!

Jesse Gibson  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 17, 2013

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PLEASE consider the devastating long-term costs of deforestation in your analysis of which is truly the more expensive option.

Sara Taylor  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 17, 2013

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We like our trees just fine that you.

Amy Law  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

---

Stop deforestation

kevin hsieh  
Woodside, CA 94061  
May 17, 2013

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Mylissa  
San Jose, CA 95123  
May 17, 2013

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NICK SLATER  
OAKLAND, CA 94608  
May 17, 2013

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Alysia Condon  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 17, 2013

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Jeremiah Pulvers  
San Jose, CA 95110  
May 17, 2013

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Stop the deforestation of the Berkeley/Oakland Hills

Edwin Chavez  
Panorama City, CA 91402  
May 17, 2013

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Michelle White  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 17, 2013

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Melanie Bedenbaugh  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 17, 2013

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Oakland (and Berkeley) need MORE trees, not less trees! We have more urgent funding priorities, we don't want toxins spread in our region and we value our trees and habitats.

Mark Fritzel  
Oakland, CA 94612  
May 17, 2013

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Selective cutting and no chemicals!

Robyn Duffy  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 17, 2013

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Josh Bobb  
Newark, CA 94560  
May 17, 2013

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Ian Craig  
United Kingdom  
May 17, 2013

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It's okay to cut down invasive non-native species, just don't use chemicals and replant native species.

Jimena Saravia  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
May 17, 2013

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Adam Krigel  
Seattle, WA 98103  
May 17, 2013

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morgan cecil  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597  
May 17, 2013

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I understand the impulse to control non-native plants, but this plan seems scientifically shaky and dangerous in the extreme. the similar procedure on Angel Island certainly dire long-term effects as the last 60 years have demonstrated. if this plan is enacted, we can expect erosion, greater fire risk from spreading grasses, more aggressively invasive non-native species, unknown and potentially dire threats to health and ecology. it is a terrible idea and it is hard to see who benefits from it besides vendors of Roundup. Please, please call off this horrible plan.

Ezra Buchla  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 17, 2013

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Maria  
Mountain house, CA 95391

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May 17, 2013

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I want to raise my voice against the current draft EIS of FEMA's. It would be a travesty for many reasons. These are just a few: the risk of wildfires will more than likely be increased, not reduced; by distributing tons of dead wood onto bare ground, you will be creating dangerous conditions; by eliminating shade and fog drip which moistens the forest floor, you will be making ignition more likely; by destroying the windbreak that is a barrier to wind driven fires typical of , you will be creating just the situation you want to avoid; by expanding the oak-bay woodland being killed by Sudden Oak Death, you will be adding more dead wood \* These projects will damage the environment by releasing hundreds of thousands of tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere from the destroyed trees, thereby contributing to climate change. \* These projects will endanger the public by dousing our public lands with thousands of gallons of toxic herbicides. \* Erosion is likely on steep slopes when the trees are destroyed and their roots are killed with herbicides. \* Non-native vegetation such as broom, thistle, and hemlock are more likely occupants of the unshaded, bared ground than native vegetation which will not be planted by these projects.

sue Hammond  
redlands, CA 92374  
May 17, 2013

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Hida Vilorio  
Oakland, CA 90291  
May 17, 2013

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Are you people insane? What will you do without trees? Build more houses that are too expensive for 99% of the population? Yeah, great!

Lindsey Sampson  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 17, 2013

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john carey  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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I was a Berkeley resident for forty years, and know how backwards the Berkeley idea of progress can be sometimes.

Nathan Stout  
Vallejo, CA 94590  
May 17, 2013

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Ryan Hooker  
Benicia, CA 94510  
May 17, 2013

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Nicole Richards  
Union City, CA 94587  
May 17, 2013

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Martha Cooper  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 17, 2013

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ben blankinship  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
May 17, 2013

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Erin P. Gaffey  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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If this permitted it will set a precedence for more such destruction at a time we have a global warming causing severe climate change.

Charles Ling  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 17, 2013

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Jasper Leach  
Berkeley, CA 94102  
May 17, 2013

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William E. Woodcock  
Berkeley, CA 94709-1315  
May 17, 2013

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Molly Jaffe  
Santa Cruz, CA 95064  
May 17, 2013

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Jennifer Hopkins  
Napa, CA 94558  
May 17, 2013

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There must be a better way. This is heavy handed and unnecessary.

Jon-Paul Kelly  
San Francisco, CA 94134  
May 17, 2013

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Mark Abrahamsen  
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730  
May 17, 2013

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Genevieve Wolff  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 17, 2013

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jason h  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
May 17, 2013

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taylor baker  
Tigard, OR 97223  
May 17, 2013

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Eric Cabunoc  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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leah pesner  
Mt View, CA 94040  
May 17, 2013

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Valerie Batey  
Seattle, WA 98112  
May 17, 2013

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dema  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 17, 2013

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Tiffany R  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 17, 2013

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Amber McCall  
Lafayette, CA 94549  
May 17, 2013

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Eugene Bachmanov  
San Francisco, CA 94132  
May 17, 2013

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Yvette Renee  
OAKLAND, CA 94608  
May 17, 2013

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Chad Stab  
SF, CA 94109  
May 17, 2013

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We need to do the careful, small steps to protect our precious hills. Especially we need to cut down on use of toxic herbicides and destroying habitats. Cutting the tallest trees is folly.

Mary Prophet  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 17, 2013

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Sofia Pavlova  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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Daniel Rivera  
Norco, CA 92860  
May 17, 2013

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Kait Hess  
Ephrata, PA 17522  
May 17, 2013

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Emily Hooker  
Benicia, CA 94510  
May 17, 2013

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kristine dava  
Antioch, CA 94509  
May 17, 2013

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BOOOOOO YOooooooooou

marissa  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 17, 2013

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Constance Mattingly  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 17, 2013

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jess  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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This FEMA effort belies their very name. The plan is sure to create emergencies. In the grand, sudden, "we know best" manner of the Army Corp of Engineers, terrible things are done in huge proportion that result in exactly what they claim to be preventing.

David Dresser  
Berkeley, CA 94707-1816  
May 17, 2013



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Michelle MacKenzie  
San Carlos, CA 94070  
May 17, 2013

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wendy gosselin  
Ridgewood, NY 11385  
May 17, 2013

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Absurd and only winner is Monsanto (major influence on UC Berkeley policy). How about more goats...

Theodora Crawford  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 17, 2013

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Rebecca Sousa  
Langley, WA 98260  
May 17, 2013

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Nina Mulholland  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 17, 2013

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Stephanie Mulholland Fuchs  
Oakland, CA 94612  
May 17, 2013

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When I heard this week that the federal government would be funding the clear-cutting of 85,000 beautiful Berkeley and Oakland trees, including 22,000 in historic Strawberry and Claremont Canyon, my initial reaction was disbelief. The trees in Strawberry and Claremont Canyon have been there for decades and hardly constitute a "hazard." But pouring 1400 gallons of herbicide on the currently pristine hills will create a real hazard, and UC Berkeley even plans to use the highly toxic herbicide "Roundup" to squelch the return of non-native vegetation. PLASE do NOT let FEMA do this.

emily davis  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 17, 2013

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Diana Meux  
BERKELEY, CA 94707  
May 17, 2013

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Leori Gill  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 17, 2013

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Kat Gelles  
San Francisco, CA 94116  
May 17, 2013

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Have you people lost your minds?

Christopher Cisperm, CA 95460  
May 17, 2013

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Carrie Jahde  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 17, 2013

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Lucy Elphick  
Esparto, CA 95627  
May 17, 2013

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Emma Fuentes  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 17, 2013

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Duncan N McCoy  
Gualala, CA 95445  
May 17, 2013

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Madelyn Covey  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 17, 2013

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madeline marschak  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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Fernando Carpenter  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 17, 2013

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James  
san francisco, CA 94131  
May 17, 2013

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Don't do it!!! Trees are key!

Alys  
Mendocino, CA 95460  
May 17, 2013

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Jennifer Juelich  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 17, 2013

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Jared Kaempf  
Santa Barbara, CA 93117  
May 17, 2013

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Stop deforestation everywhere, not just Berkeley. We already have so many vacant homes, apartments and commercial buildings. Stop the insanity.

jung wi  
san jose, CA 95136  
May 17, 2013

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Anna McDonald  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
May 17, 2013

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Leila  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 17, 2013

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Carolyn Sweeney  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 17, 2013

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Mimi Court  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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Larry Sheehy  
Ukiah, CA 95482  
May 17, 2013

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Dumping RoundUp everywhere is the opposite of intelligent. I thought this was California, where people think....

Nathan Wong  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 17, 2013

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Elizabeth Karan  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Kira  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Patrick Hannan  
San Lorenzo, CA 94580

May 17, 2013

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Jeremy  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 17, 2013

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I am absolutely sickened by this. Round up kills plants so what do you think it does to people??? 1400 gallons of it is going to DESTROY our health.

Carmen  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 17, 2013

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Megan Prusynski  
Fort Bragg, CA 95437  
May 17, 2013

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Ronald Martel  
el cerrito, CA 94530  
May 17, 2013

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Oakland needs trees!

kelsie hubik  
Mendocino, CA 95460  
May 17, 2013

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theodore bunnell  
walnut creek, CA 94598  
May 17, 2013

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Brandon Raich  
Stockton, CA 95206  
May 17, 2013

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Emily Smith  
Benicia, CA 94510  
May 17, 2013

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Paula Christensen  
Fort bragg, CA 95437  
May 17, 2013

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Alayna Roach  
Los Angeles, CA 90006  
May 17, 2013

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Stop destroying the trees.

Martin Anthony Cicalla Junior  
oakland, CA 94605  
May 17, 2013

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Please guys and girls. This is not worth whatever crazy scheme you are all trying to pull off. Dont destroy this (our) land...

Ajmal Nawabi  
Antioch, CA 94531  
May 17, 2013

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Claire Hooker  
Benicia, CA 94510  
May 17, 2013

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Kimberly Kellner  
reno, NV 89502  
May 17, 2013

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Axel Mafra  
Santa Rosa, CA 95405  
May 17, 2013

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Sarah Swift  
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523  
May 17, 2013

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Danny McCue  
San Carlos, CA 94070  
May 17, 2013

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We love our trees!

Darby Ruggeri  
Oakland, CA 94612  
May 17, 2013

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Please reconsider what the public has to say. No one that has heard about this agrees that it is smart to poison our environment.

Lauren  
Stockton, CA 95219  
May 17, 2013

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John Moon  
Reno, NV 89506

May 17, 2013

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Don't deplete our beautiful oxygen and destroy future growth!

Kaycee Mills  
Oakland, CA 94612  
May 17, 2013

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Trading in fire hazard for landslide hazard. Killing beautiful trees. Poisoning the water through seepage into the groundwater and streams via storm run off. This is an insidious way for UCB to clear for future development on the tax payers dollar. MONSANTO ROUND UP NOT WELCOME. No replanting schedule. This plan stinks all around!!!!!! Not to mention the destruction and further encroachment of wildlife habitat.

Claudia Cinelli  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 17, 2013

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At the very least this program should be slowed down to allow for alternative proposals / timetables.

Josh Simpson  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 17, 2013

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Do NOT take these trees down. I drive and bike up in that area on the regular, and it's one of the last few places in Oakland that actually has any wildlife! Please do not make this more of a concrete urban jungle!

Richard Carlson  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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DO NOT DO THIS TO OUR CITIES FORESTS!!!!!!!!!!

Annette Musick  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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James Gallagher  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 17, 2013

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BJ Conrad  
Vajjejo, CA 94590  
May 17, 2013

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Ben Belknap  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 17, 2013

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despicable project

linda stout  
vallejo, CA 94590  
May 17, 2013

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Anastasia Chavez  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 17, 2013

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Valerie Doyle  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 17, 2013

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Corey  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
May 17, 2013

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Jonathan King  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 17, 2013

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Douglas Reith  
Detroit, MI 48208  
May 17, 2013

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NOEL Marie-Christine  
Montauban, France  
May 17, 2013

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M.NOMIZED  
France  
May 17, 2013

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Frank Plughoff  
San Francisco, CA 94116  
May 17, 2013

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Amy Pickering  
New Paltz, NY 12561  
May 17, 2013

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Joel Makower  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 17, 2013

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Dominic Vikram Babu  
Oakland, CA 94609

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May 17, 2013

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Please do not cut down these trees. Leaving millions of pounds of dead wood on the ground actually increases fire risk, defaces the environment and increases erosion. This is a totally inappropriate use of funds by FEMA and completely out of sync with the will of the people that live in the area.

David Keenan  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 17, 2013

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Jack Hertz  
Pacifica, CA 94044  
May 17, 2013

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Robert Larsen  
Concord, CA 94520  
May 17, 2013

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Cheri Johnson  
Los Angeles, CA 90068  
May 17, 2013

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Certainly UC Berkeley would want to protect itself against wildfire, but the current Draft EIS seems an egregious overkill. The petition suggests a much more reasonable approach. Plus, as the University built its football stadium directly upon the Hayward earthquake fault, I wonder just how really genuine their safety consciousness is, and whether there may be some additional agenda involved in clearing that land. This latter comment is merely speculation, as I have no real knowledge of their motives.

Diane Winters  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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This is a horrible idea, and wasting taxpayer dollars in this way is really unthinkable! There are much better ways to control and thin vegetation!!!

Nancy Aktas  
Rohnert Park, CA 94928  
May 17, 2013

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brendan  
Sonoma, CA 95476  
May 17, 2013

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Jocelyn Alau  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 17, 2013

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noah  
berkeley, CA 94703

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May 17, 2013

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We need to keep our environment sustainable for as long as possible. Nothing good will come of this deforestation.

Bonny Lew  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 17, 2013

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This is totally unacceptable.

heather  
oakland, CA 94606  
May 17, 2013

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no way.

karl bartlett  
Sausalito, CA 94966  
May 17, 2013

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Lisa Moskow  
San Rafael, CA 94901  
May 17, 2013

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Matthew Thompson  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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Kristen Buginas  
El cerrito, CA 94530  
May 17, 2013

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Brittany fuller  
Lincoln, CA 95648  
May 17, 2013

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Genevieve Raffill  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 17, 2013

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This is unacceptable and it is appalling that Berkeley wouldn't have the mind to see that.

Krystal Smith  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 17, 2013

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Cutting thousands of trees eliminates carbon sequestration that we need. This is short-sighted and incredibly arrogant and destructive.

Charlene Woodcock  
Berkeley, CA 94709-1315  
May 17, 2013

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Kalli Waltner  
Folsom, CA 95630  
May 17, 2013

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Theodore Kang  
Daly City, CA 94015  
May 17, 2013

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This plan to try and solve a few problems is going to create a lot more.

Kenneth Samreuang  
San Lorenzo, CA 94580  
May 17, 2013

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Asia Kang  
Santa Cruz, CA 95060  
May 17, 2013

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JUDIT NANASSY  
PETALUMA/SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94954  
May 17, 2013

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There's no way to return to the world as it was before both Europeans and European plants came to California. Selective elimination, where possible, of aggressive weed species like Scotch Broom, or their diminishment, is all that should be attempted.

James Sweeney  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 17, 2013

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Nicole Thomas  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Julia Goerlitz  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 17, 2013

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Eliza Shepard  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 17, 2013

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Leave the trees alone!!! It will cause so much Damage!! Erosion, smoke pollution, roundup is awful, the city needs it's trees! the heat index will rise causing more fires! When has there been crazy fires caused by trees in Oakland? For such an " environment friendly" city, this is such a shock. Leave em be!

Chelsea Merritt  
Santa Cruz, CA 95062  
May 17, 2013

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Leslie Van Every  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 17, 2013

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Cindy Greene  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 17, 2013

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susan silverman  
tucson, AZ 85717  
May 17, 2013

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Kelly Reineke  
Berkeley, CA 94709-2122  
May 17, 2013

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These projects are more likely to increase the risk of wildfires than to reduce that risk. By distributing tons of dead wood onto bare ground By eliminating shade and fog drip which moistens the forest floor, making ignition more likely By destroying the windbreak that is a barrier to wind driven fires typical of wildfires in California By expanding the oak-bay woodland being killed by Sudden Oak Death, thereby adding more dead wood \* These projects will damage the environment by releasing hundreds of thousands of tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere from the destroyed trees, thereby contributing to climate change. \* These projects will endanger the public by dousing our public lands with thousands of gallons of toxic herbicides. \* Erosion is likely on steep slopes when the trees are destroyed and their roots are killed with herbicides. \* Non-native vegetation such as broom, thistle, and hemlock are more likely occupants of the unshaded, bared ground than native vegetation which will not be planted by these projects. \* Prescribed burns will pollute the air and contribute to the risk of wildfire, endangering lives and property. \* These projects are an inappropriate use of the limited resources of the Federal Emergency Management Agency which are for the expressed purpose of restoring communities destroyed by disasters such as floods and other catastrophic events and preparing communities for anticipated catastrophic events. Most of the proposed projects in the East Bay are miles away from any residences.

Ellen Gierson  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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k jing  
Berkeley, CA 94705-1018  
May 17, 2013

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william white  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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I think removal of some select eucalyptus could be appropriate, but not with clear cutting whole plots and not with the use of pesticides. I oppose removal of all other trees. Fire management must be taken seriously, but this is not a good plan.

Elizabeth Garfinkle  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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Please don't do this!

Julie wolk  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 17, 2013

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kathleen Tulloss  
Concord, CA 94521  
May 17, 2013

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Roundup, In Berkeley? Really? I understand the need to reduce fire risk, but this is not the way. Clear out the dead wood, remove eucalyptuses selectively and don't forget to plant redwoods, or other natives where they were once were.

Deborah Esters  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
May 17, 2013

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Please stop the deforestation of the Berkeley Oakland Hills!

Cristina  
Valley Center, CA 92082  
May 17, 2013

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J Lasahn  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 17, 2013

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David Greene  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 17, 2013

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Ashley Ramirez  
Livermore, CA 94550  
May 17, 2013

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Miranda Everitt  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 17, 2013

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Cynthia Campbell  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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ellen lewis  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 17, 2013

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Alice Klein  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 17, 2013

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Rachel Pachivas  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 17, 2013

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Michael Chapman  
Sioux Falls, SD 57104

May 17, 2013

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Naomi Sachs  
College Station, TX 77840  
May 17, 2013

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Max Hirtz-Wold  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 17, 2013

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Julie Gengo  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 17, 2013

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Carol LaPlant  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 17, 2013

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Philip B. Stark  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 17, 2013

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Jennifer Headley  
Leawood, KS 66209  
May 17, 2013

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Corie McMillan  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
May 17, 2013

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Laurie Goren  
Sharp Park, CA 94044  
May 17, 2013

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This is outrageous! As an Alameda county resident and homeowner, I am appalled that the county has made such a careless plan. My family frequents these hills weekly and this is absolutely heartbreaking!

Nick Pace  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501  
May 17, 2013

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mae Marecek  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 17, 2013

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This is just gross! Cut a few at a time and replace with native trees. Only cut when birds are not nesting!

Sharon Muczynski  
La Mesa,, CA 91941

May 17, 2013

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Mary Lonergan  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 17, 2013

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David Rodriguez  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Why do you continue to destroy our enviroment? Leave the trees alone.

NANCY BENJAMIN  
San Francisco, CA 94116  
May 17, 2013

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Michael Sibio  
EMERYVILLE, CA 94608  
May 17, 2013

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Patricia Bansbach  
HUNTINGTON STATION, NY 11746  
May 17, 2013

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Rebecca Haumann  
Terra Linda, CA 94903  
May 17, 2013

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I think the science is flawed on this one. Cutting down these trees in this way will not help prevent fires, and as a local resident I highly object to having millions of gallons of herbicide dumped in my back yard (or anywhere for that matter).

Laura Bellon  
Oakland, CA 94618-1040  
May 17, 2013

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Diane Pfile  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 17, 2013

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Lea Stotland  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Faina Shalts  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 17, 2013

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gross

Dana Westmoreland  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Tina Klugman  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 17, 2013

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Donna White  
The Geysers, CA 95425  
May 17, 2013

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This is outrageous, unnecessary, and deceptive. These trees have been around for decades and will continue to be absent policy that aims to destroy them.

Nick Stewart  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 17, 2013

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matthew petrofsky  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 17, 2013

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Benjamin High  
Brooklyn, NY 11201  
May 17, 2013

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Annie  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 17, 2013

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Sherry Kassenbrock  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 17, 2013

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Irene Lisinski  
Spring City, PA 19475  
May 17, 2013

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Mary Magnusson  
Croton on Hudson, NY 10520  
May 17, 2013

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Phillip  
Santa Cruz, CA 95062  
May 17, 2013

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While I understand the need for preventative measures against wildfires in the hills, is massive clear-cutting the best solution? Surely there are less drastic alternatives. In terms of ecological damage, the eucalyptus tree presence is debatable. But even granting that, is the erosion caused by 5-10 years of strongly limited regrowth worth it? At the very least, I strongly urge alternatives to the herbicide triclopyr. It is mildly to highly toxic to insects and fish, and Berkeley's Strawberry Creek would be vulnerable. There are aesthetic motivations, too. The Oakland and Berkeley hills are beautiful, and as an avid trail runner, hiking enthusiast, and bicyclist along Skyline Drive and Grizzly Peak Blvd, I hate to think of the eyesore caused by destruction of hundreds of acres of beautiful forest.

Nate Hanson  
Oakland, CA 94607-3430  
May 17, 2013

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This proposal will create more long-term fire danger than protection. What a waste of FEMA funds.

Monika Tippie  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 17, 2013

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Hard to believe that anyone would consider eliminating our beloved landscapes, and that FEMA would provide the funds for such an endeavor. Why not use goats to clear the underbrush regularly? And why hasn't this plan been publicized? This is outrageous, and needs to be stopped.

Joan Lichterman  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 17, 2013

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Dakota McKenzie  
kensington, CA 94708  
May 17, 2013

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Christopher Schmidt  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 17, 2013

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Gemini Michal Stone  
Bekeley, CA 94705  
May 17, 2013

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Eve Revell  
United Kingdom  
May 17, 2013

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This plan is hazardous to the health and lives of trees, humans, and animals living in that habitat.

Robin Earth  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 17, 2013

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Tim hancock  
Lafayette, CA 94549  
May 16, 2013

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wendy oakes  
san Francisco, CA 94117  
May 16, 2013

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Jessica Bowen  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501  
May 16, 2013

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Darrin Drda  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 16, 2013

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Linda Pasek  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 16, 2013

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Find another way rather than clearing away the forest and spending tons of money doing it.

Kurt Schwartz  
San Francisco, CA 94132  
May 16, 2013

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Ken Knabb  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 16, 2013

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To kill what we love? I pay quite a lot to control and shape my trees. Who is it wants to cement it all over? I'm a tree hugger partly because I like to breathe. Others please move away! Kathleen E. Sullivan

Kathleen E. Sullivan  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 16, 2013

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Cutting down all these trees in the Bay Area is insanity.

Gina Hall  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 16, 2013

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Please do not cut down the trees.

Jacob Lindsay  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 16, 2013

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This is outrageous and just not acceptable.

Julie Twichell  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 16, 2013

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astrid johannes  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 16, 2013

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Leave the hills with their trees except to minimize fires.

Sylvia Hope  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 16, 2013

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This plan would cause great damage to the ecosystem because of loss of habitat, harm to the environment and to our population because of the herbicides. It is not an effective way to plan for fire reduction, is much too costly and will rob us of the integral beauty of how nature has worked to create a living habitat. I wonder who benefits w/ such a plan.

Stephanie Thomas  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 16, 2013

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Jamie Manley  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 16, 2013

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Steve Weiss  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 16, 2013

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Juliana Fredman  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 16, 2013

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Dorothy Bevard  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 16, 2013

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Margy Wilkinson  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 16, 2013

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Terese Gjernes  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 16, 2013

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T Zoe Newman  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 16, 2013

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Violet McFall  
Berkeley,, CA 94705  
May 16, 2013

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Suna Price  
Carmel, CA 93923  
May 16, 2013

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joseph weiss  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 16, 2013

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Omri-Shir Dallal  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 16, 2013

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sara sun  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 16, 2013

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Rose Dallal  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 16, 2013

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Tarina Larsen  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 16, 2013

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Valerie Risk  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 16, 2013

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Karen Hester  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 16, 2013

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Richard  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 16, 2013

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saadia massarano  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 16, 2013

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Teri Smith  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 16, 2013

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This is horrific and must NOT be allowed

Jan galt  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 16, 2013

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Maia Averett  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 16, 2013

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marit brook-kothlow  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 16, 2013

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Jason Wilkinson  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 16, 2013

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ian winters  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 16, 2013

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Jo Wilkinson  
Hercules, CA 94547  
May 16, 2013

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Loriel Starr  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 16, 2013

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This makes no sense and is not only an insult to residents but also a squandering of our tax dollars when so many other much more important issues need those funds

Chia Hamilton  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 16, 2013

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Ben Palmquist  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 16, 2013

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Francesca Genco  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 16, 2013

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Paige Richardson  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 16, 2013

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Are they trying to build another San Francisco?

Stephen Vance  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 16, 2013

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Jeremy Su  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 16, 2013

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Everything in the petition statement is clear and concise; I completely agree with all of it. There would be so many animal deaths...so much unnecessary mutilation and destruction--the real words to describe this "plan"--please stop the deforestation of the Berkeley/Oakland Hills. It is simply stupid to think this plan would create something positive; in any way, shape or form. Cynthia Gecas

Cynthia Gecas  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 16, 2013

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Timothy Hill  
Ashland, OR 97520  
May 16, 2013

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As a long time Oakland resident, I must say, our natural areas are beautiful and MUST be conserved. Enough of the wetlands and Oaks have been destroyed for the development of the city, we should do whatever is necessary to retain those wildlands.

Patrick Fry  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 16, 2013

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Erin AK  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 16, 2013

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Nicole Strykowski  
Gold Hill, OR 97525  
May 16, 2013

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Lindsay Hamilton  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 16, 2013

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Sharon Knight  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 16, 2013

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Karen Peterson  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 16, 2013

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I am urging you to support a less destructive policy that will preserve the beauty of the hills, as well as habitat for wildlife and the prevention of increased greenhouse gases.

Jonathan Rousell  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 16, 2013

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irismay  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 16, 2013

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Brandon Williamsraig  
Richmond, CA 94805  
May 16, 2013

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Emily Earl  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 16, 2013

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Tom Walker  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 16, 2013

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Adam Al-Harbi  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 16, 2013

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I agree completely with the premises of this petition. Add to the downside the air and noise pollution caused by extended and extensive chain saw and chipper use.

Gertrude Weil  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 16, 2013

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Lana Fisher  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 16, 2013

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Candace Coleman  
Phoenix, AZ 85028

May 16, 2013

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Henrik Wallman  
Berkeley, CA 94704-1833  
May 16, 2013

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Simon L  
San Francisco, CA 94133  
May 16, 2013

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scott trump  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 16, 2013

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This is outrageous and short-sighted. Not to mention short on understanding of the value of trees to the general environment.

Nancy Snedden  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 16, 2013

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Hayley Hall  
oakland, CA 94606  
May 16, 2013

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Missy Moran  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 16, 2013

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thomas jacob  
Phoenix, AZ 85028  
May 16, 2013

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Marco Di Costanzo  
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523  
May 16, 2013

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cristina  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 16, 2013

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Mugg Muggles  
Guerneville, CA 95446  
May 16, 2013

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Don't clear cut the tree and Do not use toxic poisons.

D. Arbuckle  
Alameda, CA 94501



May 16, 2013

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Tina aiyer  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 16, 2013

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Carmen Silva  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 16, 2013

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B Soffer  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 16, 2013

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Susan Mcallister  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 16, 2013

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Casey Massman  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 16, 2013

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It is absurd to destroy/poison 50,000 trees. For what? fire control??? I totally oppose the EIS program because of the massive destruction it would impose on the eco system in the Oakland/Berkeley hills. Please adhere to the program that the Hills Conservation Network is proposing for fire control. Their proposal makes infinitely more sense!

Meri Lea  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 16, 2013

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Teresa LaMendola Kabat-Zinn  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 16, 2013

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This is an obscene use of our tax dollars to destroy one of our greatest assets. It is also deeply offensive that this campaign has been conducted with such stealth that many of us local residents are hearing about it for the first time this morning, on the eve of the LAST community meeting on the subject. Call a halt to this warfare on the locals and our quality of life now.

Mary Eisenhart  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 16, 2013

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donald wilkinson  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 16, 2013

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Words fail. THIS is what FEMA is doing when we're not focused on them?!

Laurie Trippett  
Silver Spring, MD 20910  
May 16, 2013

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Hilary Bryan  
oAKLAND, CA 94618  
May 16, 2013

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Let local government, and the local people, handle their own issues. FEMA should stick to federal issues and let the states and local governments handle issues like this.

Beverly Rubik  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 16, 2013

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Please stop listen to with your heart =)

priscilla  
Santa Ana, CA 92704  
May 16, 2013

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Crystal Lee  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 16, 2013

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Leslie Correll  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 16, 2013

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What kind of idiot proposed THIS idea??? NO!

David Menefee  
Hayfork, CA 96041  
May 16, 2013

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Karin Anderson  
United States 96041-1183  
May 16, 2013

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Zachary RunningWolf  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 16, 2013

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I used to live next to Tilden Park. It is filled with many non-native species. I think it is naive to think that it can be returned to its previous state at all, much less by mass destruction. Also, I was lucky enough to have a large live oak in my backyard, but disease has been attacking that species for years. It sounds as though this is a long-term plan for expansion of UDB property, as wood chips belong in urban environments.

TIMOTHY MORGAN  
BENICIA, CA 94510  
May 16, 2013

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\* These projects are more likely to increase the risk of wildfires than to reduce that risk. By distributing tons of dead wood onto bare ground By eliminating shade and fog drip which moistens the forest floor, making ignition more likely By destroying the windbreak that is a barrier to wind driven fires typical of wildfires in California By expanding the oak-bay woodland being killed by Sudden Oak Death, thereby adding more dead wood \* These projects will damage the environment by releasing hundreds of thousands of tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere from the destroyed trees, thereby contributing to climate change. \* These projects will endanger the public by dousing our public lands with thousands of gallons of toxic herbicides. \* Erosion is likely on steep slopes when the trees are destroyed and their roots are killed with herbicides. \* Non-native vegetation such as broom, thistle, and hemlock are more likely occupants of the unshaded, bared ground than native vegetation which will not be planted by these projects. \* Prescribed burns will pollute the air and contribute to the risk of wildfire, endangering lives and property.

Andrew Cheyne  
RICHMOND, CA 94804  
May 16, 2013

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Yodit Bezuneh  
Valley Vlg, CA 91607  
May 16, 2013

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Kim Walker  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 16, 2013

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Rebecca Groves  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 16, 2013

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Michael Hui  
OAKLAND, CA 94607  
May 16, 2013

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fernando flores  
san pablo, CA 94806  
May 16, 2013

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The dude abides

Ali

Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 16, 2013

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Mako Kuwano  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 16, 2013

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Jared Hanson  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 16, 2013

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mark mino  
BERKELEY, CA 94703  
May 16, 2013

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Martha Ruch  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 16, 2013

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ray wheeler  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 16, 2013

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Alyx Banyan  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 16, 2013

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Eric Brooks  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 16, 2013

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Rayward St. John  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 16, 2013

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Aimee Dejoie  
Santa Rosa, CA 95405  
May 16, 2013

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Christopher Ebert  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 16, 2013

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Aimee Wells  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 16, 2013

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jeffrey carter  
Berkeley, CA 94704

May 16, 2013

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KAREN  
Del Mar, CA 92014  
May 16, 2013

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Larry Lopez  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 16, 2013

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Mr Roger Pritchard  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 16, 2013

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Mytrae Meliana  
MILL VALLEY, CA 94941  
May 16, 2013

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margret einhorn  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 16, 2013

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Barbara Haimes  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 16, 2013

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Paula Warner  
Lakewood, CA 90712  
May 16, 2013

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Michelle Tung  
San Francisco, CA 94118  
May 15, 2013

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Pondurenga Das  
Berkeley, CA 94702-1736  
May 15, 2013

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Helge Osterhold  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 15, 2013

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Mary Ann Harrel  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 15, 2013

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Connie Tyler  
United States 94710-2311  
May 15, 2013

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Nasya Tichman  
United States 94692  
May 15, 2013

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Carol Lesh  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 15, 2013

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Clara Kalin  
Oakland,, Algeria  
May 15, 2013

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Ben Ringler  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 15, 2013

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Jennifer overman  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 15, 2013

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This is a terrible plan to manage the forest, and will create blight, distruction, and will damanage biodiversity. I spend quality time in the forest in the hills, it is essential for quality of life in the East Bay, in addition to providing habitat.

Veronika Cole  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 15, 2013

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Ed Shapiro  
Aptos, CA 95003  
May 15, 2013

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Gloria Frym  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 15, 2013

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Shahla  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 15, 2013

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Dana fulton  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 15, 2013

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Penny Brogden  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 15, 2013

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The current Draft EIS is unacceptable as it will inflict enormous environmental damage, expose the public to thousands of gallons of toxic herbicide, destroy raptor habitats, destabilize steep slopes, and actually increase the risk of hazardous wildfires. FEMA should retract this EIS and remove those portions of the EIS that call for clear-cutting tall trees. The EIS should instead support a far less destructive methodology that would focus on a "species-neutral" approach, focusing on eliminating ground fuels and the fire ladder, thinning where appropriate, and limbing up as needed to ensure minimal risk of crown fires. Killing more than 50,000 trees and poisoning them for up to 10 years will have disastrous effects on this beautiful and healthy ecosystem, and cannot be allowed to happen.

Mary Jorgensen  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 15, 2013

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summer brenner  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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Dr. Linda Berry  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 15, 2013

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Katalin Bende  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 15, 2013

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Jo Paap  
Oakland., CA 94618  
May 15, 2013

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Sophia Idso  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 15, 2013

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John Imholz  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 15, 2013

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Eileen Newmark  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 15, 2013

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margaret  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 15, 2013

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As a frequent hiker around these parks I have seen first hand the effect of taking out these trees, it does not have the intended effect!

Jeriidso  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 15, 2013

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You are going to deforest by spreading herbicide??? Think about the physical harm you will be doing to yourselves (cancer) never mind the damage to wildlife, the aquifer.. run off into the ocean...

elisabeth. handel  
brewster, MA 02631  
May 15, 2013

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FEMA must reject their disastrous plan to destroy our beautiful trees and poison our parks with herbicide!

Carolyn Tipton  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 15, 2013

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Eva Russell  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 15, 2013

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Nora Lyman  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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Beth Fain

beth h.fain  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 15, 2013

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Julia Dimitriou  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 15, 2013

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Masina Tillo  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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Peter Montalbano  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 15, 2013

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Debra Stuckgold  
Kensington, CA 94707



May 15, 2013

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Ziv Porat  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Randi swindel  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 15, 2013

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Ed Schmookler  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 15, 2013

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Bonnie Borucki  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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D  
California, CA 94118  
May 15, 2013

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George Dreaper  
Berkeley, CA 94707-1929  
May 15, 2013

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Terre Beynart  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 15, 2013

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Christy Dana  
Berkeley, CA 94720  
May 15, 2013

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Tristan Olson  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Hillary Kantmann  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 15, 2013

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Mark Hogenson  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 15, 2013

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Stuart Lord  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 15, 2013

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Hsuan Hsu  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 15, 2013

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Sue Enger  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 15, 2013

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Jane Adams  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 15, 2013

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a critical issue for the preservation of strawberry Canyon habitats.

phila rogers  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 15, 2013

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David WHipple  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 15, 2013

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Gail Wagner  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Larry Kelp  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 15, 2013

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kathleen mcpherson  
berkeley, CA 94709  
May 15, 2013

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Bluma Goldstein  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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marilyn jensen akula  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 15, 2013

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Parichati Pattajoti  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Alex Bratkievich  
Berkeley, CA 94703

May 15, 2013

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Katherine Westine  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 15, 2013

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Debra Guckenheimer  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 15, 2013

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Connie Laventurier  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 15, 2013

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Robert Frangenberg  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Deb Sharp  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 15, 2013

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Araxi  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Gale Garcia  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 15, 2013

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Victoria Carepenter

Victoria Carpenter  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 15, 2013

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Megan McKay  
Sacramento, CA 95819  
May 15, 2013

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I am appalled at the massive plan to remove thousands of trees in the Berkeley hills. It is an unconscionable plan that has been devised out of the view of the very citizens that will be affected by it. Let's look more deeply at the motivations for this absurd and destructive plan. Where will the owls roost? They do perform the service of keeping the rodent population in check. I think this is an extreme example of short sighted thinking in terms of environmental impact. But, of course if there is some hidden agenda ,that's another question, Isn't it?

Maryanna Heginbottom  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 15, 2013

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There is no excuse for this stupidity. Redraft the EIS for land and forest management. A MUCH better approach within a six year window can and should be proposed. There have been many examples cited in this petition and many more easily accessible through examples adn experience around the world that doesn't use clear cutting or herbicides - either approach is COMPLETELY unnecessary and does not address the presenting issue.

Margaret Weiss  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 15, 2013

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jim  
berkeley, CA 94709  
May 15, 2013

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Dildar Gartenberg  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 15, 2013

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Cate Leger  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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Evolution seems to agree that eucalyptus trees belong in the Bay Area.

Elizabeth Rotter  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 15, 2013

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This hills are dangerous as they are but we will not tolerate any toxic herbicides or a lack of a plan to replace the trees with hill stabilizing plants.

Mary Engle  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 15, 2013

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michael fiedler  
berkeley, CA 94705

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May 15, 2013

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Bonnie Hughes  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 15, 2013

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Allison Sojka  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501  
May 15, 2013

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Sigrid allen  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 15, 2013

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Stop killing off the trees and poisoning the land.

Dan Clurman  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 15, 2013

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Sara Shendelman  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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marsha Hebden  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 15, 2013

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Jasmine Herrick  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 15, 2013

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Sabrina urrutia  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 15, 2013

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Pat McFadden  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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John Gasperoni  
berkeley, CA 94703-1313  
May 15, 2013

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andree thompson  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 15, 2013

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Lesli van Moon  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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I agree demonizing pines, eucalyptus & acacia won't prevent fires. They are only a small part of the Oakland/Berkeley ecosystem. This is a phony battle that will help no one. Ridiculous use of any funds, never mind government emergency disaster funds! What a fraud. Save the trees.

NANCY MCCOY  
Oakland, CA 94062  
May 15, 2013

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Daniella Thompson  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 15, 2013

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Mike Sohaskey  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 15, 2013

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Johan Niklasson  
Sebastopol, CA 95472  
May 15, 2013

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daniel steinberg  
Mt View, CA 94040  
May 15, 2013

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I live in Berkeley. I'm not that inclined to believe that what UC Berkeley, the cities of Oakland and perhaps Berkeley are often in the best interests of those of us who live here. I don't want more than 50,000 trees destroyed.

Steve Golden  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 15, 2013

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Katherine L. Bowman  
Berkeley, CA 94708-2124  
May 15, 2013

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Garet O'Keefe  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 15, 2013

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Ryan Whitacre  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 15, 2013

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Gayle Tantau

Gayle Tantau  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 15, 2013

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NO herbicidal clearing with toxic chemicals. But do cut down the eucalyptus that are potentially lethal.

Richard Hiersch  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 15, 2013

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Susan Kolodny  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Molly Jones  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Hugo Kobayashi  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 15, 2013

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Jacob Picheny  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 15, 2013

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Kim Richards  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 15, 2013

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Ian Chadwick  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 15, 2013

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Rebecca Egger  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 15, 2013

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Linda Gordon  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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M Freeman  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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Nancy Willis  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 15, 2013

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Jon Musacchia  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 15, 2013

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Deborah Feiler  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 15, 2013

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melvyn wright  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 15, 2013

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Maia Menschik  
BERKELEY, CA 94702  
May 15, 2013

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Susan Callender  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 15, 2013

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William French  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 15, 2013

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Ann and John Kadyk  
Berkeley, CA 94707-2444  
May 15, 2013

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John Steere  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 15, 2013

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christa burgoyne  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 15, 2013

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Lisa Martinovic  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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Erica Rutherford  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 15, 2013

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The old eucalyptus trees are a fire danger. Herbicides are also dangerous and should not be used even if the alternatives cost more.

John G. Mackinney  
Albany, CA 94706-2125  
May 15, 2013

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Joan Murphy  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Barbara Mendelsohn  
Grants Pass, OR 97527  
May 15, 2013

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Maureen  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 15, 2013

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I have witnessed this ill-informed approach in other places. It is unnecessary, aesthetically and environmentally harmful, and short-sighted.

Martin Verhoeven  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 15, 2013

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FEMA should stop their plan to clear-cut and clear underbrush, not 100 year old trees.

Barbara Voinar  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 15, 2013

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Lara Wright, MD  
Albany, CA 94706-2343  
May 15, 2013

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Trees release CO2 and help alleviate some of the dangerous effects of carbon pollution in addition to being spectacularly beautiful and providing refuge for people and birds in particular. Do not destroy our Berkeley and Oakland hills. Trees can be strategically cut in places they may pose dangers to electric lines etc.

Christine Brigagliano  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Kip Waldo  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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Ethan Sorrelgreen  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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Christina Carter  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 15, 2013

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Kenyon Hall  
Berkeley,, CA 94709  
May 15, 2013

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I sure hope this petition is successful.

John Danek  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Marci  
Richmond, CA 94805  
May 15, 2013

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Cynthia  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 15, 2013

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Benita Smith  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 15, 2013

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George Gecas  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Eve Gutierrez  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 15, 2013

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Leonard Ginsburg  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 15, 2013

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Nandi Devam  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 15, 2013

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Evan Riter  
Berkeley, CA 94702

May 15, 2013

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daniel cohen  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 15, 2013

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chalom  
Berkeley, CA 94705-2510  
May 15, 2013

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Allegra Thompson  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 15, 2013

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Janet Newman  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 15, 2013

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brigido bautista  
berkeley, CA 94704  
May 15, 2013

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Eugene Tortora  
Concord, CA 94520  
May 15, 2013

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Chris Grampp  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 15, 2013

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Please don't cut down the tree's. That area have endured so much since the massive fire years ago. It's bounced back and it's a characteristic of that area of the Bay!

Kate Yanov  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597  
May 15, 2013

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Luisah Teish  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 15, 2013

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Julie Hess  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Robert D. Magarian  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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Michael Anderson  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 15, 2013

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Use the methods successfully used by LBNL

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Christopher Adams  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 15, 2013

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Mary L Tansey  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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Frank  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 15, 2013

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Susan Brubaker  
Kensington, CA 94707-2412  
May 15, 2013

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Barbara Stebbins  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 15, 2013

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Justine Sarfan  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Margot Harrison  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 15, 2013

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Jerry Landis  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 15, 2013

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rafael manriquez  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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Grant Foerster  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 15, 2013

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claire sherman  
Berkeley, CA 94709

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May 15, 2013

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Daniel Brown  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 15, 2013

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A D Telford  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 15, 2013

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There is another way...

Verona Fonte  
Berkeley, CA 94707-1618  
May 15, 2013

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Jason Badgley  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 15, 2013

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This is our community!

Meghan Connolly Haupt  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Brendan Dreaper  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 15, 2013

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Svetlana Savchuk  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 15, 2013

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Amy Greene-Dittz  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Don DeLaCruz  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 15, 2013

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graham Johnson  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 15, 2013

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Frank L. Kucera  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 15, 2013

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Fred Winik  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 15, 2013

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Has anyone given any thought to the enormous erosion problems being created by this wholesome destruction?

Terry Shames  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 15, 2013

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Janet Warzyn  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 15, 2013

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Siahvash Dowlatshahi  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 15, 2013

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Nina Feldman  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 15, 2013

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This is no time to be cutting down trees. Think carbon.

Andrew Jamieson  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 15, 2013

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Eddie Kurtz  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 15, 2013

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Lynne  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 15, 2013

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Margaret Henderson  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 15, 2013

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Pete Retondo  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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You have got to be kidding! A child knows deforestation will increase wild fires. What is going on!!!

Aziza Bahati  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 15, 2013

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Alexandra McGee  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 15, 2013

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Alden Jenks  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 15, 2013

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Anne-Marie Miller  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 15, 2013

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Judith Abrahms  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 15, 2013

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Please reconsider your plan.

Deanne Stone  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 15, 2013

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Meg Holmberg  
oakland, CA 94618-1044  
May 15, 2013

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Meredith Stout  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 15, 2013

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Nancy Koerner  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 15, 2013

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This is a disgraceful plan that must be stopped!

Susan Silber  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 15, 2013

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Emily Arnold, PhD  
Oakland, CA 94611

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May 15, 2013

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Susan Meux  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 15, 2013

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Diana Bohn  
Berkeley, CA 94707-1726  
May 15, 2013

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Dana DeFranco

Dana DeFranco  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 15, 2013

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Christine Behrens  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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tom guire  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 15, 2013

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Lia Olson  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 15, 2013

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Steve Zolno  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 15, 2013

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Laura  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 15, 2013

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Sarah Corneglio  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 15, 2013

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The ecological effects of removing the trees outweighs the need for more development. Save any natural open spaces we have left. These trees will not be back or planted somewhere else in our life time.

Tehran Clark  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 15, 2013

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Meri Furnari  
oakland, CA 94611



May 15, 2013

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judith bean  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Janie Pinterits  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 15, 2013

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Marcia Flannery  
oakland, CA 94609-2608  
May 15, 2013

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Anne groves  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 15, 2013

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Nathan Dahl  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 15, 2013

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Jason Priest  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 15, 2013

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Renee Zarlow  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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Kate Fletcher  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 15, 2013

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lance vining  
berkeley, CA 94702  
May 15, 2013

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Olga Gorokhovsky  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94122  
May 15, 2013

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Ella T  
Goffstown, NH 03045  
May 15, 2013

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michael stock  
san francisco, CA 94110  
May 15, 2013

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Diana Lynch  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 15, 2013

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Dear city folks, Let us not let "purism" lead us to a place that is worse than where we started. Natives are preferred but not if it means clear cutting.

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Penny Bartlett  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 15, 2013

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kim Hamilton  
seattle, CA 94705  
May 15, 2013

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Ed D'Ambrosio  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Pamela Montanaro  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 15, 2013

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Lori  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 15, 2013

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Mike Wertheim  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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susan Harding  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 15, 2013

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Nancy Clarke  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 15, 2013

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Shawn Swisher  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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Diane Straus  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 15, 2013

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Gabriel Griego  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 15, 2013

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Mary Litell  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Victoria Nelson  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 15, 2013

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Patricia Silver  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 15, 2013

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Robert D Sadler  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 15, 2013

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Angela Davies  
oakland, CA 94618  
May 15, 2013

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david elkin  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Miho Matsugu  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 15, 2013

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Cheryl Jones  
New Orleans, LA 70125  
May 15, 2013

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Deborah Black  
Berkeley, CA 94704-2528  
May 15, 2013

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clark suprynowicz  
ca., CA 94709  
May 15, 2013

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Peter Truskier  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 15, 2013

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Mark Michel-Ruddy  
Berkeley, CA 94709-2125  
May 15, 2013

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Michael Lawless  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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Marlinah Sorensen  
Dublin, CA 94568  
May 15, 2013

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France  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 15, 2013

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don't cut the trees, we need them

jeffrey gonnella  
santa rosa, CA 95405  
May 15, 2013

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Lana Tsenter  
San Mateo, CA 94404  
May 15, 2013

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Julie O  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 15, 2013

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Thomas Campbell  
Santa Rosa, CA 95401-3936  
May 14, 2013

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Edwina Smith  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 14, 2013

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Virginia Bale  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 14, 2013

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D. Singer  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 14, 2013

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Ridiculous use of any funds, never mind government emergency disaster funds! What a fraud. Save the trees.

Harry Carpenter  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 14, 2013

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I support slow eradication, first planing redwoods and Monterrey pines letting them grow and then cutting down the undesired trees one by one as the other trees have grown large enough to hold the hillside, p

Jacquelyn Evans  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 14, 2013

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I cannot see any wisdom to the idea of eradicating these beautiful trees, even if they are "non-native." They have grown in California for a long time and are, to all intents and purposes, native anyway. But even if they aren't, killing them is a very bad idea and very dangerous to the ecosystem.

Patricia McCambridge  
Austin, TX 78759  
May 14, 2013

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S. Humphrey  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 14, 2013

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S. Humphrey  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 14, 2013

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save the trees!

Robert Fehr  
San Jose, CA 95110  
May 14, 2013

---

victoria westgate  
east freetown, MA 02717  
May 14, 2013

---

Constance Taylor  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 14, 2013

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C harlene lavorini  
Suisun City, CA 94585  
May 14, 2013

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E Valencia  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 14, 2013

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There is fire season, but it needs to be remedied with something more complicated than clear-cutting. Experts need to be consulted, and local labor can do the work.

Ardys DeLu  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 14, 2013

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Overkill and the science is out of date. You're burning down the village in order to "save" it.

Jack Kessler  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 14, 2013

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Clear cut and herbicides are not healthy choices for our Bay Area forests.

Debbie Viess  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 14, 2013

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Jason Utas  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 14, 2013

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Catherine Rinaldo  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 14, 2013

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stu lips  
eugene, OR 97402  
May 14, 2013

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Remove those portions of the EIS that call for clear-cutting tall trees.

James Baker  
EL CERRITO, CA 94530-2661  
May 14, 2013

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William Shelton  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 14, 2013

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trees = erosion control and air quality leave the poison out of the water table...

Jack Johnson  
richmond, CA 94804  
May 14, 2013

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It is called a rain forest for a reason...

Jeff Michel  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 14, 2013

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Michael Tanz  
san jose, CA 95112  
May 14, 2013

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Marc Ruffolo  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 14, 2013

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Desiree Mitchell  
San Francisco, CA 94118  
May 14, 2013

---

Stop the deforestation of the Berkeley/Oakland Hills

christopher vetrano  
elmont, NY 11003  
May 14, 2013

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dandelion  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 14, 2013

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Marion Crawford  
Louisville, KY 40272  
May 14, 2013

---

Anita Wills  
San Leandro, CA 94578  
May 14, 2013

---

Molly Batchelder  
Crockett, CA 94525  
May 14, 2013

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Barbee Seiser  
Palo Cedro, CA 96073

May 14, 2013

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Mary Rose  
oakland, CA 94602  
May 14, 2013

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Phoenix Vie  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 14, 2013

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I don't want any clear cutting.

jewels stratton  
san francisco, CA 94133  
May 13, 2013

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gabrielle fuchs  
benicia, CA 94510  
May 13, 2013

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Matt Campbell  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 13, 2013

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Karen Horwitz  
San Carlos, CA 94070  
May 13, 2013

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Dorothy Ruggles Stern  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 13, 2013

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Remsen Belvedere  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 13, 2013

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Bindu Frank  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 13, 2013

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Elizabeth Enright  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 13, 2013

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Amy Steiner  
San Francisco, CA 94109-2704  
May 13, 2013



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Let the Hills Burn  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 13, 2013

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Brian Luenow  
San Francisco, CA 94116  
May 13, 2013

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Dr. Laurence H. Shoup  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 13, 2013

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Bob Dewhurst  
San Francisco, CA 94188  
May 13, 2013

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There are far better fire prevention methods than clear-cutting, which will just cause erosion and eliminate CO2-trapping ability of the forests.

Robert Bruce  
Ukiah, CA 95482  
May 13, 2013

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A. Griffin  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 13, 2013

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Charis Khoury  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 13, 2013

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Sharon Abercrombie  
Worthington, OH 43085  
May 13, 2013

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SAVE THE TREES!

Irma G. Lopez  
Tucson,, AZ 85711  
May 13, 2013

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Gustavo Alcantar  
San Rafael, CA 94901  
May 13, 2013

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Danielle Cambier  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 13, 2013

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vicki brown  
alameda, CA 94501  
May 13, 2013

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S. Steinberg  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 13, 2013

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Roger Kat  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 13, 2013

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Carolyn Weston  
Castro Valley, CA 94546  
May 13, 2013

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Priya Bhogaonker  
Campbell, CA 95008  
May 13, 2013

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Daniel Dickason  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 13, 2013

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George Streissguth  
San Francisco, CA 94133-2069  
May 13, 2013

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Helen VanScoy  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 13, 2013

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Heikki J. Hovland  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 13, 2013

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richard lynch  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 13, 2013

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Barbara\_Mann  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
May 13, 2013

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Christopher Dare  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 13, 2013

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Mark Miles  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 13, 2013

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sally abrams  
san francisco, CA 94110  
May 13, 2013

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Britt Adams  
San Francisco, CA 94107  
May 13, 2013

---

Jane Swigart  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 13, 2013

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rose meyers  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 13, 2013

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Vivek Krishnan  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
May 13, 2013

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Mary Beth Foley  
Wakefield, MA 01880  
May 13, 2013

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The plan needs a much more thorough and CONSCIOUS review of the complete environmental impact. I can't believe that the DEIS was approved knowing the enormous amount of severely toxic chemicals that were intended to be used. These chemicals, which leach down into ground water tables and also end up cause cancer in humans and animals. These chemicals will leach down into ground water tables and also end up in the air causing harm to our respiratory systems.

Francis Donnelly  
Alameda, CA 94501-3402  
May 13, 2013

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Morgan  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 13, 2013

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Haroldo Domingues  
Sao Paulo, Brazil  
May 13, 2013

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Ray Grimsinger  
San Francisco, CA 94103

May 13, 2013

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Dorothy L Davies  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 13, 2013

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C LaBrecque  
San Francisco, CA 94114-2605  
May 13, 2013

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Karen Boudreaux  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 13, 2013

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Jason Vincent  
Sunnyvale, CA 94085  
May 13, 2013

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Steve Scheer  
San Francisco, CA 94116  
May 13, 2013

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Zachariah Parson  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 13, 2013

---

Irene  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
May 13, 2013

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Karen Haas  
Santa Rosa, CA 95401  
May 13, 2013

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elizabeth grassetti  
berkeley, CA 94709  
May 13, 2013

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mike pfeffer  
San Francisco, CA 94107  
May 13, 2013

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ND Kates  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 13, 2013

---

his is a decades long established, naturalized, forest, providing habitat for many species.

susannah bruder  
san francisco, CA 94107  
May 13, 2013

---

Greg Millhorn  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 13, 2013

---

Vanessa  
Switzerland  
May 13, 2013

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Will Stockards  
El Cerrito, CA 94708  
May 13, 2013

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Dennis Rogers  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
May 13, 2013

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This EIS is unacceptable.

Maxine Daniel  
Castro Valley, CA 94546  
May 13, 2013

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Christian Jordan  
San Francisco, CA 94129  
May 13, 2013

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Bonnita Solberg  
Spring, TX 77388  
May 12, 2013

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diana gardener  
oakland, ca, CA 94611  
May 12, 2013

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Lisa Aguilar  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 12, 2013

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francisco Saldana  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 12, 2013

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Brandy Wiegers  
San Francisco, CA 94132  
May 12, 2013

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This is not a sustainable proposal, and the herbicide to be used is toxic to all living things (especially young children).

Suzanne Ludlum  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 12, 2013

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Jacquelyn Richards  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 12, 2013

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Doris Bail  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 12, 2013

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Lois  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 12, 2013

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Doug Baird  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 12, 2013

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Norma miller  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
May 12, 2013

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Daniel Banner  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 12, 2013

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Steve Bagga  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 12, 2013

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Robina Ingram-Rich  
Lake Oswego, OR 97034-1646  
May 12, 2013

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Marlon Woodward  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
May 12, 2013

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John Oda  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
May 12, 2013

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Adrienne Chow  
San Rafael, CA 94901  
May 12, 2013

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Sara Templeton  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
May 12, 2013

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I realize that non native species like Eucalyptus trees are an extreme fire hazard, but exterminating through extreme means like using toxic chemicals (like round-up) will have long lasting environmental effects on the environment, which is worse than the actual problem to start with.

Timothy Larkin  
San Francisco, CA 94109-5337  
May 12, 2013

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BIRGIT  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 12, 2013

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anita kitses  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 12, 2013

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Robert Arndt  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 12, 2013

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Evin  
San Francisco, CA 94107  
May 12, 2013

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WE SAW THE ERROR OF CUTTING DOWN THE HILLS EUCALYPTUS A FEW DECADES AGO. IS THIS A REPEAT OF PAST ERRORS? it CERTAINLY SOUNDS LIKE IT.

James Koss  
Point Richmond, CA 94807  
May 12, 2013

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Robyn Miles  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 12, 2013

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Susan Urquhart brown  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 12, 2013

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Vera Kirichenko  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 12, 2013

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Anne hughes  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 12, 2013

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Dean Frick  
San Francisco CA., CA 94114-1824  
May 12, 2013

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Meg Rosenfeld  
San Francisco, CA 94122-2544  
May 12, 2013

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John Hovland  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 12, 2013

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Barbara Viken  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 12, 2013

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Yogesh Angrish  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 12, 2013

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sam wilson  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 12, 2013

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David Varnum  
San Francisco, CA 94117-1006  
May 12, 2013

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Larry Burris  
Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043  
May 12, 2013

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Jennifer Willis  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 12, 2013

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Jeffrey Hurwitz  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 12, 2013

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Susan Ozawa  
United States 94127-2413  
May 12, 2013

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Leanne Leith  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 12, 2013

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nan strauss  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 12, 2013

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Terry Zwigoff  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 12, 2013

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Denise D'Anne  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
May 12, 2013

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Kelsey Guntharp  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 12, 2013

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frederique georges, MFT  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501  
May 12, 2013

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It is no longer useful to use "non-native" species designations as selection criteria. All the named species of trees, for example, have lived in their respective areas for decades and have become integrated with pre-existing species to create a new stable ecosystem. These proposed projects will destroy these relationships with some known and clearly many unknown consequences. The goals of these projects need to be reevaluated to determine the actual best way to reach them. Or if they are valid goals at all.

melissa mandel  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 12, 2013

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Jennifer Elsbury  
San Francisco, CA 94116  
May 12, 2013

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Firshein David  
Fairfax, CA 94930-1804

May 12, 2013

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Lidia Marchioni  
Sunnyvale, CA 94086  
May 12, 2013

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Charles  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 12, 2013

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Stan Moore  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 12, 2013

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Karen  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 12, 2013

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Diana Goodman  
San Francisco, CA 94116  
May 12, 2013

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Cathy Sitzes  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 12, 2013

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Jeff P.  
San Francisco, CA 94118  
May 12, 2013

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marika iyer  
oakland, CA 94609  
May 12, 2013

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zaven boni  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 12, 2013

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Trina  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 12, 2013

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Do NOT destroy our hills!

Linda Moore  
United States 94704-3315  
May 12, 2013

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Greg Schneider  
Milpitas, CA 95035  
May 12, 2013

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Michael-David Sasson  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 12, 2013

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Please stop this horrible plan!

Daniel Stern  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 12, 2013

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Daren Garshelis  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 12, 2013

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Paul B. Grossman  
Richmond, CA 94806  
May 12, 2013

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Why are our policy makers so out of touch with science. This plan sounds terrible.

Kathy Anne Woodruff  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 12, 2013

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Judith Silverstein  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 12, 2013

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Richard Ochs  
Baltimore, MD 21214-3136  
May 12, 2013

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Robert Cronbach  
Santa Rosa, CA 95407  
May 12, 2013

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We have had some effect on reducing the destruction of Mt.Davidson trees in SF by these leeches at the public trough. They are establishing themselves as legitimate public servants in order to take money from tax payers for their financial gain and counterproductive long term access to tax payer money.

Kristin Brigham  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 12, 2013

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Along w/supporting the petition statement, removing large areas of substantial growth, could potentially subject the locality to land slides and erosion, which it is already prone to. I know, because when growing up in the Oakland hills, my home was nearly destroyed by a land slide. I ask you to think again, and if necessary, submit a revised plan that addresses the issues brought up in the petition!

Eve Surls  
San Andreas, CA 95249  
May 12, 2013

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Jacqueline Hale  
Grass Valley, CA 95945  
May 12, 2013

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What don't these planners get about climate change and the fact that trees absorb carbon dioxide? How irresponsible and stupid can they get?

Felicia Zeiger  
United States 94132-2625  
May 12, 2013

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Sandy Zeldes  
San Rafael, CA 94901  
May 12, 2013

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Joel Daniel  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 12, 2013

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Please leave our forests alone whether native or non-native species. Deforestation will only worsen our problems in the bay area!

Justin Seeley  
berkeley, CA 94709  
May 12, 2013

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Amber Bryan  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 12, 2013

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UC Davis has developed an extensive acacia grove for its many redeeming and beneficial qualities (e.g. draught tolerance, among many others), quite suitable to California including East Bay. FEMA should consider the UC Davis' rationale for acacia cultivation as well as the devastating damages of this project's massive deforestation to land and ecology of East Bay especially when a proactive, sensible reforestation is not a part of this project. Do not repeat the short-sighted mistakes of depleting trees of the past at the expense of taxpayers and residents, irreparably destroying the quality of life for generations.

Okhoo Hanes  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 12, 2013

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Nicholas Hedlund-de Witt  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 12, 2013

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Elizabeth Wright  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 12, 2013

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Leave our trees alone!

L. A. Feldman  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 12, 2013

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Thomas E. King  
San Francisco, CA 94130-1624  
May 11, 2013

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I know there are fires looming i n our world... but keep the trees free, watered, healthy We need trees in our world

Patricia Goldberg  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 11, 2013

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Nancy Thall  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 11, 2013

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Leonard Tremmel  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
May 11, 2013

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Jason  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 11, 2013

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ann rovere  
san francisco, CA 94112  
May 11, 2013

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David Lee Puzey  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 11, 2013

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Ron Kelley  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 11, 2013

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Andrew Warner  
San Francisco, CA 94118  
May 11, 2013

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Comment

sharyn white  
richmond, CA 94806  
May 11, 2013

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Harry Payne  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 11, 2013

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karen breslin  
san francisco, CA 94127  
May 11, 2013

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Bill Shive  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 11, 2013

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Amanda Lundy  
Manchester Center, VT 05255  
May 11, 2013

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Absolutely unacceptable plan.

Michael Pinkerton D.C.  
Petaluma, CA 94954  
May 11, 2013

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Michael Tomczyszyn  
San Francisco, CA 94132-3140  
May 11, 2013

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Let's develop better strategies to cope with these wildfire issues.

Gina Papen  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 11, 2013

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Cheeta Ilanes  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 11, 2013

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Melitta von Abele  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
May 11, 2013

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Marilyn Marco  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 11, 2013

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Melissa B. Lareau  
San Fran, CA 94124  
May 11, 2013

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Maria Elena Mestayer  
San Francisco, CA 94132  
May 11, 2013

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JoAnne Jacobs  
San Francisco, CA 94124  
May 11, 2013

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Glenn H. Martin  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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Mary Lee  
San Francisco, CA 94116  
May 11, 2013

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Tyler Bahn  
Santa Cruz, CA 95060  
May 11, 2013

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Courtney Hartman  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
May 11, 2013

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Everything I've read about the Draft EIS tells me it is egregiously wrong. Is it a pork barrel project? It's not sound science. I love the Berkeley/Oakland Hills. Destroying the trees will ultimately hurt development!

Myra Traugot  
Grass Valley, CA 95945  
May 11, 2013

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chris brazis  
sf, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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anne veraldi  
sf, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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Andrew Damian  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 11, 2013

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Carolyn Shuman  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 11, 2013

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Laia  
Big Sur, CA 93920  
May 11, 2013

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michael lyon  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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Douglas Estes  
San Francisco, CA 94118  
May 11, 2013

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this old fashioned approach to land management should not be supported with federal money. if it takes pesticide to do it how can this be right approach?

kasey asberry  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
May 11, 2013

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David Hover  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 11, 2013

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Marcia segura  
San Francisco, CA 94103



May 11, 2013

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Rashid Patch  
Oakland, CA 94602-2765  
May 11, 2013

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MARILYN HO  
SF, CA 94134  
May 11, 2013

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AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA! Make it stop!

Tamara Thebert  
Castro Valley, CA 94552  
May 11, 2013

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Judith Basler  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
May 11, 2013

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david  
san francisco, CA 94115  
May 11, 2013

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Carmi Bowles  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 11, 2013

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Richard Mazzarisi  
San Francisco, CA 94103-2283  
May 11, 2013

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Baiba Strads  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 11, 2013

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The plan to remove these trees shows a profound lack of intelligence, ignorance of science, and a lack of basic regard for life. The individuals responsible for moving these plans forward need to be removed from their positions and replaced by intelligent, forward thinking individuals who understand environmental and ecological science.

Mary Baxter  
Montara, CA 94037  
May 11, 2013

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Rene McIntyre  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
May 11, 2013

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Jim Morris  
San Jose, CA 95125  
May 11, 2013

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I have family in this area. Please do not damage their health with horrible herbicides, and don't damage other beings' habitat!

Megan Mackin  
Galesburg, IL 61401  
May 11, 2013

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Jonah Crawford  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 11, 2013

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Michele Nihipali  
Hauula, HI 96717  
May 11, 2013

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beth dimicco  
san francisco, CA 94127  
May 11, 2013

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Rob S.  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 11, 2013

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Scott Peterson  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 11, 2013

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Fighting the SF Natural Areas Plan--how can this be?

Erin Caughman  
San Francisco, CA 94116-1125  
May 11, 2013

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Cody Marchessault  
McKinleyville, CA 95521  
May 11, 2013

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Scott Rubel  
Los Angeles, CA 90031-1633  
May 11, 2013

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Pat Mimeau  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 11, 2013

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Lila  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 11, 2013

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Rick St. John  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 11, 2013

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Obviously FEMA has too many over-salaried parasitic employees with too much time on their hands, to come of with such cockamamie idiotic and merit free plans such as this one. Fire their asses and save the trees!

David Ross  
San Francisco, CA 94133  
May 11, 2013

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Julia Lerner  
Boonville, CA 95415  
May 11, 2013

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Melissa Kite  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 11, 2013

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Julie Ling-Ino  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 11, 2013

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Margaret Easling  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501  
May 11, 2013

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Robert Thomas  
San Francisco, CA 94114-1121  
May 11, 2013

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Jamie Delman  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
May 11, 2013

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judson davis  
San Diego, CA 92167  
May 11, 2013

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Shomriel Goodman  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
May 11, 2013

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Athena P  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
May 11, 2013

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Buffy Kinstle  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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Jim Marco  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 11, 2013

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Natalie Price  
San Francisco, CA 94118  
May 11, 2013

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ERIN SORCHER  
Mill Valley, CA 94941  
May 11, 2013

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As a former resident of Berkley the argument to cut down trees in the Berkley, Oakland hills is repugnant. The massive use of herbicides to control undergrowth is foolish in the extreme. I would be alarmed about my health with the use of poisons in the environment. We know from the reports in Amazonia the clear cutting and burning of trees destroys the ability for the environment to heal itself.. The destruction of this environment which is so beautiful is a travesty no matter this illogically and misinformed plan. All this is the name of fire reduction while elsewhere in our land where people are being forced with easements to transport shale oil. These kinds of policy are foolish and without merit.

Maria Nunes  
Roseburg, OR 97470  
May 11, 2013

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Angela  
Washington, DC 20006  
May 11, 2013

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The trees are what make the East Bay a desirable place to live.

Kimberly Jordan  
Oakland, CA 94612  
May 11, 2013

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Joel Meza  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 11, 2013

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ross brown  
grimsby, United Kingdom

May 11, 2013

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Charlene Nevill  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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Linda Milks  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 11, 2013

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I can see that this destruction will leave a barren, ugly place with no thought for the life within.

Diane Woods  
Napa, CA 94558  
May 11, 2013

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S Wheeler  
San Francisco, CA 94123  
May 11, 2013

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J Maricondo  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94131  
May 11, 2013

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These people are hand in glove with Monsanto and Dow. The chemical companies really benefit from deforestation. Same with San Francisco's public parks--always being sprayed.

Allie Light  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 11, 2013

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This draft Is WRONG! There is so much more to loose than gain and it's origin is rooted in bias against non native species. Destroying existing eco systems in order to fulfill the wishes of native plant extremists MAKES NO SENSE AND IS DETRIMENTAL TO EXISTING HABITATS. Find another plan not this one.

Barbara Oplinger  
San Francisco, CA 94133  
May 11, 2013

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Julie Jumonville  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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larry fishman  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 11, 2013

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Sue Williard  
San Francisco, CA 94122

May 11, 2013

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Todd Snyder  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
May 11, 2013

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Mitch Dalition  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 11, 2013

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Danica Benninghoven  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 11, 2013

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Devon Apple  
Fremont, CA 94536  
May 11, 2013

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Roselle Gozali  
CA, United States 94117-1950  
May 11, 2013

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Colleen Fraley  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 11, 2013

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Whose insane "idea" is this? Lock 'em up and get them some professional help.

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Michael Kemper  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 11, 2013

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Loren Jones  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 11, 2013

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Patricia McManus  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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Jehimy lopez  
San bruno, CA 94066  
May 11, 2013

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John Nulty  
San Francisco, CA 94142  
May 11, 2013

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Kyle Milburn  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 11, 2013

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Rosanne Capalbo  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
May 11, 2013

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Paula Katz  
San Francisco, CA 94116  
May 11, 2013

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Vic DeAngelo  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 11, 2013

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Paul Harpring  
San Francisco, CA 94116  
May 11, 2013

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annette loveless  
oakland, CA 94619  
May 11, 2013

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Karen Kirschling  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 11, 2013

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Becca Tarnas  
San Francisco, CA 94118  
May 11, 2013

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Billy Ragsdale  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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There is a strange rising of activity concerning trees. Some vitriolic group out there is making severe trouble about the existence of TREES! they ust be stopped!

Dolan Eargle  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 11, 2013

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Tristan Gerra  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94127  
May 11, 2013

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Joanna Stiehl  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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Stop the madness and the environmental damage that will result from the plan to clear cut 50,000 trees!

Cindy Cobb  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 11, 2013

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Claudia Leung  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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This is a deeply flawed and essentially horrible idea.

Julie Long Gallegos  
san francisco, CA 94131  
May 11, 2013

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Peter Corkey  
San Francisco, CA 94117-4007  
May 11, 2013

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Myles Malone  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 11, 2013

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Andrew Lawrence  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 11, 2013

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Karl Pontau  
Livermore, CA 94550  
May 11, 2013

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Prune, don't fell, healthy trees!

Dee Seligman  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 11, 2013

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Lynne Sloan  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 11, 2013

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Kyle Gift  
Occidental, CA 95465



May 11, 2013

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Sherri luk  
San Francisco, CA 94134  
May 11, 2013

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Edwin Veltman  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 11, 2013

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Anthony Bruckner  
Daly City, CA 94015  
May 11, 2013

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Donna Sharee  
United States 94112-2829  
May 11, 2013

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DON'T TOUCH THESE TREES.

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Lisa Huftel  
Saint Paul, MN 55117  
May 11, 2013

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Ken Lundgreen  
San Francisco, CA 94109-9052  
May 11, 2013

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Tarah Demant  
Oakland, CA 94610  
May 11, 2013

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Michael Russell  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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Marisa McFarlane  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
May 11, 2013

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Daniel Brown  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 11, 2013

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rebecca shirley  
daly city, CA 94014  
May 11, 2013

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Dwight Gaudet  
Lafayette, CA 94549  
May 11, 2013

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Jeramy DeCristo  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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Brunabarresi  
San Francisco, CA 94116  
May 11, 2013

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Jessie Mauney  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
May 11, 2013

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Leave the trees alone! Roundup is a horrible thing to inflict on the soil and the eucalyptus trees are no more a fire hazard than any other dry tree. remove the brush instead.

Catherine Sutton  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 11, 2013

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Kelly Harvey  
OAKLAND, CA 94602  
May 11, 2013

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Richard Sanderell  
San Francisco, CA 94110-2253  
May 11, 2013

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I understand the desire to reduce fire hazard but the use of Roundup and other toxic herbicides seems extremely misinformed and dangerous. Please slow this process down and ensure a very thorough environmental review of these plans, and I urge you to take a slower, more scientifically and environmentally informed approach.

katrina child  
san francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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Roger Underhill  
San Francisco, CA 94132  
May 11, 2013

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SHARON GADBERRY  
35 6th Avenue, CA 94118  
May 11, 2013

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Ron Rattner  
San Francisco, CA 94109-2206  
May 11, 2013

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dale riehtart  
san francisco, CA 94107  
May 11, 2013

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Mary Chase  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 11, 2013

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Chiara Ogan  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 11, 2013

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deirdre  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
May 11, 2013

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Natalie Dewitt  
San Francisco, CA 94123  
May 11, 2013

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Emanuel Schongut  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 11, 2013

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Cab Covay  
San Francisco, CA 94124  
May 11, 2013

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Non of the humans living in these hills are native, either, ecologically speaking. Should FEMA clear-cut them as well?

Allen Foster  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 11, 2013

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glen smith  
san francisco, CA 94117  
May 11, 2013

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Sean Sharp  
San Francisco, CA 94123  
May 11, 2013

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Peter Caldwell  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 11, 2013

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Mani white  
Oakland, CA 94606  
May 11, 2013

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You should read the lorax

Shirley  
San Francisco, CA 94132  
May 11, 2013

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Erik Ulman  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 11, 2013

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Victoria Ashley  
ALAMEDA, CA 94501  
May 11, 2013

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If we remove trees, there has to be corresponding planting already funded with a plan in place to plant them.

James frank  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 11, 2013

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The war on trees continues. Stop it now. Trees are some of the most beautiful living things on earth. Let them live and give us joy.

Robert Finley  
San Francisco, CA 94116  
May 11, 2013

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Genevieve Fujimoto  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 11, 2013

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Leslee Cotlow  
San Francisco, CA 94110-5242  
May 11, 2013

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Wendy Brubaker  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 11, 2013

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ellen Kotler  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 11, 2013

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If you are to move forward with this plan, at least replant all trees that are cut down. The use of these dangerous pesticides seems unnecessary.

Christopher Kincaid  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 11, 2013

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Kelly Dennehy  
San Francisco, CA 94107  
May 11, 2013

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tim sullivan  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 11, 2013

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Benjamin Rodriguez  
Hercules, CA 94547-3640  
May 11, 2013

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Alison Bendt  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 11, 2013

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Not only are you killing trees but you're assisting in the global pollution and the last thing we need is more filthy air, water and land. Save the trees.

char laughon  
montara, CA 94037  
May 11, 2013

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Catherine Valentine  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 11, 2013

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patrick perin  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 11, 2013

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Jim Hagler  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 11, 2013

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Art Zendarski  
San Franciso, CA 94109

May 11, 2013

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Big mistake doing this cutting..give it up before you begin

Louis B. Gagliardi  
San Francisco, CA 94114-1184  
May 11, 2013

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Christopher Aycock  
San Francisco, CA 94116  
May 11, 2013

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Replacing eucalyptus makes sense; denuding hillsides is merely stupid.

Michael Treece  
United States 94122-2406  
May 11, 2013

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Ron Noland  
San Francisco, CA 94133  
May 11, 2013

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Liz Kroboth  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 11, 2013

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Theresa Dickinson  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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Diane Fenster  
Pacifica, CA 94044  
May 11, 2013

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Gina Luzzi  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 11, 2013

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John Sasso  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 11, 2013

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Make a better plan - one that is good for trees and people.

Joy-Lily  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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Kaylee Lambert  
Canada  
May 11, 2013

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Vero  
San Francisco, CA 94104  
May 11, 2013

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Aryeh Frankfurter  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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Lawrence Lipkind  
San Francisco, CA 94133  
May 11, 2013

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Myrtis Mixon  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
May 11, 2013

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Autumn Skye Rath  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
May 11, 2013

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Elizabeth Quinn  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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Carleton Hoffman  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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Mary Etta Moose  
San Francisco, CA 94133  
May 11, 2013

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Bart Admonius  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 11, 2013

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consider naturalization

Rose  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 11, 2013

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jimmy phi  
San Francisco, CA 94142

May 11, 2013

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vsevolod ulitsky  
oakland, CA 94602  
May 11, 2013

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Nancy Otto  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 11, 2013

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Suzanne Jonson  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 11, 2013

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Meg Madden  
San Francisco, CA 94133  
May 11, 2013

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Aome St. Laurence  
Minden, NV 89423  
May 11, 2013

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Bruce Traficante  
San Francisco, CA 94114-1519  
May 11, 2013

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STOP!

Julian V Simeon  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
May 11, 2013

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Travis Thumm  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
May 11, 2013

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Cendahl  
San Francisco, CA 94107  
May 11, 2013

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Esther Torrefiel  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 11, 2013

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This would be a very bad move!! Do not cut the trees,there are better things to do.

Jacqueline Bolles  
San Francisco, CA 94116  
May 11, 2013



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Katherine Howard  
san francisco, CA 94122  
May 11, 2013

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Lawrence Gerald Dillard, Jr.  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
May 11, 2013

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Arthur Bierman  
San Francisco, CA 94133  
May 11, 2013

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Michael Foti  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 11, 2013

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Emiy Hoffberg  
Seattle, WA 98119  
May 11, 2013

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The idea of cutting down magnificent groves of mature trees because they are not native is idocy

George Wynns  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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Isabel Douglass  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 11, 2013

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John Steponaitis  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
May 11, 2013

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Lalita Sunset  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 11, 2013

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Sally Payson Hays  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 11, 2013

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Leave the trees alone. Cutting down trees will lead to erosion and increased winds and possibly heavier, low-lying fog.

Mari Eliza  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
May 11, 2013

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Margaret Tavares  
New Bedford, MA 02740  
May 11, 2013

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Stop!

Peter Lee  
San Francisco, CA 94118  
May 11, 2013

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I. yaco  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
May 11, 2013

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I am a 28 year Bay area resident, and spent the first few years in Berkeley and Oakland, in Elmwood and Rockridge in the foothills. To this day, I hike with my dog over in the East Bay, and share the trails with many people, weekdays and weekends. Please consider the ramifications of this clearcut plan, how it will affect millions of people on both sides of the Bay and into Contra Costa. These policies spell disaster for the hills!

Tod Elkins  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 10, 2013

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Lisa Serpa  
Klamath River, CA 96050  
May 10, 2013

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Trees create beauty, oxygen, absorb carbon emission pollution, and prevent sight and sound pollution. Trees have beneficial properties for humans and are an important part of our Ecosystem. Please stop the slaughter and deforestation of our precious trees.

John  
Daly City, CA 94015  
May 10, 2013

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Rachel Collins  
Crescent City, CA 95531  
May 10, 2013

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Leave our trees alone!

Janet Kessler  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 10, 2013

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Louis Biedak  
s.f., CA 94114  
May 10, 2013

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Patrick Hono  
Yonkers, NY 10710  
May 10, 2013

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I used to live in the Berkeley Hills, and LOVE THE TREES

Greg Malmberg  
Wenatchee, WA 98801  
May 10, 2013

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Jane and Jerry Risk  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 10, 2013

Please help save over one million trees that are planned for killing in the East Bay hills in the name of fire prevention, but really is about making money. This planned environmental devastation will make the East Bay far more vulnerable to fires. Most of the people who will be affected by this plan have no idea it is even being decided. Those who do know have been inundated with propaganda that is not true. Most people have no idea that, except for a few small areas with redwoods and oaks and bay, the majority of the East Bay hills parkland is non-native forest. Not one pine in the hills is native. The pines alone create beautiful habitat for plants (including mushroom species) as well as animals, from their beginnings to the dead snags that raptors and acorn woodpeckers love. The beautiful tall exotic Monterey pines, Eucalyptus, Acacias, etc., are NOT only not a fire hazard, they precipitate inches of water from the fog during the dry season, preventing fires, and providing moisture for native animals and plants. Some people whose homes were in danger during the 1991 firestorm saw the flames come right to their eucalyptus and stop, with the trees protecting their homes, while the nearby homes without eucalyptus protection burned. (Go under these trees even in the summer and see how green the ground is with plants supported by the non-native trees.) Fires typically begin in grasslands, which is where the 1991 firestorm started. This project will result in extensive new dry non-native, highly flammable grasslands in the East Bay hills, instead of the million beautiful trees. The erosion and resulting landslides will be catastrophic. At that point, FEMA money really WILL be needed. We have an established eco-system that our native animals have adapted to. Once the trees are destroyed, the already-burdened wildlife will die, from hunger and loss of habitat. We are also not seeing any mention of the harm done to the environment from eliminating so many oxygen-producing trees, and how much sequestered carbon will be released by their corpses. The plan to chip and mulch the hills will also effectively eliminate the bare ground needed by native bees. We're not only horrified by the plan to kill extensive acres of trees in an environment that desperately needs more trees, but also by the apparent lack of awareness of our local eco-system. Most of the few people who know of the plan believe that only a few dead or dying trees will be eliminated, and do not know the actual plan is to clear cut much of our beautiful wilderness, so close to our cities in the East Bay hills. The devastation from the heavy equipment that will be used is being ignored also. The effects of a planned decade or more of highly toxic herbicide spraying is also being ignored. (I'm guessing Monsanto is thrilled at this project.) Most people also don't even seem to know the plants involved or the local environment. They haven't seen how raptors, woodpeckers, and other birds use the dead trees for their survival. They haven't watched how young pines are growing up from the base of their dead mothers, keeping the hills green with new trees. (Some say the Monterey pines are short-lived, yet I've known pines who were full grown and enormous more than forty years ago and who are still alive. They live to a hundred years at least, and their babies grow up as they die, completing the ecosystem. I have not heard one of the myths about the tree dangers that are true.) People also seem to not be remembering that many native trees are dying from Sudden Oak Death and that we should be grateful for having these resistant, beautiful exotic trees. We need more tree diversity, not less. Most people also don't know that large sections of our parks in the East Bay hills are almost entirely exotic trees and that their clear-cutting will leave bare, ugly hillsides with poisoned stumps, impending erosion and landslides, the wildlife left homeless, many native plants destroyed, the topsoil damaged, and the beauty gone forever. Few urban areas have such amazing wilderness. What a tragedy to mindlessly destroy it. We've seen re-planting of native trees in parks, but have yet to see these trees doing very well. Many die, wasting more money and creating more habitat for exotic broom that people so hate. I believe most people would object to this clear-cutting plan as well as the plan to continuously apply herbicide to the stumps of the butchered trees, if they knew the details. Eucalyptus will take an enormous amount of poison to stop its attempts to stay alive and resprout. And what about the acacias? You cut one down, and you have dozens sprouting along the ground, yards away from the original tree. They continue to try to live years after their mother tree was killed. Many of us do not believe any herbicide or the other petrochemicals added to it are safe. Every banned pesticide was once declared safe from studies funded by the pesticide industry. Some Bay Area counties refuse to use herbicides, while others still do, ignoring the hazards. We've seen California Newts dying horrible deaths after crawling through roadside areas sprayed with "safe" herbicides. We believe that "applying" herbicides across the hills will result in incalculable deaths of native animals, including protected species, as well as contaminating the earth, reservoirs, groundwater,

streams, and bay. Some of the poison will evaporate into the air, adding to our air pollution problem. How many cases of cancer, auto-immune and other illnesses will result from the use of these poisons? We also believe this plan won't work, knowing the amazing regenerative capabilities of these magnificent trees. So the use of poison will be far more continuous than planned. It's also being ignored that many native species have become dependent on and prefer non-native trees, shrubs, herbs, etc. We ask, "Why the selective logging?" For those who want our parks and UC Berkeley lands clear-cut, I suggest they start with the expensive ornamental non-natives that are the majority trees at the UC Botanical Gardens, Oakland Zoo, and people's private gardens and yards – which, like the hills, would leave almost no vegetation since most of the green we see are from non-natives. (Hypocrite UC even has a book about their many exotic trees on campus.) Why the inconsistency – why are those businesses being spared? At the East Bay Regional Park headquarters where the meeting with FEMA was held, there were many introduced ornamentals. Those olive trees, *Arbutus Unedo*, etc, aren't going to be eliminated, so why destroy the trees on trails that many of us know personally and love? Why doesn't the plan include annihilating all the non-native trees in people's yards in the hills, or even elsewhere? Before one wild animal loses her or his home and food, I suggest those who advocate killing non-native plants should first start with killing all that are in their own yard, all the street trees, all the billions of dollars of business and city, county, federal, state landscaping with non-natives. Eliminate all orchards. Most people have no idea the cities are predominantly non-native. I personally love the non-natives, but want the double standard of human versus wild animals to stop. Why should only the native animals suffer? No non-native human should be giving a death sentence to the native animals who will die as a result of this planned environmental devastation. There will be many persuasive arguments for committing this irreparable environmental devastation, but please don't believe them. We've seen terrible harm already done in the name of environmentalism in the Bay Area, such as when UC Berkeley "experts" told Audubon to cut down every plant (they didn't know native from non-native) in the tiny Burrowing Owl habitat at Cesar Chavez Park in Berkeley. Those of us who had been watching the owls for years knew that directive was the opposite of what the owls need and want. When the owls arrived for the winter, one left immediately, while the other two stood forlornly by the stumps of their shrubs from the previous year. (The last two burrows have since been destroyed by being paved over and covered with an "art project" bench, while the ground squirrels who create the burrows are being harassed into making fewer burrows.) Weeding the water plants in the Japanese pool at the UC Berkeley Botanical Gardens several years ago resulted in almost the entire year's eggs of California Newts being killed. We have yet to see the numbers of newts there as there were previously. A few hours of well-intentioned work can result in permanent ecological damage. For those in the hills who do want the trees cut, I suggest we trade houses and they live in the tree-denuded wasteland that is much of the East Bay cities. For those who insist on eliminating non-native plants, I suggest we start with the humans, dogs, and cats. (Each cat is capable of killing 800 small animals a year, which is why many species of small animals are missing from neighborhoods and even the parks where cats hunt.) And why not kill all the honeybees as well since they're from Europe? The animals, as well as the trees, are not just "things" in humans' territory. They are planning the killing of living, feeling beings. When people are often depressed from the dark and rain in winter, the gorgeous acacias bloom brilliant golden for two months. The broom with their yellow, exquisitely fragrant blossoms bloom for months during winter and spring. Please learn who this project will actually benefit. Find out the details before it's too late. Please know that if this "project" begins, it will be far more destructive than they have told anyone. Expect the worst. Expect to look up into the hills and see burnt grass where we now see extensive woodlands. Recognize the trees in the parks you love and realize some parks will be completely empty of trees. Expect catastrophic fires and terrible landslides when the trees are gone. Expect damage to the waterways from the erosion. The FEMA money is desperately needed elsewhere. Please do not waste this money by making a few people rich at the expense of the people, animals, environment, beauty of our parks. Please don't create a new environmental disaster under the guise of preventing one. Bev Von Dohre 510-482-9494 Slakewings@aol.com

Bev Von Dohre  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 10, 2013

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Stephen Lumley  
san francisco, CA 94127  
May 10, 2013

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Marlowe Teig  
Newtonville, MA 02460  
May 10, 2013

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jennyjennyadele@yahoo.com

Jenny Josephian  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 10, 2013

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Scientific research has shown that the removal of eucalyptus trees in the Oakland hills would have had no effect on reducing the fire damage. Scrub brush, dry ground fuel and unprotected wood framed structures were the problem

Gary Molitor  
San Leandro, CA 94577  
May 10, 2013

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Sally Stephens  
San Francisco, CA 94116  
May 10, 2013

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Dimitry Struve  
Santa Cruz, CA 95060  
May 10, 2013

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Janet Bensus  
SF, CA 94117  
May 10, 2013

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Khanie Ha  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 9, 2013

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Susanna Goldenstein  
San Francisco, CA 94107  
May 9, 2013

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Mark Weiner  
Los Angeles, CA 90028  
May 9, 2013

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paul castleman  
San Francisco, CA 94117

May 9, 2013

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Stop this insane attack on trees

Joel Schipper  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 9, 2013

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lenore sheridan  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 9, 2013

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Richard Grassetti  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 9, 2013

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rachelle barrick  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 9, 2013

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Mikki  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 9, 2013

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Louise Holton  
Brentwood, MD 20722  
May 9, 2013

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Anastasia Glikshtern  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 8, 2013

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Laura Arechiga  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 8, 2013

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The trees belong to the Earth! Mother Gaia not us! They are not ours to destroy and we are not entitled to hurt her!

Rozyve  
Canada  
May 8, 2013

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Elaine Charkowski  
Fort Bragg, CA 95437  
May 8, 2013

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Please stop scapegoating eucalyptus and letting native plant extremists do damage to our environment.

Lu Rehling  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 8, 2013

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Renee Pittin  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 8, 2013

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beverly mack  
san francisco, CA 94131  
May 8, 2013

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Aliyah Stein  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 8, 2013

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Henry Lorenz  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 8, 2013

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Arnita Bowman  
San Francisco, CA 94121  
May 8, 2013

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Linda Pierson  
Anaheim Hills, CA 92807  
May 8, 2013

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Anja H Sanchez-Lasthaus  
Bonita, CA 91902  
May 8, 2013

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Marian Altman  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 8, 2013

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Michael Wallman  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 8, 2013

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Sam Lerman  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 8, 2013

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Nancy Loewen  
San Francisco, CA 94121

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May 8, 2013

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VICKY  
SAN QUENTIN, CA 94964  
May 8, 2013

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Jimmy VanWestenberg  
San Francisco, CA 94122  
May 8, 2013

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Richard A. Fairfield  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 8, 2013

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Amanda Bloom  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 8, 2013

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Tana Taylor  
Mountain View, CA 94043  
May 8, 2013

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Robert H Sand  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 8, 2013

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SAVE THE TREES!

Jan Robitscher  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 8, 2013

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Barrie Hartman  
Philatelic Center, CA 94612  
May 8, 2013

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I do not want to look up the hill and not see any trees. Please preserve the Oakland Hills forestation as it is.

Janet Moore  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 8, 2013

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Clear cutting and toxic chemicals is not the answer! That's like using a hacksaw to fix a bruised foot. Or giving a kid poison to cure a sore throat. A sane, reasonable approach to mitigate fire risk and maintain the ecosystem is what is needed.

margaret mcallister  
el cajon, CA 92020  
May 8, 2013

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Stop the deforestation of the Berkeley/Oakland Hills!

Kerstin Feist  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 8, 2013

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Dee Vogel  
Santa Cruz, CA 95060  
May 8, 2013

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Destroying hundreds of thousands of healthy trees that are storing thousands of tons of carbon at a time when climate change should be our highest environmental priority is irresponsible. To add insult to injury, our public lands will also be sprayed with thousands of gallons of herbicide in places where children play.

Mary McAllister  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 8, 2013

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jane padgett  
Los Angeles, CA 90077  
May 8, 2013

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Genice Jacobs  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 8, 2013

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Madhavi Rathod  
Emeryville, CA 94608  
May 8, 2013

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These non-natives are not as flammable as low growing bush and scrub, especially after they become unprotected and dried when the overstory is removed!

Georgia Wright  
Berkeley, CA 94705-1605  
May 8, 2013

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This is a totally unbalanced approach to the local environment. We have experienced the effects of poor air quality due to intense auto and other air pollutants throughout the East Bay Area. The proposal for such a drastic de-forestation of miles of terrain is irresponsible and will lead to enduring problems related to health issues and environmental desecration. Please please do not rubber stamp this proposed approach!

Rae Vasconcellos  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 8, 2013

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Sally Carpenter  
Sharp Park, CA 94044

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May 8, 2013

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Killing more than 50,000 trees in our beautiful hills? And then adopting a 10-year poisoning program? NO!

Judith  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
May 8, 2013

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Susanna Waddell  
Aptos, CA 95003  
May 8, 2013

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Bertram C. Izant  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 8, 2013

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It is shocking to find out that our precious disaster relief dollars would be spent on this ridiculous and unnecessary project instead of helping people in need.

Jacquie Proctor  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 8, 2013

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I don't have high expectations for the scientific sophistication of Oakland, but this Old Blue is distressed by the anti-scientific position of the University of California, Berkeley. UCB should be thoroughly embarrassed by their claim that native plants will automatically, without any planting, fill in the wide areas where non-natives will be removed. Nonsense!

Keith McAllister  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 8, 2013

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casey fisher  
oakland, CA 94608  
May 8, 2013

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David Hanson  
Oregon, WI 53575  
May 8, 2013

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trish west  
ashland, OR 97520  
May 8, 2013

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Tara Holmes  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 8, 2013

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Just in case I haven't already signed this.

Robert Doublin  
University, WA 98105  
May 8, 2013

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Vasu Murti  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 8, 2013

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The EIS draft's identity approach to conservation is just like the Republican's identity politics. It is out of date and is based on ideology and not data!

Mark Davis  
Saint Paul, MN 55105  
May 8, 2013

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This is unsafe for everyone. Those who seek to poison and destroy our environment/ecosystem and further contribute to global warming should be stopped. I cannot imagine how anyone could be so naive about dangerous chemicals and the effects of destruction of our parks and forests can even get \*this\* far with all this nonsense. The Native Plant Nuts out there are going way overboard in their misguided enthusiasm. This plan can only do harm and should be nipped in the bud.

Tony Holiday  
San Francisco, CA 94108  
May 8, 2013

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Please don't cut down the trees.

Pamela Walatka  
Los Gatos, CA 95033  
May 8, 2013

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paul carpenter  
Brooklyn, NY 11226  
May 8, 2013

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Charlotte Rivers  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 8, 2013

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Robert Romano  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 8, 2013

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This mindless destruction of the ecosystem must stop immediately. No more Garlon. No more Roundup. No more felling. We need all the trees we can get.

Alicia Snowi  
San Francisco, CA 94117-4236  
May 8, 2013

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Jerome Baer  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 8, 2013

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Patricia Howard  
Washington, DC 20007  
May 8, 2013

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I do not believe FEMA should be spending money on removing tall trees.

kathleen daniel  
New York, NY 10028  
May 8, 2013

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robin olesen  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 8, 2013

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Eileen Whelpley  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 8, 2013

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This plan is unacceptable. Though, non-native, invasive, highly flammable trees like euc's are a prob, before removing (without any herbicides!), non-flammable natives like redwoods need to be cultivated.

Commissioner Phoebe Sorgen  
Berkeley, CA 94708-1445  
May 8, 2013

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This is a waste of tax payer money and will decrease home values. It's not a reasonable solution.

Peter Sorcher  
Mill Valley, CA 94941  
May 8, 2013

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Mark Bowman  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 8, 2013

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Mary Ann Brewin  
BERKELEY, CA 94709-1438

May 7, 2013

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A. McIntyre  
Alameda, CA 94502  
May 7, 2013

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Marc Teicholz  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 7, 2013

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Absolutely no toxic herbicides should be used at all. In 2005 and 2006 East Bay Pesticide Alert handed toxicology of the pesticides UC, EBRPD, and other agencies, use in the hills and were pushing the city of Oakland to use. There is no need for any pesticide use at all and these trees, our local lungs, must be left standing until their natural deaths bring them down. There is no question of the danger of releasing the sequestered carbon in these old and young trees, and there is no question about the danger of the pesticides which are planned for use in this disastrous program.

Maxina Ventura  
San Leandro, CA 94577  
May 7, 2013

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Patricia Meyer  
San Mateo, CA 94402  
May 7, 2013

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Madeleine Sproul  
Berkeley, CA 94706  
May 7, 2013

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Dave Emanuel  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 7, 2013

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Renata Polt Schmitt  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 7, 2013

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Stephanie Ries  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 7, 2013

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First it's deforestation, which makes it easy for developers swoop in after the public loses interest in using the area.

Barbara  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 7, 2013

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The proposals to cut thousands of trees, if allowed to go forward, will result in an environmental disaster. When the tall trees are cut down, weeds, tall grass and shrubs will replace them; this type of vegetation is much easier to ignite and more flammable than trees.

Madeline  
Berkeley,, CA 94705  
May 7, 2013

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alissa  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 7, 2013

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Do not cut down the tall trees. The hills are not an asphalt highway. Please come to your senses. Emily Hancock

Emily Hancock  
Berkeley, CA 94708-1841  
May 7, 2013

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There are better ways to improve this area as pointed out in the petition.

Don Forrester  
Sacramento, CA 95864  
May 7, 2013

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Helen Kozoriz Shoemaker  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 7, 2013

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Dan Grassetti  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 7, 2013

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Kristine Moser  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
May 7, 2013

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What people don't realize is that these taller trees are the only habitat for many species, such as owls and raptors since many of their traditional nesting sites, native trees, have been removed. These species won't just nest anywhere and even if they do the nesting will probably not be successful. You can't cut essential nesting sites down and plant saplings. The money should be spent on replacement trees to be planted and tended until they provide the equivalent habitat for these species. Then they have alternatives when you cut down these trees. This is the typical approach to a human-caused problem. It is not so simple.

Anna Ransome  
Graton, CA 95444  
May 7, 2013

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Trish  
Kings park, NY 11754  
May 7, 2013

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Crystal VanWestenberg  
Gilroy, CA 95020  
May 7, 2013

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California is turning into one of the ugliest States in America due to all the tearing down of what is natural and beautiful. When I go to Oregon I am amazed at all the trees and natural beauty. This type of mentality needs to be quashed. Try to think: If it ain't broken, don't fix it!

Bonnie Schindhelm  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 7, 2013

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Deanna VanWestenberg  
San Jose, CA 95120  
May 7, 2013

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Stop robbing us of our trees! We need more trees than ever with the current climate crisis. We also don't want more toxic herbicides poured over our neighborhoods - these get on people and pets, kill wildlife, get tracked into our indoor environments, and wind up in the bay.

Lu Carpenter  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 7, 2013

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Please keep the hills intact and do not poison the wildlife!

Claudia Delman  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 7, 2013

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This widespread action against trees would be shocking at any time, but is particularly so in a time of climate change.



Rupa Bose  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 7, 2013

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Dan Dickmeyer  
Santa Cruz, CA 95062  
May 7, 2013

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Andre Kruglikov  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 7, 2013

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Jack Kou  
Upland, CA 91786  
May 7, 2013

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Doug Prose  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 7, 2013

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I'll support any lawsuit or legislation to stop FEMA. This is simply insane!

WilliamA Lofft  
San Diego, CA 92131  
May 7, 2013

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brittany dean  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 7, 2013

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Marshall Sontag  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 7, 2013

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Hills Conservation Network

May 7, 2013

**From:** [Jacquelyn McCormick](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** EIS East Bay Hills Comment Letter  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 11:24:00 AM  
**Attachments:** [East Bay Hills support letter.docx](#)

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Gentlepersons:

Attached please find a response from the Claremont Elmwood Neighborhood Association in Berkeley, CA.

Sincerely,

Jacquelyn McCormick  
President

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**Jac**

Jacquelyn McCormick

June 13, 2013

RE: **2013 FEMA East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction EIS**

**Via Email: EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX@fema.dhs.gov, and USPS**

U.S. Department of Homeland Security/FEMA  
P.O. Box 72379  
Oakland, CA 94612-8579

Gentlepersons:

The Board of Directors of the Claremont Elmwood Neighborhood Association has met and discussed the draft EIS on the proposed hazardous fire risk reduction activities in the East Bay Hills. The outcome of the discussion and result of a majority vote was to support the recommended measures as outlined in the draft EIS.

We thank you for your consideration and look forward to a successful project.

Sincerely,

Jacquelyn McCormick  
President  
Claremont Elmwood Neighborhood Association

**From:** [James Webster](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** East Bay Hills tree removal  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:52:21 AM

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Removing eucalyptus trees--while using poisonous herbicides--on such a scale like is like trying to hit a fly with a hammer. Carbon will be released, animals will lose habitat, and poisons will go into the ground. Please consider using alternative methods to reduce the fuel load, such as removal of ground litter. Remember, this land is all of ours!

Thanks,  
Jim Webster  
a concerned Berkeley citizen

- + - + - + - + - + - + - + - + - + - +  
Jim Webster  
510-845-1573  
cell 510-508-1712

**From:** [Marcia Flannery](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** east bay hills project  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:45:39 AM

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i am writing to ask you not to fund a futile native plant restoration project that will only increase the fire hazard  
but  
to approve the NO PROJECT alternative

marcia flannery

**From:** [Michael Wallman](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Comment on East Bay Hills hazardous fire risk reduction project  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:53:39 AM

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To whom it may concern,

I am writing this email about " East Bay Hills hazardous fire risk reduction project".  
First a but of background on myself: I am 36 years old, second generation UC Berkeley graduate, and have lived in the Berkeley hills my entire life.

This is not an all or nothing situation. I support a method of "thinning", selectively removing tree's based on certain criteria. (ie. Bird nesting, tree age/size, health). I also support a constant r activity of manually removing new sprouts, while planting and encouraging native Oak growth. I am 1000% against the use or pesticide/herbicide. If a tree is removed, the stump should be ground out and root system pulled (to the t best of out ability).

Fire reduction needs to be an on going, continuous process.

Outside of my thoughts regarding this project, this year the country has witness some horrible catastrophes. Tornadoes in Oklahoma, fire in Colorado. I would prefer these funds be sent there, to help those people rebuild.

Michael

**From:** [Nancy McNally](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Please veto FEMA Native Plant restoration project  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:21:04 AM

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EBRPD = East Bay Regional Park District  
HMGP = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program  
Oakland = City of Oakland  
UCB = University of California, Berkeley

P.O. Box 72379, Oakland, CA 94612-8579

Hello,

I was born in San Francisco in 1949 .

Native plant enthusiasts embrace a niche of gardening design that is retrograde, fashionable and trending in local garden landscaping design.

There is nothing wrong with introducing drought tolerant plants. There is a huge difference between drought tolerant vs. native plants. Most people confuse the two concepts. Planting only " native" plants defies science and will cause further climate degradation and devastation .

The entire planet is dying and our earth has lost over 50 % of forest canopy world wide in the last 50 years . Multiply millions of trees have died from carbon pollution.

Using herbicides to master and defy nature is plainly egregious. Furthermore, using herbicides is shocking, considering an esteemed University is recommending this poison.

FEMA please do not fund Native Plant restoration project. The plan will:

- Destroy the wind-break;
- Convert living trees into dead fuel on the ground;
- Reduce landscape moisture from fog drip during the summer; and
- Encourage the growth of more-flammable plants.

Sincerely,

Nancy McNally  
San Francisco, CA

<http://www.localcolorist.etsy.com>  
[http://www.zazzle.com/localcolorist\\*](http://www.zazzle.com/localcolorist*)  
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/localcolorist/>  
<http://www.facebook.com/localcolorist>

**From:** [Northrop, Virginia](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Eucalyptus removal please approve funding  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:14:57 AM

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Please approve the funds to have eucalyptus removed in the East Bay hills. As a Ranger for over 30 years I am very familiar with fires in euc stands and can attest to the problems. They also shade out native species and reduce habitat fo native animals.

I am sure you are getting opposition from well meaning people that are not educated in ecosystems. Please helps us restore the healthier "native oak woodlands that are safer more diverse and ecologically robust.



**From:** [S\\_e](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** No to tree removal  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:31:49 AM

---

Hello,

We are homeowners in the Oakland Hills and we are against the planned tree removal, especially while using pesticides.

We are also writing to our Councilmember Schaff and Mayor Quan to express our opposition to this proposal.

Thank you for your consideration,

Kasia Ekstrand

7149 thornhill Drive

Oakland, CA 94611

**From:** [Nadia Giusti](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Against tree cutting.  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 11:58:05 PM

---

I am against the cutting of trees in the east bay!!!

Nadia Giusti.  
Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Larry](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** East Bay Hills Fire Risk Reduction  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 11:55:51 PM

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I believe I can lay claim to being the first to have moved into the area affected by the 1991 firestorm, since I was closing on my house when the fire occurred. Houses within a couple hundred yards were burned to slag and I was unsure whether my house survived. That being said, I moved into a green, forested area for a reason. I treasure a natural environment. The smell of eucalyptus and Monterey Pine in the fog and rain, the shade provided on sunny days, the wildlife that make these trees their home, are valuable. If the question is whether folks would prefer living in a mature redwood forest as opposed to a eucalyptus forest, I think there would be no debate. However that is not the choice being posed: It is a many-decade old eucalyptus forest vs. a moonscape sporting poisoned stumps. Clearcutting will destroy the current ecosystem. It may recover in many decades if replanting of trees and irrigation / care is budgeted, but this is not the case. Erosion, slides, fires from the cuttings, stump-poisoning runoff, etc. are great concerns. Grassland and shrubs are likely more prone to fast fire movement, if not carrying the same fuel load. I argue for less drastic and a focused, smaller scale means to reduce fire risk with more input from local residents. This monumental change in the environment of the Hills does not seem to have received nearly the amount of publicizing and attention that is appropriate to the proposed outcome. I don't believe I have received any notice via mail or public media. Once the clearcutting of these targeted trees occurs, there is no way to reverse the resulting damage.

Thank you,

-Larry Halme  
6460 Farallon Way

**From:** [nicolecourtet](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-R1X](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Comments on: Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction Environmental Impact Statement, East Bay Hills, California, April 2013  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 11:52:50 PM

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To whom it may concern,

I am so grateful to those of you who had the initiative and the courage to propose a plan for the elimination of invasive introduced plants which, in addition to preventing the healthy development of native flora and ecosystem, are prone to wildfire and therefore pose a threat to the neighboring inhabitants and environment.

I have been living and hiking in the East Bay for more than 30 years. I am a teacher and a nature lover and have dedicated part of my time outdoors to the removal of invasive exotic plants, the French broom in particular, along trails. I am also very appreciative of the many fruitful efforts of the local parks to remove such invasive species for the benefit of our local environment.

I AM FOR:

- The progressive elimination of non-native invasive trees and plants that provide high-risk fuel to potential wild fires and prevent the growth of healthy native ecosystems.

- The progressive re-growth of the original endemic species which should be encouraged to take over as fast as possible for the health of the local ecosystems and therefore the prevention of destructive wild fires. Wondering whether partial replanting or reseeding, potentially by volunteers, should be considered to promote a fast re-growth.

- The removal from all cutting sites of the cut wood which in the present plan is expected to be cut up into wood chips and spread onto the soil. The free top soil would then give to the native plants their best chance to re-colonize the hills rapidly, which is the final goal.

Our society has the means to do the job well: that is to remove the litter produced so it does not delay the health revival of the sites. That would also address some of the main concerns of many of the opponents to the project, who otherwise could end up delaying the works by activist actions and add to the cost of the project in a detrimental way.

- A very limited, targeted and controlled use of herbicide, only when and where absolutely necessary.

The contamination of surrounding desired native plants and seedlings should be avoided at all cost, preferably by physical removal of the new invasive seedlings, or, if absolutely necessary, by the targeted spraying of individual invasive plants and seedlings only.

- The involvement of the local community and organization volunteers in the years following the clearing. That would allow the physical removal of unwanted new seedlings, as an alternative to the detrimental use of herbicide, without additional cost. It would also promote public education in ecology and conservation.

I AM AGAINST:

- The spreading on the ground of wood chips from any of the fell trees, because it will discourage and excessively slow down the re-growth of native plants and trees which is the final goal. It is also likely to have a negative impact on the wildlife in general.

I am also questioning whether this thick and dense wood litter could become a dangerous fuel in case of wildfires.

Could it also possibly encourage the breeding of termites, a potential disaster for nearby buildings?

Furthermore, the devastated look of large areas of land covered with lumber chips does not serve the well-being of our human community who uses the hills' open space quite intensively for "re-creation". That prospect of visual devastation is an unnecessary fuel to the opposition of many to the project.

- The uncontrolled spraying of herbicide on the soil and on native plant seedlings that might occur in the process of eliminating invasive non-native seedlings for years after the initial cuts and removals.

Physical removal should be preferred, over chemical treatment and subsequent involuntary contamination of the surrounding desired flora.

Herbicide spraying should only be done on individual plants to avoid discouraging and killing the new surrounding pioneer native plants whose growth and propagation are the final goal. With that in mind, the sprayers must have the appropriate botany knowledge or/and be accompanied by a knowledgeable botanist.

- The burning of wood on site. The smoke and gases from the combustion of these fires would increase the local and atmospheric pollution and the carbon emission would become an additional contribution to our planetary climate change. Let's act in a locally and globally responsible manner. Let's not substitute our "well-intentioned" "smoke to the wild fire smoke that we mean to prevent.

Thank you for reading and taking into account my concerns and suggestions.

Gratefully,

Nicole Courtet

**From:** [Monica Barry](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Destruction of trees  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 11:51:46 PM

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How is this plan even possible?? Horrible on every level .  
Please reconsider this awful plan.  
Monica Barry  
Berkeley resident  
Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Conservation Analyst](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Comments on East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction DEIS from California Native Plant Society, East Bay Chapter  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 11:40:47 PM  
**Attachments:** [2013 EBCNPS Comment for FEMA DEIS Final on Letterhead with attachments.pdf](#)

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To Whom It May Concern:

Attached, please find the East Bay Chapter of the California Native Plant Society's comments for the East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction DEIS. Please feel free to contact me with any questions regarding this document.

Sincerely,  
Mack Casterman

Mack Casterman  
Conservation Analyst

California Native Plant Society, East Bay Chapter  
510-734-0335  
[www.ebcnps.org](http://www.ebcnps.org)  
<http://ebcnps.wordpress.com/>

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# California Native Plant Society

East Bay Chapter

P O Box 5597, Elmwood Station. Berkeley, CA 94705

June 17, 2013

Federal Emergency Management Agency  
Department of Homeland Security  
500 C Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20472

**Subject: Draft HFRR EIS for the East Bay Hills, California**

Dear Sir/Madam:

The California Native Plant Society's East Bay Chapter appreciates the opportunity to comment on the 2013 Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction Environmental Impact Statement for the East Bay Hills of California.

The California Native Plant Society is a statewide non-profit organization that works to protect California's native plant heritage and preserve it for future generations. The Society's mission is to increase the understanding and appreciation of California's native plants and to preserve them in their natural habitat. We promote native plant appreciation, research, education, and conservation through our 5 statewide programs and 33 regional chapters in California. The East Bay Chapter (EBCNPS) covers Alameda and Contra Costa Counties and represents some 1100 members.

EBCNPS has been involved with protecting and conserving native plant resources in the East Bay Hills for some 47 years. Our members have worked in these parks and preserves in partnership with EBRPD and other entities over many decades. Our insights and suggestions are derived from first hand experience.

This comment letter was coordinated by the Conservation Committee of EBCNPS, with substantial contributions from our plant scientists on the Rare Plant, Vegetation, and Significant and Unusual Plants Committees. Additionally, included in this letter are comments written by chapter members who are local experts with special knowledge of two of the regional preserves where fuels management work will occur.

These East Bay Hills are rich with native vegetation and rare and unusual plants that often are found nowhere else in the two- county East Bay area. The East Bay Hills are home to a large number of endangered, threatened, and locally rare plants, which could be affected by fuels management projects. EBCNPS wants to ensure that the EIS will address potential impacts to these plants, as well as to other more common, yet habitat rich vegetation types. Appendix A provides a list of CEQA protected A-ranked plants, or plants that are locally rare, including federally listed and state listed plants.

We understand FEMA's overarching charge in funding projects covered in the DEIS for the East Bay Hills and the Richmond shoreline is to steward the public monies wisely by



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funding work that will be effective in substantially reducing fire hazard, while protecting to the greatest extent possible the natural resources and native habitat values of these important wildlands.

FEMA has accepted the strategy of U.C. Berkeley and the City of Oakland to remove whole populations of exotic trees and exotic shrubs and other invasive exotic weeds in the native shrublands, while encouraging native plant communities to expand. Why then, does this FEMA document allow the East Bay Regional Park District to potentially perform actions that will have significant, irreversible and adverse impacts to native habitats? These actions include radical thinning and clearing of extensive native brushlands, scrublands, and riparian associations, while merely thinning, not removing the highest fire hazard vegetation of all: the exotic acacia, pine and eucalyptus plantations?

A key important element of the FEMA funding criteria is 'avoidance of impacts'. Yet the Park District, which has a mission of protecting and enhancing native habitat values, is the main entity in designing projects with serious impacts that will degrade native habitat values by replacing viable stands of native vegetation with exotic annual grassland, known for drying out the top layer of soil, and extending the fire season with dried out flashy surface fuel that can act like a fuse to ignite other areas. Is this model of vegetation management really going to produce a less hazardous condition in the East Bay Hills? Will this approach break up stands of more fire-resistant, and firebrand-absorbing plant communities, and replace them with hugely expanded acreages of more flammable exotic weed monocultures? We certainly support efforts to remove broom and other weeds from brush and scrublands. Does FEMA support the conversion of the biologically diverse and richer native brush and scrublands to weedy exotic annual grasslands with little native habitat value? Does FEMA support radical 'thinning' of shrub lands and converting 50-70% of the biomass to weedy annual grassland as a good management strategy? Would FEMA, in some cases where shrubland reduction is unavoidable, favor reducing the amount of dead plant material by hand trimming, and allowing the native scrub to regrow, in a younger and more lush iteration of that plant association (as noted in DEIS, appendix M, page 13).

The FEMA grants require monitoring and weed maintenance for years to come. Yet the FEMA grants do not supply funding for any of the follow up weed abatement. The East Bay Regional Park District, City of Oakland, and UC Berkeley have great trouble keeping up with acres of weedy species now in their stewardship purview. There just isn't money available for comprehensive management of weedy invasives. This is demonstrated by the many acres of weedy 'fuels managed' areas, including fire roads. What mechanism is being instituted by FEMA in this DEIS to guarantee a commitment of money and personnel for management of greatly increased acreages of newly created annual weedy grassland?

Native perennial grasslands are altogether more fire resistant than exotic annual grasslands, as the hardy native bunch grasses are deep rooted and hold moisture in their above ground parts much longer than their weedy annual counterparts. Can FEMA in this



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DEIS require that funds be made available long term, for conversion of native shrublands into native perennial grasslands, where conversion to 'grassland' is deemed absolutely necessary? Alternatively, where such a strategy is not considered feasible for brush, scrub, and riparian associations, could FEMA in this DEIS, require hand thinning, removal of invasive exotics, and removal of all nearby high fire hazard exotic tree populations, as a more effective long term strategy?

This DEIS consistently lacks adequate vegetation naming, surveying and mapping, related to the proposed and connected project areas. Why was the current Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition, not used in classifying the vegetation communities accurately? This is an important oversight that renders much of the document out of date and with questionable accuracy, regarding vegetation communities that will be negatively impacted by proposed fuels management work. The M.O.U. that established this requirement is appended to these comments.

In our EBCNPS letter prepared in response to the NOP for this DEIS on October 1, 2010 (Appendix B), we submitted a listing of Significant and Unusual Plants that we asked adequate field surveys for, and mapping of these resources be prepared as part of the resource assessment for this DEIS. Unusual and Significant Plants are those species that in the local biotic and geographic region of this Project Limits clearly meet defined standards for local rarity. These species should be considered in this DEIS; the concerned Project Applicants are required by California environmental regulation to consider these resources; projects potentially funded by FEMA should comply with local environmental regulations. Further justification for FEMA to consider both Federally and State Listed plants and plant communities together comes from the Memorandum of Understanding For Cooperative Vegetation Habitat Mapping and Classification which was signed in 2000 (Appendix C) by multiple agencies responsible for resource oversight in California, including both USFWS and CDFW.

Why has this document not included adequate survey and mapping data, assessments of potential impacts, and mitigations for these impacts? Please find appended, an updated listing of concerned species (Appendix A), as well as our original EBCNPS NOP response letter mentioned above.

## General Comments:

Throughout the document and maps botanical nomenclature and taxonomy are out of date. This DEIS was released in 2013. The primary reference manual of the California Flora is *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition* published in January 2012. Therefore the DEIS should follow the accepted names used in California in the preparation of this document. Updated names should be used in the Final EIS. Will improper botanical names be revised before the final document?

Although mitigation measures are included for *Phytophthora cinnamomi* there are no mitigation measures for *Phytophthora ramorum* (Sudden Oak Death). Sudden Oak Death is known to occur in the East Bay hills and its spread should not be amplified through this



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project's activities. Mitigation measures for addressing this serious threat to the integrity of our oak woodlands should include: surveys for the pathogen in project action areas, how trees with Sudden Oak Death infections are treated during risk reduction activities, and how tools are cleaned after Sudden Oak Death infected trees are cut.

New locations of individuals or small populations of pallid manzanita are most likely to occur deep in the understory of Eucalyptus or Pine stands where they are in shaded habitat. Because of their location in these understories, tree removal may result in sun shock, which may kill these understory occupants by a rapid increase in sun exposure and reduction in soil moisture. Trees in occupied pallid manzanita habitat should be removed at the appropriate time to reduce potential sun shock to these plants. Project actions should include the removal of the majority of the non-native and non-indigenous trees in the fall. The timing of the tree removal in late fall will allow existing pallid manzanitas to adjust to the increased exposure to light and heat during cooler seasonal temperatures before the following spring and summer.

CDFG protocols state: "A discussion of threats, including those from invasive species, to the plants and natural communities" must be included as part of the assessment of potential impacts in a project environmental document. This DEIS does not include a discussion of threats particular weed species may pose to existing populations of rare plants species and/or sensitive natural communities within project action areas. Without detailed information about the types of invasive weeds and the chemicals that may be used to treat them, an evaluation of real threats to rare plants and/or sensitive natural communities from weed species or herbicide application cannot be made. This document should include a detailed discussion of what weed/invasive species are of concern on site and what measures will be taken to protect rare plants and/or sensitive natural communities before, during, and after project related activities.

## Specific Comments (Wording from dEIS document in *italics*):

### Use of MCV2

**Section 4.2.2.1.3** *Vegetation Mapping Classification Mapping was conducted in general accordance with the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) 'A Manual of California Vegetation' (Sawyer et al. 2008).*

#### Comments:

- The document says that MCV2 (referenced as Sawyer et al. 2008) was used to type the vegetation but the figures do not present MCV2 types. Why not?
- Utilizing the CNPS method, how many relevé or rapid assessment plots were used to characterize and classify the vegetation types within the project area? Can these data forms be appended to this document?



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- We assume the CNPS/CDFG vegetation mapping/sampling methods (2011<sup>1</sup>) were used in order to type the vegetation based on MCV2. If so, how many relevé or rapid assessment plots were used to characterize and classify the vegetation types within the project area?
- Were the ‘existing vegetation data’ referenced on page 4.2-4 (including EBRPD EIR data [EBRPD 2010] and potentially FEMA 2006a, FEMA 2006b, and EBRPD 2006) collected to MCV2 vegetation types? If not, then the data needs to be cross-walked to MCV2 in order properly assess impacts to sensitive natural community types.
- Results presenting MCV2 types should be presented in a recirculated DEIS so the significance of any impacts to sensitive natural communities due to project activities can be evaluated and commented on by the public. This data should either (1) be presented as an appendix to the DEIS and provided with a cross-walk between the broader community types presented in the figures and each MCV2 type or (2) the vegetation community descriptions should be written as MCV2 types, at least to the Alliance level.

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## **Sections Dealing With Sensitive Natural Communities**

**Section 4.2.3.1.1 Pages 4.2-25 and 4.2-26.** *Database searches were conducted using the boundaries defined by the following USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles that overlap the proposed and connected project areas, hereafter known as “project quadrangles”: San Quentin, Richmond, Oakland West, Oakland East, Briones Valley, Las Trampas Ridge, San Leandro, and Hayward,*

**Page 4.2-5** *Table 4.2-2 lists the CDFW status of five locally distinct vegetation communities and their potential to occur in the proposed and connected project areas based on the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB 2012) and field surveys. Northern maritime chaparral is the only locally distinct vegetation community present in the project areas.*

### Comments:

- According to CDFW guidelines (2009)<sup>2</sup>, the database search for special-status plants and natural communities should include the quadrangles that the project is located on plus the adjacent quadrangles. This search would result in adding Coastal Brackish Marsh for consideration of the potential to occur in the proposed and connected project areas. This should be added to a recirculated DEIS.
- Sensitive natural communities are notoriously underreported. In addition, the data in CNDDDB is only for Holland vegetation types; data for vegetation stands typed with MCV2 has not been entered into the system yet (the only MCV2 types that

<sup>1</sup> California Native Plant Society/Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Protocol for Combined Vegetation Rapid Assessment and Relevé Sampling Field Form. May 2011.

<http://www.cnps.org/cnps/vegetation/pdf/protocol-combined.pdf> [Accessed June 13, 2013]

<sup>2</sup> Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities. November 2009. <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=18959&inline=1> [Accessed June 13, 2013]





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have been entered into CNDDDB are those mapped under VegCAMP [approximately 1/3 of the State of California, but not yet including the San Francisco Bay Area] [Diana Hickson, CDFW, pers. comm. with East Bay CNPS 2013]). Consequently, some sensitive natural communities are much more prevalent in the proposed and connected project areas than is reflected in this document.

- The DEIS does not attempt to translate between the Holland types that were queried and MCV2 types which is the current standard. This results in some confusion of naming standards. For instance, Northern Maritime Chaparral is an outdated reference to what is Brittle leaf-Wooly leaf manzanita chaparral within the proposed and connected project areas; this alliance is more equivalent to Central Maritime Chaparral.
- Another reason for presenting the MCV2 types is that the list of mapped vegetation alliances should be checked against the most recent CDFW *List of Vegetation Alliances and Associations* (2013<sup>3</sup>) to determine if any of the types are considered sensitive natural communities (i.e., sensitive or special-status natural communities are vegetation types that have been identified on the most recent CDFW *List of Vegetation Alliances and Associations* as being critically imperiled [state ranking of S1], imperiled [S2], or vulnerable [S3]).

**Page 4.2-6, Table 4.2-2 Northern maritime chaparral: Present.** *There are two CNDDDB occurrences present in the proposed and connected project areas at Sobrante Ridge and Huckleberry Botanic Regional Preserves.*

**Section 3.4.2.3.1 Sobrante Ridge Regional Preserve.** *Sobrante Ridge Regional Preserve contains proposed project area SO001, a 4.1-acre area on the western edge of the preserve, opposite the eastern end of Rain Cloud Drive. The dominant type of vegetation is oak-bay woodland. EBRPD would convert 0.56 acres of northern maritime chaparral to successional grassland to enhance growing conditions for pallid Manzanita, a federally designated threatened species (see Section 4.2.3). The oak-bay woodland would be preserved.*

## Comments:

- Maritime chaparral is a particularly important community type as it is considered to be among the rarest of the remnant plant communities found in the East Bay hills (Dr. Keeler-Wolf, co-author of MCV2 and Senior Vegetation Ecologist with VegCAMP in the Biogeographic Data Branch of CDFW, pers. comm. with EBCNPS 2013; also see Vasey et al. 2012<sup>4</sup>). It is not only present at Sobrante Ridge and Huckleberry Botanic Regional Preserves but also in other areas within or adjacent to the proposed and connected project areas including within

<sup>3</sup> CDFW 2013. Natural Communities --Background Information. California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, California. [http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/vegcamp/natural\\_comm\\_background.asp](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/vegcamp/natural_comm_background.asp) [Accessed June 13, 2013]

<sup>4</sup> Vasey, M.C., M.E. Loik, and V.T. Parker. 2012. Influence of summer marine fog and low cloud stratus on water relations of evergreen woody shrubs (Arctostaphylos: Ericaceae) in the chaparral of central California. *Oecologia*. October 2012. Volume 170, Issue 2, pp 325-337.



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Knowland Park, near Canyon, near Briones Reservoir, Leona Heights (west, southwest, and south of Merritt College), and in the hills surrounding Upper San Leandro Reservoir (location data provided by Dr. Keeler-Wolf, CDFW, pers. comm. with EBCNPS 2013).

- There is a regulatory model for how to address potential impacts to rare maritime chaparral found within the California Coastal Commission (CCC):  
The CCC requires protection of maritime chaparral as an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) under Section 30240 of the Coastal Act. An ESHA is described as “Any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments.” Protection of ESHAs is achieved by avoidance of impact: forbidding any development, including roads and structures, within the ESHA and within a buffer zone of 50-100 feet from any development (John Dixon, California Coastal Commission, pers. comm. with EBCNPS 2013). Depending upon individual circumstances, the CCC may also calculate any previous loss of chaparral habitat at a project site due to roads or other development and can require that these areas be counted in the total impacts. It can also require restoration where appropriate because of previous “taking”. Staff biologists undertake extensive reviews of every development proposal, and decisions whether and what to permit are based on a firm understanding of the ecology of the ESHA.
- The statement in Section 3.4.2.3.1 that “EBRPD would convert 0.56 acres of northern maritime chaparral to successional grassland to enhance growing conditions for pallid Manzanita...” is nonsensical. Pallid Manzanita is a maritime chaparral species, not a grassland species. Converting maritime chaparral acreage to grassland will harm growing conditions for pallid Manzanita rather than “enhance” them. EBCNPS recommends avoiding impacts to maritime chaparral in order to preserve this rare and protected plant and habitat.

The proposed fuels treatment of shrublands and scrublands (removal of 50-70% shrub cover or the conversion of shrublands to annual grasslands<sup>5</sup>) must be avoided in any sensitive natural community, including within maritime chaparral.

**Page 4.2-6, Table 4.2-2 Valley Needlegrass Grassland:** *No potential. The community is not present in the proposed and connected project areas. There were no observations of the community during field surveys, and there are no CNDDDB occurrences in the proposed and connected project areas.*

**Page 4.2-5** *Small patches of two other sensitive vegetation communities, serpentine bunchgrass and coastal terrace prairie, also occur as described below.*

**Page 4.2-18 and 19** *In the Miller/Knox Regional Shoreline area, native grasses in coastal prairie patches include seashore bentgrass (Agrostis pallens) junegrass (Koeleria*

<sup>5</sup> Biological Opinion for the Proposed Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction Project in the East Bay Hills of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California (HMGP 1731-16-34, PDM-PJ-09-CA-2005-003, PDM-PJ-09-CA-2005-11, and PDM-PJ-09-CA-2006-004). May 10, 2013. p 16.



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macrantha), and red fescue (*Festuca rubra*). These areas of coastal prairie were not mapped because the patch sizes were much smaller than the minimum mapping area identified in the methods of this project.

**Page 4.2-21** Scattered native grasses, including purple needlegrass, blue wild rye, and creeping wild rye (*Leymus triticoides*), occur sparingly in this community in the proposed and connected project areas.

## Comments:

- Areas of Purple Needlegrass (*Stipa pulchra*, formerly *Nassella pulchra*) Grassland, Valley Needlegrass Grassland, and Creeping Wildrye (*Elymus triticoides*, formerly *Leymus triticoides*), all considered sensitive natural communities, are present within the project area. Stating that these grasses occur sparingly is not enough information to indicate the cover values of these species within affected grasslands. Cover values determine if these patches qualify as distinct communities based on the membership rules for the subject community. Depending on the type, cover values can be as low as 20% for Purple Needlegrass Grassland. If the minimum mapping unit was 200 square feet (as described on page 4.2-4), there would certainly be some areas qualifying as these grassland types. Why were these areas not evaluated based on cover values, mapped, and included for impact analysis with this document? They should be included. In addition, numerous stands of purple needlegrass and creeping wildrye have been documented in other areas within or adjacent to the proposed and connected project areas including in the hills between Canyon and the southern edge of Upper San Leandro Reservoir (location data provided by Dr. Keeler-Wolf, CDFW, pers. comm. with EBCNPS 2013). These sensitive natural communities should be mapped and included for impact analyses.
- Coastal terrace prairie is not only present at Miller/Knox Regional Shoreline, but also in other areas within or adjacent to the proposed and connected project areas including Point Molate and Point Richmond. This sensitive natural community should be mapped and included for impact analyses.
- Other sensitive natural communities which exist in the proposed and connected project areas include Bay Woodland (which should be separated from Live Oak Woodland, particularly within the drainages) and Redwood forests. Need to ensure impacts to all potential sensitive natural communities are avoided.

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**4.2.3.1 Methodology for Evaluating the Presence of Sensitive Biological Resources** The evaluation of the sensitive biological resources in the proposed and connected project areas consisted of database searches, a literature review, and field surveys of vegetation communities.

## Comment:

This section does not include and evaluation of locally rare plant species. CEQA requires that impacts to “resources that are rare or unique to that region” be evaluated [CEQA Guidelines 15125(c)]. This includes botanical resources that



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are, but not limited to, peripheral populations and disjunct subpopulations. These are informal terms that refer to those species that might be declining or be in need of concentrated conservation actions to prevent decline, but have no legal protection of their own. Also, CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 states "a species not included in any listing...shall nevertheless be considered to be rare or Endangered if the species is likely to become Endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and may be considered Threatened as that term is used in the Endangered Species Act." Locally rare species tracked by the East Bay Chapter of CNPS meet these criteria (Lake 2010<sup>6</sup>). Their status is based on their rarity and endangerment throughout all or portions of their range. Since the concerned Project Applicants are required by California environmental regulation to consider these resources; projects potentially funded by FEMA should comply with local environmental regulations.

**Table 4.2-3**

Comment:

The following comments address the inadequacy of determinations for potentially occurring rare plant species within the project areas.

- Choris' popcorn-flower (*Plagiobothrys chorisianus* var. *chorisianus*) = This species was determined as having no potential to occur within project areas. Based on specimen information included in the California Consortium of Herbaria<sup>7</sup> there are known records of this species from "Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley Hills" and Oakland". The potential to occur should be changed from "No Potential" to "Low Potential".
- Coastal triquetrella (*Triquetrella californica*) = based on information from our Rare Plant Committee Chairman This species' potential to occur should be changed from "No Potential" to "Moderate Potential". This is an often overlooked species that has been observed in new locations throughout the Bay Area in habitat resembling "successional grasslands" as described in this document. With little to know moss inventorying taking place in the East Bay it cannot be ruled out as not occurring within the project areas as there are historic records from Mount Diablo and new records from San Bruno Mountain (pers. comm. Bartosh 2013). Because there is abundant suitable habitat between these two localities this species should be considered as having a potential to occur within the project areas.
- Coast Iris (*Iris longipetala*) = This species was not addressed in the table. It should be treated as having a "Moderate Potential" to occur within the project areas based on herbaria records from the "top of the North Berkeley Hills" and "Point Isabel" (CCH 2013)

<sup>6</sup> Lake, Dianne. 2010. *Rare, Unusual and Significant Plants of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties*. East Bay Chapter of the California Native Plant Society.

<sup>7</sup> Data provided by the participants of the Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH) ([ucjeps.berkeley.edu/consortium/](http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/consortium/)).





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- Fragrant fritillary (*Fritillaria liliacea*) = The location Miller Knox should be added to the areas where this species has the potential to occur based on a collection from "Point Richmond" (CCH).
- Kellogg's horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *sericea*) = Herbaria records do exist for this species from the "Oakland" area (CCH 2013) and suitable habitat is present within the project areas, there for the potential for occurrence of this species should be changed from "No potential" to "Low Potential".
- Mount Diablo cottonweed (*Micropus amphibolus*) = This species is not addressed in the table though it should be based on numerous records appearing in the Consortium of California Herbaria from localities such as "Old Tunnel Road", "Strawberry Canyon", "North Berkeley Hills", and "Wildcat Canyon". This species should be treated as having a "High Potential" to occur within the project areas.
- Oakland Star-tulip (*Calochortus umbellatus*) = This species is not addressed in the table though it should be based on numerous records appearing in the Consortium of California Herbaria from localities such as "Grizzly Peak", "above Mills College", "East Oakland Hills", "Strawberry Canyon", "Wildcat Canyon", and near "Lake Temescal". This species should be treated as having a "High Potential" to occur within the project areas.
- Bristly leptosiphon (*Leptosiphon acicularis*) = This species was not addressed in the table. It should be treated as having a "Moderate Potential" to occur within the project areas based recent CNDDDB records from the Oakland Hills and the fact that this species is often overlooked and underreported (pers. comm. Bartosh 2013).
- San Francisco Bay sunflower (*Chorizanthe cuspidata* var. *cuspidata*) = The infraspecific name for this taxon is misspelled in the table.
- Pallid manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pallida*) = It should be noted that this species can also occur as isolated individuals or small groups in the understory of Eucalyptus forest in the East Bay Hill as this species has been observed in low numbers within this habitat type in Redwood Regional Park. Rare plant surveys should focus on identifying and locating these individuals or small populations within this habitat type (pers. comm. Bartosh 2013).

## 5.1.6.3.2 Proposed and Connected Actions

### Impacts during Implementation

This subsection states that special-status plant species “could be directly impacted if they are present in treatment, staging, or access areas during implementation. Plants could be damaged or killed by workers or heavy machinery or indirectly impacted from loss of suitable habitat conditions.”

#### Comment:

The purpose of an Environmental Impact Statement is to evaluate impacts on the environment, in this case special-status species, from a proposed action. Since



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there have been no protocol-level rare plant surveys conducted in proposed action areas to date, the actual presence and distribution of special-status plant species and the effects of proposed project actions were not evaluated in this document. Without abundance and distribution information the potential significance of impacts to special-status plant species is inadequately evaluated in this document. Real impacts to rare plant species should be evaluated herein which can only take place after protocol-level rare plant surveys have been conducted, level of impacts based on proposed actions are evaluated, and this DEIS is recirculated with that information.

## Impacts from Habitat Loss or Alteration

*Temporary loss or alteration of habitat could result in impacts on special-status plants due to erosion or changes in soils from the placement of eucalyptus wood chips. During implementation of the proposed and connected actions, the best management practices described in Section 5.1.3.3.1 would be implemented to avoid potential impacts from soil erosion. In addition, MMPs would be implemented to restore and enhance native habitats in the long-term. An analysis of the potential for toxicity from eucalyptus wood chips indicates that short-term and localized effects on soil microbes, soil invertebrates, and terrestrial plant seedlings may result from exposure to fresh eucalyptus and possibly pine wood chips (see Appendix L).*

## Comment:

This evaluation and conclusive assumption that the effects of Eucalyptus and Pine wood chips are negligible on special-status plant species and their habitat is negligible is inadequate. This is based on a study produced out of Florida and assumes that allelopathic effects from Eucalyptus and Pine species last only three months. There is no data presented in this document, including Appendix L, on what species of Eucalyptus or Pine were studied. Are these the same species we have in California? This section also does not evaluate the potential effects of wood chip spreading to special-status plant species with differing life forms such as geophytes (bulbs), annuals, herbaceous perennials, and shrubs. Wood chips affect bulbs and herbaceous species in different ways than woody shrubs. An evaluation and action of how wood chip application is executed within occupied rare plant habitat based on life form should be included in this document.

## Impacts From Herbicide Application

*The application of herbicides could result in impacts on special-status plants if there is direct contact with chemicals that cause toxicity. Herbicide application is unlikely to affect pallid manzanita or Presidio clarkia because these species are not known to be present in the treatment areas proposed for herbicide application. However, if pallid manzanita, Presidio clarkia, or other special-status plants are present, they could be affected. Mitigation measures described in Section 5.1.6.3.3 would be taken to protect any special-status plants that could be present unexpectedly in or near the treatment areas.*

## Comment:



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This mitigation measure as well as mitigation measure 5.1.6.3.3 are inadequate as it they do not address or mitigate herbicide application near occupied habitat for special-status plant species other than Presidio Clarkia and Pallid Manzanita. This mitigation measure should address the timing and type of herbicide used based on the type of habitat and life form (annual, perennial, or shrub) of the subject rare plant.

## 5.1.6.3.3 Mitigation Measures

### Protocol Surveys (BR-8)

*As described in Section 5.1.6.2.3, a biological monitor would be made available to be on site and/or on call during implementation activities to avoid or reduce potential impacts on special status species under the proposed and connected actions such that impacts would not be significant. In addition, the following measure specific to special-status plants would be implemented:*

*Pre-implementation surveys would be conducted to determine the presence of special-status plants within the project areas where vegetation management activities would be conducted. Botanists would conduct a botanical survey for the listed species during the blooming period for each species before vegetation management activities start. All special-status plants would be clearly flagged with high visibility flagging and avoided.*

### Comment:

Conducting surveys to locate special-status plant species after the release of this DEIS does not provide full disclosure of all rare plant species present within the project areas and allow for a full analysis of the significance of impacts resulting from this project. This mitigation measure is inappropriate to determine the significance of impacts to existing special-status plant populations or those yet unknown because of the lack of an evaluation of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to specific plant taxa throughout their overall range and within the region. This is also deferred mitigation. California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) rare plant survey protocols<sup>8</sup> “meet California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements for adequate disclosure of potential impacts”. These protocols indicate that Botanical Survey Reports should include the following to assess potential impacts:

- A discussion of the significance of special status plant populations in the project area considering nearby populations and total species distribution;
- A discussion of the significance of special status natural communities in the project area considering nearby occurrences and natural community distribution;
- A discussion of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to the plants and natural communities;

<sup>8</sup> Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities. November 2009. <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=18959&inline=1>



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- A discussion of threats, including those from invasive species, to the plants and natural communities;

While details of this information is provided for Pallid manzanita and Presidio clarkia, no information of this nature (bulleted items) is provided for any of the other rare plant species known to occur within or adjacent to project action areas. Rare plant surveys should be conducted and their results included in a recirculated DEIS so the significance of any impacts to rare plants due to project activities can be evaluated and commented on by the public.

## Specific Comments Regarding EBRPD Sobrante Ridge Treatment from EBCNPS member Gudrun Kleist

I live within easy walking distance of Sobrante Ridge and have been hiking there daily since March 1987. While there are plenty of non-natives such as annual grasses, yellow star thistle, poison hemlock and others, there are essentially no non-native trees nor shrubs (including broom) growing on Sobrante Ridge (yet).

It appears from reading 81420-2010-F-0849-3 that the park service intends to convert the oak/bay forest at the West side to oak woodland and “California” annual grasslands, which are essentially non-native weed farms. There is no detailed close-up map of the exact area, so it is difficult to determine just where this work is to be done.

I find the section on the Alameda manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pallida*) particularly troubling, especially the removal of Madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*) and the other Manzanitas growing in the area. There are only a handful of Madrones growing in a very small area, one of them a majestic old tree. To cut down a mature hundred(s) year old native tree to “save” a couple of Manzanitas is absurd. The different Manzanitas and the Madrones bloom in succession over many months starting in December through April providing food for the native hummingbirds and bumblebees. The berries from all are consumed by birds and small mammals. (Rodents are an important food source for the Alameda whip snake). While I agree that the California Bay trees (*Umbellularia californica*) should be removed, decimating or damaging a sensitive vegetation community while considering the preservation of only one species in it is counterproductive. The same is true for only taking the Alameda whip snake and red-legged frog into consideration instead of all of the native fauna that are interrelated.

Ironically, one of the major reasons for the decline of *A. pallida* is **fire suppression**. *A. pallida* seeds need fire to germinate. The occasional fire in a Northern Maritime Chaparral also keeps undesirable (native) plants such as *Umbellularia californica* at bay (pun intended).

On Sobrante Ridge, many years of herbicide spraying and running large herds of goats unsupervised by a plant knowledgeable person to control the “California” annual



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grasslands have resulted in a decline of the few native species and an invasion of even bigger weeds. Oaks have been gouged and their trunks buried in dirt by bulldozers “clearing” the fire roads. The chips of cut and pruned trees are blown into the woods, covering the understory and piling up against tree trunks.

All this leaves me with wondering how well the extremely valuable and rare park resources will be managed in regards to native flora and fauna.

-Gudrun Kleist

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## **Specific Comments from EBCNPS Restoration Committee Chair, Janet Gawthrop Regarding EBRPD Huckleberry RP and Sibley RP Treatment**

Unlike much other public land in the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRP), both Huckleberry and Sibley are regional preserves, not just parks. Both received the preserve designation because of their unusual natural resources, botanical as to Huckleberry, and mostly geological, with some botanical in Sibley.

Huckleberry and Sibley preserves share a boundary, as well as much indigenous flora. Much of this flora is unusual in the East Bay, not just pallid manzanita. Western leatherwood occurs in many locations in Huckleberry, but the US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) discusses preservation measures for western leatherwood only in Redwood Regional Park. Along with this oversight, both the FEMA EIS and USFWS Biological Opinion omit all reference of the many rare taxa, including the population of locally rare shrub (*Vaccinium ovatum*) for which Huckleberry Botanic Preserve was named. While EBRP's goal of removing invasive plants is laudable, the district would only detract from its stated goal of fire prevention by disturbing the native plant communities that have been growing there.

FEMA should not grant funding to remove or thin "shrubland" vegetation in either of these preserves until EBRP conducts biological surveys of the preserves, using current protocols in the Manual of California Vegetation, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (MCV2). "Shrubland", without more, does not designate a fire risk or a plant community. The FEMA EIS presents inadequate description of the preserves' flora to allow any contractor bidding on the work to save the flora that originally inspired creation of Huckleberry Botanic Preserve.

Both Huckleberry and Sibley preserves now have healthy stands of rare maritime chaparral, in which federally listed pallid manzanita grows. Disturbance and thinning of maritime chaparral communities will almost certainly open the way for invasive plants to establish themselves where the present, native vegetation now largely excludes them. Rather than "shrubland islands" or thinning, eradication of the *Eucalyptus globulus* grove next to the parking lot, with hand felling of individual Monterey pines in the preserve, will eliminate what little fire risk now exists in Huckleberry Botanic Preserve.



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The maps and polygons included in the FEMA EIS lack sufficient detail even to distinguish the labyrinthine boundary of Huckleberry with various private property owners uphill of the park. It is possible to see PG&E towers in the EIS aerial photos, but impossible to find the low, yellow lane of dead exotic grasses seen easily at ground level. All the coastal scrub and maritime chaparral plants in surrounding parkland retain their moisture and remain green as ever into the summer. The exotic, annual grassland that grew in after PG&E "tree work" below their tower presents the most flammable vegetation in the area. The chapter's monthly restoration crew at Huckleberry has not found any perennial bunchgrasses in the PG&E clearance area, even though native, perennial bunchgrasses now grow only a few meters away in undisturbed areas.

EBCNPS is concerned that in the vegetation management goals<sup>9</sup> for the Huckleberry RTA's none of them mention the maritime chaparral as a management goal. The maritime chaparral is mentioned to exist there in the description of the RTA, but not as a vegetation management goal. Palid Manzanita is of course a plant worthy of protection, but it is important not to overlook its native habitat (maritime chaparral) when considering how to best preserve the species.

-Janet Gawthrop  
Restoration Committee Chair, EBCNPS

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EBCNPS appreciates the consideration of these comments and will look forward to following this project in the future. Please do not hesitate to contact us with questions at [conservation@ebcnps.org](mailto:conservation@ebcnps.org) or by phone at (510) 734 0335.

Sincerely,

Jean Robertson  
Chair, Conservation Committee  
East Bay Chapter,  
California Native Plant Society

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<sup>9</sup> Biological Opinion for the Proposed Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction Project in the East Bay Hills of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California (HMGP 1731-16-34, PDM-PJ-09-CA-2005-003, PDM-PJ-09-CA-2005-11, and PDM-PJ-09-CA-2006-004). May 10, 2013. pp 29-30.



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## APPENDIX A: CEQA protected A-Ranked Plants known from the East Bay Hills - 2013

| East Bay CNPS Rarity Rank | California Rarity Rank | Scientific Name                                     | Common Name                           | Habitat   |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| A1x                       | CEQA                   | <i>Acmispon denticulatus</i>                        | meadow trefoil                        | Riparian, Miscellaneous   |
| A1x                       | CEQA                   | <i>Acmispon junceus</i> var. <i>biolettii</i>       | rush lotus                            | Chaparral, Sand, Sandstone  |
| A2                        | CEQA                   | <i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>                           | five-finger fern                      | Riparian  |
| A1                        | CEQA                   | <i>Agoseris apargioides</i> var. <i>apargioides</i> | seaside agoseris                      | Forest, Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Scrub (Coastal or Interior), Sand, Sandstone |
| A1                        | CEQA                   | <i>Agoseris apargioides</i> var. <i>unknown</i>     | seaside agoseris                      | Miscellaneous   |
| A2                        | CEQA                   | <i>Agrostis hallii</i>                              | Hall's bent grass                     | Forest, Woodland  |
| A2                        | CEQA                   | <i>Allium amplexans</i>                             | narrow-leaved onion                   | Open Dry Slope, Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils, Woodland, Miscellaneous       |
| A1                        | CEQA                   | <i>Allium falcifolium</i>                           | sickle-leaved onion                   | Rock, Tallus, Scree, Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils                           |
| A2                        | CEQA                   | <i>Alnus rubra</i>                                  | red alder                             | Riparian  |
| A2                        | CEQA                   | <i>Amaranthus californicus</i>                      | Californian amaranth                  | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A2                        | CEQA                   | <i>Amaranthus powellii</i>                          | Powell's amaranth                     | Miscellaneous   |
| A1                        | CEQA                   | <i>Ammannia coccinea</i>                            | long-leaved ammannia                  | Riparian, Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| 4.2<br>S3.2(CEQA)         |                        |   |                                       |   |
| *A1x                      | G3                     | <i>Amsinckia douglasiana</i>                        | Douglas' fiddleneck                   | Open Dry Slope, Rock, Tallus, Scree   |
| A2                        | CEQA                   | <i>Amsinckia eastwoodiae</i>                        | Eastwood's fiddleneck                 | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Miscellaneous  |
| 1B.2<br>S2(CEQA)          |                        |   |                                       |   |
| *A2                       | G2?                    | <i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>                            | bent-flowered fiddleneck              | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Woodland, Miscellaneous                              |
| A2                        | CEQA                   | <i>Amsinckia tessellata</i> var. <i>tessellata</i>  | desert fiddleneck, devil's lettuce    | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Miscellaneous  |
| A1                        | CEQA                   | <i>Anagallis minima</i>                             | chaffweed                             | Vernal Pool, Miscellaneous Wetlands   |
| 4.2<br>S3.2?(CEQA)        |                        |   |                                       |   |
| *A2                       | G5?T3T4                | <i>Androsace elongata</i> subsp. <i>acuta</i>       | California androsace                  | Open Dry Slope, Grassland (Annual or Perennial)                                       |
| A2                        | CEQA                   | <i>Anisocarpus madioides</i>                        | woodland tarweed, woodland madia      | Forest, Redwood Forest, Woodland  |
| A1x                       | CEQA                   | <i>Anthoxanthum occidentale</i>                     | California sweet grass, vanilla grass | Forest, Redwood Forest  |
| A2                        | CEQA                   | <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>                          | dogbane, Indian-hemp                  | Freshwater Marsh, Riparian  |
| A1x                       | CEQA                   | <i>Arctostaphylos crustacea</i> subsp. <i>rosei</i> | Rose's manzanita                      | Chaparral, Sand, Sandstone  |
| 1B.1<br>S1(CEQA)          |                        |   |                                       |   |
| *A1                       | G1<br>CE<br>FT         | <i>Arctostaphylos pallida</i>                       | pallid manzanita                      | Chaparral, Sand, Sandstone  |
| A2                        | CEQA                   | <i>Asarum caudatum</i>                              | wild-ginger                           | Forest, Redwood Forest  |
| A1                        | CEQA                   | <i>Asclepias cordifolia</i>                         | purple milkweed                       | Chaparral, Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Rock, Tallus, Scree, Woodland             |
| A2                        | CEQA                   | <i>Asclepias speciosa</i>                           | showy milkweed, milkweed              | Miscellaneous   |
| 1B.2<br>S2(CEQA)          |                        |   |                                       |   |
| *A1                       | G2T2                   | <i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i>           | alkali milkvetch                      | Alkali Areas, Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Vernal Pool, Miscellaneous Wetlands    |



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|     |                            |   |   |   |
|-----|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| *A2 | 1B.2<br>S2(CEQA)<br>G2     | Atriplex joaquinana                           | San Joaquin spearscale,<br>San Joaquin saltbush | Alkali Areas, Grassland (Annual or Perennial),<br>Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Atriplex lentiformis                          | big saltbush                                    | Alkali Areas, Scrub (Coastal or Interior)   |
| *A1 | 1B.2<br>S2(CEQA)<br>G3G4T2 | Balsamorhiza macrolepis                       | big-scale balsamroot                            | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Serpentine or<br>Serpentine-derived soils  |
| A1  | CEQA                       | Berberis nervosa                              | Oregon grape                                    | Forest  |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Brodiaea terrestris subsp. terrestris         | dwarf brodiaea                                  | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Woodland,<br>Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A1? | CEQA                       | Calamagrostis koelerioides                    | tufted pine grass                               | Open Dry Slope, Grassland (Annual or Perennial),<br>Miscellaneous   |
| A1x | CEQA                       | Calamagrostis nutkaensis                      | Pacific reed grass                              | Coastal Strand, Freshwater Marsh, Forest,<br>Redwood Forest   |
| *A2 | 4.2<br>S3.2?(CEQA)<br>G4   | Calandrinia breweri                           | Brewer's calandrinia                            | Burns, Chaparral, Scrub (Coastal or Interior)   |
| *A2 | 1B.1<br>S2(CEQA)<br>G2     | California macrophylla                        | round-leaved filaree                            | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Scrub<br>(Coastal or Interior)   |
| *A2 | 1B.2<br>S2.1(CEQA)<br>G2   | Calochortus pulchellus                        | Mount Diablo fairy-<br>lantern                  | Chaparral, Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils,<br>Woodland  |
| *A2 | 4.2<br>S3.2(CEQA)<br>G3    | Calochortus umbellatus                        | Oakland star-tulip                              | Chaparral, Scrub (Coastal or Interior), Woodland<br>Rock, Tallus, Scree, Scrub (Coastal or Interior),<br>Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils |
| A1  | CEQA                       | Calycadenia multiglandulosa                   | sticky calycadenia                              | Chaparral, Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils,<br>Scrub (Coastal or Interior)   |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Calystegia malacophylla subsp.<br>pedicellata | woolly morning-glory                            | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Calystegia sepium subsp. limnophila           | hedge bindweed                                  | Burns, Scrub (Coastal or Interior)  |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Camissoniopsis intermedia                     | small primrose                                  | Coastal Strand, Dry Wash, Sand, Sandstone   |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Camissoniopsis micrantha                      | small primrose                                  | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A1  | CEQA                       | Carex aquatilis var. dives                    | Sitka sedge                                     | Rock, Tallus, Scree, Sand, Sandstone  |
| A1  | CEQA                       | Carex brevicaulis                             | short-stemmed sedge                             | Miscellaneous, Miscellaneous Wetlands   |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Carex densa                                   | dense sedge                                     | Miscellaneous   |
| A1  | CEQA                       | Carex globosa                                 | round-fruited sedge                             | Forest, Grassland (Annual or Perennial),<br>Miscellaneous   |
| A1x | CEQA                       | Carex gracilior                               | slender sedge                                   | Wetlands, Miscellaneous   |
| A1  | CEQA                       | Carex harfordii                               | Harford's sedge,<br>Monterey sedge              | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A1  | CEQA                       | Carex laeviculmis                             | smooth-stemmed sedge                            | Woodland  |
| A1  | CEQA                       | Carex lenticularis var. lipocarpa             | few-ribbed sedge                                | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A1  | CEQA                       | Carex leptopoda                               | slender-footed sedge,<br>short-scaled sedge     | Miscellaneous Wetlands, Miscellaneous   |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Carex multicostata                            | many-ribbed sedge                               | Miscellaneous   |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Carex obnupta                                 | slough sedge                                    | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A1  | CEQA                       | Carex pellita                                 | woolly sedge                                    | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Carex senta                                   | western rough sedge,<br>rough sedge             | Riparian, Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A1  | CEQA                       | Carex unilateralis                            | one-sided sedge                                 | Miscellaneous   |





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|     |  |                                     |  |  |
|-----|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| *A1 | 4.2<br>S3(CEQA)<br>G4T3T4              | Castilleja ambigua subsp. ambigua   | Johnny-nip<br>wavy-leaved indian<br>paintbrush | Coastal Bluff, Grassland (Annual or Perennial)   |
|     | A2                                     | CEQA                                | Castilleja applegatei subsp. martinii          | Chaparral, Scrub (Coastal or Interior)   |
|     | A1                                     | CEQA                                | Castilleja exserta subsp. latifolia            | Coastal Bluff, Sand, Sandstone   |
|     | A1                                     | CEQA                                | Castilleja subinclusa subsp. franciscana       | Chaparral, Scrub (Coastal or Interior)   |
|     | A2                                     | CEQA                                | Ceanothus thyrsiflorus var. thyrsiflorus       | Miscellaneous  |
| *A2 | 1B.2<br>S2(CEQA)<br>G4T2               | Centromadia parryi subsp. congdonii | Congdon's tarplant                             | Alkali Areas, Grassland (Annual or Perennial),<br>Miscellaneous Wetlands   |
|     | A1                                     | CEQA                                | Cheilanthes gracillima                         | Rock, Tallus, Scree  |
|     | A1                                     | CEQA                                | Chenopodium rubrum var. unknown                | Alkali Areas   |
| *A2 | 1B.2<br>S1.1(CEQA)<br>G2T1<br>CR<br>FE | Chloropyron molle subsp. molle      | soft salty bird's-beak,<br>soft bird's-beak    | Brackish Marsh, Salt Marsh<br>Chaparral, Open Dry Slope, Grassland (Annual or<br>Perennial), Woodland, Miscellaneous |
|     | A2                                     | CEQA                                | Chorizanthe membranacea                        |  |
|     | A1                                     | CEQA                                | Chorizanthe polygonoides var. polygonoides     | Gravel, Sand, Sandstone  |
|     | A2                                     | CEQA                                | Chrysopsis chrysophylla var. minor             | Chaparral, Forest, Sand, Sandstone   |
| *A1 | 1B.2<br>S2.2(CEQA)<br>G2               | Cirsium andrewsii                   | Franciscan thistle                             | Freshwater Marsh, Serpentine or Serpentine-derived<br>soils, Miscellaneous   |
|     | A2                                     | CEQA                                | Cirsium quercetorum                            | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Woodland  |
|     | A1                                     | CEQA                                | Cirsium remotifolium var. odontolepis          | Forest, Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Serpentine or<br>Serpentine-derived soils, Woodland                         |
|     | A2                                     | CEQA                                | Clarkia biloba subsp. biloba                   | Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils, Woodland   |
| *A1 | 4.3<br>S3.3(CEQA)<br>G5?T3             | Clarkia concinna subsp. automixa    | Santa Clara red ribbons                        | Woodland   |
| *A1 | 1B.1<br>S1.1(CEQA)<br>G1<br>CE<br>FE   | Clarkia franciscana                 | Presidio clarkia                               | Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils   |
|     | A2                                     | CEQA                                | Clarkia purpurea subsp. purpurea               | Grassland (Annual or Perennial)  |
|     | A2                                     | CEQA                                | Clarkia purpurea subsp. viminea                | Miscellaneous<br>Rock, Tallus, Scree, Serpentine or Serpentine-<br>derived soils                                     |
|     | A2                                     | CEQA                                | Claytonia gypsophiloides                       | coast range montia   |
|     | A1                                     | CEQA                                | Clintonia andrewsiana                          | red clintonia  |
|     | A1                                     | CEQA                                | Collinsia bartsiiifolia var. stricta           | white Chinese houses   |
|     | A2                                     | CEQA                                | Collinsia parviflora                           | blue-eyed Mary   |
|     | A1                                     | CEQA                                | Collomia heterophylla                          | variable-leaf collomia   |
|     | A2                                     | CEQA                                | Corallorhiza maculata var. maculata            | spotted coralroot  |
|     | A1                                     | CEQA                                | Corallorhiza striata                           | striped coralroot  |
|     | A1                                     | CEQA                                | Cornus glabrata                                | brown dogwood  |
|     | A1                                     | CEQA                                | Cryptantha clevelandii var. florosa            | Cleveland's cryptantha   |
|     |  |                                     |  | Riparian<br>Chaparral, Rock, Tallus, Scree, Sand, Sandstone,<br>Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils               |
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|------------|------|---|--|---|
| A1         | CEQA | Cryptantha intermedia var. intermedia       | common cryptantha                                  | Forest, Rock, Tallus, Scree, Sand, Sandstone, Woodland  |
| A1         | CEQA | Cryptantha micromeres                       | minute-flowered cryptantha                         | Burns, Chaparral, Woodland  |
| A1         | CEQA | Cryptantha microstachys                     | Tejon cryptantha                                   | Chaparral, Woodland   |
| A2         | CEQA | Cryptantha muricata var. unknown            | prickly cryptantha                                 | Rock, Tallus, Scree, Sand, Sandstone  |
| A2         | CEQA | Cryptantha torreyana var. pumila            | Torrey's cryptantha                                | Forest, Open Dry Slope  |
| A2         | CEQA | Cuscuta californica var. californica        | California dodder                                  | Chaparral, Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Miscellaneous   |
| A2         | CEQA | Cyperus erythrorhizos                       | red-rooted cyperus                                 | Riparian  |
| A2         | CEQA | Cyperus niger                               | black sedge  | Miscellaneous, Miscellaneous Wetlands   |
| A1         | CEQA | Cyperus odoratus                            | coarse cyperus                                     | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A2         | CEQA | Datisca glomerata                           | durango root                                       | Dry Wash, Riparian  |
| A2         | CEQA | Deinandra corymbosa                         | coast tarweed                                      | Coastal Bluff, Grassland (Annual or Perennial)  |
| A2         | CEQA | Delphinium californicum subsp. californicum | coast larkspur, California larkspur                | Chaparral   |
| A2         | CEQA | Dendromecon rigida                          | bush poppy   | Burns, Chaparral, Scrub (Coastal or Interior)   |
| A2         | CEQA | Deschampsia cespitosa subsp. holciformis    | tufted hairgrass                                   | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A2         | CEQA | Dicentra formosa                            | Pacific bleeding heart, bleeding heart             | Forest, Redwood Forest, Miscellaneous   |
| A1?        | CEQA | Dichelostemma volubile                      | twining brodiaea, snake lily                       | Scrub (Coastal or Interior), Woodland   |
| 1B.2       |      |   |  |   |
| S2S3(CEQA) |      |   |  |   |
| *A2        | G2G3 | Dirca occidentalis                          | western leatherwood                                | Forest, Riparian, Scrub (Coastal or Interior)   |
| A1         | CEQA | Dudleya cymosa subsp. cymosa                | spreading dudleya                                  | Rock, Tallus, Scree, Woodland   |
| A1         | CEQA | Dudleya farinosa                            | bluff lettuce, powdery dudleya                     | Rock, Tallus, Scree   |
| A2         | CEQA | Echinodorus berteroi                        | burhead  | Freshwater Marsh  |
| A1         | CEQA | Eclipta prostrata                           | false daisy  | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A2         | CEQA | Ehrendorferia chrysantha                    | golden ear-drops                                   | Burns, Open Dry Slope, Miscellaneous  |
| A1         | CEQA | Elatine brachysperma                        | waterwort  | Freshwater Marsh, Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A1         | CEQA | Elatine californica                         | waterwort  | Freshwater Marsh  |
| A2         | CEQA | Elymus elymoides var. elymoides             | squirreltail                                       | Grassland (Annual or Perennial)   |
| A2         | CEQA | Elymus stebbinsi                            | Stebbins' wheat grass, Parish's wheat-grass        | Chaparral, Open Dry Slope, Forest   |
| A2         | CEQA | Elymus xhansenii                            | Hansen squirreltail                                | Grassland (Annual or Perennial)   |
| A2         | CEQA | Emmenanthe penduliflora var. penduliflora   |  | Burns, Chaparral, Rock, Tallus, Scree, Scrub (Coastal or Interior), Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils, Sand, Sandstone |
| A1         | CEQA | Eragrostis mexicana subsp. virescens        | whispering bells                                   | Riparian, Sand, Sandstone, Miscellaneous  |
| A2         | CEQA | Ericameria arborescens                      | Orcutt's eragrostis                                | Chaparral, Forest, Woodland   |
| A2         | CEQA | Erigeron petrophilus var. petrophilus       | golden-fleece                                      | Rock, Tallus, Scree, Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils   |
| A2         | CEQA | Eriogonum angulosum                         | rock daisy   |   |
| A2         | CEQA | Eriogonum fasciculatum var. foliolosum      | angle-stem wild buckwheat, angle-stemmed eriogonum | Sand, Sandstone, Miscellaneous  |
| A2         | CEQA | Eriogonum fasciculatum var. foliolosum      | leafy California buckwheat, California buckwheat   | Open Dry Slope  |
| 1B.2       |      |   |  |   |
| S2(CEQA)   |      |   |  |   |
| *A1        | G5T2 | Eriogonum luteolum var. caninum             | Tiburon buckwheat                                  | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils   |
| A2         | CEQA | Eriogonum luteolum var. luteolum            | golden-carpet wild buckwheat, golden carpet        | Gravel, Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils, Sand, Sandstone   |
| A2         | CEQA | Eryngium armatum                            | coastal button-celery, coast coyote-thistle        | Vernal Pool, Miscellaneous Wetlands   |



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|--------------------|------|---|---|--|
| A2                 | CEQA | Eschscholzia caespitosa                   | tufted poppy  | Chaparral  |
| A1                 | CEQA | Euonymus occidentalis var. occidentalis   | burning bush  | Riparian   |
| A2                 | CEQA | Festuca elmeri                            | Elmer's fescue                                      | Riparian   |
| A2                 | CEQA | Fraxinus dipetala                         | California ash, flowering ash                       | Chaparral, Woodland, Miscellaneous   |
| 4.2<br>S3.2(CEQA)  |      |   |   |  |
| *A2                | G3   | Fritillaria agrestis                      | stinkbells  | Alkali Areas, Grassland (Annual or Perennial)  |
| 1B.2<br>S2.2(CEQA) |      |   |   |  |
| *A1                | G2   | Fritillaria liliacea                      | fragrant fritillary                                 | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils, Vernal Pool         |
| 4.2<br>S3.2(CEQA)  |      |   |   |  |
| *A2                | G5T3 | Galium andrewsii subsp. gatense           | phlox-leaf serpentine bedstraw, serpentine bedstraw | Chaparral, Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils, Woodland                                  |
| A1                 | CEQA | Galium trifidum subsp. columbianum        | trifid bedstraw                                     | Miscellaneous Wetlands   |
| A1                 | CEQA | Gaultheria shallon                        | salal   | Forest, Redwood Forest   |
| A2                 | CEQA | Gilia achilleifolia subsp. unknown        | California gilia                                    | Miscellaneous  |
| A2                 | CEQA | Gilia capitata subsp. unknown             | blue field gilia                                    | Rock, Tallus, Scree, Sand, Sandstone   |
| A2                 | CEQA | Githopsis diffusa subsp. robusta          | southern bluecup                                    | Burns, Miscellaneous   |
| A1                 | CEQA | Glaux maritima                            | sea-milkwort  | Alkali Areas, Salt Marsh, Miscellaneous Wetlands   |
| A1                 | CEQA | Glyceria leptostachya                     | narrow manna grass, Davy's mannagrass               | Freshwater Marsh, Riparian   |
| A2                 | CEQA | Glyceria xoccidentalis                    | western manna grass                                 | Miscellaneous Wetlands   |
| A2                 | CEQA | Helenium bigelovii                        | Bigelow's sneezeweed                                | Brackish Marsh, Freshwater Marsh   |
| A1                 | CEQA | Helianthella californica var. californica | California helianthella                             | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Woodland  |
| 1B.2<br>S2(CEQA)   |      |   |   |  |
| *A2                | G2   | Helianthella castanea                     | Diablo helianthella                                 | Chaparral, Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Woodland   |
| A2                 | CEQA | Hesperevax acaulis var. ambusticola       | fire evax   | Burns, Open Dry Slope, Miscellaneous   |
| 4.2<br>S3.2(CEQA)  |      |   |   |  |
| *A2                | G3   | Hesperevax caulescens                     | hogwallow starfish                                  | Vernal Pool  |
| A2                 | CEQA | Hesperolinon californicum                 | California dwarf flax                               | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Rock, Tallus, Scree, Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils |
| A1x                | CEQA | Hesperomecon linearis                     | narrow-leaved meconella                             | Dry Wash, Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Sand, Sandstone                                   |
| A2                 | CEQA | Heterocodon rariflorum                    | heterocodon   | Miscellaneous Wetlands   |
| A1                 | CEQA | Heterotheca oregona var. scaberrima       | Oregon goldenaster                                  | Dry Wash   |
| A1x                | CEQA | Hoita orbicularis                         | round-leaved psoralea                               | Riparian, Miscellaneous  |
| 1B.1<br>S2(CEQA)   |      |   |   |  |
| *A1x               | G2   | Hoita strobilina                          | Loma Prieta hoita                                   | Chaparral, Woodland  |
| 1B.1<br>S1.1(CEQA) |      |   |   |  |
| G1<br>CE           |      |   |   |  |
| *A1                | FT   | Holocarpa macradenia                      | Santa Cruz tarplant                                 | Grassland (Annual or Perennial)  |
| A1                 | CEQA | Holozonia filipes                         | whitecrown, holozonia                               | Dry Wash, Riparian   |
| A1                 | CEQA | Horkelia californica var. californica     | California horkelia                                 | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Scrub (Coastal or Interior)                                 |



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|--------------------|------|---|--|---|
| A2                 | CEQA | Horkelia californica var. elata           | tall horkelia  | Riparian, Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A1?                | CEQA | Hosackia oblongifolia var. oblongifolia   | narrow-leaved lotus  | Freshwater Marsh  |
| A1                 | CEQA | Hosackia stipularis var. stipularis       | stipulate lotus  | Chaparral   |
| A1                 | CEQA | Hypericum scouleri                        | Scouler's st. john's wort, Scouler's St. John's wort   | Freshwater Marsh, Riparian  |
| A2                 | CEQA | Iris douglasiana                          | Douglas iris   | Miscellaneous   |
| 4.2<br>S3.2(CEQA)  |      |   |  |   |
| *A1                | G3   | Iris longipetala                          | coast iris   | Miscellaneous   |
| 1B.1<br>S1.1(CEQA) |      |   |  |   |
| *A1x?              | G1   | Isocoma arguta                            | Carquinez goldenbush   | Brackish Marsh  |
| A2                 | CEQA | Isoetes howellii                          | Howell's quillwort   | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| 1B.1<br>S1.1(CEQA) |      |   |  |   |
| *A2                | G1   | Juglans hindsii                           | northern California black walnut, Northern California black  | Riparian  |
| A2                 | CEQA | Juncus articulatus subsp. articulatus     | jointed rush   | Miscellaneous   |
| A1                 | CEQA | Juncus oxymeris                           | pointed rush   | Scrub (Coastal or Interior), Miscellaneous  |
| A2                 | CEQA | Juncus phaeocephalus var. unknown         | brown-headed rush  | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A1                 | CEQA | Kopsiopsis strobilacea                    | California ground-cone   | Chaparral, Sand, Sandstone, Woodland  |
| 1B.2<br>S2.2(CEQA) |      |   |  |   |
| *A2                | G5T2 | Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii           | delta tule pea, Delta tule pea   | Brackish Marsh, Freshwater Marsh  |
| A2                 | CEQA | Layia chrysanthemoides                    | smooth layia   | Grassland (Annual or Perennial)   |
| A2                 | CEQA | Layia gaillardoides                       | woodland layia   | Scrub (Coastal or Interior), Woodland   |
| A1x                | CEQA | Layia glandulosa                          | white layia  | Sand, Sandstone   |
| A2                 | CEQA | Layia hieracioides                        | tall layia   | Miscellaneous   |
| A2                 | CEQA | Lepidium dictyotum                        | alkali pepper-grass  | Alkali Areas  |
| A1x                | CEQA | Lepidium oblongum                         | wayside pepper-grass   | Miscellaneous   |
| 4.2<br>S3.2(CEQA)  |      |   |  |   |
| *A1                | G3   | Leptosiphon acicularis                    | bristly leptosiphon, bristly linanthus   | Chaparral, Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Woodland  |
| 4.2<br>S3.2(CEQA)  |      |   |  |   |
| *A1                | G3   | Leptosiphon grandiflorus                  | large-flowered leptosiphon, large-flowered linanthus, flax-flowered linanthus, flax-flowered leptosiphon | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Gravel, Scrub (Coastal or Interior), Sand, Sandstone, Scrub (Coastal or Interior), Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils, Woodland, Miscellaneous |
| A1                 | CEQA | Leptosiphon liniflorus                    | pygmy linanthus, pygmy leptosiphon   | Miscellaneous   |
| A2                 | CEQA | Leptosiphon pygmaeus subsp. continentalis | leptosiphon  | Chaparral, Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils, Woodland  |
| A1                 | CEQA | Leptosyne stillmanii                      | Stillman's coreopsis   | Coastal Bluff, Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Scrub (Coastal or Interior), Woodland   |
| A1                 | CEQA | Ligusticum apiifolium                     | Pacific lovage   | Scrub (Coastal or Interior), Woodland   |
| A2                 | CEQA | Lilium pardalinum subsp. pardalinum       | leopard lily   | Freshwater Marsh, Riparian  |
| A1                 | CEQA | Limnanthes douglasii subsp. douglasii     | meadowfoam   | Vernal Pool, Miscellaneous Wetlands   |
| A2                 | CEQA | Limosella acaulis                         | southern mudwort   | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A2                 | CEQA | Lithophragma bolanderi                    | Bolander starflower  | Miscellaneous   |
| A1?                | CEQA | Ludwigia hexapetala                       | uruguayan primrose-willow, ludwigia  | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A1                 | CEQA | Lupinus affinis                           | lupine   | Miscellaneous   |



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| A2                 | CEQA  | Lupinus arboreus                            | yellow bush lupine                             | Coastal Bluff, Coastal Strand, Sand, Sandstone   |
| A1                 | CEQA  | Lupinus luteolus                            | butter lupine                                  | Miscellaneous  |
| A1                 | CEQA  | Lupinus variicolor                          | bluff lupine                                   | Coastal Strand, Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Sand, Sandstone   |
| A2                 | CEQA  | Malacothrix floccifera                      | woolly malacothrix                             | Burns, Chaparral, Woodland, Miscellaneous  |
| A1                 | CEQA  | Meconella californica                       | California meconella                           | Rock, Tallus, Scree  |
| 1B.1<br>S1.1(CEQA) |       |   |  |  |
| *A2                | G2G3  | Meconella oregana                           | Oregon meconella                               | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Miscellaneous   |
| A1?                | CEQA  | Melica bulbosa                              | onion grass                                    | Forest, Rock, Tallus, Scree  |
| A2                 | CEQA  | Mentzelia lindleyi                          | Lindley's blazing star                         | Rock, Tallus, Scree, Scrub (Coastal or Interior), Woodland   |
| 3.2<br>S3.2?(CEQA) |       |   |  |  |
| *A1                | G3    | Micropus amphibolus                         | Mount Diablo cottonseed, Mt. Diablo cottonweed | Open Dry Slope, Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Rock, Tallus, Scree   |
| A1x                | CEQA  | Micropus californicus var. subvestitus      | slender cottonweed                             | Open Dry Slope, Miscellaneous  |
| A1x                | CEQA  | Microseris bigelovii                        | coast microseris                               | Coastal Bluff, Coastal Strand, Sand, Sandstone   |
| A2                 | CEQA  | Microseris campestris                       | San Joaquin microseris                         | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Vernal Pool   |
| A2                 | CEQA  | Microseris elegans                          | elegant microseris                             | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Vernal Pool   |
| 4.2<br>S3.2(CEQA)  |       |   |  |  |
| *A2                | G3    | Microseris sylvatica                        | sylvan microseris                              | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Woodland  |
| A2                 | CEQA  | Mimulus douglasii                           | Douglas monkeyflower                           | Chaparral, Gravel, Rock, Tallus, Scree, Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils, Woodland   |
| A2                 | CEQA  | Minuartia californica                       | California sandwort                            | Chaparral, Open Dry Slope, Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Rock, Tallus, Scree, Sand, Sandstone, Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils |
| A2                 | CEQA  | Minuartia pusilla                           | annual sandwort, least sandwort                | Chaparral, Forest  |
| A2                 | CEQA  | Moechringia macrophylla                     | large-leaved sandwort, big-leaf sandwort       | Forest, Rock, Tallus, Scree, Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils, Woodland  |
| 3<br>S3?(CEQA)     |       |   |  |  |
| *A1                | G4T3Q | Monardella antonina subsp. antonina         | San Antonio hills monardella                   | Chaparral, Rock, Tallus, Scree, Woodland   |
| A2                 | CEQA  | Monardella douglasii                        | fenestra monardella, Fenestra monardella       | Chaparral, Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils, Woodland   |
| A1                 | CEQA  | Monardella sheltunii                        | Shelton's monardella                           | Chaparral, Forest, Rock, Tallus, Scree, Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils, Woodland   |
| 1B.2<br>S2.2(CEQA) |       |   |  |  |
| *A2                | G5T2  | Monardella villosa subsp. globosa           | robust monardella                              | Chaparral, Woodland  |
| 1B.2<br>S2S3(CEQA) |       |   |  |  |
| *A1                | G2G3  | Monolopia gracilens                         | woodland woollythreads, woodland monolopia     | Chaparral, Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils, Woodland   |
| A1x                | CEQA  | Montia linearis                             | linear-leaved montia                           | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Scrub (Coastal or Interior), Woodland   |
| A2                 | CEQA  | Morella californica                         | wax myrtle                                     | Forest, Redwood Forest, Scrub (Coastal or Interior)  |
| A2                 | CEQA  | Myosurus minimus subsp. minimus             | common mouse-tail                              | Freshwater Marsh, Vernal Pool  |
| A1                 | CEQA  | Navarretia leucocephala subsp. leucocephala | white-flowered navarretia                      | Freshwater Marsh, Vernal Pool  |
| A1                 | CEQA  | Navarretia viscidula                        | sticky navarretia                              | Vernal Pool  |
| A2                 | CEQA  | Orobanche vallicola                         | California broom-rape                          | Freshwater Marsh, Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Sand, Sandstone, Vernal Pool  |
| A1                 | CEQA  | Oxalis oregana                              | redwood sorrel                                 | Forest, Woodland   |
| A1                 | CEQA  | Oxalis pilosa                               | hairy wood-sorrel                              | Redwood Forest   |
|                    |       |   |  | Chaparral, Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Scrub (Coastal or Interior)  |





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| A2                 | CEQA      | <i>Papaver californicum</i>                              | fire poppy   | Burns, Woodland   |
| A1                 | CEQA      | <i>Pedimelum californicum</i>                            | indian breadroot   | Chaparral, Woodland   |
| A2                 | CEQA      | <i>Penstemon heterophyllus</i> var. <i>purdyi</i>        | foothill penstemon   | Chaparral, Forest, Grassland (Annual or Perennial)                          |
| A2                 | CEQA      | <i>Pentachaeta alsinoides</i>                            | tiny pentachaeta   | Grassland (Annual or Perennial)   |
| A1                 | CEQA      | <i>Pentachaeta exilis</i> subsp. <i>exilis</i>           | meager pentachaeta   | Grassland (Annual or Perennial)   |
| A2                 | CEQA      | <i>Perideridia oregana</i>                               | yampah<br>western sweet coltsfoot,   | Open Dry Slope, Rock, Tallus, Scree, Woodland,<br>Miscellaneous             |
| A1                 | CEQA      | <i>Petasites frigidus</i> var. <i>palmaris</i>           | coltsfoot  | Riparian, Redwood Forest  |
| A1                 | CEQA      | <i>Petunia parviflora</i>                                | wild petunia   | Dry Wash<br>Chaparral, Grassland (Annual or Perennial),<br>Woodland         |
| A2                 | CEQA      | <i>Phacelia divaricata</i>                               | divaricate phacelia  | Woodland  |
| A1                 | CEQA      | <i>Phacelia douglasii</i>                                | Douglas' phacelia  | Sand, Sandstone   |
| A1x                | CEQA      | <i>Phacelia egena</i>                                    | phacelia   | Chaparral, Riparian, Woodland   |
| A2                 | CEQA      | <i>Phacelia malvifolia</i>                               | stinging phacelia  | Gravel, Sand, Sandstone   |
| A2                 | CEQA      | <i>Phacelia ramosissima</i>                              | branching phacelia   | Open Dry Slope, Dry Wash, Grassland (Annual<br>or Perennial), Miscellaneous |
| A1x                | CEQA      | <i>Phalaris angusta</i>                                  | narrow canary grass  | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A2                 | CEQA      | <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>                              | reed canary grass  | Riparian, Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A1x                | CEQA      | <i>Phalaris californica</i>                              | California canary grass  | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Woodland                                   |
| A1                 | CEQA      | <i>Phalaris lemmonii</i>                                 | Lemmon's canary-grass  | Miscellaneous   |
| A2                 | CEQA      | <i>Pinus attenuata</i>                                   | knobcone pine  | Burns, Chaparral, Forest, Sand, Sandstone                                   |
| A2                 | CEQA      | <i>Pinus coulteri</i>                                    | Coulter pine<br>chaparral orchid, wood<br>rein-orchid, elongate<br>piperia   | Chaparral, Forest   |
| A2                 | CEQA      | <i>Piperia elongata</i>                                  |  | Forest, Scrub (Coastal or Interior)   |
| 4.2<br>S3.2(CEQA)  |           |  |  |   |
| *A2                | G3        | <i>Piperia michaelii</i>                                 | Michael's rein-orchid<br>Alaska piperia, slender-<br>spire orchid  | Forest, Scrub (Coastal or Interior), Woodland                               |
| A1                 | CEQA      | <i>Piperia unalascensis</i>                              |  | Forest, Scrub (Coastal or Interior), Woodland                               |
| 1B.2<br>S2.2(CEQA) |           |  |  |   |
| *A1x               | G3T2Q     | <i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus</i> var. <i>chorisianus</i> | Choris' popcornflower  | Chaparral, Grassland (Annual or Perennial),<br>Scrub (Coastal or Interior)  |
| 1B.1<br>S1.1(CEQA) |           |  |  |   |
| *A1                | G1Q<br>CE | <i>Plagiobothrys diffusus</i>                            | San Francisco<br>popcornflower<br>Pacific popcornflower,<br>slender popcornflower<br>wavy-stemmed<br>popcornflower, coast<br>allocarya | Grassland (Annual or Perennial),<br>Miscellaneous Wetlands                  |
| A2                 | CEQA      | <i>Plagiobothrys tenellus</i>                            |  | Miscellaneous   |
| A1                 | CEQA      | <i>Plagiobothrys undulatus</i>                           |  | Vernal Pool, Miscellaneous Wetlands   |
| A1                 | CEQA      | <i>Plantago maritima</i>                                 | Pacific seaside plantain<br>white-flowered bog-<br>orchid  | Salt Marsh  |
| A1x                | CEQA      | <i>Platanthera dilatata</i> var. <i>leucostachys</i>     |  | Freshwater Marsh, Riparian  |
| A2                 | CEQA      | <i>Plectritis congesta</i> subsp. <i>congesta</i>        | sea blush  | Coastal Bluff, Woodland   |
| A2                 | CEQA      | <i>Poa howellii</i>                                      | Howell's bluegrass<br>Douglas' beardstyle,<br>Douglas pogogyne   | Chaparral, Rock, Tallus, Scree, Woodland                                    |
| A1x                | CEQA      | <i>Pogogyne douglasii</i>                                |  | Vernal Pool   |
| 2.2<br>S1(CEQA)    |           |  |  |   |
| *A1                | G4        | <i>Polemonium carneum</i>                                | Oregon polemonium,<br>great polemonium   | Miscellaneous   |
| A1                 | CEQA      | <i>Polygala californica</i>                              | California milkwort  | Chaparral, Forest, Redwood Forest   |
| A1                 | CEQA      | <i>Polypodium scolieri</i>                               | leather-leaf fern  | Coastal Bluff, Miscellaneous  |



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|                   |      |   |  |   |
|-------------------|------|---|--|---|
| A1                | CEQA | Polystichum californicum                    | California sword fern                              | Miscellaneous   |
| A1                | CEQA | Polystichum imbricans subsp. imbricans      | rock sword fern                                    | Miscellaneous   |
| A1                | CEQA | Potentilla anserina subsp. pacifica         | Pacific silverweed                                 | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A1?               | CEQA | Prosartes smithii                           | large-flowered fairy bell                          | Forest, Woodland<br>Forest, Riparian, Woodland, Miscellaneous Wetlands                      |
| A1                | CEQA | Prunella vulgaris var. lanceolata           | selfheal   | Wetlands  |
| A2                | CEQA | Pseudognaphalium biolettii                  | Bioletti's cudweed                                 | Open Dry Slope, Sand, Sandstone   |
| A2                | CEQA | Pseudognaphalium microcephalum              | white everlasting                                  | Chaparral, Open Dry Slope   |
| A1                | CEQA | Psilocarphus chilensis                      | round woolly marbles,<br>round woolly-marbles      | Vernal Pool, Miscellaneous Wetlands   |
| A2                | CEQA | Quercus chrysolepis                         | maul oak, canyon live oak, shrubby canyon oak      | Chaparral, Scrub (Coastal or Interior)<br>Chaparral, Serpentine or Serpentine-derived soils |
| A2                | CEQA | Quercus durata var. durata                  | leather oak  |   |
| A1                | CEQA | Quercus garryana x dumosa                   | Oregon oak x scrub oak<br>Oregon oak x leather oak | Scrub (Coastal or Interior), Woodland   |
| A1                | CEQA | Quercus garryana x durata                   | oak  | Chaparral, Woodland   |
| A2                | CEQA | Quercus palmeri                             | Palmer's oak                                       | Rock, Tallus, Scree   |
| A2                | CEQA | Quercus parvula var. shrevei                | island scrub oak                                   | Chaparral, Woodland   |
| A1                | CEQA | Quercus xjolonensis                         | blue oak x valley oak                              | Forest, Woodland  |
| 4.2<br>S3.2(CEQA) |      |   |  |   |
| *A2               | G4   | Ranunculus lobbii                           | Lobb's aquatic buttercup                           | Vernal Pool, Miscellaneous Wetlands   |
| A2                | CEQA | Ranunculus occidentalis var. occidentalis   | western buttercup                                  | Grassland (Annual or Perennial),<br>Woodland  |
| A1                | CEQA | Ranunculus orthorhynchus var. bloomeri      | Bloomer's buttercup                                | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A1x               | CEQA | Ranunculus orthorhynchus var. orthorhynchus | straight-beaked buttercup                          | Forest, Miscellaneous Wetlands,<br>Miscellaneous  |
| A2                | CEQA | Ribes amarum                                | bitter gooseberry                                  | Chaparral   |
| A1                | CEQA | Ribes aureum var. gracillimum               | golden currant                                     | Riparian, Miscellaneous   |
| A2                | CEQA | Ribes quercetorum                           | oakwoods gooseberry,<br>oak gooseberry             | Chaparral, Woodland   |
| A1                | CEQA | Ribes speciosum                             | fuchsia-flowered gooseberry                        | Chaparral, Scrub (Coastal or Interior)  |
| A2                | CEQA | Rorippa curvisiliqua                        | yellow cress                                       | Freshwater Marsh  |
| A1                | CEQA | Rorippa palustris subsp. palustris          | marsh yellow-cress                                 | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A1                | CEQA | Rosa nutkana subsp. nutkana                 | Nootka rose  | Miscellaneous   |
| A1                | CEQA | Rubus spectabilis                           | salmonberry  | Riparian  |
| A2                | CEQA | Rumex californicus                          | willow dock  | Miscellaneous Wetlands<br>Coastal Bluff, Coastal Strand,<br>Miscellaneous Wetlands          |
| A2                | CEQA | Rumex crassus                               | willow dock  |   |
| A2                | CEQA | Rumex fueginus                              | golden dock  | Brackish Marsh, Salt Marsh  |
| A2                | CEQA | Rumex transitorius                          | willow dock  | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A1                | CEQA | Sagittaria latifolia                        | arrowhead  | Freshwater Marsh  |
| A2                | CEQA | Salix scouleriana                           | Scouler's willow                                   | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |
| A1                | CEQA | Sambucus racemosa var. racemosa             | red elderberry                                     | Riparian  |
| A1x               | CEQA | Sanicula arctopoides                        | footsteps of spring,<br>yellow mats                | Coastal Bluff<br>Chaparral, Scrub (Coastal or Interior),<br>Woodland                        |
| A2                | CEQA | Sanicula laciniata                          | coast sanicle                                      |   |
| A1x               | CEQA | Scolopos bigelovii                          | fetid adder's tongue,<br>slink pod                 | Redwood Forest<br>Scrub (Coastal or Interior), Woodland,<br>Miscellaneous                   |
| A2                | CEQA | Scutellaria californica                     | California skullcap                                |   |
| A2                | CEQA | Selaginella bigelovii                       | spike-moss   | Miscellaneous   |
| A1                | CEQA | Senecio hydrophilus                         | water ragwort, alkali-marsh ragwort, alkali-       | Miscellaneous Wetlands  |



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|     |                            |   |  |  |
|-----|----------------------------|---|--|--|
|     |                            |   | marsh butterweed                             |  |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Sesuvium verrucosum                           | western sea-purslane,<br>sea-purslane        | Alkali Areas   |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Setaria parviflora                            | knotroot bristle grass,<br>perennial foxtail | Chaparral, Grassland (Annual or Perennial)   |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Sidalcea diploscypha                          | fringed checkerbloom,<br>fringed sidalcea    | Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Woodland  |
| A1  | CEQA                       | Sisyrinchium californicum                     | golden-eyed-grass                            | Freshwater Marsh<br>Forest, Scrub (Coastal or Interior),<br>Woodland                                     |
| A1? | CEQA                       | Solanum xanti                                 | purple nightshade                            | Alkali Areas, Coastal Bluff, Rock, Tallus,<br>Scree, Miscellaneous Wetlands                              |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Spergularia macrotheca var.<br>macrotheca     | large-flowered sand<br>spurry                |  |
| A1  | CEQA                       | Spiranthes porrifolia                         | western ladies' tresses                      | Miscellaneous Wetlands   |
| A1  | CEQA                       | Spiranthes romanzoffiana                      | hooded ladies' tresses                       | Coastal Bluff, Freshwater Marsh  |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Stachys ajugoides                             | bugle hedge nettle                           | Miscellaneous Wetlands   |
| A1? | CEQA                       | Stachys bullata                               | California hedge nettle                      | Open Dry Slope, Miscellaneous  |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Stephanomeria elata                           | stephanomeria                                | Open Dry Slope   |
|     |                            |   |  |  |
| *A2 | 1B.2<br>S2.2(CEQA)<br>G2T2 | Streptanthus albidus subsp.<br>peramoenus     | most beautiful jewel-<br>flower              | Chaparral, Open Dry Slope, Grassland<br>(Annual or Perennial), Serpentine or<br>Serpentine-derived soils |
|     |                            |   |  |  |
| *A1 | 2.2<br>S1S2(CEQA)<br>G5    | Stuckenia filiformis subsp. alpina            | slender-leaved<br>potamogeton                | Freshwater Marsh, Riparian, Miscellaneous<br>Wetlands  |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Stylocline gnaphaloides                       | everlasting neststraw,<br>nest-straw         | Sand, Sandstone, Miscellaneous<br>Miscellaneous, Riparian, Miscellaneous<br>Wetlands                     |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Symphyotrichum lanceolatum var.<br>hesperium  | marsh aster                                  | Open Dry Slope, Grassland (Annual or<br>Perennial), Scrub (Coastal or Interior),<br>Woodland             |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Tetrapteron graciliflorum                     | hill sun cup                                 | Chaparral, Grassland (Annual or Perennial),<br>Woodland  |
| A1x | CEQA                       | Thermopsis californica var.<br>californica    | santa ynez false-lupine,<br>false-lupine     |  |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Thysanocarpus radians                         | ribbed fringe pod                            | Miscellaneous  |
| A1  | CEQA                       | Tolmiea diplomenziesii                        | pig-a-back plant                             | Riparian   |
| A1  | CEQA                       | Trianthema portulacastrum                     | horse purslane                               | Miscellaneous Wetlands   |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Trifolium barbigerum                          | bearded clover                               | Miscellaneous  |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Trifolium lilacinum                           | Gray's clover                                | Miscellaneous  |
| A1  | CEQA                       | Trifolium macraei                             | Macrae's clover, double-<br>headed clover    | Sand, Sandstone, Miscellaneous   |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Trifolium olivaceum                           | olive clover                                 | Miscellaneous  |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Trifolium wormskioldii                        | cow clover                                   | Miscellaneous Wetlands   |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Triglochin striata                            | three-ribbed arrow-grass                     | Salt Marsh   |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Trillium ovatum subsp. ovatum                 | white trillium                               | Forest, Redwood Forest   |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Triodanis biflora                             | Venus' looking-glass                         | Burns, Miscellaneous   |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Triphysaria versicolor subsp.<br>faucibarbata | smooth owl's-clover                          | Grassland (Annual or Perennial)  |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Trisetum canescens                            | tall trisetum                                | Forest, Miscellaneous  |
| A1x | CEQA                       | Vancouveria planipetala                       | redwood ivy, inside-out<br>flower            | Forest   |
|     |                            |   |  |  |
| *A2 | 2.3<br>S2.3(CEQA)<br>G5    | Viburnum ellipticum                           | oval-leaved viburnum                         | Chaparral<br>Grassland (Annual or Perennial), Scrub<br>(Coastal or Interior)                             |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Vicia hassei                                  | slender vetch                                |  |
| A1  | CEQA                       | Viola adunca subsp. adunca                    | western blue violet                          | Forest   |
| A2  | CEQA                       | Viola glabella                                | stream violet, smooth<br>yellow violet       | Forest, Riparian   |





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- A1      CEQA      *Viola sempervirens*      evergreen violet,  
redwood violet      Redwood Forest
- NOTE:** Some of these plant species are only known from the area historically and have not been reported for quite some time. It should not necessarily be assumed, however, that they no longer exist here as they may be on private land or hard-to-reach areas where surveys have not been done for a long time, if ever. In recent years, several plant species have been rediscovered in the East Bay that had not been reported in the area since the late 1800's or early 1900's.

Dates indicated for historical species in the species name column refer to the last known record in the Alameda-Contra Costa Counties area, not necessarily the area described in the title.

## Explanation of Ranks

**\*A1 or \*A2:** Species in Alameda and Contra Costa counties listed as rare, threatened or endangered statewide by federal or state agencies or by the state level of CNPS.

**A1x:** Species previously known from Alameda or Contra Costa Counties, but now presumed extirpated here.

**A1:** Species currently known from 2 or less regions in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties.

**A2:** Species currently known from 3 to 5 regions in the two counties, or, if more, meeting other important criteria such as small populations, stressed or declining populations, small geographical range, limited or threatened habitat, etc.

**A1?:** Species with taxonomic or distribution problems that make it unclear if they actually occur here.



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## Appendix B

EBCNPS Comment Letter RE: Notice of Intent for the Environmental  
Impact Statement on **FEMA–2010–0037, Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction,  
East Bay Hills, CA. October 2010**



## California Native Plant Society

### East Bay Chapter Conservation Committee

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October 1, 2010

Office of Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency  
Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW.,  
Room 835, Washington, DC 20472-3100

**RE: Docket ID: FEMA-2010-0037, Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction, East Bay Hills, CA**

Dear Sir/Madam:

The East Bay Chapter of the California Native Plant Society (EBCNPS) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Notice of Intent for the Environmental Impact Statement on **FEMA-2010-0037, Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction, East Bay Hills, CA**. The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) is a non-profit organization of more than 10,000 laypersons, professional and academic botanists organized into 33 chapters throughout California. The mission of the CNPS is to increase the understanding and appreciation of California's native plants and to preserve them in their natural habitat through scientific activities, education, and conservation.

The East Bay Chapter of CNPS (EBCNPS) has been involved with protecting and conserving native plant resources in the East Bay Hills for some 47 years now. These East Bay Hills are rich with native vegetation and rare and unusual plants that often are found nowhere else in the two-county East Bay area. The East Bay Hills are home to a large number of endangered, threatened, and locally rare plants which could be affected by fuels management projects. EBCNPS wants to ensure that the EIS will address potential impacts to these plants. Appendix A provides a list of CEQA protected A-ranked plants, or plants that are locally rare, including federally listed and state listed plants.

**We recognize that there is a frightening wildfire potential each fall for some residents living in the East Bay Hills. This potential exists because of the combination of extreme weather events (Diablo winds), the pattern of residential development in the hills, the proximity of flammable homes to fire-prone vegetation, and the lack of adequate preparation to the urban infrastructure, including defensible space [excerpted from our paper, "Managing the East Bay Hills WUI to Preserve Native Habitat and Reduce the Risk of Catastrophic Fire", Appendix B].**

This paper, co-authored with Sierra Club and Golden Gate Audubon, was submitted to the East Bay Park District during their Fuels Management EIR process. We believe that it is applicable to this project and helps provide insight and information from three environmentally motivated organizations. In addition to providing this paper and other letters to responsible parties, EBCNPS continues to be in contact with landowners and land managers in the East Bay Hills, including the City of Oakland and EBRPD, helping ensure that the fuels management plans for these hills will not negatively impact native vegetation. In fact, in many cases we're working

## EBCNPS Conservation Committee

together to produce a win-win situation wherein both fuel reduction goals are met while native plant habitat is maintained and even improved in some situations.

EBCNPS supports many of the concepts presented in the Sierra Club (SC) letter (Norman LaForce, September 12<sup>th</sup>, 2010) submitted during this project scoping process. EBCNPS has been working assiduously with a number of local conservation groups, including the Sierra Club, Golden Gate Audubon Society, Friends of Sausal Creek, and the Claremont Canyon Conservancy, to help identify resources and educate the public and decision-makers about the ecological value of these resources. We firmly agree with the second (2) point in the SC letter that the EIS needs to be grounded in “verifiable wildfire science, reliable resource protection/management science, and expert opinions”.

The role of FEMA, as a potential funder of these wildfire reduction plans, should be to review the documents submitted not only for the quality of the project presented, but also for the foundation upon which the proposals were written. We hope that FEMA would uphold grantees to an extremely high standard and require the projects to explicitly state their assumptions and the background information they have used to inform the proposed project. Although we understand that all of the projects highlighted in the scoping session (e.g., City of Oakland, University of California, EBRPD) have already submitted proposals, we believe that it is not too late to assess the quality of these projects for the following parameters:

1. What type of fuel model is used to create the recommendations for fuels treatment? Is the model generalized from another area or is it based on vegetation found in the East Bay Hills and on an understanding of local weather phenomena?
2. Was the project proposal written with a demonstrated knowledge of the *site-specific* natural resources and land conditions for each project? Did the project proposal team include an ecologist, biologist, and botanist in order to help ensure that the project will not create additional impacts to the environment? Was vegetation mapped at the appropriate scale for each project? Since many projects will occur on a small scale, it should be required that vegetation is mapped to the standards of the *Manual of California Vegetation – 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition*, so that resources and impacts to resources can be assessed at the proper scale.
3. Do the proposals mention that they are working in “living landscapes”? Do these proposals take into account the fact that the living environment will “respond” to the changes proposed in each fuels management plan? The response of a living landscape to perturbation isn’t always easy to predict, therefore, does the proposed project include a number of possible scenarios that will occur 1, 5, and 10 years after the initial fuels treatment? Does the project proponent have access to stable funding that will be able to deal with costs of additional contingencies (i.e., erosion, invasive species spread, etc.) that might arise after the FEMA funds are spent? How are these additional funds to be spent if everything proceeds as planned?

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4. Does the project proponent offer a clear and complete maintenance and monitoring plan that will be initiated once the initial treatment is concluded?
5. Each project should have an approved Environmental Impact Report, or similar duly prepared legal document, that has been properly noticed to the public and approved by the proper agencies. The completion of the environmental review process, by the applicant, should be a requirement before any project commences.
6. What is the track record of the applicant to finish projects as proposed? Since all of the applicants have some history with fuels management work, how will past performance be assessed for each applicant?
7. Does the applicant have an informed program for contending with weed and invasive species that may colonize the site after fuels treatment?
8. Does the applicant have a technical advisory committee that would be helpful when potential problems arise with fuels treatments or follow up monitoring?

### General Considerations

FEMA's EIS is required to consider all potential impacts that may occur from the act of FEMA funding fuels reduction projects in the East Bay Hills. Given the history of fire in the East Bay Hills, fear is a strong motivator for action that will help minimize the risk of catastrophic fire. Although we agree that FEMA should act as quickly as possible, it does serve public safety or our ecological heritage to act too quickly without considering the long-term consequences of this scale of environmental manipulation. There are many associated impacts that could be exaggerated with a poor fuels management plan, including but not limited to, flooding, erosion, deterioration of water quality, deterioration of habitat for native flora and fauna, increased land slides, and most importantly, increased risk of fire. We hope that FEMA clearly understands its responsibilities if a fuels project has unintended consequences. We would like the document to clearly outline FEMA's actions after a project is approved, from contracts to reporting to follow-up and enforcement.

FEMA's EIS should include information on cumulative impacts to habitat. Since this project will fund several million dollars of fuels work in the East Bay Hills, we believe that the funder of this work should be required to take a landscape scale perspective of the greater proposed project area. In this case, it seems likely that almost all of the impacts will fall upon a relatively small area – the Berkeley and Oakland “Hills” areas where the urban areas are carved into steep hills and lie adjacent to wildlands (parks, preserves, watershed lands). EBCNPS asks that the EIS clearly state the acreage of each habitat type that will be affected and what habitat types will replace these. We request that vegetation mapping be done at a fine scale and that vegetation be reported as a vegetation type in accordance with the *Manual of California Vegetation - 2nd Edition*.

FEMA's EIS should include an impact analysis on the increase of the spread of invasive plants from the proposed action. In addition, to help minimize the potential of increasing weed invasion, we hope the EIS will clearly outline Best Management Practices as mitigation for all grantees and contracts and enforce penalties if those BMPs are not implemented as agreed. At least two mechanisms, with regard to invasive species spread, will be at play when a fuels reduction project is undertaken. First, the actual act of bringing in machinery for fuels treatment purposes poses a risk to the site. The equipment may be contaminated with seeds or vegetative plant parts from another site and deposit weeds that were previously not known from the immediate site. Second, the process of soil disturbance is one of the major factors in increasing weed populations, as well as introducing new colonizers. Barren soil or soil that has been disturbed by machinery or mechanical tools is more likely to be colonized by invasive species than soil which remains intact. Most of our invasive plants thrive in disturbed soils, and fuels management work therefore provides a vector by which weeds can spread. In some cases, the implications of increased weed biomass can be significant. Many weeds are extremely competitive and produce large amounts of biomass that crowd out native plants. As a result, often the weeds can be as great or greater a fire hazard than the native vegetation that was managed for fuel load. EBCNPS believes that this scenario needs to be addressed in the EIS and FEMA should be clear about monitoring requirements over the course of 2-5 years to ensure that this will not be the outcome of the proposed projects. We believe FEMA should require annual project reports for 3 to 5 years and require that the grantee make these reports easily available to the public.

FEMA's EIS should require monitoring for all projects that it approves and funds. As stated in the above points, monitoring will help ensure that projects are compliant with FEMA standards, and even more importantly, that environmental conditions have not been degraded for resources, people, or wildlife at the cost of fuels management. Although FEMA has clearly stated that its funding cannot go towards monitoring and follow-up activities, it should require that an agency has matching funding at a rate of 1:3 or 1:4 for monitoring and follow-up activities that are needed for a successful project. Projects that lack monitoring and follow-up often produce less desirable results and can negatively impact the project site. FEMA's EIS should clearly state that the funding for any approved project has the appropriate matching funds (at a reasonable ratio) so that monitoring and follow-up tasks can make FEMA-funded projects successful and accountable to the community in which they take place.

Thank you for your consideration of the above comments. Please do not hesitate to contact me with questions at (510) 734-0335.

Sincerely,

Lech Naumovich  
Conservation Analyst  
California Native Plant Society  
East Bay Chapter  
[conservation@ebcnps.org](mailto:conservation@ebcnps.org)

## APPENDIX A: CEQA protected A-Ranked Plants known from the East Bay Hills

### East Bay Rarity

| Rank | Species Name  | Common Name              | Habitat  |
|------|---|--------------------------|--|
| A1   | <i>Acer negundo</i> var. unknown<br>(var. <i>californicum</i> is the most common) | box-elder                | Riparian   |
| A2   | <i>Adiantum aleuticum</i> (A. <i>jordanii</i> is more common)                     | five-finger fern         | Riparian   |
| A1   | <i>Agoseris apargioides</i> var. <i>apargioides</i>                               | seaside agoseris         | Forest; Grassland; Scrub; Sand or Sandstone              |
| A2   | <i>Allium falcifolium</i>   | sickle-leaved onion      | Rock, Tallus or Scree; Serpentine                        |
| A2   | <i>Alnus rubra</i> (A. <i>rhombifolia</i> is more common)                         | red alder                | Riparian   |
| A1   | <i>Ammannia coccinea</i>  | long-leaved ammannia     | Riparian areas; Misc. Wetlands                           |
| A1x  | <i>Amsinckia douglasiana</i><br>(historical-1938)                                 | Douglas' fiddleneck      | Dry Open Slopes; Rock, Tallus or Scree                   |
| *A2  | AMSINCKIA LUNARIS   | bent-flowered fiddleneck | Grassland; Woodland; Misc. habitats                      |
| A1   | <i>Anisocarpus madioides</i><br>( <i>Madia madioides</i> in Jepson Manual)        | woodland madia           | Forest; Redwood Forest; Woodland                         |
| A2   | <i>Apiastrum angustifolium</i>  | wild celery              | Chaparral; Scrub   |
| A2   | <i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>glandulosa</i>                           | Eastwood manzanita       | Chaparral  |
| *A1  | ARCTOSTAPHYLOS PALLIDA  | pallid manzanita         | Chaparral; Sand or Sandstone                             |
| A2   | <i>Asclepias speciosa</i> (A. <i>californica</i> is more common)                  | milkweed                 | Misc. habitats   |
| A2   | <i>Aster lanceolatus</i> ssp. <i>hesperius</i>                                    | marsh aster              | Riparian areas; Misc. Wetlands; Misc. habitats           |
| *A1  | ASTRAGALUS TENER VAR. TENER   | alkali milk-vetch        | Alkali areas; Grassland; Vernal Pools; Misc. Wetlands    |
| A1x  | <i>Atriplex patula</i> ssp. <i>obtus</i><br>(historical-1897)                     | spear saltbush           | Alkali areas   |
| *A1  | BALSAMORHIZA MACROLEPIS VAR. MACROLEPIS   | big-scale balsamroot     | Grassland; Serpentine                                    |
| A1x  | <i>Calamagrostis nutkaensis</i><br>(historical-18??)                              | Pacific reed grass       | Coastal Strand; Freshwater Marsh; Forest; Redwood Forest |
| *A2  | CALOCHORTUS UMBELLATUS  | Oakland star-tulip       | Chaparral; Scrub; Woodland                               |
| A1   | <i>Calycadenia multiglandulosa</i>  | sticky calycadenia       | Rock, Tallus or Scree; Scrub                             |
| A2   | <i>Camissonia graciliflora</i>  | hill sun cup             | Dry Open Slopes; Grassland; Scrub; Woodland              |
| A1   | <i>Carex brevicaulis</i>  | short-stemmed sedge      | Rock, Tallus or Scree; Sand or Sandstone areas           |
| A2   | <i>Carex densa</i>  | dense sedge              | Misc. Wetlands; Misc. habitats                           |
| A1   | <i>Carex deweyana</i> ssp. <i>leptopoda</i>                                       | short-scaled sedge       | Misc. Wetlands; Misc. Habitats                           |
| A1   | <i>Carex dudleyi</i>  | Dudley's sedge           | Misc. Wetlands   |
| A1   | <i>Carex globosa</i>  | round-fruited sedge      | Misc. habitats   |

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|     |   |                                |   |
|-----|---|--------------------------------|---|
| A1x | Carex gracilior (historical-1939)   | slender sedge                  | Forest; Grassland; Misc. Wetlands; Misc. habitats |
| A2  | Carex multcostata   | many-ribbed sedge              | Misc. habitats                                    |
| A1  | Carex obnupta   | slough sedge                   | Misc. Wetlands                                    |
| A1  | Castilleja ambigua ssp. ambigua   | Johnny-nip                     | Coastal Bluff; Grassland                          |
| A2  | Castilleja subinclusa ssp. franciscana                                    | Franciscan Indian paintbrush   | Chaparral; Scrub                                  |
| A2  | Ceanothus thyrsiflorus var. thyrsiflorus                                  | blue blossom; California-lilac | Misc. habitats                                    |
| A1  | Chorizanthe polygonoides var. polygonoides                                | knotweed spineflower           | Gravel; Sand or Sandstone                         |
| A2  | Chrysopsis chrysophylla var. minor  | golden chinquapin              | Chaparral; Forest; Sand or Sandstone              |
| A2  | Cirsium quercetorum   | brownie thistle                | Grassland; Woodland                               |
| *A1 | CLARKIA FRANCISCANA   | Presidio clarkia               | Serpentine  |
| A2  | Clarkia purpurea ssp. viminea (ssp. quadrivulnera is more common)         | large godetia                  | Misc. habitats                                    |
| A1  | Clintonia andrewsiana   | red clintonia                  | Redwood Forest                                    |
| A2  | Collomia heterophylla   | varied-leaved collomia         | Rock, Tallus or Scree; Sand or Sandstone areas    |
| A2  | Corallorhiza maculata fma. maculata (forma immaculata is more common)     | spotted coralroot              | Forest; Woodland                                  |
| A1  | Corallorhiza striata (C. maculata is more common)                         | striped coralroot              | Forest; Woodland                                  |
| A1  | Coreopsis stillmanii  | Stillman's coreopsis           | Chaparral; Grassland; Serpentine; Woodland        |
| A1  | Cryptantha micromeres   | minute-flowered cryptantha     | Chaparral; Woodland                               |
| A2  | Cryptantha muricata   | prickly cryptantha             | Rock, Tallus or Scree; Sand or Sandstone areas    |
| A2  | Cryptantha torreyana  | Torrey's cryptantha            | Dry Open Slopes; Forest                           |
| A2  | Cyperus erythrorhizos   | red-rooted cyperus             | Riparian  |
| A2  | Deinandra corymbosa ssp. corymbosa (Hemizonia corymbosa in Jepson Manual) | coast tarweed                  | Coastal Bluff; Grassland                          |
| A2  | Dendromecon rigida  | bush poppy                     | Burns; Chaparral; Scrub                           |
| A2  | Deschampsia cespitosa ssp. holciformis                                    | tufted hairgrass               | Misc. Wetlands                                    |
| A2  | Dicentra formosa  | bleeding heart                 | Forest; Redwood Forest; Misc. habitats            |
| A1? | Dichelostemma volubile(?)   | twining brodiaea               | Scrub; Woodland                                   |
| *A2 | DIRCA OCCIDENTALIS  | western leatherwood            | Forest; Riparian; Scrub                           |
| A1? | Disporum smithii(?) (D. hookeri is more common)                           | large-flowered fairy bell      | Forest; Woodland                                  |
| A2  | Echinodorus berteroi  | burhead                        | Freshwater Marsh                                  |
| A2  | Elymus glaucus ssp. jepsonii (ssp. glaucus is more common)                | blue wildrye                   | Grassland   |
| A2  | Elymus X hansenii   | Hansen squirreltail            | Grassland   |
| A1  | Eragrostis mexicana ssp.  | Orcutt's eragrostis            | Riparian areas; Sand or Sandstone                 |



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|      | virescens  |                           | areas; Misc. habitats                        |
| A2   | Ericameria arborescens                                       | golden-fleece             | Chaparral; Forest; Woodland                  |
| A2   | Erigeron petrophilus var. petrophilus                        | rock daisy                | Rock, Tallus or Scree; Serpentine            |
| *A1  | ERIOGONUM LUTEOLUM VAR. CANINUM                              | Tiburon buckwheat         | Grassland; Serpentine                        |
| A2   | Eriogonum luteolum var. luteolum                             | golden carpet             | Gravel; Sand or Sandstone; Serpentine        |
| *A2  | ERODIUM MACROPHYLLUM   | round-leaved filaree      | Grassland; Scrub                             |
| A2   | Festuca elmeri   | Elmer's fescue            | Riparian                                     |
| *A1  | FRITILLARIA LILIACEA   | fragrant fritillary       | Grassland; Serpentine; Vernal Pools          |
| *A2  | GALIUM ANDREWSII SSP. GATENSE                                | serpentine bedstraw       | Chaparral; Serpentine; Woodland              |
| A1   | Gaultheria shallon   | salal                     | Forest; Redwood Forest                       |
| A2   | Githopsis diffusa ssp. robusta                               | southern bluecup          | Burns; Misc. habitats                        |
| A2   | Gnaphalium bicolor   | Bioletti's cudweed        | Dry Open Slopes; Sand or Sandstone           |
| A2   | Gnaphalium canescens ssp. microcephalum                      | white everlasting         | Chaparral; Dry Open Slopes                   |
| *A2  | HELIANTHELLA CASTANEA  | Diablo helianthella       | Chaparral; Grassland; Woodland               |
| A2   | Hesperolinon californicum                                    | California dwarf flax     | Grassland; Rock, Tallus or Scree; Serpentine |
| A1x  | Hierochloe occidentalis (historical-198? but not seen since) | vanilla grass             | Forest; Redwood Forest                       |
| A2   | Hoita macrostachya   | California hemp           | Freshwater Marsh; Riparian                   |
| A1x  | Hoita orbicularis (historical-1936)                          | round-leaved psoralea     | Riparian areas; Misc. habitats               |
| *A1x | HOITA STROBILINA (HISTORICAL-1865)                           | Loma Prieta hoita         | Chaparral; Woodland                          |
| A2   | Hordeum jubatum  | foxtail barley            | Misc. habitats                               |
| A1   | Horkelia californica ssp. californica                        | California horkelia       | Grassland; Scrub                             |
| *A1x | HORKELIA CUNEATA SSP. SERICEA (HISTORICAL-1894)              | Kellogg's horkelia        | Grassland; Scrub; Sand or Sandstone          |
| A1   | Hypericum formosum var. scouleri                             | Scouler's St. John's wort | Freshwater Marsh; Riparian                   |
| A2   | Iris douglasiana   | Douglas iris              | Misc. habitats                               |
| A1   | Iris longipetala   | field iris                | Misc. habitats                               |
| *A2  | LATHYRUS JEPSONII VAR. JEPSONII                              | Delta tule pea            | Brackish Marsh; Freshwater Marsh             |
| A2   | Layia gaillardoides  | woodland layia            | Scrub; Woodland                              |
| A1x  | Layia glandulosa (historical-1983 but not seen since)        | white layia               | Sand or Sandstone                            |
| A2   | Layia hieracioides   | tall layia                | Misc. habitats                               |
| A1x  | Lepidium oblongum var. oblongum (historical-1937)            | wayside pepper-grass      | Misc. habitats                               |
| A1   | Ligusticum apiifolium  | Pacific lovage            | Coastal Bluff; Grassland; Scrub; Woodland    |
| A2   | Lilium pardalinum ssp.                                       | leopard lily              | Freshwater Marsh; Riparian                   |

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|     | pardalinum  |                         |  |
| *A1 | LINANTHUS ACICULARIS  | bristly linanthus       | Chaparral; Grassland; Woodland                                   |
| A1  | Linanthus liniflorus  | flax-flowered linanthus | Scrub; Serpentine; Woodland; Misc. habitats                      |
| A2  | Lithophragma bolanderi  | Bolander starflower     | Misc. habitats   |
| A2  | Lomatium caruifolium var. caruifolium   | caraway-leaved lomatium | Grassland; Vernal Pool; Misc. habitats                           |
| A1  | Lotus stipularis var. stipularis  | stipulate lotus         | Chaparral  |
| A1  | Lupinus affinis   | lupine                  | Misc. habitats   |
| A1  | Lupinus bicolor var. tridentatus (var. umbellatus is more common)                           | miniature lupine        | Misc. habitats   |
| A1  | Lupinus variicolor  | bluff lupine            | Coastal Strand; Grassland; Sand or Sandstone                     |
| A2  | Madia elegans ssp. vernalis (ssp. densifolia is more common)                                | common madia            | Grassland  |
| A1x | Meconella linearis (historical-1983 but not seen since)                                     | narrow-leaved meconella | Dry Washes; Grassland; Sand or Sandstone                         |
| *A2 | MECONELLA OREGANA   | Oregon meconella        | Grassland; Misc. habitats  |
| A1? | Melica bulbosa var. bulbosa(?)  | oniongrass              | Forest; Rock, Tallus or Scree                                    |
| *A1 | MICROPUS AMPHIBOLUS   | Mt. Diablo cottonweed   | Dry Open Slopes; Grassland; Rock, Tallus or Scree                |
| A1x | Micropus californicus var. subvestitus (historical-1930) (var. californicus is more common) | slender cottonweed      | Dry Open Slopes; Misc. habitats                                  |
| A1x | Microseris bigelovii (historical-1891)  | coast microseris        | Coastal Bluff; Coastal Strand; Sand or Sandstone                 |
| A2  | Mimulus douglasii   | Douglas monkeyflower    | Chaparral; Gravel; Rock, Tallus or Scree; Serpentine; Woodland   |
| A2  | Monardella douglasii ssp. douglasii   | Fenestra monardella     | Chaparral; Grassland; Serpentine; Woodland                       |
| A1  | Monardella sheltonii  | Shelton's monardella    | Chaparral; Forest; Rock, Tallus or Scree; Serpentine; Woodland   |
| *A2 | MONARDELLA VILLOSA SSP. GLOBOSA (ssp. villosa is more common)                               | robust monardella       | Chaparral; Woodland  |
| A1  | Monolopia gracilens   | woodland monolopia      | Chaparral; Grassland; Serpentine; Woodland                       |
| A2  | Myrica californica  | wax myrtle              | Forest; Redwood Forest; Scrub                                    |
| A2  | Oxalis albicans ssp. pilosa   | hairy wood-sorrel       | Chaparral; Grassland; Scrub                                      |
| A1  | Oxalis oregana  | redwood sorrel          | Redwood Forest   |
| A1  | Perideridia oregana   | yampah                  | Dry Open Slopes; Rock, Tallus or Scree; Woodland; Misc. habitats |
| A2  | Petunia parviflora  | wild petunia            | Dry Washes   |
| A2  | Phacelia divaricata   | divaricate phacelia     | Chaparral; Grassland; Woodland                                   |
| A2  | Phacelia tanacetifolia  | tansy phacelia          | Gravel; Sand or Sandstone  |
| A1x | Phalaris angusta (historical-1912)  | Narrow canary grass     | Misc. Wetlands   |

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| A2   | <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>   | reed canary grass               | Riparian areas; Misc. Wetlands                                       |
| A1x  | <i>Phalaris californica</i><br>(historical-1943)  | California canary grass         | Grassland; Woodland  |
| A1   | <i>Phalaris lemmonii</i>  | Lemmon's canary-grass           | Misc. habitats   |
| A2   | <i>Pinus attenuata</i>  | knobcone pine                   | Chaparral; Forest; Sand or Sandstone                                 |
| A2   | <i>Piperia elongata</i>   | elongate piperia                | Forest; Scrub  |
| A1   | <i>Piperia unalascensis</i>   | Alaska piperia                  | Forest; Scrub; Woodland  |
| *A1x | PLAGIOBOTHRYS<br>CHORISIANUS VAR.<br>CHORISIANUS (historical-<br>1890)                          | Choris's popcorn flower         | Chaparral; Grassland; Scrub  |
| *A1  | PLAGIOBOTHRYS<br>DIFFUSUS   | San Francisco popcorn flower    | Grassland; Misc. Wetlands  |
| A2   | <i>Plagiobothrys tenellus</i>   | slender popcornflower           | Misc. habitats   |
| A1   | <i>Polypodium scolieri</i>  | leather-leaf fern               | Coastal Bluff; Misc. habitats  |
| A1   | <i>Polystichum californicum</i>   | California sword fern           | Misc. habitats   |
| A1   | <i>Polystichum imbricans</i> var.<br><i>imbricans</i>   | rock sword fern                 | Misc. habitats   |
| *A1  | POTAMOGETON<br>FILIFORMIS   | slender-leaved potamogeton      | Freshwater Marsh; Riparian; Misc.<br>Wetlands                        |
| A1   | <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> var.<br><i>lanceolata</i> (var. <i>vulgaris</i> is<br>more common)     | selfheal                        | Forest; Riparian; Woodland; Misc.<br>Wetlands                        |
| A1   | <i>Psilocarphus tenellus</i> var.<br><i>globiferus</i> (var. <i>tenellus</i> is<br>more common) | round woolly-marbles            | Vernal Pools; Misc. Wetlands   |
| A1   | <i>Quercus parvula</i> var. <i>shrevii</i>  | island scrub oak                | Chaparral; Woodland  |
| A1   | <i>Ranunculus orthorhynchus</i><br>var. <i>bloomeri</i>   | Bloomer's buttercup             | Misc. Wetlands   |
| A1   | <i>Ribes amarum</i>   | bitter gooseberry               | Chaparral  |
| A1   | <i>Ribes speciosum</i>  | fuchsia-flowered gooseberry     | Chaparral; Scrub   |
| A2   | <i>Rorippa palustris</i> var.<br><i>occidentalis</i>  | marsh yellow-cress              | Misc. Wetlands   |
| A1   | <i>Rosa nutkana</i> var. <i>nutkana</i>   | Nootka rose                     | Misc. habitats   |
| A2   | <i>Rumex maritimus</i>  | golden dock                     | Brackish Marsh; Salt Marsh   |
| A2   | <i>Rumex salicifolius</i> var.<br><i>denticulatus</i>   | willow dock                     | Misc. Wetlands   |
| A1   | <i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>   | arrowhead                       | Freshwater Marsh   |
| A2   | <i>Salix scouleriana</i>  | Scouler's willow                | Misc. Wetlands   |
| A1   | <i>Sambucus racemosa</i> var.<br><i>racemosa</i>  | red elderberry                  | Riparian   |
| A1x  | <i>Sanicula arctopoides</i><br>(historical-19??)  | footsteps-of-spring             | Coastal Bluff  |
| A2   | <i>Sanicula laciniata</i>   | coast sanicle                   | Chaparral; Scrub; Woodland   |
| A1x  | <i>Scoliopus bigelovii</i><br>(historical-18??)   | fetid adder's tongue; slink pod | Redwood Forest   |
| A2   | <i>Scutellaria californica</i>  | California skullcap             | Scrub; Woodland; Misc. habitats                                      |
| A2   | <i>Spergularia macrotheca</i> var.<br><i>macrotheca</i>   | large-flowered sand spurry      | Alkali areas; Coastal Bluff; Rock,<br>Talus or Scree; Misc. Wetlands |
| A1   | <i>Spiranthes porrifolia</i>  | western ladies' tresses         | Misc. Wetlands   |
| A1   | <i>Spiranthes romanzoffiana</i>   | hooded ladies' tresses          | Coastal Bluff, Freshwater Marsh                                      |
| A1?  | <i>Stachys bullata</i> (?) (S.  | California hedge nettle         | Dry Open Slopes; Misc. habitats                                      |

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|     | ajugoides var. rigida is more common)                        |                             |  |
| A2  | Stephanomeria elata  | stephanomeria               | Dry Open Slopes                                      |
| *A2 | STREPTANTHUS<br>ALBIDUS SSP.<br>PERAMOENUS                   | most beautiful jewel-flower | Chaparral; Dry Open Slopes;<br>Grassland; Serpentine |
| A1x | Thermopsis macrophylla var.<br>macrophylla (historical-1929) | false-lupine                | Chaparral; Grassland; Woodland                       |
| A2  | Thysanocarpus radians  | ribbed fringe pod           | Misc. habitats                                       |
| A1  | Tolmiea menziesii  | pig-a-back plant            | Riparian   |
| A2  | Trifolium macraei  | double-headed clover        | Sand or Sandstone; Misc. habitats                    |
| A2  | Trifolium wormskioldii                                       | cow clover                  | Misc. Wetlands                                       |
| A2  | Trillium ovatum ssp. ovatum                                  | white trillium              | Forest; Redwood Forest                               |
| A2  | Triodanis biflora  | Venus' looking-glass        | Misc. habitats                                       |
| A2  | Triphysaria versicolor ssp.<br>faucibarbata                  | smooth owl's-clover         | Grassland  |
| A2  | Trisetum canescens   | tall trisetum               | Forest; Misc. habitats                               |
| A2  | Tropidocarpum gracile  | slender tropidocarpum       | Alkali areas; Grassland                              |
| A1x | Vancouveria planipetala<br>(historical-1898)                 | inside-out flower           | Forest   |
| A2  | Vicia hassei   | slender vetch               | Grassland; Scrub                                     |
| A1  | Viola adunca   | western blue violet         | Forest   |
| A2  | Viola glabella   | stream violet               | Forest; Riparian                                     |
| A1  | Viola sempervirens   | evergreen violet            | Redwood Forest                                       |

**NOTE:** Some of these plant species are only known from the area historically and have not been reported for quite some time. It should not necessarily be assumed, however, that they no longer exist here as they may be on private land or hard-to-reach areas where surveys have not been done for a long time, if ever. In recent years, several plant species have been rediscovered in the East Bay that had not been reported in the area since the late 1800's or early 1900's.

Dates indicated for historical species in the species name column refer to the last known record in the Alameda-Contra Costa Counties area, not necessarily the area described in the title.

### **Explanation of Ranks**

**\*A1 or \*A2:** Species in Alameda and Contra Costa counties listed as rare, threatened or endangered statewide by federal or state agencies or by the state level of CNPS.

**A1x:** Species previously known from Alameda or Contra Costa Counties, but now presumed extirpated here.

**A1:** Species currently known from 2 or less regions in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties.

**A2:** Species currently known from 3 to 5 regions in the two counties, or, if more, meeting other important criteria such as small populations, stressed or declining populations, small geographical range, limited or threatened habitat, etc.

**A1?:** Species with taxonomic or distribution problems that make it unclear if they actually occur here.

## APPENDIX B: Green Paper on Fuels Management in the East Bay Hills

### Managing the East Bay Hills Wildland/Urban Interface to Preserve Native Habitat and Reduce the Risk of Catastrophic Fire

An Environmental Green Paper- March 27, 2009

Sierra Club, California Native Plant Society, Golden Gate Audubon Society

This paper has been prepared by the San Francisco Bay Chapter of the Sierra Club (Sierra Club), East Bay Chapter of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) and the Golden Gate Audubon Society (Audubon) to document our point of view about how best to meet the twin goals of managing the urban wildland interface to enhance and preserve habitat for native plants and wildlife species while reducing the threat of catastrophic fire at the interface.

This topic is of timely importance because of the pending release of the environmental review documents being prepared by the East Bay Regional Park District, FEMA grants for vegetation management, and other agency documents that are to follow. This paper contains the major guiding principles, which are further elaborated on in the attached background paper and appendix.

It is important to note at the outset that we embrace an Integrated Fire Management (IFM) approach to this issue. An IFM approach addresses the total scope of fire hazard both from problems with the human infrastructure and those from wildland vegetation.

We apply this theme at both the landscape level as well as at individual sites, whether they are homes at the interface or public parks and open space. While the human infrastructure including roads, water supply, defensible neighborhoods, etc., is expensive to maintain or improve, only well-planned infrastructure can assure safety from catastrophic fire. Without that fundamental understanding, vegetation management projects are doomed to fail in meeting the twin goals of fire safety and conservation of native habitat.

### GUIDING PRINCIPLES

#### Background

We recognize that there is a frightening wildfire potential each fall for some residents living in the East Bay Hills. This potential exists because of the combination of extreme weather events (Diablo winds), the pattern of residential development in the hills, the proximity of flammable homes to fire-prone vegetation, and the lack of adequate preparation to the urban infrastructure, including defensible space.

Natural wildfire in wildland areas can be viewed as an event without serious consequences to humans, but at the wildland/urban interface where man has altered natural conditions, it can lead to a disaster. There are natural cycles that are unavoidable that we must pay attention to, prepare for, and be ready to respond to appropriately and sometimes quickly. As an example, during the 21st century the East Bay Hills will not be lucky enough, even with exceptional fire fighting, to get by with zero uncontrollable wildfires and zero extremes in weather. Diablo winds in the fall months are the key environmental factor for extreme fire behavior, and it will be impossible to know the exact location, source, and timing of an ignition that will transform high winds into a raging wildfire.

During some Diablo Wind wildfires there will not be enough firefighters, fire trucks, helicopters, or aircraft to save every house or even control the fire until the winds slow. Unlike “normal” fires that can be fought, to a certain extent on the ground, Diablo Wind fires prevent the placement of firefighters on steep slopes or other hazardous locations due to the speed of wind-driven fire. Under these circumstances, quick evacuation and homeowners insurance will be the only protection for residents who have lost property.

Recent reports compiled by firefighters and researchers in “lessons learned” from other catastrophic wildland/urban interface fires in California have shown that the most important factor in preventing homes from burning in wildland fires is hardening of structures and the creation of defensible space. Conversely, unprepared residential areas will likely not be saved during a wind-driven wildfire and will contribute to the rapid spread of wildfire into adjacent residential areas as happened during the 1991 Oakland/Berkeley Tunnel Fire.

The 1995 Hills Emergency Forum Plan did not receive full acceptance from the environmental community because it contained insufficient field collected data to support the designations of fuel characteristics of our local vegetation, did not take into account the importance of conserving native habitat, and did not include a legally required environmental document along with the Plan.

The 1995 HEF Plan recommended that public agencies and large acreage landowners create and maintain two different types of areas managed for fuel reduction in the East Bay Hills. The first are the ridgetop fuelbreaks that were begun after the freeze of 1972 by removing freeze damaged eucalyptus to achieve a 300' wide zone of managed vegetation where firefighters could attempt to stop a fire that started in wildland areas to the east, before it could race over the ridge into residential areas. The second type of management was created after the 1982 Blue Ribbon Report and the 1995 HEF Plan. The 1982 Report recommended fuelbreaks designed to provide a minimum of 100 feet of managed vegetation (including what the homeowner is required to do for defensible space) at the wildland/urban edge. The 1995 HEF Plan recommended fuelbreaks within a 500 foot study area, that in itself became controversial and confusing, designed to provide an area of managed vegetation with less than eight-foot flame lengths at the wildland/urban edge where firefighters could safely work to protect homes.

The Sierra Club, CNPS, and Audubon have not been satisfied with the Park District's approach for maintaining its fuel-managed areas. We know that fuelbreaks constitute a combined area of more than 20 miles and 500 acres, often covered by weedy species, mowed below 4" of height, or over-grazed by goats, with little concern about species or habitat values. Also several eucalyptus management, thinning, or conversion projects exist that need attention. We are concerned that the Park District's consultants and its staff have yet to articulate a clear vision about how they intend to maintain these areas while favoring and increasing the percentage of native plants over weedy, fuel-rich non-natives.

The debate about wildfire risks attributed to non-native eucalyptus trees has been a controversial topic for years. In our opinion, there is ample evidence to show that eucalyptus and pine trees in dense unmanaged groves are both a wildfire threat and an environmental dilemma that requires attention. Non-native eucalyptus and pine groves can exceed 120' in height and can be prone to dramatic fire behavior. When wind-driven wildfire reaches tree crowns, flames above 150' can be expected with burning embers blowing downwind well beyond one half mile. The capacity to spot new fires that overwhelm firefighting forces during Diablo Wind conditions means these species must receive high priority for treatment.

Selected and representative quotes, articles, and reports that provide additional information and perspective about the fire hazards and the environmental dilemmas posed by eucalyptus and pine plantations in the East Bay Hills can be found in the Background to the Environmental Green Paper.

### Recommendations and Solutions

In our opinion, decisions about how best to manage our east bay hill vegetation on the wildland side should be based on the twin goals of reducing the risk of catastrophic fire and maintaining the fragile native habitat found in the wildland/urban interface. To accomplish these goals, agencies should formulate well-conceived plans that integrate natural resource sciences and fire science.

All plans to reduce vegetation on the wildland side must be site specific, taking into account a range of critical variables that result in an individual profile for each site. We do not endorse generic fuel prescriptions because they do not take into account the unique threats and values of each site. In order to accomplish the twin goals of reducing the risk of catastrophic fires and of maintaining sustainable native habitat, agencies must recognize that effective management of live fuels is a subset of sound land management (and not the other way around) primarily because of the high degree of variability of living landscapes.

We urge the Hills Emergency Forum (HEF) and its member agencies to prepare updated mapping systems for the East Bay hills that identify wildland plant communities in site-specific detail as well as the type and density of vegetation intermixed with home landscapes.

Native vegetation communities, including our native woodlands, are generally below 40' in height, and are less prone to unmanageable fire behavior. These communities are comprised predominantly of plants that are native to the East Bay and form more than 80% of today's wildland vegetation in the hills. The recommended strategy for protecting residential areas from wildfire coming from native vegetation is to establish an understanding of the ecology and fire-behavior of the fuels site-specific to each individual wildland/residential edge, and then manage these edges to provide safe access for firefighters defending structures that are able to resist burning embers and to hopefully stop fire before it enters residential areas.

As each agency prepares their individual plans and environmental documents, they will be required to address the cumulative impacts of wildland fire hazard reduction projects by all agencies. This will require active cooperation and long range planning by HEF member agencies. We will reserve our final opinion about how each agency handles these matters as we review their plans and environmental documents.

## **Enhancing and Preserving our Natural Environment While Reducing the Risk of Catastrophic Fire Background to the Environmental Green Paper**

This Background Paper has been prepared by the Sierra Club (Sierra Club), East Bay Chapter of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) and the Golden Gate Audubon Society (Audubon) to document our positions on several of the issues that are important to us as we explore options for meeting the twin goals of enhancing and preserving native plants and wildlife while reducing the threat of catastrophic fire at the Wildland Urban Interface in the East Bay Hills.

This topic is of timely importance because of the pending release of the environmental review documents being prepared by the East Bay Regional Park District, FEMA grants for vegetation management, and other agency documents that are to follow.

We would have preferred working with and commenting on a single draft wildfire hazard reduction plan and environmental document for the East Bay Hills with a free exchange of ideas, concepts, and details presented to and discussed with experts and stakeholders who have been involved in these matters for the past 15-years. This would have provided for an Integrated Fire Management approach at all levels, both in content and process, and among all-important stakeholders. This was the type of process that we expected after the Park District's Temescal workshops of 2000, and is consistent with our understanding of how the Park District Plan/EIR/EIS should have been developed. With that understanding, we supported Measure CC in 2004 including the \$10 million for District projects and a joint fire hazard mitigation plan that was to involve Hills Emergency Forum (HEF) agencies.

Thus, we were disappointed that the HEF decided three years ago that each agency should proceed with individual plans and environmental documents. The East Bay Municipal Utility District and the University of California had already completed their Land Use Master Plans, with Berkeley, Kensington, and El Cerrito not contemplating plans for their residential areas. The next to emerge will be the Park District's Plan/EIR that has been under development during the past two years. The consultant's draft Plan is currently being reviewed by Park District staff that will recommend several changes in the draft, followed by a public review document that is nearing completion. We also understand that Oakland intends to prepare its plan and environmental document following completion of the Park District Plan/EIR.

In our opinion, staff and consultants have developed the Draft Park District Plan in relative isolation instead of taking more time to "get specific" with recognized experts and stakeholders. True, there were four informational meetings at the Trudeau Center with consultant and staff presentations, and time for public comment. However, the District's Plan/EIR process to date, has offered little detail, so it's anyone's guess about what will be in the draft documents soon to be released for public review. We have seen very little in the way of detailed resource information, and have not been informed about which federal agency the District will use to obtain required biological opinions necessary to make its Plan/EIR complete. In the event the draft, which we have not seen, requires substantial changes or additions, we support the use of additional Measure CC funds, District funds, or use of grant funds to complete a Plan/EIR document that will be useful and supported by the environmental community and other stakeholders.



In the meantime, the District has proceeded with fuels management based on very little oversight by its own stewardship department and with a FEMA EA that covered only federally listed plant and animal species. The result has been fuels management executed without the benefit of clearly derived policy.

Meanwhile the actual vegetation management projects taking place in some areas have been fraught with controversy. We also are aware that three Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) competitive grants have been awarded to the University (Strawberry and Claremont Canyons), to the City of Oakland (Frowning Ridge), and to the Park District (East Bay Hills Area) for fire hazard reduction projects. These grants will require three different project level FEMA Environmental Assessments. As with EBRPD, one of the consequences of this kind of haphazard approach has been the creation of de facto policy on the part of UC, the City of Oakland, and various stewardship groups in terms of on-the-ground management of vegetation. These policies have not had the benefit of public, scientific vetting and in some cases have now found their way into federal policy. Without proper vetting, these activities have resulted in mixed results.

It is important to note at the outset that an Integrated Fire Management approach means that the total scope of fire hazard (both from human infrastructure and from vegetation) will be considered as a first step, both in the wide scope of the East Bay Hills Wildland Urban Interface and in individual sites that are identified for some form of action. While vegetation management is surely an important part of the total picture, it must not be the tail that wags the dog as it has been in the past, particularly after the '91 fire. While the human infrastructure including roads, water supply, defensible neighborhoods, etc., is expensive to maintain or improve, only well-planned infrastructure can assure safety from catastrophic fire. The National Firewise Communities program has made that clear. By its very nature, the living landscape involves far more variability and therefore attempting to manage it means a certain lack of predictability. Without that fundamental understanding, vegetation management projects are doomed to fail in meeting the twin goals of fire safety and conservation of native habitat.

It is clear to us that the approach taken by HEF agencies will result in duplication of effort as well as an understandable level of confusion as agencies work through fire hazard and resource management plans that address their unique situations. However, in the spirit of moving forward, we offer the following guiding principles for consideration by agencies and others interested in these issues.

### **GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

- 1. We recognize that there is a frightening wildfire potential each fall for some residents living in the East Bay Hills.** Our local wildfire history suggests that there are different levels of risk faced by hill residents depending on their location. Of the approximately 30,000 homes in the hills, the actual number of homes that have been lost or families personally threatened by a wildfire has been relatively small. However, agencies and residents should not be apathetic because wildland/urban interface wildfires are becoming all too common during the past two decades, and global warming with its extremes of weather will make this century even more risky.

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- a) Too many homes were lost during the Berkeley Fire of 1923, the Fish Ranch Road Fire of 1970, and the Oakland/Berkeley Tunnel Fire of 1991. These three Diablo Wind Fires destroyed homes, took lives, and caused substantial property and economic damage, and played a role in massive weed invasion of East Bay Hill native habitat. Seven other Diablo Wind Fires and many West Wind Fires have also occurred in the past along the 30-mile hill corridor without significant property loss, many before residential developments were fully extended into the hills. The above three Diablo Wind mega-fires destroyed a total of 3,600 homes during less than seven hours of rapid expansion for each fire. Wind driven fires can be impossible to control at the fire head, leaving firefighters to only work on a fires flanks until the winds slow. The 1991 fire destroyed 700 homes in one hour, a total of 3,000 homes in seven hours, and 26 lives were lost, mostly during the first hour of the fire.
- b) Predictions about what might happen in the way of wildfire, weather extremes, and climate change during the 21st century should be part of the public discussions leading to agency planning processes that will ensure appropriate preparation for wildfire and appropriate planning for wise management of natural resources. As an example, during this century the East Bay Hills will not be lucky enough to get by with zero mega-fires and zero extremes in weather. Diablo Winds in the fall months are the key environmental factor, and it will be impossible to know the exact location and timing of an ignition that will transform high winds into a frightening wildfire. The events of the 20th Century suggest that it would not be unreasonable to forecast something like three Diablo Wind mega-fires, seven “normal” Diablo Wind fires, possibly as many as 150 “normal” West Wind fires, four El Nino events, four extended freezes, and four drought cycles that will all impact wildland vegetation and residential areas during the 21st century. Agency and homeowner preparation or lack of preparation will be directly related to the amount and extent of damage that these events can cause.

- 2. Natural wildfire in wildland areas can be viewed as an event without serious consequences to humans, but at the wildland/urban interface where man has altered natural conditions, it can lead to a disaster.** When wildfire is in control, all involved vegetation and residential areas that lie in its path can be taken back to an earlier stage, to start all over again. Wildfires are different in scope and impact than controlled burns, but their potential for weed invasion can be the same. Given the level of weed invasion that is directly related to disturbance--whether it's fire or vegetation removal--, it is unlikely that native vegetation will re-set to “an earlier stage.” Rather, we are likely to see an increase in weed invasion and a disruption of our East Bay Hill native habitat unless appropriate steps are taken to control invasive weeds.

In the hills, wind driven wildfire will not distinguish between vegetation and unprepared residential structures. Virtually all development in the East Bay Hills occurred during a 100-year period when agencies and homeowners did not understand or respect the potential wildfire danger created by Diablo Winds. The patterns of residential development combined with the hills unique natural features have increased the potential for home loss during wind driven wildfire.

- a) Roads are on steep hillsides, narrow, and usually congested.

- b) Homes are in dense residential areas, mostly constructed of wood, and often surrounded by other potentially flammable homes and vegetation.
- c) Homes are on steep hillsides with limited access for fire fighters.
- d) Public agencies and large acreage landowners have allowed non-native vegetation to develop “unnaturally” with little maintenance, and with increasing levels of flammability.
- e) Above ground power lines are common in the hills and water supply for firefighting is less than desirable.

These are all recognized aspects of unsophisticated residential development in the hills, in comparison with today’s standards. Public officials and fire safety activists, all to often, want to focus on fixing the “vegetation problem” without fixing the “residential problem”. Both need short and long term attention and fixing.

- 3. During some Diablo Wind wildfires there will not be enough firefighters, fire trucks, helicopters, or aircraft to save every house or even control the fire until the winds slow. Unlike “normal” fires that can be fought, to a certain extent on the ground, Diablo Wind fires prevent the placement of firefighters on steep slopes or other hazardous locations due to the speed of wind-driven fire.** Under these circumstances, quick evacuation and homeowners insurance will be the only protection for residents who have lost property.

- a) We believe that cities and area fire departments must develop more reliable fire-fighting strategies for combating Diablo Wind wildfire with more attention paid to identifying and expanding predetermined areas in both wildland and residential areas where wildfire might be stopped.
- b) Cities through their police departments must develop neighborhood evacuation plans, known to all residents and agencies, that recognize the potential for rapid spread of wildfire moving through hill residential areas with narrow and congested streets.
- c) Insurance is also necessary and critical for homeowners choosing to live in high-risk settings; however, having insurance should not be a reason for not appreciating and preparing for the actual risks being faced.

It is surprising to hear some resident’s say they like the hills and their homes just the way they are, and that they accept the risk of wildfires. This sentiment is not usually shared by most, but remains one of the more important concerns if it threatens future stability of fire hazard reduction efforts. If true and persuasive, further efforts in wildland vegetation management may not be supported during tough economic times, and less substantial efforts will result in marginal wildfire risk reduction benefit. If the status quo condition for the hills were followed, future fire losses for both large and small wildfires would be a matter for insurance coverage if it can be obtained.

Fortunately, residents have recently voted to support two significant measures that will improve their fire safety. Oakland's Wildfire Prevention District and the Park District's Measure CC have provided funding to address fire risks by two of the largest landowning public agencies in the hills. **During these funding measures, the Sierra Club, CNPS and Audubon have supported strategic vegetation management programs in our neighborhoods, regional, and local parklands that reduce wildfire risks while conserving, recovering, and sustaining native habitats.**

4. **Recent reports compiled by firefighters and researchers in “lessons learned” from other catastrophic wildland/urban interface fires in California have shown that the most important factor in preventing homes from burning in wildland fires is hardening of structures and the creation of defensible space. We concur that the best way to protect homes from wildfire is for cities to make sure that all homes and all structures have 100’ of defensible space, and that homes can resist burning embers. We strongly encourage and support programs by agencies and homeowners on local and private lands that will protect homes from wildfire.** The recently revised State Standards for defensible space and home construction can be relatively easy to inspect and achieve in rural areas, but not so easy in our densely occupied hill residential areas. Cities should determine how best to apply these standards for both individual homes and groups of homes, especially at the wildland/urban interface where property ownership is complex.

Too often, homes are permitted and constructed within 15’ or less of the property line without enough space to comply with the intent of state law that homeowners should create and maintain their own defensible space. Cities must continue to ramp up their inspections to get compliance and continue their inspections even in times of economic difficulty.

Further, building codes must be updated to cover the construction and maintenance of fire safe structures that can resist burning embers. Waiting 50 years for remodels to bring new codes into force is unacceptable. Unprepared residential areas will likely not be saved during a wind-driven wildfire, and will contribute to the rapid spread of wildfire into adjacent residential areas.

As a very important matter of public policy, cities and counties should make sure that homes and other structures are not built within an indefensible distance from public-park and open space without appropriate mitigation, nor from the open space borders of other public lands. Cities should also prioritize for inspection and compliance those structures already located within an indefensible distance from public parklands. Public agencies should not have to use their limited funds and staff resources to create and maintain defensible space for new homes constructed too close to park boundaries or other public lands.

5. **In our opinion, decisions about how best to manage our east bay hill vegetation should be based on the twin goals of reducing the risk of catastrophic fire and maintaining the fragile native habitat found in the wildland/urban interface. To accomplish these goals agencies should formulate well-conceived plans that integrate natural resource sciences and fire science.** Very little of today's East Bay

Hill wildland vegetation is truly pristine because of the dramatic landscape changes that have occurred during the past 200 years. Returning to the vegetation of 1800 or 1900 is not realistic or even remotely possible with today's population of 2.5 million east bay residents and the extensive hill residential areas that were developed during the past 100 years.

Existing native plants and habitat are the result of the unique and complex history of plant species and habitat evolution in this geographical area. Most of today's East Bay Hill public land vegetation (by counting numbers of species represented in that vegetation) is composed of "truly native" species. However, most of the plant communities, in their current locations and size, are relatively young and will continue to change. As change occurs, we believe that today's natively-evolved local species and their tendencies to aggregate into recognized "native habitats" can persist very well if allowed and assisted by dedicated land managers. These persistent, recognized habitats will indeed not remain static, and will go through stages of succession, development and rebirth during the next 200 years.

We know that "exotic" vegetation in the hills has experienced four major freezes that have killed or damaged eucalyptus trees, and that many fires have killed pine trees. Since the spread of both blue-gum eucalyptus and Monterey pines is assisted by fire, the presence of these trees pose a growing threat. We also know that global warming will result in further extremes in weather that will make the 21st century even more risky. The best we can say at this point is that we do not really know how native-like wildland plant communities will respond in detail to future climate change. However, we prefer to limit the possibilities to changes brought about by our natively evolved regional flora, and to not intermix or include species of distant exotic origins that will complicate the process and remain as potential fire hazards.

- 6. Any and all fuels management plans must be site specific, not simply vegetation and fire risk specific. In order to accomplish the twin goals of reducing the risk of catastrophic fires and of maintaining sustainable native habitat, agencies must recognize that effective management of live fuels is a subset of sound land management (and not the other way around) primarily because of the high degree of variability of living landscapes. Each site is unique and is constantly undergoing multiple processes of change and evolution. Agency plans must be based on sound environmental concepts and not just the developing science of wildfire behavior in wildland/urban interface settings.** This is the issue that caused us the most concern during the discussions following the 1995 HEF plan. We are not so sure about how much useful fire science there is that will really apply to our unique wildland/urban setting since to date very little science has been based on field collected data. Instead, there has been heavy reliance on modeling which is subject to error based on sometimes-incorrect assumptions.

We suspect that the Plan will be based on a combination of relevant local and statewide experiences with wildland/urban fire, and with some adapted fire science. However, we doubt that it will take into account detailed field-collected data on the unique characteristics of our local vegetation types. The application of sound environmental concepts will be especially important for any vegetation management program

undertaken by the Regional Park District where informed knowledge about the environment must guide what it can and should do to reduce fire risks.

**Since 1995 we have consistently urged the Park District to seek solutions that will be effective with minimum impacts on the park environment in managed areas that are designed to sustain native habitat. We have also urged that a comprehensive Resource Management and Fire Hazard Reduction Plan be prepared, along with its legally required environmental document.**

- 7. We urge the HEF and its member agencies to prepare updated mapping systems for the East Bay hills that identifies wildland plant communities as well as the type and density of vegetation intermixed with home landscapes.** Since vegetation is a key factor in wildfire behavior, we should have accurate information about the type of vegetation that exists in both wildland and residential areas. We do not currently have a good mapping system with data on the fire-prone vegetation that is intermixed with home landscapes. If we are expected to reduce the risks associated with wildland vegetation, we should definitely be reducing the risks of vegetation to be found in residential areas.

The 1995 HEF Plan is the only mapping system (other than the Park District vegetation maps of 2006 that only cover Regional Parks) available today that attempted to describe the type of wildland vegetation found throughout the 18,500 acres of undeveloped property in the Oakland/Berkeley hills (the 1995 acreage numbers do not include wildland vegetation in Kensington to Richmond residential areas or Wildcat Canyon Regional Park). The Behave computer wildfire modeling of the 18,500 acres of wildland vegetation predicted that 43% would burn with flame lengths of 8' or less that could theoretically be fought and controlled by firefighters on the ground. The other 57% of wildland vegetation would burn with flame lengths between 9' and 60', with fire fighters unable to control wind driven wildfires in these areas until the winds abate. Polygons were developed for each plant community, and the summary acreage of each type of plant community is organized in this paper as follows:

Acres Native-like Plant Communities (mostly natives by species count)

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| 4,100  | Oak/Bay Forest- Mixed                    |
| 3,847  | Grassland (mostly areas that are grazed) |
| 3,309  | Dry North Coastal Shrubland              |
| 1,418  | Redwood Forest                           |
| 918    | Successional Shrubland                   |
| 855    | Oak/Bay Woodland- Mixed                  |
| 332    | Wet North Coastal Shrubland              |
| 79     | Chaparral- Mixed                         |
| 71     | Riparian Forest                          |
| 10     | Oak Savannah                             |
| 14,940 | Subtotal (81% of wildland vegetation)    |

Acres Non-Native Plant Communities (dominated by trees with few species)

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| 1,379 | Eucalyptus- 20-year old stump sprouts (now 30-years old) |
| 859   | Pine Forest- Mature                                      |
| 836   | Eucalyptus Woodland- Mature                              |

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|       |   |
|-------|---|
| 233   | Pine/Eucalyptus Mature, Mix                         |
| 222   | Eucalyptus- 5-year old seedlings (now 15-years old) |
| 47    | Pine Forest- Plantation                             |
| 6     | Acacia  |
| 6     | Cypress   |
| 1     | <u>Other</u>  |
| 3,590 | Subtotal (19% of wildland vegetation)               |

This initial attempt to map and classify vegetation in the East Bay Hills has proved to be inadequate for the task because it did not accurately describe our diverse local vegetation types in site-specific detail, as well as for their individual and community fuel characteristics. There are newer mapping and classification protocols developed by the State Vegetation Program of the California Native Plant Society and adopted by the National Park Service and other government agencies that can be utilized to map and describe the vegetation in these areas accurately.

However, this is only one of several important factors to be taken into account when developing a management strategy for any given polygon. Location within a watershed, slope, aspect, wind mapping (under “normal” and Diablo conditions), live fuel moisture field sampling, description of understory (not only of woodlands but of shrublands as well), soil type, soil moisture, utilization by wildlife, type and degree of weed invasion, and proximity to structures. These are the important factors that go into understanding how best to manage a given area.

We are aware that the Park District’s mapping project for Hill parks between Lake Chabot and Wildcat Canyon (and all Measure CC Parks) was finished in 2006, and that fire modeling has been completed for these parks. We will be particularly interested in reviewing the data, mapping results, assumptions used, and the fire attributes for park vegetation. We understand that the District’s 13,818 acres of hill park vegetation have been grouped into the following park plant communities, and we have organized these groups into two major classes as follows:

Acres Native-like Plant Communities (mostly natives by species count)

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| 3,675  | Oak/Bay Woodland                         |
| 2,439  | Woodland Succession                      |
| 1,688  | Grassland (mostly areas that are grazed) |
| 1,505  | Shrubland                                |
| 1,022  | Shrub Succession                         |
| 474    | Redwood                                  |
| 110    | Willow                                   |
| 30     | <u>Riparian/Wetland</u>                  |
| 11,034 | Subtotal (80% of park vegetation)        |

Acres Non-Native Plant Communities (dominated by trees with few species)

|       |                               |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| 1,862 | Eucalyptus                    |
| 363   | Developed Park Areas and Turf |
| 341   | Pine                          |
| 30    | Mowed Annual Grass            |
| 5     | <u>Acacia</u>                 |

2,784 Subtotal (20% of park vegetation)

It appears that the fuels management done by the HEF agencies and EBRPD to date has been conducted in accordance with the old Behave (flammap) fuel models that are untested at the wildland/urban interface. If so, it has driven management decisions in ways that cannot support the goals of either achieving safer fuel loads or maintaining native habitat. If the old classification of maintaining an 8-foot flame length in all vegetation is adhered to, very little but mowed or grazed annual grassland can qualify as “safe” to maintain. The empirical result of following that prescription has often meant that the type conversion of native shrublands, such as Baccharis-dominated north coastal scrub, has created their replacement with fuel-rich French broom and light flashy fuels such as thistle, which also have poor habitat value.

On the other hand, field-collected data, including sampling for live fuel moisture, might indicate that, in some instances it’s wiser to leave vegetation in place rather than to remove it. One example would be to contemplate leaving Baccharis, which contains relatively high levels of moisture, in some sites where it acts as a green sponge, holding moisture within the plant as well as within the soil.

It is critical that if fuel modeling is to be used, it contain accurate inputs from our local vegetation under differing conditions. We do not know what the current models are that are being used to inform the conclusions of the EIR or what information is being used as input to the models.

**8. The 1995 HEF Plan did not receive full acceptance from the environmental community because it contained insufficient field collected data to support the designations of fuel characteristics of our local vegetation, did not take into account the importance of conserving native habitat, and did not include an environmental impact report as required by state law.** However, the 1995 HEF Plan identified the specific wildfire threats faced by homeowners in the hills, and recommended a mitigation program for agencies and private property owners based on the following concepts.

- a) The Plan recommended that homeowners fully comply with state law that currently requires a minimum of 100 feet of defensible space surrounding structures, and that all homes in high risk areas should be constructed or renovated and maintained to resist burning embers.
- b) The Plan recommended that public agencies continue maintenance of ridgetop fuelbreaks, and create a new type of managed area at the residential edge, that will involve both public and private lands. The width for residential edge buffer zones has been a topic of ongoing controversy for the past 15 years. Currently, most research suggest that a maintained zone of vegetation 100’ to 200’ from structures (including homeowner defensible space) is appropriate, depending on slope, type of vegetation, and site conditions. These maintained areas will not necessarily stop all wildfires, but will be essential for providing safe locations for firefighters defending homes at the wildland/urban interface.



- c) The Plan recommended that public agencies and large acreage land owners manage or convert their eucalyptus and pine groves to reduce the chance of burning embers being blown into residential areas.

**9. The 1995 HEF Plan recommended that public agencies and large acreage landowners create and maintain two different types of areas managed for fuel reduction in the East Bay Hills.** The first are the ridgetop fuelbreaks that were begun after the freeze of 1972. These fuelbreaks were created along the west boundary of regional parks with some sections along Skyline and Grizzly Peak Boulevards on city or other agency lands. Ridgetop fuelbreaks were created by removing freeze damaged eucalyptus to achieve a 300' wide zone of managed vegetation where firefighters could attempt to stop a fire that started in wildland areas to the east, before it could race over the ridge into residential areas. Public agencies that currently manage ridgetop breaks are now creating even wider resource management areas that are intended to look "natural on the ridge" without strict adherence to width criteria, usually with a roadway as the primary anchor line.

The second type of management was created after the 1982 Blue Ribbon Report and the 1995 HEF Plan. The 1982 Report recommended fuelbreaks designed to provide a minimum of 100 feet of managed vegetation (including what the homeowner is required to do for defensible space) at the wildland/urban edge. The 1995 HEF Plan recommended fuelbreaks within a 500 foot study area, that in itself became controversial and confusing, designed to provide an area of managed vegetation with less than eight-foot flame lengths at the wildland/urban edge where firefighters could safely work to protect homes.

While there is no mystery about the reason for reducing live fuels when residential areas are located at the edge of large public parks or other areas of dense natural-like vegetation, there is as yet no clear understanding of what management should be on specific sites since prescriptions have been generic or non-existing. Nonetheless, most park agencies are using some form of vegetation management on public lands at their residential edge to reduce the chance of wildfire moving from public lands into residential areas.

**10. The Sierra Club, CNPS, and Audubon have not been satisfied with the Park District's approach for maintaining its fuel-managed areas. We know that fuelbreaks constitute a combined area of more than 20 miles and 500 acres, often covered by weedy species, mowed below 4" of height, or over-grazed by goats. Also several eucalyptus management, thinning, or conversion projects exist that need attention.** We are concerned that the Park District's consultants and its staff have yet to articulate a clear vision about how they intend to maintain this interface while favoring and increasing the percentage of native plants over weedy, fuel-rich non-natives. This topic will be a subject for further comment and focus by our members and experts during agency Plan/EIR processes.

From the Park District's perspective, focusing vegetation management efforts in the immediate area adjacent to homes means that larger areas of native-like park vegetation can remain unaffected. Most of the required District fuelbreaks are already in place with missing sections to be identified in the Plan/EIR. However, because very little

attention has been paid to maintaining healthy native habitat, these sections will need to be reviewed for site-specific sustainable practices as part of the vegetation management plan.

- a) New fuelbreaks recommended for park grassland areas are either currently grazed or are on sites where brush succession has yet to occur. Continued grazing or mowing should be sufficient to maintain relatively narrow areas of grassland as fuelbreaks. Maintenance to reduce exotics and to increase native flora that will be sustainable should be the prime objective, so close attention must be paid when using goats or personnel unfamiliar with both exotic and native vegetation.
- b) Shrublands are another matter requiring intensive management of wider fuelbreak widths when shrub species are retained because of their potential flame heights and rate of spread. Prescriptions usually call for shrub "islands" with about 30% of shrub cover (with retained shrubs pruned at four feet in height and cleared of flammable wood debris), with 70% open areas that are usually mowed. An alternative option for existing shrubland areas is to convert to a narrower fuelbreak width of grassland with regular mowing in the spring and summer.
- c) Oak/bay woodlands are a relatively fire-safe plant community, with periodic clearing of ladder fuels being the only maintenance near homes.
- d) In areas of non-native vegetation, conversion to the adjacent native-like plant community can be the best solution with over seeding of local ecotypes of native grasses and associated flora when soils are disturbed or left bare during conversion.
- e) However, many of the District's earlier fuelbreaks involved a more destructive conversion during logging of eucalyptus and pine groves in the 1970s, followed by 30-years of mowing or goat grazing resulting in weed problems and broom invasion. These areas will require a different approach to re-establish natives, and a maintenance program that will pay attention to the removal of weedy plants and to increase the overall percentage of natives.

**11. Non-native eucalyptus and pine groves can exceed 120' in height and can be prone to dramatic fire behavior. When wind drive wildfire reaches their crown, flames above 150' can be expected with burning embers blowing downwind well beyond one half mile. The capacity to spot new fires that overwhelm firefighting forces during Diablo Wind conditions means these species must receive high priority for treatment.** Non-native plant communities in the hills are today's remnants of the tree planting efforts of two Oakland businessmen who forested the hills for future residential development and for hardwood lumber production. Frank Havens and Borax Smith formed the Realty Syndicate in 1895 to sell lots and homes to new residents who would also buy tickets to ride their trains. They launched a massive tree-planting program to beautify their 13,000 acres of hill land, and a few years later Havens formed the Mahogany Eucalyptus and Land Company to plant gigantic plantations of blue gum eucalyptus on his privately owned water company lands to meet the state's growing demand for hardwood lumber. Both enterprises could not be repeated today, but have

created increasingly significant environmental impacts that residents and agencies must now address that will be increasingly expensive in the future.

We have used “non-native” as the appropriate term for describing Havens bluegum (and redgum) eucalyptus trees from the Island of Tasmania Australia, and for describing pines and cypress from the coastal regions of central California. It is not only the “appropriate term” to use, but it carries broadly significant meaning in terms of the impacts these non-native species created and continue to present to the locally-evolved native biodiversity. It is not sufficient to consider these several non-native species as isolated occupants of the land. They each have large contextual, negative impacts that must be factored into any equation regarding protection and preservation of native resources in areas of locally diminished open space acreage.

Non-native eucalyptus and pine are some of the most dense and flammable plant communities in the hills. Un-maintained eucalyptus groves can have 400 to 900 trees per acre with fuel ladders into the canopy and 30 to 100 tons of flammable fuel on the ground. Wind driven wildfire in these groves can be expected to produce flame lengths and ember throws that will quickly overcome firefighters and significantly reduce evacuation time for homeowners.

Unmaintained pine groves are also extremely flammable with deep needle duff on the ground and dense pine seedling growth within and around the grove. The presence of Monterey pines intermixed with native coastal scrub also provides a source of tinder that contributes to crown fires since the needle duff can be ignited by embers and can burn off the live fuel moistures of species like Baccharis.

The recommended strategy for eucalyptus and pine groves is to manage or remove trees and groves that are close to residential areas that could throw burning embers long distances (including over fuelbreaks, natural barriers, and manmade barriers) into residential areas.

- 12. Native-like vegetation and our native woodlands are generally below 40’ in height, and are less prone to unmanageable fire behavior. Native-like plant communities form 81% of today’s wildland vegetation in the hills comprised of mostly plants that are truly native to the East Bay.** The recommended strategy for protecting residential areas from wildfire coming from native-like vegetation is to establish an understanding of the ecology and fire-behavior of the live fuels site-specific to each individual wildland/residential edge, and then manage these edges to provide safe access for firefighters defending structures to hopefully stop fire before it enters residential areas.

Most areas offer a range of small to large acreage (sometimes in a mosaic and sometimes as a single type community) of grassland, shrubland, oak/bay woodland, or redwood forest. These plant communities are rather young, achieving their current location, size, and form as a result of both human impacts and plant succession over the past 200-years. Photos at the turn of the 20th century show the hills dominated by grasslands (many of which were maintained by cattle grazing) with smaller areas of shrubs, oaks, redwoods, and riparian vegetation.

Recent research involving the analysis of phytoliths concluded that the historic plant community for well over 1000 years was baccharis-dominated coastal scrub. Thus, the jury is still out in terms of extent and distribution of the true historical vegetation types.

The density and distribution of today's native-like plant communities in the hills are unique to the 20th century and provide excellent habitat for wildlife and other species that make up today's diverse ecosystems. At many locations there are also endemic animals, birds, or plants that have legal standing. These listed species require individual monitoring, protection, and careful management.

Each native-like plant community behaves differently in wind-driven fire. Grassland fires are flashy and move quickly, but are relatively controllable. However, they provide a faster means of ignition and spread of fire into other vegetation, particularly upslope. Shrubland fires can also move quickly and some shrubs can produce flame lengths above 30 feet and, once ignited, are more difficult to control. Unfortunately, there has been little research into the important factors that affect ignition in the unique and various East Bay Hill shrub communities and they are thus far poorly understood. Because of the lack of specific field-conducted studies that would help elucidate both the ecological and fuel-related behaviors of individual species and shrub communities, they have been collapsed into the generic category of "brush," assigned fuel characteristics from other more fire-prone species, and been targeted for aggressive fuels management. Fire in native woodlands produces lower flame lengths but can also crown and produce burning embers under extreme conditions.

- 13. The debate about wildfire risks attributed to non-native eucalyptus trees has been a controversial topic for years. In our opinion, there is ample evidence to show that eucalyptus and pine trees, in dense unmanaged groves, are both a wildfire threat and an environmental dilemma that requires attention.** Individuals who love eucalyptus trees aggressively defend the tree, arguing that it has been naturalized to this area, it provides habitat for wildlife, and it is not an unusual fire threat. Narratives about both the threat and the environmental dilemma can be found in the statements, articles, papers and reports contained in Appendix A.
- 14. We are most concerned with the process by which decisions will be made about the most flammable and potentially controversial plant communities in today's parklands. We don't endorse generic options but favor site-specific analysis that is grounded in the best possible science. In practice, that means that any one given eucalyptus or pine grove will be managed for its unique characteristics to achieve fire safety, conversion to native plant habitat, or made safe for public use.** However, the threat factor is now relatively clear and can't be denied.
- 15. The subject of eucalyptus and pine grove management remains controversial among people of good will. In the interim, the Sierra Club, CNPS, and Audubon offer the following statements for consideration when reviewing agency plans and environmental documents.**
  - a) Agencies and private landowners should focus their efforts on removing eucalyptus and pine groves on or near the high ridges and on leeward slopes

(West facing) above homes to allow these spaces to convert to native-like vegetation that is less prone to spectacular wildfire behavior.

- b) Eucalyptus areas that were logged between 1972 and 1974 should be revisited to remove all 30-year old stump sprouts and seedlings that will not form good park woodlands, and to allow these areas to convert to native-like vegetation.
- c) Groves that are thinned to retain mature eucalyptus trees should keep 30 to 50 trees per acre with shrubs removed and ground fuel maintained at less than two tons per acre. However, everyone should understand that single-age stands do not usually make good permanent park forests because the stand will eventually reach its natural stage of decline and become a hazard that should be removed. At that time conversion to native-like vegetation should take place.
- d) When eucalyptus and pine trees are removed, the areas they occupy should be managed to convert without planting new trees and shrubs to a fire-safe native-like vegetation that blends with and expands adjacent plant communities. The type of replacement vegetation and any required maintenance depends on site conditions and the type of plant community desired.

When a healthy understory of oaks, bays, and associated trees are present under the eucalyptus or pine canopy, they should be saved during logging and allowed (without additional tree planting) to become the replacement tree canopy.

When an understory of native trees is not present (especially on ridge tops and dry slopes), grassland and shrubland plant communities should be allowed to re-establish and succeed by appropriately controlling broom, thistle, and other invasive, fuel-rich species. Native shrubland will sometimes reestablish after the eucalyptus canopy is gone if invasive weed species are held in check.

When there is sufficient native grass cover and/or seedbank in areas to allow for establishment of good quality grasslands, these can be carefully restored and managed by grazing or mowing to prevent re-succession of shrublands. However, in the absence of a native grass seedbank, weeds will dominate the resulting "grassland". In this case, re-succession by native shrubs can help restore quality habitat.

- e) Thinning young eucalyptus woodlands of suckers and sprouts to create a temporary managed grove is less desirable and may be untrustworthy on our steep and windy hillsides when the goal should be to convert to native vegetation. Thinning eucalyptus and waiting 30-years for native plant establishment under the canopy will allow ladder fuels to become established, and repeated costly logging projects will double environmental impacts.
- f) We support efforts to keep mature eucalyptus trees in groves that can be thinned and maintained as a mature tree canopy for existing and future recreational activities, or as a historic tree grove to be retained pursuant to a park's adopted Land Use Plan.

- g) We will be particularly interested in the policies that guide when to thin and retain a grove, and when to achieve a conversion to native-like plant communities that are appropriate to the site. As an example, for a grove with 300 trees per acre, it might be short sighted to take out 250 trees per acre to keep a grove when conversion to native vegetation could achieve multiple goals. This would be especially true for areas in parks where native vegetation should be the objective.
  - h) In all cases, logged eucalyptus stumps must be treated and killed to prevent sucker growth.
  - i) Control of weed species such as broom, euphorbia, and eucalyptus seedlings is essential during all maintenance and conversion projects.
  - j) Non-native trees (such as eucalyptus and pine) that are small but will become large and are not part of the designed park landscape should be removed at the earliest time possible to keep costs low, minimize resource damage, and allow native-like vegetation to develop as soon as possible.
  - k) Tree removals (logging) can be very controversial, and the immediate appearance of logged areas can be dramatic, triggering public protest from people who have not responded during the planning process but are motivated to speak out once logging begins. Often the public is unaware of the costs and tradeoffs of large-scale projects such as logging. As a result, tree-logging projects must be made to be very visible during the entire public process. Before logging projects are presented to the Board for approval to seek bids, staff should ensure that the tree project has specific Plan/EIR clearance with a notice posted in the park before the Board meeting and "left posted" until project completion. After the Board approves a contract, District managers and Board members must be ready to support the tree removal project through to the end. After the contract is awarded and the work begins (sometime months later), experience has shown there will always be a member of the public who sees what's happening, pleads to save trees, and will lobby to stop all work.
- 16. As each of the East Bay Hills Emergency Forum agencies prepares their individual plans and environmental documents, they will be required to address the cumulative impacts of wildland fire hazard reduction projects by all agencies. This will require active cooperation and long range planning by HEF member agencies.** The HEF will need to provide sufficient coordination to make sure that potential cumulative impacts are clearly described, and that significant cumulative impacts can be avoided. We urge all agencies to consult with their legal advisors for guidance in developing plans that will address the cumulative impact issue. Of course, we will reserve our final opinion about how each agency handles these matters as we review their plans and environmental documents.
- a) Agencies should commit that cumulative impacts will be avoided while converting high-risk eucalyptus and pine groves to native vegetation, and that they will consider their projects to be self-mitigating projects that complete the work begun in 1973/74. Most of the involved public agency acreage was logged after

the 1972 freeze. The removal of multiple stump sprouts and dense seedlings in already logged areas is ongoing work that needs to be completed. Sprouts and single age stands of seedlings are unsuitable for forming safe and healthy woodlands.

- b) Agencies should commit that cumulative impacts will be addressed and avoided by their projects, when considered separately or together, and that they will involve relatively small acreage dispersed along a 30-mile long wildland corridor that totals more than 18,500 acres of similar vegetation
- c) Agencies should commit that cumulative impacts will be avoided by their projects that are coordinated on lands separated by time and space from other agency projects. Coordination will be used to ensure that work will be scheduled over a reasonable period of time, and that there will be no cumulative impacts from overlapping work on the same or adjacent lands.
- d) Agencies should commit that cumulative impacts will be avoided when their projects are coordinated to have sufficient distance between projects by others in location and time, and ensure that there will not be significant cumulative unmitigated impacts on common resources such as wildlife and keystone habitat.
- e) Agencies should agree that they will not allow vegetation management projects to have a significant cumulative impact on sensitive species or habitat because of existing environmental regulations that will be followed, and because of the biological opinions and mitigations that will be required by state and federal resource agencies.

## Appendix A

The following quotes, articles, and reports provide additional information and perspective about the fire hazards and the environmental dilemma posed by eucalyptus and pine plantations in the East Bay Hills.

- a) In March of 1973, H.H. Biswell, Professor of Forestry and Conservation at the University of California, Berkeley made this prophetic statement. “When eucalyptus waste catches fire, an updraft is created and strong winds may blow flaming bark for a great distance. I think the eucalyptus is the worst tree anywhere as far as fire hazard is concerned. If some of that flaming bark should be blown on to shake roofs in the hills we might have a firestorm that would literally suck the roofs off the houses. People might be trapped”.
- b) James Roof, Director of the Tilden Botanic Garden, in his detailed paper of February 1973, made observations about the areas wildfire risks, about eucalyptus tree risks and impacts on native flora, and offered his recommendations following the freeze of 1972.
- c) Professor Robert Stebbins, Professor of Zoology at UC Berkeley and the curator of the UC Museum of Vertebrate Zoology has been a long-time advocate for retaining eucalyptus groves because of the habitat they provide for local wildlife especially amphibians and birds, and prepared several papers on this subject during the 1995 HEF plan review period.
- d) The Temescal EIR Advisory Group in 2000, listed the following guidelines for eucalyptus and pine forests: “Eucalyptus Forest – This introduced forest community is highly controversial because of the extreme fire behavior that it can generate and because a significant number of native species that have adapted to it. It is a high priority for management, particularly in areas where it has the potential for involvement in wildland fires. Management plans must also take into account impacts on those species that have adapted to Eucalyptus. A number of native raptor species including the Turkey Vulture, Red-tailed Hawk and Great Horned Owl seem to prefer Eucalyptus to native forests in a variety of circumstances. Nest and roost trees should be identified and accommodated with appropriate buffers, where feasible, in fuel-break planning. Monterey/Bishop Pine Forests – This transplanted California native plant community occurs in dense stands and as individual specimens in several areas within the study area. Although less widespread than Eucalyptus, these coniferous forest species are also preferentially used by native raptors including the Golden Eagle. As with Eucalyptus, nest and roost trees should be identified and accommodated with appropriate buffers, where feasible, in fuel break planning.”
- e) The Vegetative Management Plan for the Eucalyptus Freeze Affected Areas in the Berkeley-Oakland Hills was prepared to guide the efforts of agencies working to reduce the potential for wildfire after the freeze of 1972. The Plan was prepared after the hills were declared a disaster area by the State’s Governor, and was adopted before the California Environmental Quality Act was amended to include public agencies.



- f) The Ubiquitous Eucalyptus article, by Bill O'Brien in the fall 2005 BayNature magazine describes the history of eucalyptus trees in the East Bay as well as statements and opinions by local "experts" about both positive and negative aspects of eucalyptus trees.
- g) Respect for the flammability of our hill's dense eucalyptus groves is common knowledge among local fire chiefs. Fire departments have not been willing to use prescribed fire (with prescriptions set for when fire control is theoretically possible) to reduce the flammability of groves by clearing the 50 to 100 tons of ground fuel that can be found under unmaintained eucalyptus groves. Fires in native-like vegetation will not burn well in the hills during most of the year, but fires under eucalyptus with its shredding bark and oily leaves can move to the treetops during almost any season. Professor Biswell tried unsuccessfully, in the 1970's to establish prescribed fire as a local maintenance practice in eucalyptus, as is done in Australia. Regional Park Fire Chiefs have wavered, and remain unwilling to use this technique even today because of the risk of escaped fire, and because of smoke impacts on the air basin.
- h) The 1995 HEF Plan (in its final Report and Technical Appendices) determined that eucalyptus and pine trees and the burning embers that they can produce in a wind driven wildfire are an important factor in the wildfire risks faced by hill residents.
- i) Javier Trelles, and Patrick J. Pagni UC Berkeley Professors analyzing the role of wind patterns during the 1991 fire, described the Sunday morning fire start as follows. On October 20, at 6:00 a.m., the normal weather pattern was interrupted as winds in excess on 10/ms arose from N 35 degrees E and the relative humidity dropped below 10%. This strong, dry convective current began to dramatically lower the moisture level of the previously soaked burn area of the Saturday fire. The ambient temperature climbed to 90 degrees. The few embers that remained buried overnight were by 10:45 a.m. spotting to new areas of dry fuel. Between 11:15 and 11:30 a.m., extremely rapid fire spread in windward direction overwhelmed fire crews called in to help. The initial brand material came primarily from Monterey pine, *Pinus radiata*. About 650 meters from the fire origin, the fire engaged a 35-meter high stand of Eucalyptus globules that quickly became an inferno releasing copious brands. Once structures became involved, the shakes and shingles they liberated further exacerbated the flaming brand problem.
- j) The East Bay Hills Oakland-Berkeley Fire that was investigated by J. Gordon Outlay. His report was conducted under contract to the United States Fire Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency. The following excerpts are taken from his report.

"Fire has been a part of the history of the Oakland-Berkeley Hills area throughout its history. As with many other marine climates, fuel moistures are such that during most periods, fires do not cause dramatic damage but rather help maintain a balance of fuel types and reduce fuel loads. The

native flora and fauna had adapted correspondingly with the natural occurrence of fire in the area.”

“Additionally, the introduction of vegetative species which are not native to the area has dramatically impacted fuel loading. This is particularly true of the introduction of eucalyptus. Fuel accumulations in some areas under eucalyptus plantations have been estimated between 30 and 40 tons per acre. Monterey Pine was also introduced into the area and contributed significantly to the fuel loading.”

“Additionally, eucalyptus is susceptible to freeze damage, as occurred in 1972, when large numbers of eucalyptus were killed due to an extended period of below freezing temperatures, and again in December of 1990. The dead trees and limbs added a significant amount of dry fuel in the area. Also, eucalyptus sprouts back from the stump and this sprouting after freezing or after logging operations has also increased fuels in some areas.”

“Between 1986 and 1991 most of California experienced drought conditions. This situation was recognized as creating more and more critical fire risk conditions each year. The unprecedented drought was accompanied by an unusual period of freezing weather, in December of 1990, which killed massive quantities of the lighter brush and eucalyptus.”

## Appendix C

### MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING For Cooperative Vegetation and Habitat Mapping and Classification June 1, 2000

# MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

## For Cooperative Vegetation and Habitat Mapping and Classification

June 1, 2000

### I. Preamble

In keeping with the policies and principles of the California Biodiversity Council, the signatories mutually agree by this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to establish a cooperative vegetation and habitat mapping initiative which will facilitate statewide joint data collection and processing, establish common mapping and classification standards across all ownership, and provide timely response to both State and Federal information and analytical requirements.

### II. Background

Vegetation is among the most important characteristics of California's natural environment. Vegetation provides food and shelter for the State's terrestrial animal species, aids in the maintenance of aquatic habitats and is the larger community that supports our many unique plant species. Vegetation acts as a filter for the state's watershed lands, provides valuable forest products, economic benefits, and recreational opportunities to the citizens of California. High quality data are critical for the preservation, management and risk assessment of California's ecosystems and the vegetation upon which we all depend.

Agencies involved in this MOU have intermingled responsibilities and often produce vegetation, habitat maps and classification systems in their ongoing activities in different ways. Such maps help to pinpoint habitat and species likely to be affected in any given planning area by management decisions. They also provide critical information necessary to identify and prioritize vegetation and habitat conservation activities. Coordinating efforts across the state will improve the efficiency in the use of public funds to meet our shared responsibilities. This combined effort will improve access to data, provide greater consistency in how data are developed, and meet the on-the-ground needs of field staff. A statewide effort to facilitate more standardized mapping, and classification of vegetation and habitat will produce more compatible data across administrative boundaries.

### III. Goals, Strategies and Objectives

The goals of this MOU are to establish and maintain statewide vegetation and habitat data layers of known accuracy in compliance with the National Vegetation Classification System (NVCS).

The strategies consist of collaboration with data sub committees, and others in the following areas:

- Sharing of and access to vegetation information and technical expertise.
- Identification and implementation of classification and mapping priorities, including accuracy assessments.
- Cost sharing and/or in-kind services to implement identified priorities.

Specific objectives include:

- Develop common standards for data content, data capture methods, field procedures, accuracy assessment and documentation.
- Complete a hierarchical vegetation classification system adaptable to varying goals of the signatories and improve vegetation and habitat classification and crosswalks between systems
- Complete and maintain a vegetation map of all public and private lands in California on a regional basis through interagency cooperative efforts as the basis for vegetation inventories and assessments of habitats, including detection of changes.

#### IV. Principles of Agreement

Agency staffs agree to participate in a Core Group to coordinate implementation of the goals and objectives of this MOU. Agency staffs also agree to communicate through periodic meetings of the Science Coordinating Committee for Vegetation.

#### V. Authority

This MOU does not modify or supersede existing statutory direction of the signatories.

#### VI. Modifications

This Memorandum is to remain in effect until modified by the parties in writing. It is negotiable at the option of any of the parties.

#### VII. Termination

Any party may terminate their participation in this MOU at any time when all parties are notified in writing.

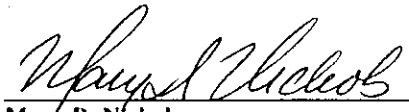
#### VIII. Non-Binding Obligations

This MOU is a declaration of policy and represents the intent of the parties in principle only. It is not binding on the parties. In the event the parties to this MOU desire to formalize the principle intent of this MOU, they will enter into a fully integrated agreement at a later time.

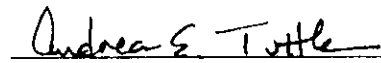
#### IX. Completion Date

This MOU is effective for each participating agency upon signature date shown below.


## MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING For Cooperative Vegetation and Habitat Mapping and Classification

  
Mary D. Nichols  
Secretary for Resources  
The Resources Agency

Date 9/19/00

  
Andrea E. Tuttle  
Director  
California Department of  
Forestry and Fire Protection


Date 7-19-00

  
Robert C. Hight  
Director  
California Department of  
Fish and Game

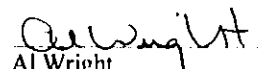
Date 8-17-00

  
Brad Powell  
Regional Forester  
Pacific Southwest Region  
USDA Forest Service

Date 9/20/00

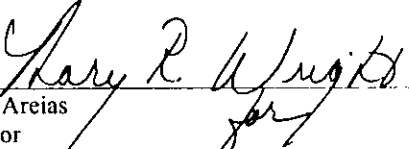
  
Lester A. Snow  
Regional Director  
Mid-Pacific Region  
Bureau of Reclamation  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Date 9-7-00

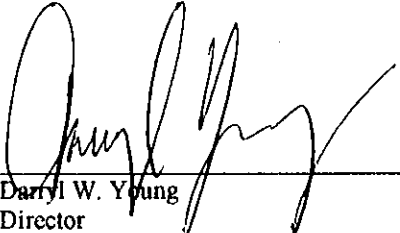
  
Al Wright  
State Director  
Bureau of Land Management  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Date 7/6/00

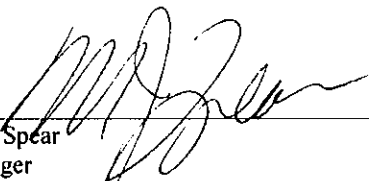
## MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING For Cooperative Vegetation and Habitat Mapping and Classification

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Rusty Areias  
Director  
Department of Parks and Recreation

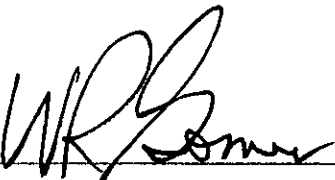
Date 9/18/00

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Darryl W. Young  
Director  
Department of Conservation

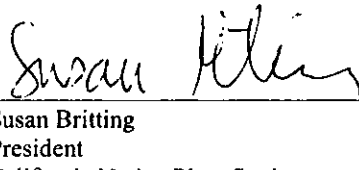
Date 7/21/00

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mike Spear  
Manager  
California/Nevada Operations  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Date 9/19/00

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
W. R. (Reg) Gomes  
Vice President -- Agriculture and Natural Resources  
University of California

Date 2-5-01

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Susan Britting  
President  
California Native Plant Society

Date 31 October 2001

**From:** [Hannah Miller](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-R1X](#)  
**Subject:** Statement on the Draft EIS  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 11:26:11 PM

---

I am against the tree clearing plan based on the fact that the world's atmosphere hit 400 ppm of carbon last month. If anything I would hope you would be working hard on reforestation!

Hannah

--

Hannah Miller  
Cell 415-571-1492  
@hannahmiller215  
[hannahmiller.net](http://hannahmiller.net)



**From:** [Kent Mastroes](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Fwd: [topofbwayterrace] Falling tree  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 11:17:03 PM

---

Another one!

Lets get rid of these weeds.

Begin forwarded message:

From: Sierra McGee <[sjoy17@hotmail.com](mailto:sjoy17@hotmail.com)>  
Date: June 17, 2013 8:38:00 AM PDT  
To: <[topofbwayterrace@yahoogroups.com](mailto:topofbwayterrace@yahoogroups.com)>  
Subject: [topofbwayterrace] Falling tree  
Reply-To: [topofbwayterrace@yahoogroups.com](mailto:topofbwayterrace@yahoogroups.com)

A medium sized eucalyptus tree has fallen from the backyard of one of the houses at the top of balsam onto one of our small eucalyptus. I am afraid that when they fall, it will be onto or close to the house at the end of "the turn". I'm wondering if anyone has contact info for another neighborhood group that might include that area or if those people are on this group. The tree is coming from either 6856, 6840 or 6832 I think. If you could take a look in your backyard to see if its on your property that would be great. They will probably hold for a bit since the two of them are actually leaning on another-stronger looking tree.  
Thanks  
Sierra

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[Reply to  
sender](#)

[Reply to  
group](#)

[Start a New  
Topic](#)

[Messages in this topic \(1\)](#)

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**From:** [AKABAK](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Please dont kill the trees  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:56:55 PM  
**Importance:** High

---

The clear-cutting of 85,000 beautiful Berkeley and Oakland trees, including 22,000 in historic Strawberry and Claremont Canyon is wrong.

Please abandon this plan.

Most Sincerely,  
Craig Akabak

**From:** [Victor Gold](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Please approve FEMA EIS  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:49:03 PM

---

Hi,

I hope that you will be able to ignore the propaganda and worse from Dan Grassetti and the HCN and accept the EIS so that work can proceed on clearing the hills around our neighborhood of the dangerous eucalyptus groves.

I do not want to have to go through more fires like the one in 1973 and 1991 that I experienced myself. Please do the right thing and do not allow more delays to endanger our community.

Sincerely,

Victor Gold

Victor Gold

7145 Marlborough Terrace  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
(510) 849-4801  
email: [victor@rastergraf.com](mailto:victor@rastergraf.com)

**From:** [lcurredesign@aol.com](mailto:lcurredesign@aol.com)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Cutting Trees in the East Bay Hills, California  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:48:27 PM

---

To Whom it May Concern:

In dealing with the East Bay Hills trees, I support the suggestions of the Berkeley Fellowship, below.

Sincerely,  
Linda Currie  
1359 Tomlee Drive, Berkeley, CA 94702

---

The Berkeley Fellowship of Unitarian Universalists Social Justice Committee submits the following public comment. We find the Environmental Impact Statement for the East Bay Hills fire reduction plan to be especially inadequate regarding the use of toxic herbicides. If trees are to be cut, we request nontoxic alternatives to deal with re-sprouting. We also object to inadequate public notice re the EIS.

1. The BFUU Social Justice Committee objects to the lack of adequate public notice re the East Bay Hills fire reduction plan. Our first request, therefore, is that the public comment deadline be re-opened until the end of 2013, that there be more public hearings in the fall, and that the hearings be widely publicized in advance.

2. The BFUU Social Justice Committee finds the current EIS to be inadequate because it disregards harms caused by toxic herbicides. The current Draft EIS is unacceptable as the plan, if enacted, would expose the public and wildlife to thousands of gallons of toxic herbicides, inflict enormous environmental damage, and destroy raptor and other habitats. We request that you retract this EIS and insist that those portions of the EIS calling for toxic herbicides be replaced by nontoxic alternatives. Four different toxic herbicides are proposed - Roundup, Stalker, Garlon 4 Ultra (from the Garlon 4 Ultra MSDS: "... highly toxic to aquatic organisms...; "Prevent from entering soil...waterways and/or groundwater"; "decomposition products can include...: hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxide, phosgene." (All toxic)) and Garlon 3A - to be applied over a period of as long as ten years. The risk that any of these poisons will make their way down the watershed into the creeks, the parks, or nearby residential communities, is unacceptable. Even with the mitigation precautions outlined in the Draft EIS, thousands of pounds of chemicals would be applied by many users over many years and it takes only one unanticipated rainstorm, rogue windstorm, or human error to carry these toxins outside the arbitrary boundaries they have set.

There are viable alternatives!

1st best practices alternative to herbicides for re-sprouts - GRIND the STUMPS:

Journal of Arboriculture 8(12): December 1982 327  
\*EUCALYPTUS STUMP SPROUT CONTROL\*  
by W. Douglas Hamilton and W.B. McHenry

100% control. No sprouting had occurred two years after 12 blue gums were felled and stumps cut to 6 inches below the soil line. A survey of where blue gum sprouts occur indicated that most sprouts originate at the ground surface and none are attached deeper than 4 inches below the ground line.

<http://www.google.com/search?client=safari&rls=en&q=stop+felled+eucalyptus+trees+from+resprouting&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8>

Stump grinding can eliminate sprouting, as well as remove all evidence of trees....fill resulting craters with soil Stump grinding can eliminate sprouting, as well as remove all evidence of trees....fill resulting craters with soil (or sawdust from the tree per a local master arborist who estimated that grinding will add 10% to the cost of cutting, but the cost of herbicides and their licensed application would be saved, as well as the cost of litigation.)

## 2nd best practices alternative to herbicides for re-sprouts - TARP the STUMPS:

National Park Service experiment

\*Light deprivation (TARPING)\*

Experiments with tarping have used light deprivation and a physical barrier to prevent resprouting. This involves stapling heavy black plastic over the stump, and burying it with duff and mulch onsite:

[http://www.nps.gov/pore/parkmgmt/upload/firemanagement\\_fireeducation\\_newsletter\\_eucalyptus.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/pore/parkmgmt/upload/firemanagement_fireeducation_newsletter_eucalyptus.pdf)

Conservation Corps workers would return to remove the tarps, and re-tarp if necessary, before the tarps disintegrate.

## 3rd best practices alternative to herbicides for re-sprouts - CLIP the SPROUTS:

Manual removal of eucalyptus sprouts from stumps results in eventual control as food resources are exhausted. This method of control is effective, though labor intensive. There are thousands of unskilled, unemployed youth in the East Bay who would appreciate this low paid work via the Conservation Corps. They need merely be equipped with hiking boots, hats, gloves, long-handled clippers, a hand saw for the occasional sprout that is too thick to clip, log carriers for transporting sprouts off site, and a GPS device for locating stumps.

## COMBO ALTERNATIVE:

A combination of above methods will get best results. Grind wherever possible. Tarp the approximately 20% of targeted trees that are on inclines too steep to grind. Hire the Conservation Corps to:

- a. clip what rare sprouting results despite grinding/tarping as well as sprouting from seeds
- b. inspect, remove, and replace if needed, tarps before they disintegrate.

## Other possible alternatives to herbicides

- a. Prescribed, very careful burning can reduce fuels in blue gum stands, although the species is fire tolerant so only seedlings can be killed by fire.
- b. Biological control is tricky, but could there be possibilities?

<http://www.cal-ipc.org/ipc/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm?usernumber=48&surveynumber=182.php>

- c. A local tree service claims 100% efficacy in applying a thin layer of motor oil to the cadmium periphery of freshly cut stumps. Could that be less toxic than the proposed herbicides?
- d. There may well be other, more acceptable alternatives, such as goat grazing: <http://eucalyptusway.blogspot.com/2010/07/goat-world.html>  
salt, or potassium nitrate: <http://aroundtheyard.com/organic/organic-stump-removal-t6413.html>

All current plans violate the Americans with Disabilities Act. Using toxic herbicides would render the entire area inaccessible to people who are chemically sensitive or who are merely health conscious. In addition to lawsuits, there may be numerous tree sits. At the last public hearing, Jean Stewart who was disabled by herbicides vowed to chain herself and her wheelchair to trees to prevent their being cut. For the safety and health of wildlife and of potential protesters, as well as for the safety and health of all those passing through or near the areas in question in decades to come, and those who could be downwind or whose water could be contaminated, we reiterate our objection to the use of toxic herbicides.

Furthermore, we object on moral grounds, as the manufacturers of the proposed poisons, Monsanto Inc. and Dow Chemical Inc., are among the least trusted corporations on the planet. From Agent Orange, rBGH2 and GMO contamination, to the Bhopal chemical disaster, these two corporations have repeatedly and egregiously harmed the public without accountability. Even if we believed that some of their products were safe, we would not choose to support those corporations by giving them any business.

Please note that our timely comment was received by the midnight deadline. Please consider and respond to all of our concerns and suggested alternatives regarding toxic herbicides and adequate public notice.

Sincerely,

Phoebe Sorgen, on behalf of the Berkeley Fellowship of Unitarian Universalists Social Justice Committee which voted to authorize this public comment

**From:** [Sara Hayes](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** EIS  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:46:58 PM

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I support the FEMA plan to reduce the eucalyptus forest in the East Bay Hills. Sara Hayes

**From:** [J.T. Harada](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Cutting down Eucalyptus trees  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:44:13 PM

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To Whom It May Concern:

I would like to request that no toxic pesticides be used on the Eucalyptus tree stumps. Grinding tree stumps and tarping the stumps to stop their spread would be much better for the environment, public health and the welfare of dwindling bee populations.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,  
Jane Harada  
1225 Oxford Street  
Berkeley, CA 94709



**From:** [msakovich@juno.com](mailto:msakovich@juno.com)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Fire hazard mitigation proposal at UCB  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:42:42 PM

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Knowing that there are always unintended consequences of any large-scale human-made projects, there are several concerns that I have about the proposed project. My comments are directed to the UC Berkeley proposal.

The **scale of the project** is distressing: 22,000 trees (I've also seen the number as 54,000) destroyed which means total transformation, in many ways destruction, of an existing ecosystem. (I cringe at the destruction of wild life.) This scale of change seems to go beyond the stated goal of reducing risk of wild fires. The wholesale destruction of the trees decreases slope stability/increasing slide risk, in an area that is prone to slides; and destruction of such a large quantity of trees releases significant amounts of sequestered CO<sub>2</sub>.

I am extremely uncomfortable with the **use of herbicides**, even with guidelines suggested. Perhaps okay with direct application to the stumps, but broadcast spraying is too risky. Do we know enough about individual herbicides being proposed and their effects on wildlife and water quality, let alone, wind drift?

**Two-foot high chips left on ground:** No good scientific research has been done on the biodiversity impact of leaving the eucalyptus chips on the ground. It's hard to imagine anything growing through 2 feet of chip debris, and I know from experience (living under several eucalyptus trees for over 30 years) that the chips will *not* disintegrate in 5 years. I understand that neither the Oakland nor the EBRPD plans leave 2 feet of chips.

**How can anyone really know what will grow back?** Can the areas be planted? What will really take over? How much funding is left for management of the landscape after a few years? Just one tiny example of what we don't know: Native oak trees are suffering from disease. What effect will this phenomenon have on the new landscape?

**The time-line for the project is too short.** Too many unanswered questions and faulty assumptions underlie the proposal. Especially given that UC Berkeley is one of the leading research institutions in the United States, it seems that a slower approach, to investigate and study options not only would avert a possible disaster but also contribute to learning that would be relevant not only in Strawberry and Claremont Canyons but also in other similar situations.

Maria Sakovich, long-time Berkeley resident and California native

**From:** [Bob Strayer](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Approval of EIS  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:37:17 PM

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June 17, 2013

East bay Hills EIS  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
PO BOX 72379  
Oakland, CA 94612-8579

Dear FEMA Staff Members,

As a concerned citizen and resident of Claremont Canyon, I feel strongly about eradicating the eucalyptus from the East Bay Hills. These trees are suppressing a riparian woodland, stunted by the overhead eucalyptus canopy, increased soil pH, and poisoning native soil microbes.

I have recently photographed the managed and unmanaged eucalyptus groves, as well as the post eradication recovery areas. All the photos, numbering in the hundreds, are publicly available via my blog. [ccfirestorm.blogspot.com](http://ccfirestorm.blogspot.com)

These photos document the immediate threat these trees pose to the community, and the unfeasibility of routinely thinning, limbing and clearing literally tons of ground fuel every five years. This procedure is very disruptive, destroys habitat, kills wildlife and causes erosion.

Any sensible fire mitigation strategy undertaken should have as its long range goal the eradication of eucalyptus in the East Bay Hills, particularly the Tasmanian Blue Gum. The tremendous amount of ground fuel they create, the rugged and inaccessible terrain they inhabit, and the extreme fire danger they pose, all make keeping these trees an unacceptable risk.

After eradication, the entire ecosystem begins healing, the native microbes migrate back into the soil, and the native habitat returns. Once reestablished, the riparian woodland of the East Bay Hills is far less dangerous and easier to manage without major environmental disruption. The Sign Post 29 post eradication recovery area is clear evidence that the concerns of 2009, that the native woodland would not recover, were and are unfounded.

Clearly, the safest, most economic, environmentally sound, and sensible solution to the dire threat posed by the Eucalyptus trees in the East Bay Hills is eradication and restoration.

WE CAN TURN THIS . . .



INTO THIS . . .  
Inline image 2



AND THIS . . .

Inline image 3

OR,

A FIVE-TEN YEAR ROTATION BETWEEN THIS  
Inline image 4



AND THIS.



The choice is clear and obvious. Eradication, then managed recovery of the native habitat is the sensible solution to long term fire risk management in the East Bay Hills.

Sincerely,

Bob Strayer,  
Resident, Claremont Canyon, East Bay Hills  
blog: <http://ccfirestorm.blogspot.com/>

**From:** [Dan Villaume](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** EBHills EIS for Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:36:59 PM

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To Whomever is listening,  
I support removing every last eucalyptus on public land  
Their removal is nearly 100 years over due as they are invasive non-natives, they leave a California-native "desert" and a fire hazard.  
Thank you,

Long time Berkeley resident  
Daniel Villaume  
2570 Bancroft Way #145  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
510 375 9283



**From:** [marybarnsdale@att.net](mailto:marybarnsdale@att.net)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Comments on proposed vegetation management projects, East Bay  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:36:03 PM

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June 17, 2013

To whom it may concern:

These comments are about FEMA's Draft EIS for the University of California, City of Oakland, and East Bay Regional Park District proposed vegetation management projects in the East Bay hills. I am an El Cerrito homeowner and have also lived in Berkeley, Oakland and Kensington.

I am concerned about the overly-ambitious scope of these projects and fear that many assumptions being made about the necessity for this wholesale clear-cutting and its hoped-for results may prove tragically false.

Certainly these unprecedented deforestation projects will change the look of the East Bay. The removal of hundreds of thousands of trees seems truly excessive.

But I am also concerned that these projects will do irreparable harm to existing habitat, flora, fauna, and even the much-loved climate of the East Bay (by reducing the number of large trees that condense fog and thereby setting in motion the development of a generally more arid environment). The amount of herbicide that will need to be used to poison non-natives is also appalling.

Some of the chief reasons I believe you must rework the DEIR are that:

- It does not adequately address the effects of these projects on greenhouse gas emissions and the ongoing reduction in carbon sequestration capacity.
- It does not adequately address the cost or the risks associated with the herbicide use that is being proposed.
- It does not adequately analyze reasonable alternatives proposed for fire risk mitigation. Far less costly, far less environmentally damaging, and far more effective methods have been proposed, but the EIS fails to even consider them.
- It does not adequately analyze the effects on air quality resulting from the proposed plan.
- It does not take into account the small and large animals that live in Strawberry and Claremont Canyons, and what will happen to each species during and after tree removal

I wonder whether an ideological bent is driving some of the inappropriately aggressive proposals in the DEIR. There are certainly some who believe we should purge the land of all non-native vegetation and set the clock back, perhaps, to an imagined state before the Spaniards first arrived. However, this romantic and purist view does not acknowledge that over the past 300 years the fauna of the East Bay has adapted and flourished – and removing so much of their habitat today will be a great cruelty.

It seems risky and possibly arrogant to attempt to re-engineer ecosystems on such a broad scale. (It's hard not to flash on the legend about China during the Cultural Revolution, when peasants were

encouraged to rid the country of birds because they competed with people for grain... with the result that the country was quickly overrun by insects.) If these projects go ahead, one wonders whether, 50 years from now, people will point to the East Bay as an example of well-meaning but misguided and overbearing land management that had unfortunate, unintended, and irreversible results.

Regards,

Mary Barnsdale  
523 Norvell Street  
El Cerrito, CA 94530



**From:** [Sky Shachory](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-R1X](#)  
**Subject:** DO NOT USE PESTICIDE THE OAKLAND AND BERKELEY HILLS!  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:28:05 PM

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DO NOT USE PESTICIDE THE OAKLAND AND BERKELEY HILLS. We cannot do as we please with the Globe. The earth will live on with or without us, it is make progress towards a sustainable future. We can't afford these kind of lapses.

**From:** [Carolyn Burgess](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** fema grant ebh  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:27:01 PM

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I lost my home in the Oakland Fire 1991.

I am in favor of the FEMA grant to take out the eucalyptus and Monterrey pines. The use of pesticides will be the only way to effectively control the spread and manage future fire threats from theses more dangerous trees.

Carolyn Burgess  
1967 Tunnel Road  
Berkeley, Ca 94705

**From:** [oren@myworkshed.net](mailto:oren@myworkshed.net)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** NO Chemical comment on San Francisco, East Bay Hills Fire Fuel Reduction  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:25:48 PM

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Why aren't we doing more manual eradication versus chemical? Why spend so much money on chemical when we could spend that money on hiring under-employed folks?

Below is a list of ALTERNATIVES to chemical herbicides.

1st best practices alternative to herbicides for resprouts - **GRIND** the STUMPS:

Journal of Arboriculture 8(12): December 1982 327

\*EUCALYPTUS STUMP SPROUT CONTROL\*

by W. Douglas Hamilton and W.B. McHenry

**100% control.** No sprouting had occurred two years after 12 blue gums were felled and stumps cut to 6 inches below the soil line. A survey of where blue gum sprouts occur indicated that most sprouts originate at the ground surface and none are attached deeper than 4 inches below the ground line.

[http://www.google.com/search?](http://www.google.com/search?client=safari&rls=en&q=stop+felled+eucalyptus+trees+from+resprouting&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8)

[client=safari&rls=en&q=stop+felled+eucalyptus+trees+from+resprouting&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8](http://www.google.com/search?client=safari&rls=en&q=stop+felled+eucalyptus+trees+from+resprouting&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8)

Stump grinding can eliminate sprouting, as well as remove all evidence of trees....fill resulting craters with soil (or sawdust from the tree per a local master arborist who estimated that grinding will add 10% to the cost of cutting, but the cost of herbicides and their licensed application would be saved.)

2nd best practices alternative to herbicides for resprouts - **TARP** the STUMPS:

National Park Service experiment

\*Light deprivation (TARPING)\*

Experiments with tarping have used light deprivation and a physical barrier to prevent resprouting. This involves stapling heavy black plastic over the stump, and burying it with duff and mulch onsite. See photo:

[http://www.nps.gov/pore/parkmgmt/upload/firemanagement\\_fireeducation\\_newsletter\\_eucalyptus.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/pore/parkmgmt/upload/firemanagement_fireeducation_newsletter_eucalyptus.pdf)

Conservation Corps workers would return to remove the tarps, and retarp if necessary, before the tarps disintegrate.

3rd best practices alternative to herbicides for resprouts - **CLIP** the SPROUTS:

Manual removal of eucalyptus sprouts from stumps results in eventual control as food resources are exhausted. This method of control is effective, though labor intensive. There are thousands of unskilled, unemployed youth in the East Bay who would appreciate this low paid work via the Conservation Corps. They need merely be equipped with hiking boots, hats, gloves, long-handled clippers, a hand saw for the occasional sprout that is too thick to be clipped, log carriers for transporting sprouts off site, and a GPS device for locating stumps.

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Oren Leiman

phone: 415.577.9050

[www.myworkshed.net](http://www.myworkshed.net)

work samples:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/myworkshed/sets/72157626758146246/>

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/myworkshed/sets/72157626615402857/>

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progress entails risks and setbacks

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**From:** [Monika T](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** FEMA grant for the Berkeley-Oakland Hills  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:25:37 PM

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To Whom It May Concern,

I oppose the proposals to use FEMA money to supposedly reduce fire risk in the Berkeley-Oakland hills. The proposal would do more harm than good, by:

Destroying the wind-break;

Converting living trees into dead fuel on the ground;

Reducing landscape moisture from fog drip during the summer; and

Encouraging the growth of more-flammable plants.

It will also use thousands of gallons of toxic pesticides on steep hillsides where they can get into the watershed. It will release carbon emissions on a huge scale.

This project is not only environmentally destructive, it is a waste of funds that should be used to actually reduce hazards, not increase them.

Please instead approve No Project alternative.

Thank you,  
Monika Tippie  
155 Tamalpais Rd  
Berkeley, CA, 94708

"You never change things by fighting the existing reality. To change something, build a new model that makes the existing model obsolete."

— Richard Buckminster Fuller

**From:** [Susan Silber](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-R1X](#)  
**Subject:** Public comment for Fire Risk Reduction in East Bay Hills  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:25:26 PM

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I OBJECT to so many trees being felled, and OBJECT to toxic chemicals being used.

--

Susan Silber, Consultant

Project Coordinator, Green Star Schools Program  
Green Schools Initiative



**From:** [danielrobbinsmd@gmail.com](mailto:danielrobbinsmd@gmail.com) on behalf of [Daniel Robbins](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Support of East Bay Hills EIS For Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:20:25 PM

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Dear Review Committee,

re: Letter of Support for proposed fire reduction efforts / support of eucalyptus tree removal

Thank you for your thorough analysis. As a member of the Claremont Canyon community since the late 1950's I have been aware of the risks that the non native Eucalyptus groves pose. While growing up at the home where my father still resides (139 Stonewall Rd) we had 2 close calls when The Berkeley Fire Department had "controlled burn" procedures which were eventually abandoned as having a controlled burns around Eucalyptus trees was patently impossible. During the mid 1960's a large fire destroyed several homes in the upper Claremont Canyon area. Finally, during the 1991 fire I witnessed several of my friends homes burn as the result of the large embers spread by the explosive behavior of the burning eucalyptus trees. At that time we were living in Orinda and were surprised to see embers travel east while the winds were predominantly going the opposite direction as part of the Santa Ana winds which fueled this tragic firestorm. As we now live in the upper reaches of Claremont Canyon (7150 Norfolk Rd) within the northern boundary of the 1991 firestorm; we look forward to the initiation of the removal of the eucalyptus trees and hope that Redwood trees and other native/ lower fire risk vegetation types can be planted.

We are aware that there is a small group of less than 10 community members who are attempting to derail this effort. We are therefore writing to voice our position and hope that this project(s) will be approved and move forward as quickly as possible.

Thank you for your efforts.

Sincerely,

Daniel Robbins and Marianna Eraklis  
7150 Norfolk Rd

**From:** [Sennet Williams](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#); [atrammrr@rrmail.com](mailto:atrammrr@rrmail.com)  
**Subject:** comment on draft eis  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:14:19 PM

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It is unrealistic to believe that native trees will establish themselves after the wood chips mulch out everything. The land would more likely become dominated by smaller flammable invasive plants like blackberry and various grasses, and bermuda grass, harboring rats, raccoons, etc.

The only logic for this plan is to try to reduce opposition to future development of the land, at great cost to the region.

The Eucalyptus are a fire hazard and should be cut down asap, but not chipped. The regrowth can be cut back every few years and the roots will grow weak. The logs and branches can be left on the ground to decompose or be removed.

ASAP, some native beneficial trees (redwoods? Oak?) can be planted and these will need shade of larger trees, so some of the non-eucalyptus trees can be left until the "natives" are established enough to start spreading on their own. If pruned way back and planted in the shade of acacias, young redwoods can probably survive on their own after 1-2 years of occasional watering, or at least some native species can. Drip irrigation for a few thousand redwoods would be too expensive. The funds can probably be raised with one benefit concert at the Cal Stadium!

Then the land will never be tree-free for smaller weeds to take over!

As the natives grow tall and spread on their own, the remaining, less dangerous invasive species can be gradually removed.

Removing the weeds gradually will cost a little more, but it will be a small price to pay for retaining the benefits of a forest including carbon-banking. In future decades the wood from the trees being removed will also be worth more to entice commercial loggers to log it for free.

-Sennet Williams, Berkeley Haas '91  
[Sennetwilliams@yahoo.com](mailto:Sennetwilliams@yahoo.com)



**From:** [annemilkie@comcast.net](mailto:annemilkie@comcast.net)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** public comment on the Environmental Impact statement for the East Bay Hills -  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 10:11:09 PM

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This plan has been done in haste, without public due process and just plain common sense. More time, more study of options available, especially non toxic alternatives to poisons harmful to the ecosystem; to earth, to people, to the water shed and to the air must be considered before any actions are taken.

The Berkeley Fellowship of Unitarian Universalists Social Justice Committee submits the following public comment. We find the Environmental Impact Statement for the East Bay Hills fire reduction plan to be especially inadequate regarding the use of toxic herbicides. If trees are to be cut, we request nontoxic alternatives to deal with re-sprouting. We also object to inadequate public notice re the EIS.

Respectfully submitted,

Anne K. Milkie  
Resident of Alameda County  
Regular hiker in our park system

**From:** [Barbara Lerner-Ramirez](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** East Bay Hills Fire Mitigation Proposal- Strongly opposed to this- please do not fund  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 9:55:28 PM

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June 17, 2013

To whom it may concern representing FEMA,

I am deeply concerned about the East Bay Hills Fire Mitigation Proposal, and I am asking that it not be funded by FEMA. This ill conceived proposal of the UC Berkeley associated personnel to clear cut 60-100 thousand trees in over 1000 acres of stunningly beautiful publicly used land, and the use over 10,000 gallons of highly toxic pesticides and herbicides to kill all plant life throughout this region with the rational that this would prevent the spread of fires in the Berkeley and Oakland Hills, would in itself be a disaster and a violence on existing life.

The Berkeley Hills and Strawberry Canyon region is a uniquely beautiful park which has provided refreshment and recreation for the East Bay community for over 100 years. Valued established uses of this forested land include walking, hiking, jogging, and mountain biking trails, a lovely public swimming pool surrounded by beautiful forest with a lovely view of the bay, and picnic areas. The forested area provides a long time home for the natural habitat - a wide variety of birds, and animals that are peaceful harmonious neighbors, and provide quiet balance to the surrounding cities. This region provides beauty viewed from the roads and freeways as well as enjoyed directly.

The variety of Eucalyptus tree is one that is targeted for removal is fire resistant. These trees acted as a fire wall to the Clairemont Hotel area in 1991. Using the guise of preventing forest fires by clear cutting the forest seems so ludicrous, that it begs investigation as to the true motives of such a drastic measure. It seems likely that prevention of fires is a smoke screen excuse for the clear cutting the land for the use of developers. The fact that cutting of trees began before there was proper public notice of hearing and before the hearing opportunity indicates a serious lack of ethical conduct by this group. I believe that this project is entirely flawed and should not be funded by our government. It represents a gross misuse of our tax payer money, and abuse of FEMA's funds, and a corruption of it's mission.

The poisons that are being proposed, Round-Up and Garlon are extremely toxic and profoundly dangerous to humans as well as the wildlife. These carcinogenic substances and should not be considered. If two feet of poisoned mulch were to burn, which is perhaps more likely then the existed forest and grass lands, the flow of polluted air would reach the surrounding areas including Contra Costa, where I live, as well as a densely populated Berkeley and North Oakland region. Additionally, the poisons would enter the water table and could have far reaching deleterious effects to the surrounding communities, including my own, with hundreds of thousands of people, for decades to come. To destroy and pollute this rare and special ecosystem that provides so much pleasure to the public, for the special interest of a mis-guided few, with the tax payers money would

be a sad mockery of our disaster prevention system.

Please, I urge you to withdraw FEMA funding, and to prevent this disaster in the making from moving forward.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration.

Sincerely,

Barbara Lerner-Ramirez, D.C.

**From:** [Jane Eiseley](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Deforestation in Berkeley Hills  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 9:40:33 PM

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The area that UC Berkeley wishes to cut is an important recreational resource and a scenic amenity that has been valued by several generations of Berkeley residents. The trees are also important for the retention of water during the relatively brief rainy season and to prevent soil erosion and soil movement which could be catastrophic given the slope and the potential for earthquake in this location. The short-sighted arrogance of a few University administrators intent on expansion of their personal fiefdoms should be stopped.

**From:** [Eileen Whelpley](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** FEMA draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD projects  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 9:38:18 PM

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Hello, I am a resident of San Francisco with a house that borders Sutro Forest which, as you know, is mostly eucalyptus. I am extremely familiar with the arguments on both sides of the keep or cut eucalyptus question.

I oppose the current plan as stated in the Fema Draft EIS.

I find myself in agreement with groups such as Save Sutro Forest and Hills Conservation [Network.org](#), who is putting out this statement among others: "The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately address the effects of these projects on Greenhouse Gas emissions and the ongoing reduction in carbon sequestration capacity. The analysis not only uses an inappropriate baseline, but also fails to adequately consider the loss of ongoing carbon sequestration that will result from these projects. We ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to fully consider all the Greenhouse Gas implications of cutting down 100,000 tall trees."

All my best, Eileen Whelpley 415 317 0377

**From:** [Phoebe Anne Thomas Sorgen](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [BFUU Social Justice Com](#); [BFUU Social Justice Com](#)  
**Subject:** Organizational public comment re EIS for East Bay Hills fire reduction plan  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 8:13:17 PM  
**Importance:** High

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The Berkeley Fellowship of Unitarian Universalists Social Justice Committee submits the following public comment. We find the Environmental Impact Statement for the East Bay Hills fire reduction plan to be especially inadequate regarding the use of toxic herbicides. If trees are to be cut, we request nontoxic alternatives to deal with re-sprouting. We also object to inadequate public notice re the EIS.

1. The BFUU Social Justice Committee objects to the lack of adequate public notice re the East Bay Hills fire reduction plan. Our first request, therefore, is that the public comment deadline be re-opened until the end of 2013, that there be more public hearings in the fall, and that the hearings be widely publicized in advance.

2. The BFUU Social Justice Committee finds the current EIS to be inadequate because it disregards harms caused by toxic herbicides. The current Draft EIS is unacceptable as the plan, if enacted, would expose the public and wildlife to thousands of gallons of toxic herbicides, inflict enormous environmental damage, and destroy raptor and other habitats. We request that you retract this EIS and insist that those portions of the EIS calling for toxic herbicides be replaced by nontoxic alternatives. Four different toxic herbicides are proposed - Roundup, Stalker, Garlon 4 Ultra (from the Garlon 4 Ultra MSDS: "... highly toxic to aquatic organisms...; "Prevent from entering soil...waterways and/or groundwater"; "decomposition products can include...: hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxide, phosgene." (All toxic)) and Garlon 3A - to be applied over a period of as long as ten years. The risk that any of these poisons will make their way down the watershed into the creeks, the parks, or nearby residential communities, is unacceptable. Even with the mitigation precautions outlined in the Draft EIS, thousands of pounds of chemicals would be applied by many users over many years and it takes only one unanticipated rainstorm, rogue windstorm, or human error to carry these toxins outside the arbitrary boundaries they have set.

There are viable alternatives!

1st best practices alternative to herbicides for re-sprouts - GRIND the STUMPS:

Journal of Arboriculture 8(12): December 1982 327

\*EUCALYPTUS STUMP SPROUT CONTROL\*

by W. Douglas Hamilton and W.B. McHenry

100% control. No sprouting had occurred two years after 12 blue gums were felled and stumps cut to 6 inches below the soil line. A survey of where blue gum sprouts occur indicated that most sprouts originate at the ground surface and none are attached deeper than 4 inches below the ground line.

<http://www.google.com/search?client=safari&rls=en&q=stop+felled+eucalyptus+trees+from+resprouting&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8>

Stump grinding can eliminate sprouting, as well as remove all evidence of trees....fill resulting craters with soil Stump grinding can eliminate sprouting, as well as remove all evidence of trees....fill resulting craters with soil (or sawdust from the tree per a local master arborist who estimated that grinding will add 10% to the cost of cutting, but the cost of herbicides and their licensed application would be saved, as well as the cost of litigation.)

## 2nd best practices alternative to herbicides for re-sprouts - TARP the STUMPS:

National Park Service experiment

\*Light deprivation (TARPING)\*

Experiments with tarping have used light deprivation and a physical barrier to prevent resprouting. This involves stapling heavy black plastic over the stump, and burying it with duff and mulch onsite:

[http://www.nps.gov/pore/parkmgmt/upload/firemanagement\\_fireeducation\\_newsletter\\_eucalyptus.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/pore/parkmgmt/upload/firemanagement_fireeducation_newsletter_eucalyptus.pdf)

Conservation Corps workers would return to remove the tarps, and re-tarp if necessary, before the tarps disintegrate.

## 3rd best practices alternative to herbicides for re-sprouts - CLIP the SPROUTS:

Manual removal of eucalyptus sprouts from stumps results in eventual control as food resources are exhausted. This method of control is effective, though labor intensive. There are thousands of unskilled, unemployed youth in the East Bay who would appreciate this low paid work via the Conservation Corps. They need merely be equipped with hiking boots, hats, gloves, long-handled clippers, a hand saw for the occasional sprout that is too thick to clip, log carriers for transporting sprouts off site, and a GPS device for locating stumps.

## COMBO ALTERNATIVE:

A combination of above methods will get best results. Grind wherever possible. Tarp the approximately 20% of targeted trees that are on inclines too steep to grind. Hire the Conservation Corps to:

- a. clip what rare sprouting results despite grinding/tarping as well as sprouting from seeds
- b. inspect, remove, and replace if needed, tarps before they disintegrate.

## Other possible alternatives to herbicides

a. Prescribed, very careful burning can reduce fuels in blue gum stands, although the species is fire tolerant so only seedlings can be killed by fire.

b. Biological control is tricky, but could there be possibilities?

<http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm?usernumber=48&surveynumber=182.php>

c. A local tree service claims 100% efficacy in applying a thin layer of motor oil to the cadmium periphery of freshly cut stumps. Could that be less toxic than the proposed herbicides?

d. There may well be other, more acceptable alternatives, such as goat grazing:

<http://eucalyptusway.blogspot.com/2010/07/goat-world.html>

salt, or potassium nitrate: <http://aroundtheyard.com/organic/organic-stump-removal-t6413.html>

All three current plans violate the Americans with Disabilities Act. Using toxic herbicides would render the entire area inaccessible to people who are chemically sensitive or who are merely health conscious. In addition to lawsuits, there may be numerous tree sits. At the last public hearing, Jean Stewart who was disabled by herbicides vowed to chain herself and her wheelchair to trees to prevent their being cut. For the safety and health of wildlife and of potential protesters, as well as for the safety and health of all those passing through or near the areas in question in decades to come, and those who could be downwind or whose water could be contaminated, we reiterate our objection to the use of toxic herbicides.

Furthermore, we object on moral grounds, as the manufacturers of the proposed poisons, Monsanto Inc. and Dow Chemical Inc., are among the least trusted corporations on the planet. From Agent Orange, rBGH2 and GMO contamination, to the Bhopal chemical disaster, these two corporations have repeatedly and egregiously harmed the public without accountability. Even if we believed that some of their products were safe, we would not choose to support those corporations by giving them any business.

Please note that our timely comment was received by the midnight deadline. Please consider and respond to all of our concerns and suggested alternatives regarding toxic herbicides and adequate public notice.

Sincerely,

Phoebe Sorgen, on behalf of the Berkeley Fellowship of Unitarian Universalists Social Justice Committee which voted to authorize this public comment



**From:** [Judy Alter](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** No herbicide on tree stumps  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 8:51:50 PM  
**Importance:** High

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Please reconsider cutting down trees and treating them with a herbicide by Monsanto. We have a planet to save the the trees do that best by sequestering Co2 and releasing oxygen. It feels like a crime to cut perfectly healthy trees. Fire prevention can be accomplished in many other ways.

Judy Alter,

Tree lover

**From:** [Philip Batchelder](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** EIS comments  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 8:39:06 PM  
**Attachments:** [FEMA - EIS.pdf](#)

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Thank you for considering the attached comments.

Philip Batchelder  
2915A Wheeler Street  
Berkeley, CA 94705

2915A Wheeler Street  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
15 June 2013

Re: EIS for FEMA's proposed fire-reduction projects in the East Bay Hills of the San Francisco Bay Area.

With reservations, I generally support the proposed plan as outlined in the EIS. I believe the EIS is deficient, however, in its lack of a realistic plan to respond to a particular and very significant problem that will result from the project as described.

Maintenance for 10 years may result in elimination of large-stature trees that are especially fire-prone, but a much longer-term program will be needed to ensure that the proposed project doesn't result in low-value, broom-dominated environments that remain at extreme risk of fire. The various land-management entities should consider a staged implementation of the overall project (having identified the most fire-prone priorities) to avoid being immediately overwhelmed in the maintenance phase.

For almost 20 years, I have been involved in wildlands weed management, mostly as a volunteer. I have worked with professional land managers, using mapping to identify and track weed populations, and using a variety of methods to control exotic and invasive plants. This work has included mass removals of large, long-standing French broom infestations, along with careful---and sometimes not careful enough---programs of post-removal follow-up. During this same 20 years, I have regularly visited various East Bay Regional Parks and UC Berkeley land, spending most of my time in the area of Claremont and Strawberry Canyons. I am an inveterate weeder.

In many areas (e.g., the generally south-facing slopes of Claremont-PDM) where Eucalyptus and other exotic trees will be eliminated, there will be an explosion of French broom that will be extremely difficult to control. Eliminating eucalyptus and other exotic sprouts and re-sprouts will be comparatively easy IF the monitoring and maintenance is regular and thorough for 10 years. That job will be severely hampered, however, by the surging growth of scrub species (native or not) when competition for light is reduced.

Seeds of French broom remain viable for many decades. In Claremont Canyon-PDM, for example (much of which was already logged decades ago) large, mature broom have been flowering for years, deep in the understory. There is an enormous volume of seeds waiting to explode. These sprouts will probably begin producing additional seed in as few as two years. If this is not diligently and thoroughly controlled, the long-term problem of this particularly troublesome species will grow out of control.

The results will be 1) the mass displacement of numerous native species that the proposed plan supposedly favors; 2) long-term establishment of broom monocultures that are of low biological value; and 3) very significant fire risk, as broom is highly flammable and fast burning.

This likely scenario belies the statement on p. 5.1-2 of the EIS, that "[t]hrough eradication of non-native, invasive, and fire-prone species (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and acacia), native vegetation communities would experience long-term beneficial effects." How can this be so if the result is a broom monoculture?

It would be a terrible shame for the proposed project---which I generally support---to result in the explosion of broom. Yet, the proposed plan's 10-year monitoring and maintenance plan will surely have this result in numerous parts of the project area, especially if implementation of follow-up measures is inconsistent or ineffective.

The draft MMPs (see Section 5.1), which are cited by the EIS to describe the different proposals for follow-up control of exotic invasive species, do not inspire confidence when viewed in the context of some landowners' present methods. While it would be unreasonable to expect the reviewing agencies to attempt to analyze and implement a 60-year program for the elimination of broom, we all need to recognize, for example, that EBRPD and UC Berkeley already lack the resources and/or organization to deal with the most damaging exotic-species infestations in an effective manner. Trailside broom thickets (and hemlock, milk thistle, Italian thistle, mustard, euphorbium, etc.) are allowed to grow in Strawberry Canyon, for example. Then, they are either cleared with bulldozers (with resulting soil disturbance that exacerbates infestations) or sprayed with foliar herbicides and left standing. In the latter instance, some dead broom thickets have remained for years, preventing access to control living broom farther from the roads---and just waiting to be ignited.

The sensible policy would be to implement the fuel-reduction program in steps to ensure that no more land is cleared each year than the amount for which a systematic, thorough, long-term (20 years) can be initiated. Under the proposed plan, completion of the tree removal within just a few years will almost assuredly leave us with horrendous broom infestations that are biologically impoverished---and still dangerously flammable.

Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely,

Philip Batchelder

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Berkeley, CA 94705  
15 June 2013

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Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely,

Philip Batchelder

**From:** [Marty Martin](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Bring Back the Natives  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 8:26:46 PM

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Removal of hazardous trees cannot begin too soon. None of the critics have come up with a more reasoned, thought-out scientifically supported plan than EBRP's. Let the cutting begin! I grew up in a eucalyptus forest in the Oakland hills and have first hand knowledge of the habitat destruction and flammability of eucalyptus. Please award the grant to EBRP and UCB. If these trees are not removed the next fire will make that of '91 seem like a back yard barbecue.

Martha J. Martin  
3263 Judy Land  
Lafayette, CA

**From:** [anelante2@aol.com](mailto:anelante2@aol.com)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** EIS for Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 8:13:19 PM

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Good Day,

I understand the need to reduce the risk of wildfires.

However, removing 85,000 trees is unconscionable. What further boggles the mind is that I understand there is no plan to replant the trees and harsh chemicals, namely *RoundUp* will be used!!! I truly cannot believe the lack of regard for nature and human beings in this "plan".

It is clear that climate change enhances the risk of wildfires. Destroying these trees will further destroy our ecosystem, which will enable more wildfires. This does not make sense!!

Destroying our environment will not solve anything, but will bring more problems.

Please consult knowledgeable conservationists and environmentalists who can offer suggestions that will be eco friendly and will work.

Thank you for your time,

Tina Anelante  
New York City



From: [Phoebe Anne Thomas Sorgen](#)  
 To: [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
 Cc: [BFUU Social Justice Com](#); [sjc SJC](#)  
 Subject: addendum re Organizational public comment re EIS for East Bay Hills fire reduction plan  
 Date: Monday, June 17, 2013 9:32:35 PM  
 Importance: High

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Because we have just been advised that it is common practice, in EIS public comment, to ask questions, we add the following questions and request responses:

1. In what ways and on what dates was the public notified of the plan and the EIS comment period?
2. What would be the effect on each of the following if exposed to each of the proposed toxic herbicides in various quantities and by various means (inhalation, ingestion via water, skin contact, etc.)?
  - a. wildlife?
  - b. chemically sensitive persons?
  - c. disabled persons, whose disability was caused by chemical exposure?
  - d. persons with compromised immune systems?
  - e. children?
  - f. elders?
  - g. pregnant women?
3. What is the worst case scenario, ie the worst outcome imaginable re method of toxic exposure and effects? Please answer this question regarding an unforeseen rainstorm, and/or wind gust during herbicide application, and/or human error on the part of the workers applying the herbicides. Please address the potential effects on wildlife, on all of the aforementioned members of the public, and on workers. What might the cost be, in lives, in quality of life, and in dollars?
4. In what other ways might people or wildlife be inadvertently exposed, and what would be the effects? What might the cost be, in lives, in quality of life, and in dollars? Please consider more likely scenarios and less likely scenarios, with a risk analysis, such as an automobile accident involving a truck transporting toxins. How would accidentally spilled or leaked toxins be cleaned/removed and damages mitigated? Exxon Valdez and the more recent BP gulf spill do not inspire confidence, nor Bhopal!

5. What alternatives to herbicides have been considered, in what ways were they studied, and why were less toxic alternatives not proposed? If cost was a factor, please include a cost comparison with specific figures.

6. Was stump grinding considered, in what ways, and why is it not presented as an alternative to toxic herbicides, or a partial alternative? If cost was a factor, please include a cost comparison with specific figures.

7. Was stump tarping considered, in what ways, and why is it not presented as an alternative, or a partial alternative? If cost was a factor, please include a cost comparison with specific figures.

8. Was manual clipping of re-sprouts considered, in what ways, and why is it not presented as an alternative, or a partial alternative? If cost was a factor, please include a cost comparison with specific figures.

9. Was a combination of above methods considered, as previously suggested in our comment, in what ways, and why is it not presented as an alternative, or a partial alternative? If cost was a factor, please include a cost comparison with specific figures.

10. Were each of these other alternatives considered, in what ways, and why are they not presented as an alternative, or a partial alternative? If cost was a factor, please include a cost comparison for each with specific figures:

a. Prescribed, controlled burning b. Biological control c. motor oil applied to the cadmium layer of a fresh cut d. rental goat grazing e. salt f. potassium nitrate g. other

11. If any of above were not considered, why not? Please do consider. Please think outside the box. The status quo can be dead wrong. What will it take to get alternatives considered?

12. Was public opposition to Monsanto Inc. and Dow Chemical Inc. taken into consideration? Did it not occur

to planners that those particular companies are well known to have repeatedly betrayed the public trust?

13. If studies or experiments were consulted, were any of them funded by corporations, institutions, or people who have any interest in the herbicide industry?

14. Has the possibility of tree sits and other civil disobedience been considered? If so, what is the plan for dealing with that?

15. Has there been a PR plan? If so, please provide details including funding.

16. The UCB proposal includes leaving 24" of wood chips on a portion of the land (20%?) which supposedly would prevent dropped seeds from re-sprouting. How will re-sprouts from dropped seeds be dealt with over the rest of the land?

17. What would be the cost of having the Conservation Corps hike the land periodically to clip re-sprouts? How often would that need to be done before the sprouts get thick enough to require sawing? How many workers would it require if that were the only method used to control re-sprouting? How many workers would it require if stumps were ground or tarped first?

18. Could chips that deep contribute to fire risk or make fire fighting more difficult?

19. What would be the impact on global warming/climate chaos of removing so many greenhouse gas-absorbing trees?

20. How much methane will the decomposing chips produce? How much methane will other decomposing parts of the trees and debris produce? Is there a plan for harvesting that methane? If not, why not? Please do consider harvesting the methane that will be produced from all of the tree debris. (Cars in Italy run on methane that is much more affordable than gas.)

Thank you, on behalf of the BFUU Social Justice Committee.

On Jun 17, 2013, at 8:12 PM, Phoebe Anne Thomas Sorgen wrote:

The Berkeley Fellowship of Unitarian Universalists Social Justice Committee submits the following public comment. We find the Environmental Impact Statement for the East Bay Hills fire reduction plan to be especially inadequate regarding the use of toxic herbicides. If trees are to be cut, we request nontoxic alternatives to deal with re-sprouting. We also object to inadequate public notice re the EIS.

1. The BFUU Social Justice Committee objects to the lack of adequate public notice re the East Bay Hills fire reduction plan. Our first request, therefore, is that the public comment deadline be re-opened until the end of 2013, that there be more public hearings in the fall, and that the hearings be widely publicized in advance.

2. The BFUU Social Justice Committee finds the current EIS to be inadequate because it disregards harms caused by toxic herbicides. The current Draft EIS is unacceptable as the plan, if enacted, would expose the public and wildlife to thousands of gallons of toxic herbicides, inflict enormous environmental damage, and destroy raptor and other habitats. We request that you retract this EIS and insist that those portions of the EIS calling for toxic herbicides be replaced by nontoxic alternatives. Four different toxic herbicides are proposed - Roundup, Stalker, Garlon 4 Ultra (from the Garlon 4 Ultra MSDS: "...highly toxic to aquatic organisms...; "Prevent from entering soil...waterways and/or groundwater"; "decomposition products can include...: hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxide, phosgene." (All toxic)) and Garlon 3A - to be applied over a period of as long as ten years. The risk that any of these poisons will make their way down the watershed into the creeks, the parks, or nearby residential communities, is unacceptable. Even with the mitigation precautions outlined in the Draft EIS, thousands of pounds of chemicals would be applied by many users over many years and it takes only one unanticipated rainstorm, rogue windstorm, or human error to carry these toxins outside the arbitrary boundaries they have set. There are viable alternatives!

1st best practices alternative to herbicides for re-sprouts - **GRIND** the STUMPS:

Journal of Arboriculture 8(12): December 1982 327

\*EUCALYPTUS STUMP SPROUT CONTROL\*

by W. Douglas Hamilton and W.B. McHenry

**100% control.** No sprouting had occurred two years after 12 blue gums were felled and stumps cut to 6 inches below the soil line. A survey of where blue gum sprouts occur indicated that most sprouts originate at the ground surface and none are attached deeper than 4 inches below the ground line.

<http://www.google.com/search?client=safari&rls=en&q=stop+felled+eucalyptus+trees+from+resprouting&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8>

Stump grinding can eliminate sprouting, as well as remove all evidence of trees....fill resulting craters with soil Stump grinding can eliminate sprouting, as well as remove all evidence of trees....fill resulting craters with soil (or sawdust from the tree per a local master arborist who estimated that grinding will add 10% to the cost of cutting, but the cost of herbicides and their licensed application would be saved, as well as the cost of litigation.)

2nd best practices alternative to herbicides for re-sprouts - **TARP** the STUMPS:

National Park Service experiment

\*Light deprivation (TARPING)\*

Experiments with tarping have used light deprivation and a physical barrier to prevent resprouting. This involves stapling heavy black plastic over the stump, and burying it with duff and mulch onsite:

[http://www.nps.gov/pore/parkmgmt/upload/firemanagement\\_fireeducation\\_newsletter\\_eucalyptus.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/pore/parkmgmt/upload/firemanagement_fireeducation_newsletter_eucalyptus.pdf)

Conservation Corps workers would return to remove the tarps, and re-tarp if necessary, before the tarps disintegrate.

3rd best practices alternative to herbicides for re-sprouts - **CLIP** the SPROUTS:

Manual removal of eucalyptus sprouts from stumps results in eventual control as food resources are exhausted. This method of control is effective, though labor intensive. There are thousands of unskilled, unemployed youth in the East Bay who would appreciate this low paid work via the Conservation Corps. They need merely be equipped with hiking boots, hats, gloves, long-handled clippers, a hand saw for the occasional sprout that is too thick to clip, log carriers for transporting sprouts off site, and a GPS device for locating stumps.

#### **COMBO ALTERNATIVE:**

**A combination of above methods will get best results. Grind wherever possible. Tarp the approximately 20% of targeted trees that are on inclines too steep to grind. Hire the Conservation Corps to:**

- a. clip what rare sprouting results despite grinding/tarping as well as sprouting from seeds**
- b. inspect, remove, and replace if needed, tarps before they disintegrate.**

Other possible alternatives to herbicides

a. Prescribed, very careful burning can reduce fuels in blue gum stands, although the species is fire tolerant so only seedlings can be killed by fire.

b. Biological control is tricky, but could there be possibilities?

<http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm?username=48&surveynumber=182.php>

c. A local tree service claims 100% efficacy in applying a thin layer of motor oil to the cadmium periphery of freshly cut stumps. Could that be less toxic than the proposed herbicides?

d. There may well be other, more acceptable alternatives, such as goat grazing: <http://eucalyptusway.blogspot.com/2010/07/goat-world.html>  
salt, or potassium nitrate: <http://aroundtheyard.com/organic/organic-stump-removal-t6413.html>

**All three current plans violate the Americans with Disabilities Act.** Using toxic

herbicides would render the entire area inaccessible to people who are chemically sensitive or who are merely health conscious. In addition to lawsuits, there may be numerous tree sits. At the last public hearing, Jean Stewart who was disabled by herbicides vowed to chain herself and her wheelchair to trees to prevent their being cut. For the safety and health of wildlife and of potential protesters, as well as for the safety and health of all those passing through or near the areas in question in decades to come, and those who could be downwind or whose water could be contaminated, we reiterate our objection to the use of toxic herbicides.

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Bhopal chemical disaster, these two corporations have repeatedly and egregiously harmed the public without accountability. Even if we believed that some of their products were safe, we would not choose to support those corporations by giving them any business.

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<[office@bfuu.org](mailto:office@bfuu.org)>

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**From:** [John Addiego](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Tilden Park  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 8:04:09 PM

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I just learned of an apparent plan to cut down the eucalyptus trees of Tilden Park and the adjoining regional parklands in the hills and canyons of the east bay. I was raised in the area and have family and friends still living there, and the thought of clearing this beautiful forest is appalling! Certainly various prudent fire prevention precautions are wise, but this is a horrible overreaction. Those trees have been there all of my 62 years and were there before. The impact of such a policy would be ruinous to so many aspects of the quality of life in the area. I hope I was misinformed about the proposal because clearing those majestic trees would be disastrous.

Sincerely,  
John Addiego

Sent from my iPad

**From:** [Jim Ringland](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [Karen Ivy](#)  
**Subject:** Support of EIS for East Bay Hills  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 8:02:35 PM

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FEMA Staff Members,

We would like to join with many of our neighbors who have sent e-mails and letters supporting the draft EIS for the East Bay Hills wildfire risk reduction. We encourage you to adopt the draft EIS as it stands and proceed without delay with implementation.

James T. Ringland  
Karen E. Ivy  
6616 Chabot Road  
Oakland, California 94618



**From:** [William McClung](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** EIS on FEMA-Supported Projects in the East Bay  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 7:55:54 PM

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I have been involved for two decades now -- both as a citizen activist and professional -- in the discussions, analysis, study, arguments, and implementation of efforts to mitigate the risk on wildfires in the East Bay Hills.

It's an important subject and the risks are great. The work is hard and our skills and knowledge on how best to do it will always be a challenge. In short,

1. We need FEMA's help to finance what needs to be done.
2. It can help to have continuous expert, qualitative guidance on techniques, goals, and methods.
3. We are a studious and argumentative community. The controversies over vegetation management have been significantly fueled by animosity between a few people, who exaggerate their positions, and toward institutions (the University) and groups (rich people who live in the hills). This has been counterproductive. I hope FEMA can see through and past it.
4. The studies on the dangers in forests, shrublands, and grasslands hereabouts go back to the 1923 Berkeley fire, and there is a pretty sophisticated science on the subject.
5. The work of wildfire-fuel reduction and local ecosystem management is immensely complicated with many dynamic variables and none of us can know perfectly how to do it.

It is time to move ahead on the projects in these grants, learning and improving as we go.

William McClung  
Shelterbelt Builders  
An Open Land and Restoration Company

**From:** [Cathy Orozco](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** EBH-Eis  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 7:47:50 PM

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TO: FEMA [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX@fema.dhs.gov),

FAX: (510) 627-7147

FROM: Catherine Orozco

RE: DRAFT EIS EBH

East Bay Residents are delighted that FEMA is considering proposals to reduce fire risk in our area. Unfortunately, proposals in the Draft EIS are completely unacceptable. The stated purpose of the project is to substantially reduce hazardous fire risk to people and structures in the East Bay Hills and the vicinity of Miller/Knox Regional Shoreline. If the only objective were to reduce fire risk, one could remove all trees and plants and cover the ground with concrete. Of course, that is ridiculous because there are other concerns--biological resources; soils; water resources; air quality; climate and micro-climate; aesthetics, visual quality and recreation; and human and environmental health, and the current proposal fails to adequately address these concerns.

The UC application proposes to cut down 54,000 non-native trees in Strawberry Canyon, Claremont Canyon and Frowning Ridge. While the stated goal is to allow the forest to convert from a eucalyptus-dominated, non-native forest to a native forest of California bay laurel, oak, big-leaf maple, California buckeye, California hazelnut, and other native tree and shrub species, there is no plan for planting native trees, and it is likely that highly flammable invasive species such as scotch broom would take over.

While UC states that native species provide less fuel to potential wildfires than the non-native species, the native bay trees provide as much fuel as the eucalyptus. I suggest a preferable plan is to thin dense areas, remove lower limbs from remaining trees and clean up all woody debris on the ground.

UC's proposal to leave two feet deep of wood chips creates an extreme fire danger--EBRPD's plan to leave 4 inches of chips is much safer. Furthermore, there is no evidence that the chips would decompose in 5 years in the East Bay climate.

I am troubled by the effects of the project and do not believe the mitigations are adequate. There will be increased potential for soil erosion and landslides. The best management practices do not eliminate these dangers.

1. Soil. The soil will be damaged by decomposing wood chips. There will be sedimentation of streams and water bodies during and after implementation,

regardless of the mitigation. Herbicides will reach streams and water bodies in storm water runoff, even if minimized by best management practices and use restrictions near water.

2. Air pollution. There will be air pollution during pile burning and broadcast burning of cut vegetation, including carbon monoxide emissions exceeding the California Air Resources Board de minimis threshold for general conformity. The FEMA Draft vegetation management project does not adequately address the effects of these projects on Greenhouse Gas emissions and the ongoing reduction in carbon sequestration capacity. The analysis uses an inappropriate baseline and fails to adequately consider the loss of ongoing carbon sequestration that will result from these projects.
3. Climate and Microclimate--carbon dioxide will be created during pile burning of cut vegetation and broadcast burning in a few project areas.
4. Aesthetics, Visual Quality and Recreation. I love the tall graceful eucalyptus. Humans enjoy walking and hiking in the forests. The dry wood chip covered hills and land will be nothing less than ugly. Please consider the environment—with no plans for planting—what will we have?
5. Health. There is great potential adverse health effects of herbicides on vegetation management workers, nearby residents, and users of parks and open space, even given the mitigated restrictions and management practices. The FEMA Draft EIS does not adequately address the cost or the risks associated with the herbicide use that is being proposed. It must consider all the implications of the expected herbicide use to kill trees and the resulting hemlock, broom, thistle, and poison oak that will emerge after the loss of shade canopy.

In light of the negative effects the current proposal would have on biological resources, fire and fuels, climate, aesthetics and visual quality, and recreation, I urge FEMA to require modifications of the proposed actions as a condition of funding the applications.

I believe the EIS should require a far less destructive methodology that focuses on eliminating ground fuels and the fire ladder, thinning where appropriate, and limbing up as needed to ensure minimal risk of crown fires. Killing more than 50,000 trees and poisoning them for up to 10 years will have disastrous effects on this beautiful and healthy ecosystem, and cannot be allowed to happen.

I also believe the FEMA Draft EIS vegetation management project is unacceptable because it does not meet its own stated goal of reducing flame lengths to 2 feet. The proposed treatments will result in an environment with flame lengths of between 14 feet and 69 feet. This flame length is worse than what could be expected with the

trees that exist currently. I urge you to retract the EIS and rework it to develop a proposal that actually fixes the problem.

The FEMA Draft EIS vegetation management project is unacceptable because it does not adequately analyze reasonable alternatives proposed for fire risk mitigation. Far less costly, far less environmentally damaging, and far more effective methods have been proposed, but the EIS fails to consider them. The EIS needs to be retracted and reworked to analyze reasonable alternatives rather than simply dismissing them without any serious analysis.

The FEMA Draft EIS is unacceptable because it relies on a fire model that is fundamentally flawed in that it compares the risk of the current environment with the environment that will exist the day after some 100,000 trees are cut. This is a meaningless comparison, as the EIS does not specify any means by which the project proponents will maintain the environment in this condition. Because of this, shortly after the projects are completed the fire danger will begin to increase. The Draft does not compare the current risk to the risk that would exist 2-5 years from now if the trees were cut down and the earth was covered with 2 feet of eucalyptus chips and scotch broom, thistles and other high fire ground growth.

I submit there are better solutions for fire prevention than clear-cutting acres of UC land and covering it with w feet of wood chips and herbicides. I urge you to require revision of the plan. In light of the negative effects the current proposal would have on biological resources , fire and fuels, climate, aesthetics and visual quality, and recreation, I urge FEMA to require modifications of the proposed actions as a condition of funding the applications.

Respectfully,

Catherine Orozco  
208 Panoramic Way  
Berkeley, CA 94704

**From:** [simon19871011@vip.163.com](mailto:simon19871011@vip.163.com) on behalf of [Simon](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** 2013 LED bulb,E27,E14,GU10,Mr16,T8,T5,G24,LED down light ect quotation/Simon  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 7:47:49 PM

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Hello my friend,

This is simon from **DELIXI**,one of the biggest LED lighting vender in china.

Offer LED bulb,LED candle light, MR16,LED corn light,LED down light, T8,T5 LED tube ect.

Just give me a response, I will send you our full price and catalogue for your reference.

Will wait for your early reply.

--

Tks/Rgds

Simon Hangzhou DELIXI Group CO., Ltd.

E-Mail: [sales05@sonersolar.com](mailto:sales05@sonersolar.com)

SKYPE:simon198710

Net:[www.hz-delixi.com/eng](http://www.hz-delixi.com/eng)

Tel:0086-0571-87097697 Fax:0086-0571-87097693

Cell:0086-18069812131

**From:** [Jasper Leach](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Against your clear-cutting plan  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 7:44:59 PM

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To those co-ordinating the EIS,

I will reiterate my objection to your plan as I did at on May 18 at the public hearing. Your plan sounds environmentally ugly, unsound and unsafe. I firmly believe there's enough scientific evidence - not to mention common sense - to discredit the alleged benefits of your plan, which should only temporarily satisfy the wealthy land-owners who live, voluntarily, in fear of the next big fire. Your plan will only make the East Bay a more dangerous and unpleasant place to live otherwise, to those of us who don't have the privilege or money to live in the hills. Please reconsider this and cancel your plans.

Best,  
Jasper Leach  
Berkeley resident and East Bay citizen since 2004.

**From:** [Trudy Washburn](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Clear cutting of Eucalyptus trees  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 7:37:53 PM

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I am strongly opposed to the clear cutting of the eucalyptus trees in Region IX. This will destroy our birds and animals that make their home in this environment. I have lived next door to Tilden Park for 65 years. I have seen the horrors of what a neighbor did putting out rat poison. The owls ate the dead rats and died. We had a beautiful fox that ate the rats and died. The dogs in the neighborhood nosed the dead fox and they all got mange. Even my neighbor caught mange. she survived. Clear cutting is not the answer, especially when using chemicals for up to ten years. What will happen to our environment. This environment has been here longer than most of the people wanting to clear cut the forests. I have photos of a fire in Los Angeles, where the houses are gone and the eucalyptus trees surrounding the area are alive and well. The trees are not the hazard. Human beings are the hazard, they think they know what is best for our environment. They move here next to the wilderness from cities and want to create a city like environment and they do not think about all our wonderful wild creatures.

Please do not clear cut.

Thank you

Trudy Washburn  
20 Ajax Place  
Berkeley, Ca 94708

**From:** [Bob R](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Support for Eucalyptus Removal Plan  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 5:02:43 PM

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I'm writing to you to voice our support for the Eucalyptus Removal Plan. We saw first hand the danger these trees represent when we almost lost our home and neighborhood in the 1991 Oakland Hills Firestorm. We think your plan is prudent and forestalls another disaster.

Thank You,

Robert and Linda Ruggiero  
6064 Thornhill Drive  
Oakland, Ca



**From:** [Lily Bernheimer](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Re: Comment on Draft EIS, EBH Fire Risk Reduction project  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 5:00:36 PM

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Dear Fema Authorities,

I oppose the section of the plan for the UC managed property that proposes removal of all eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and acacia trees. Although I support the overall aim of fire risk reduction, we need a less drastic, more balanced plan such as proposed by EBRPD to selectively thin tree population and clear and reduce the understory fuel load. I understand this alternative to species eradication is more expensive but also that it would provide longer-term employment, which is in itself desirable. "Final solutions" never work, and always have unintended consequences.

The wooded East Bay Hills are a major contributor to the area's quality of life in many dimensions. Let's see a less ham-handed, more nuanced approach to wildfire risk reduction. A URS letter reported in the June 12-18 East Bay Express contends UC's characterization of risk from Monterey pines and acacias is inaccurate. Let's see a plan that preserves these two species and reduces eucalyptus overgrowth and fire risk.

Thank you,  
Lily Bernheimer

Lily Bernheimer  
1721 Cedar St.  
Berkeley CA 94703

On Tue, Jun 18, 2013 at 12:37 AM, melissa riley <[melissajaneriley@gmail.com](mailto:melissajaneriley@gmail.com)> wrote:

I oppose the section of the plan for the UC managed property that proposes removal of all eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and acacia trees. Although I support the overall aim of fire risk reduction, we need a less drastic, more balanced plan such as proposed by EBRPD to selectively thin tree population and clear and reduce the understory fuel load. I understand this alternative to species eradication is more expensive but also that it would provide longer-term employment, which is in itself desirable. "Final solutions" never work, and always have unintended consequences.

The wooded East Bay Hills are a major contributor to the area's quality of life in many dimensions. Let's see a less ham-handed, more nuanced approach to wildfire risk reduction. A URS letter reported in the June 12-18 East Bay Express contends UC's characterization of risk from Monterey pines and acacias is inaccurate. Let's see a plan that preserves these two species and reduces eucalyptus overgrowth and fire risk.

Melissa Riley

1721 Cedar Street  
| Berkeley CA 94703

--  
Melissa

**From:** [evj](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Cutting Down Eucalyptus Trees  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 4:50:49 PM

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East Bay Hills for Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction:

I am an Oakland resident, home owner. I agree with the policy of clearing out the Eucalyptus Trees. However, being we live in a very polluted environment & trees are perhaps one of the greatest resources for cleaning our air, I would feel best if the clearing is done in a gradual way while also planting indigenous trees that don't pose the hot fire threat risks of Eucalyptus.

I used to live in the Sonoma hills; evacuated from one fire, & saw a few close calls with others. I've clearly seen how dangerous these trees are. I understand how people feel about the trees they live with. But I don't think everyone understands how seriously dangerous they are, most especially in drought years. They're also more prone to falling over in wet years because they're often so tall & dense they do enormous damage.

I'd love to see more indigenous Oaks especially in Oak-Land...

Here's my vote to eliminate these trees. I sense my husband also agrees.

e. v. johnson  
2423 Delmer Street  
Oakland, CA, 94602

**From:** [melissa\\_riley](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [Lily Bernheimer](#)  
**Subject:** Re: Comment on Draft EIS, EBH Fire Risk Reduction project  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 4:37:13 PM

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I oppose the section of the plan for the UC managed property that proposes removal of all eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and acacia trees. Although I support the overall aim of fire risk reduction, we need a less drastic, more balanced plan such as proposed by EBRPD to selectively thin tree population and clear and reduce the understory fuel load. I understand this alternative to species eradication is more expensive but also that it would provide longer-term employment, which is in itself desirable. "Final solutions" never work, and always have unintended consequences.

The wooded East Bay Hills are a major contributor to the area's quality of life in many dimensions. Let's see a less ham-handed, more nuanced approach to wildfire risk reduction. A URS letter reported in the June 12-18 East Bay Express contends UC's characterization of risk from Monterey pines and acacias is inaccurate. Let's see a plan that preserves these two species and reduces eucalyptus overgrowth and fire risk.

Melissa Riley  
1721 Cedar Street  
Berkeley CA 94703

--  
Melissa

**From:** [Kathleen Divney](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland and Berkeley Hills does  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 4:33:32 PM

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To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to express my opposition as a Berkeley resident to the vegetation management plan as written. I am concerned that it will:

- expose us to massive amounts of herbicides
- destroy raptor habitat and the habitat of many other forest creatures
- release huge amounts of sequestered CO2
- destabilize steep hillsides
- waste almost \$6 million of taxpayers funds that could be used for real fire risk mitigation

The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland and Berkeley Hills does not adequately address the effects of these projects on Greenhouse Gas emissions and the ongoing reduction in carbon sequestration capacity. I understand that current analysis not only uses an inappropriate baseline, but fails to adequately consider the loss of ongoing carbon sequestration that will result from cutting down 100,000 tall trees.

I am opposed to the herbicide use that is being proposed on health grounds and the unintended . Effects on habitat from the loss of shade canopy.

I propose finding more reasonable less costly and less environmentally damaging alternatives be examined for fire risk mitigation. More effective methods have been proposed alternatively that should be examined as well as the effects on air quality resulting from loss of so many trees.

Kathleen Divney  
Berkeley, CA 94702

**From:** [John Sergeant](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Cutting Trees in the East Bay and So Much More  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 4:29:59 PM

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*As a US citizen and taxpayer, I ask that funding for this, or any plan which includes clear cutting and herbicide use be DENIED.*

*Any mitigation of fire hazard must be done in an ecologically sound, non-toxic manner. AND there is no reforestation plan. PLEASE.*

John Sergeant  
PurplePro Audio & Video  
[purplemangoeson@gmail.com](mailto:purplemangoeson@gmail.com)  
(510) 917-1980

**From:** [John Sergeant](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Cutting Trees in the East Bay and So Much More  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 4:29:59 PM

---

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John Sergeant  
PurplePro Audio & Video  
[purplemangoeson@gmail.com](mailto:purplemangoeson@gmail.com)  
(510) 917-1980

**From:** [Stephanie Thomas](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** I strongly disagree w/ the current FEMA Draft EIS re reducing the risk of fire in the East bay hills  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 4:27:36 PM

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Dear FEMA staff,

I am a resident of Berkeley and own a home also in the Berkeley Hills. I have been to meetings to better get informed on this issue and read articles. I am convinced that the current plan is wrong for many reasons, may actually increase fire risk and should be revised. The East bay Parks district has come up w/ a plan for vastly reducing the number of trees that might need to be cut.

The current plan has numerous risks to our watershed, to the plant and animal life living there now, would release much carbon currently sequestered and would generally cause harm to our whole ecosystem. The air quality, the beauty of the area would be greatly harmed. If there is the layer of sawdust- 24 inches on the ground the dangers of spontaneous combustion would increase, the native bees would lose habitat, and it would be hard for other plants and animals to survive. The whole balance and web of life would be harmed.

The use of chemicals such as garlon would also cause great harm not only to the life around the stumps, but to the whole watershed. Those who are chemically sensitive, and those in the disability community would not be able to use the parks.

There are alternative plans that would allow for non chemical use and selective cutting that would provide badly needed jobs to our youth and others. We need to think of the needs of the whole community not just to the powers that be, including UC and those who put pressure on the people deciding these plans.

I could write for hours on this but others have weighed in too.

Thank you.

Stephanie Thomas  
1824 San Lorenzo Ave  
Berkeley CA 94707



**From:** [Kimra McAfee](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [Helen McKinley](#)  
**Subject:** Comments on the East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction EIS  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 4:25:14 PM  
**Attachments:** [FOSC FEMA EIS Comments 130617.pdf](#)

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Hello,

Attached please find comments on the East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction EIS from the Friends of Sausal Creek.

Thank you,  
Kimra

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Kimra McAfee, Executive Director  
Friends of Sausal Creek  
P.O. Box 2737  
Oakland, CA 94602

ph: 510.501.FOSC (3672)  
e-mail: [coordinator@sausalcreek.org](mailto:coordinator@sausalcreek.org)  
web: [www.sausalcreek.org](http://www.sausalcreek.org)



# Friends of Sausal Creek

PROMOTING WATERSHED AWARENESS

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**Michelle Krieg**  
Restoration and Nursery Manager

*Friends of Sausal Creek is a  
501(c)(3) non-profit organization*

June 17, 2013

FEMA Region IX East Bay Hills EIS  
PO Box 72379

Oakland, CA 94612-8579

By email: [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX@fema.dhs.gov)

Re: Comments on the East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction EIS

Dear FEMA Region IX Administrators:

The Friends of Sausal Creek Board of Directors has discussed the FEMA draft EIS for the fuels reduction plan for the East Bay Hills, California dated April 2013. While the specific projects proposed in the document do not appear to involve acreage within the Sausal Creek watershed of Oakland, we feel it is important to support the Proposed and Connected Actions Alternative outlined in the EIS for two major reasons.

### Reasons for Support of Proposed and Connected Actions Alternative

First, we believe that a properly designed and executed fire reduction plan focused on the non-native trees as described in this draft EIS will help to reduce the risk and extent of a devastating firestorm in the East Bay Hills. The long summer dry season, the preponderance of non-native and highly flammable vegetation, and the threat of strong Diablo winds at the height of the dry season are all factors that make a catastrophic fire event in the East Bay Hills a dangerous and deadly reality. We believe the Proposed and Connected Actions Alternative will help to reduce the risk and extent of such a fire.

Secondly, as a watershed restoration organization we support the Best Management Practices (BMP) discussed in the document as techniques which can help reduce the fuel loads of non-native species while being aware of and protective of native species, water courses, erosion concerns, and threatened and endangered species, such as the pallid manzanita. Properly implemented, these BMP's should become a model for other entities, including the City of Oakland, to follow when planning for and conducting fire fuel reduction activities. Of course, each situation/project requires a careful environmental review, considering the impacts specifically associated with each action.

### Recommended Addition to the Alternative – Native Plant Replanting

Finally, our long experience with restoration projects in the area leads us to recommend including selective replanting with native plants as appropriate to site conditions. Allowing native vegetation to fill in where non-natives are removed is not always adequate.

We applaud FEMA's effort to provide a coherent, scientifically defensible approach to reducing fire risks and enhancing native species. We believe that the draft EIS should serve as a template for both long term planning and implementation of fire fuel reduction strategies throughout the Oakland Hills.

Sincerely,



Helen McKinley  
President

**From:** [Denise Hingle](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** FEMA revise Its Draft Environmental Impact Statement  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 4:25:11 PM

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To FEMA,

Please revise your Draft Environmental Impact Statement to reduce the risk of fire in the East Bay Hills to reflect a community concern about the use of herbicides. There are alternative methods to herbicides. The use of toxic herbicides is dangerous. Alternatively thinning overly grown groves and clearing the debris is effective and supports the life of the ecosystem that exists for good reasons. The hills are there for the common good.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Denise Hingle

A Berkeley Resident

**From:** [Helen Kozoriz](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [HCN](#)  
**Subject:** EBH FEMA EIS Public Comment  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 4:21:31 PM

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Dear Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Officials,

I am a resident of Montclair in the Oakland Hills who has been living in the East Bay for almost 30 years. My husband's family has been living in Berkeley since 1912. He was born and raised on the Oakland/Berkeley border of Panoramic Hill which is located behind the University of California (UC) between Strawberry Canyon, Frowning Ridge and Claremont Canyon, in the proposed UC fire risk mitigation project areas. Our residence in Montclair is near Redwood Regional Park, not far from Huckleberry and Sibley Regional Parks, which are all in the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) proposed project areas.

During the 1991 Oakland/Berkeley Hills firestorm, I was forced to evacuate as the fire approached Montclair. Having survived the fire, I understand the risks of living in the East Bay Hills Wildland/Urban Interface. We all want fire risk mitigation. However, if we are to proceed with any plan that attempts to reduce fire risk, it must be balanced by the concerns of those who lost their homes and loved ones in the 1991 fire (predominantly the Claremont/North Oakland Hills neighborhoods) and those who are concerned about the environmental impacts of removing over 80,000 trees throughout the hills and the use of toxic herbicides in a long-term 10-year program (proposed action alternative).

#### Public Opposition and Inadequate Public Noticing

Any proposals to reduce fire risk in the East Bay Hills must be carried out in a manner that respects all stakeholders. The proposed action alternative which involves clear-cutting all eucalyptus, Monterey pine and acacia trees, which is essentially a non-native tree eradication and deforestation project, is an extreme measure that the vast majority of public stakeholders do not support.

The final FEMA listening session was well-attended by the public with the vast majority speaking out against the proposed action. Some members of the public threatened civil disobedience to stop the projects should they be approved. One such example is Jean Stewart from El Sobrante who is disabled and confined to a wheelchair from pesticide exposure. Ms. Stewart said, "If necessary I'll place my body and my wheelchair in the path of the bulldozers." See: *FEMA EIS Public Comments Session, May 18, 2013 (minute 25:00)*, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iWXLFTqKv8>.

The previous FEMA listening sessions were sparsely attended. FEMA failed to effectively notify the public about the proposed projects. At the last meeting, numerous members of the public said they were unaware of the projects, had only found out about the meeting the day before through an online petition and/or the news media, and had not been properly notified.

Growing public opposition to the proposed action alternative can be demonstrated by an online petition, *Stop the Deforestation of the Berkeley/Oakland Hills*, which has collected 5,608 signatures as of the writing of this letter. In contrast, a petition which supports the proposed projects, *Support East Bay Hills Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to Promote Fire Safety and Science-based Conservation*, has gathered only 478 signatures to-date. See: <http://petitions.moveon.org/sign/stop-the-deforestation-3> and [http://petitions.moveon.org/sign/support-east-bay-hills.fb28?r\\_by=7930438](http://petitions.moveon.org/sign/support-east-bay-hills.fb28?r_by=7930438).

It is reasonable to expect a public backlash given the widespread opposition to the proposed action alternative should the projects move forward. Therefore it is imperative that FEMA retract the draft EIS and revise it to consider public opinion before releasing a Record of Decision on the final EIS. A compromise solution must be found which addresses all the concerns that have been raised at the public scoping sessions.

### Draft EIS is Insufficient

The draft EIS is insufficient in that, among other things, it presents a lack of reasonable alternatives to the proposed action; specifically "no action" or "proposed action."

The alternative proposal presented by the Hills Conservation Network (HCN) may be a viable compromise solution between the proposed action and no action alternatives, provided the number of trees targeted for selective thinning can be reduced enough to minimize adverse ecological impacts to the forest floor and eliminate the use of toxic pesticides, while effectively reducing the risk of fire. This would result in less work and expense in maintenance costs for limbing up trees for fire safety purposes and periodic clearing of underbrush to reduce fuel load.

### UC Berkeley's Proposal Poses Its Own Fire Risk

UC Berkeley's proposed plan to clear-cut all eucalyptus, Monterey pine and acacia trees in Strawberry Canyon, Frowning Ridge, and Claremont Canyon, and deposit two-feet of wood chips onsite, may in itself pose a fire risk.

According to a recent news story, *Is UC Berkeley's Plan to Cut Down 54,000 Trees Necessary?*, "A letter obtained by the [East Bay] Express that was written by a respected environmental engineering company challenges several aspects of UC Berkeley's plan. The letter from URS Corporation, which regularly contracts with numerous public agencies and was initially hired to be a consultant on the tree-cutting project, even questions whether UC Berkeley's proposal poses its own fire risk."

See: <http://www.eastbayexpress.com/oakland/is-uc-berkeleys-plan-to-cut-down-54000-trees-necessary/Content?oid=3577198>.

Furthermore, the article states, "As the draft EIS notes, UC's 2020 Long Range Development Plan includes the possibility of building faculty housing and a campus retreat center at its Claremont Canyon Regional Preserve study area." FEMA taxpayer dollars which are intended for fire risk mitigation should not be used to fund clearing trees on public land for facilities expansion by UC Berkeley.

### EBRPD Wildfire Hazard Reduction and Resource Management Plan

With the approval of the Wildfire Hazard Reduction and Resource Management Plan by EBRPD, funded by Measure CC, a number of trees have been removed, primarily eucalyptus, Monterey pine and acacia, on land administered by EBRPD within the Montclair District. Increasing numbers of tree stumps are an eyesore along Skyline and Grizzly Peak bordering the East Bay regional parks in the Oakland Hills.

In Redwood Regional Park, a majority of tall, mature Monterey pines were removed on the East Ridge Trail, exposing park visitors to hot sun in the afternoon on a trail that was formerly shady where many local residents walk their dogs. The removal of these pine trees irreparably transformed a much-beloved trail in the Oakland Hills neighborhood to an eyesore with dead tree stumps.

Moreover, EBRPD workers have in the past applied pesticides to cut eucalyptus stumps, and broom, thistle, hemlock and poison oak that have replaced these trees after the shade canopy was removed on Skyline near Grizzly Peak. Pesticide drift has impacted neighboring residential areas posing a public health hazard. Pesticide application signs were not properly posted and park workers did not wear protective clothing.

According to HCN, EBRPD has been changing their methodologies and moving towards selective thinning and clearing underbrush to manage fire risk, which is less environmentally damaging than clear-cutting tall trees and removing the shade canopy. We encourage EBRPD to use less destructive methods in its vegetation management practices. Montclair is predominantly forested with eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and acacia trees so the permanent loss of these trees is of great concern to local residents.

Fire mitigation practices should include preserving tall trees (which are favored by raptors) to retain the shade canopy and reduce highly flammable weeds. We ask that EBRPD eliminate pesticide use on all public park lands.

### Environmental Impacts of Pesticides: Triclopyr and Glyphosate

Triclopyr, the active ingredient in Garlon 4 Ultra, and glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup, have been linked to cancer. Both of these products have been proposed for use in a ten-year vegetation management program in the draft EIS.

Caroline Cox, now research director at the Center for Environmental Health in Oakland, reported extensively on triclopyr and glyphosate when she was editor of the *Journal of Pesticide Reform*. She said, "Triclopyr's carcinogenicity has been studied in rats and mice. In both species, feeding of triclopyr significantly increased the frequency of breast cancer (mammary adenocarcinomas)." See: *Herbicide Factsheet Triclopyr*, <http://www.pesticide.org/triclopyr.pdf>.

Cox described three separate studies which show "a link between glyphosate exposure and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, a type of cancer." In a fourth study "the incidence of another cancer, multiple myeloma, showed a 'suggestive association' with glyphosate exposure." See: *Herbicide Factsheet Glyphosate*, <http://www.pesticide.org/get-the-facts/pesticide-factsheets/factsheets/glyphosate>.

Pesticides leach into soil, contaminate ground water, and poison the watershed. Pesticides drift into neighboring residential areas, adversely impacting public health. Pesticides are hazardous to wildlife, especially for threatened and endangered species such as the Alameda whipsnake and the California red-legged frog. Garlon 4 is highly toxic to fish. Triclopyr has been found in streams and drinking water.

### Additional Concerns

Additional concerns of the proposed action alternative include, but are not limited to, the following issues: loss of wildlife habitat from large-scale tree removal and pesticide use; visual aesthetics; psychological impacts; erosion; loss of recreation; noise from tree-felling operations; loss of carbon sequestration from tree-felling; decreased property values; economic impacts from decreased tourism; pesticide treadmill to control eucalyptus resprouts and weeds; high failure rate of species eradication; removal of 100+ year-old trees in mature forests; destabilizing soils on steep slopes leading to erosion from reentry to apply pesticides; impacts of heavy machinery in sensitive areas; and wasting 5.9-million dollars of taxpayer money for a project that may not achieve its purported goal of fire risk reduction.

### Public Forum on FEMA EIS

A panel discussion on the FEMA EIS in Berkeley revealed that a grand jury investigation of the 1970 Oakland/Berkeley Hills fire had three recommendations for the Oakland Fire Department (OFD): convert hydrant hookups to a standard size so mutual aid could use them; improve radio communications; and improve underground power lines for the pumps at the reservoirs. After 21-years, these things hadn't been done and they all became major problems in the 1991 Oakland/Berkeley Hills fire. OFD, the City of Oakland and public officials need to take responsibility.

A new grand jury investigation was instigated after the 1991 Oakland/Berkeley Hills fire. The Hills Emergency Forum was formed. There were lessons learned, and the subsequent Charing Cross and Broadway Terrace fires several years later were managed well and aggressively fought. See: *Fire Risk Reduction and Tree Removal Plans for the East Bay Hills' Public Lands Forum*, June 12, 2013, Dan Grassetti (minute 8:45) and Peter Gray Scott (minute 24:30), [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R3\\_WdR7OGb4](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R3_WdR7OGb4).

### Conclusion

The EIS as currently written is seriously flawed and needs to be retracted. Further study is necessary as this issue remains highly controversial. The process to determine this decision has been wholly inadequate. It must be more inclusive of the general public and should not be lead by a vocal minority of stakeholders. There needs to be a plan to reduce fire risk that strikes a balance between fire mitigation and forest preservation which affects the quality of life for all residents in the Bay Area. A "species neutral" fire risk reduction approach proposed by HCN may be a compromise solution and should be reconsidered in the revised EIS.< /span>

Respectfully submitted,

Helen Kozoriz Shoemaker  
1 Rydal Court  
Oakland, California 94611



**From:** [Judy Coleman](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Fema and UCB plan to destroy trees  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 4:02:48 PM

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UC Berkeley and the City of Oakland are seeking Federal monies (i.e. TAXPAYER DOLLARS) to clear cut hundreds of acres in Alameda and Contra Costa counties (in the East Bay Hills of the San Francisco Bay Area) and in the Miller Knox/Shoreline (a facility of the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) on San Francisco Bay)

They plan to turn the healthy trees in to wood chips and then soak the area in thousands of gallons of Monsanto herbicides to prevent them from resprouting.

They claim this will reduce wildfire risk to homes and businesses, but in fact it will have the opposite effect. Meanwhile, Californians will be exposed to toxic fumes from the herbicides and hundreds of thousands of tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere from the destroyed trees, thereby contributing to climate change.

This is a terrible plan Please do not implement it!

Sincerely,

Judy A. Coleman  
7634 Hamilton St.  
Omaha, NE 68114

Care2 makes it easy for everyone to live a healthy, green lifestyle and impact the causes you care about most. Over 12 Million members! <http://www.care2.com>

Feed a child by searching the web! Learn how <http://www.care2.com/toolbar>

**From:** [Chino Green](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** East Bay Hills hazardous fire risk reduction project  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 4:01:10 PM

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To Whom It May Concern,

I am a Berkeley resident and UC Berkeley alum and I am asking you to stop your plans to clear-cut the trees in the Strawberry and Claremont Canyons. There is no reason to cut down perfectly healthy trees when there are other options available for reducing fire risk. Many people use the recreational areas that these trees surround and enjoy the presence of these trees. They help create a nice space in which individuals and families can enjoy nature, exercise and gather with friends.

Furthermore, the planned use of herbicides pose a risk to the health of the people who visit the recreational areas around the trees, as well as the endangered and non-endangered animals that live in the area. Even with careful management, there is also potential for the herbicides to contaminate the bodies of water in the areas near these trees, which will lead to contamination of other waters that these bodies of water feed into.

I understand that there are tradeoffs when trying to mitigate fire risk, however, what I have read of this plan seems to suggest that it will increase the fire risk in the project area. For example, in the report the proposed actions would create "increased ground-level wind speed downwind of ridgelines caused by cutting of ridgeline trees" (p.ES-14 of the Executive Summary). This potential for increased wind speed would likely fan wildfires, which would help them to spread more rapidly making them bigger and more dangerous. While the current proposed plan would supposedly reduce the risk of fires, it does not reduce that risk to zero. This means the increased wind speed would likely increase the potential damage done by any fire that would breakout in or near the project area.

Your report also mentions that the trees in the area create fog-drip in the summer (p.ES-14 of the Executive Summary-Climate and Microclimate Section). Fog-drip helps bring in moisture during the summer keeping temperatures cool and the project area moist. This cooler and moist climate would seem to be an important reason to keep the trees because it reduces fire risk naturally and for free. The shade provided by these trees also helps reduce the growth of plants such as thistle and hemlock. Thistle and hemlock are much better fuels for wildfires than trees, especially when they become dried out during the summer due to lack of shade.

Local residents should be given a real opportunity to comment on the actions proposed by FEMA. The meetings that were scheduled for the public were all held in Oakland. One meeting was held during work hours and all the meetings were held during the last month of school at UC Berkeley when students were away for summer or taking finals. Since this proposal also affects the Berkeley area, it seems reasonable that before the project is implemented the people who live, work, and go to school in the city of Berkeley should have a meeting that they could attend in Berkeley during the evening (when they would be less likely to have other commitments) so they can comment on the proposed project if they choose.

I once again ask you to find an alternative to the current proposed plan to reduce fire risk in the Strawberry and Claremont Canyon areas.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Chino Green

**From:** [Marian Baldwin](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** House burned down in 1991 but still against this project  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 3:57:32 PM

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I'm against this project along with the use of herbicides because I don't think that all factors of maintaining a sustainable environment have been fully explored. I don't want to see another case of what appears to be "good science" turn out to be a disaster, such as what is happening to the bees in this country!

Sincerely,  
Marian Baldwin

**From:** [Nancy Maloney](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** FEMA The Oakland Berkeley Hills and beyond  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 3:56:41 PM

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I was born and raised in the Oakland ~ Piedmont Hills. My parents were born here as well. Both my maternal and paternal grandparents arrived in Oakland in 1908 and 1898 respectively. They raised their families here. My father was a Captain in the Oakland Fire Department. This is my home town.

The bottom line is that I am urging you to think clearly, comprehensively and with a human approach. FEMA, please revise the Draft Environmental Impact Statement regarding reducing the risk of fire in the East Bay Hills. The use of herbicides is unconscionable. Would any employees of FEMA like to live downstream or around grounds that are being sprayed with herbicides? Haven't we learned from past experiences? Poisons are not a remedy; they will be the cause of yet another disaster down the road. Please take responsible action. This is our community, our land. Don't ruin it for us; do the sensible, intelligent thing. Thinning dense groves, and clearing the debris from the understory would be far more effective. Funding this more moderate method is far preferable to funding applications of toxic herbicides. I honestly thought that our government employees were smarter than what is being proposed. Think clearly and with a vision for keeping our community healthy and safe.

Warm Regards,  
Nancy

**From:** [David Anderson](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** NO to the Berkeley hills deforestation project  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 3:55:41 PM

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I am writing to recommend that FEMA not fund the UC Berkeley proposal to deforest parts of the Berkeley/Oakland hills.

I hike in the affected areas several times a week.  
Removing the eucalyptus would change the area into a barren wasteland for decades to come.  
It would a terrible loss to the city.

I'm very skeptical about whether the proposed deforestation would actually reduce fire danger.  
In any case, fire danger can be reduced by less disastrous means.

-- David Anderson  
1243 Ashby Ave  
Berkeley, CA

**From:** [Okhoo Hanes](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Comment Opposing the East Bay Hills Tree Depletion Plan  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 3:55:18 PM

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Dear FEMA:

This is to contribute a comment opposing to the FEMA plan to deplete trees of East Bay Hills under the guise of wildfire prevention without cogent and rational bases without a sensible reforestation plans. Public notices of the plans, dissemination of the EIS, and public comment periods have been all inadequate and fail to serve the communities concerned as well as taxpayers. Not only does the FEMA plan repeat the historical mistakes of destroying and depleting the East Bay Hills' trees and cause serious environmental and ecological damages to the area for generations to come, it represents a misuse and mismanagement of disaster funds without reliable, scientific evidence and justification for legitimate tax expenditure. The current EIS fails to encompass all relevant, critical factors of the project in a fair and objective manner. At a minimum, EIS should be reworked to incorporate all unaddressed community concerns and the public, be notified of the details and ramifications of the FEMA plan not only from the proponents' self-serving viewpoints, but from the standpoint of a comprehensive, community- and environment-based considerations from a long-term perspective, not as a matter of a short-sighted expediency. The current EIS is sorely lacking in its substance and vision. A starting point is a truly meaningful, comprehensive public notice and a more extensive community input, which was not sufficiently addressed and truncated in the current process.

Okhoo Hanes

**From:** [Alan La Pointe](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** EBH-EIS  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 3:52:31 PM

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To: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Cc: East Bay Regional Park District Board, EBRPD Park Advisory Committee, UC Regents, UCB Chancellor Nicholas Dirks, Barbara Boxer, Barbara Lee, George Miller, Dianne Feinstein, Loni Hancock, Nancy Skinner, Jerry Brown, Gavin Newsom, Mayors and City Council Members of Oakland, Berkeley, Albany, El Cerrito, San Pablo, and Richmond

As residents of Wildcat Canyon, my wife and I have been keenly aware of the fire risk that living around trees and grassland can pose. It comes with the territory when one choses to live here, as we have for 43 years. This is not to imply that we don't strongly support long term "best practices" fuel management techniques to lower the risk of ground fires, because we do. What we emphatically oppose is the unnecessary decimation of a healthy historic forest that, unlike other East Bay hill topographies, has not experienced a significant fire in over 80 years. We also reject the unwarranted level of fear and hysteria generated by manipulative false and unsubstantiated claims of a doomsday crown fire resulting from current conditions in this park.

We object to the use of any emergency federal funds going to the East Bay Regional Park District to implement their current proposal. We support a meaningful dialog with all stakeholders regarding this important subject which has yet to occur.

We raised our two daughters here along this reach of Wildcat Creek that flows through Alvarado Park before it leaves the canyon to continue its northwestern journey to San Pablo Bay. Our home is located directly across from the magnificent urban forest that has, in part, always defined Alvarado, a registered National Historic Place.

This healthy forest planted by the City of Richmond continues to nourish us each

day as it has for generations of residents, hikers, picnickers and wildlife. It cools us in the hot sun. It scrubs our dirty air while generating copious amounts of oxygen and sequestering carbon dioxide. It talks to us in its many moods with a sound reminiscent of the falls of Yosemite. It provides nurturing habitat for countless creatures that fly, walk, crawl and slither. Hawks, owls, turkey vultures, coyotes, fox, opossum, deer, salamanders, newts, honey bees, skunks and now even turkeys call it home.

Significantly, unlike other areas in the east bay hills, Alvarado has never experienced a fire of any real significance, certainly never a crown fire. This seems to be due to many factors: its unique geographic relationship to the bay waters on the north and its the absence of adjacent up slope topography/vegetation protects it from ladder type fires during the several days of Diablo winds. Another and perhaps the most important reason has been the modicum of fire maintenance work done over the years by the city of Richmond and now the park district that greatly lessens the risk of the occasional ground fire from climbing the trunks to the canopy. The clearing of underbrush, broom, small limbs and shed bark was stepped up dramatically in the last few years by the park district.

The continuation of this recent type of fire maintenance is what this unique urban wilderness threshold park deserves, not the proposed wholesale conversion to an ugly wasteland of stumps, horizontal logs and chips. A Rambo approach to forest maintenance is unwarranted, unnecessary, and undesirable, inevitably resulting in worse ground fires that the park has experienced in the last 80 years.

It was a defined urban forest in the 1930s when F.L. Olmsted Jr. proposed in his commissioned Report that the surplus watershed lands along the East Bay hills be acquired and preserved in a string of parklands for future generations to enjoy forever. This formed the genesis of what was to become the East Bay Regional Park District. Olmsted provided a map of this audacious proposal (the Great Depression was in full swing) which listed Richmond's Alvarado Park first on the list of acquisitions.

Alas, it was not until the mid '60s that the EBRPD gained the jurisdiction and tax funding to expand into Contra Costa County enabling an aggressive and enthusiastic campaign to purchase the remaining canyon lands by Hulet Hornbeck, the District's Chief of Acquisition.



Unfortunately, the campaign ground to a halt by the late '70s when General Manager Trudeau declared his strong personal opposition to the District's purchase of what became known as the "missing link" parcel that would finally complete the connection with Alvarado Park. In fact, the District's GM actively lobbied against each of the 5 funding sources that had been lined up by Friends of Wildcat Canyon (FWC), a newly formed community activist organization that had successfully opposed a 300 condominium proposal on the "missing link" ridge lands.

In 1979 State Senator John Nejedly introduced legislation to help fund the purchase of the vital "missing link" parcel. He was joined in support by co-sponsor Senator Boatwright and Assemblyman John Knox's office in moving the bill that was signed by the Governor providing \$900,000 towards the acquisition project. \$500,000 of federal Land and Water Conservation Funds were earmarked by the Director of California Parks and Recreation with the encouragement of Congressman George Miller. The City of Richmond and Contra Costa County contributed to the pot which eventually grew to \$4,500,000, the equivalent in today's dollars.

The "missing link" was purchased for public acquisition leading to the eventual transfer of Alvarado Park to the stewardship of the EBRPD in 1985.

This truncated history of Alvarado Park is offered here to underscore what has been, what Congressman Miller called the community's "sweat equity" portion of the partnership to acquire the "missing link" parcel leading to the final completion of Olmsted's 50+ year old dream.

Planted in the early 1920's by the City of Richmond, the forest, comprised mostly of Eucalyptus trees, provides an iconic living backdrop setting for the highly urbanized cities of Richmond, San Pablo and El Cerrito and can be readily recognized from as far away as San Francisco.

Alvarado's unique proximity to a large underserved community makes it easily accessible, providing many youngsters with their first taste of "wild."

Sans any meaningful community/stakeholder outreach or input, agoraphobic EBRPD planners have now proposed to reduce the Alvarado forest to a mere "polygon" on a "fire menace map" suggesting more of an interest in federal emergency funds to lower the cost of their short term fire management

responsibilities than providing any long term fire protection. Their plan will only increase the risk of destructive ground fires.

We hope that FEMA can eventually help fund the EBRPD accomplish the necessary work required for responsible fuel management in Alvarado Park (and elsewhere) without the wholesale destruction of a historical cultural and natural community resource.

Please reject the current application until a more appropriate plan is submitted.

Thank for your consideration,

Lynne La Pointe  
Alan La Pointe  
Friends of Wildcat Canyon

[EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX@fema.dhs.gov)

June 17, 2013

Re: FEMA's Proposal for Fire Risk Reduction in the East Bay Hills

To Whom It May Concern,

The Ecology Center would like to submit the following comments on the draft EIS.

The Ecology Center recognizes the extreme fire hazard posed by the hundreds of thousands of eucalyptus trees in Strawberry and Claremont Canyon, and the urgency of efforts to reduce the hazard.

Many members of the public have approached us with their questions and concerns about the Fire Risk Reduction Proposal. In turn, we have approached many partner organizations to make sense of the proposed plan in the light of their expertise, whether it's creeks, native plants, wildlife, or toxics.

As our understanding of the proposed plan has deepened, particular concerns remain, which are summarized below:

1. Climate Impacts:

The removal of 400,000 trees will be a large and sudden loss of a "carbon sink." The trees in the hills sequester carbon and capture fog moisture, transferring it to the landscape. Their removal will create a drier habitat that is more prone to fire without the fog drip. A hotter, drier, more fire-prone climate in the East Bay is likely in our future, due to global warming. **Fire suppression efforts must not inadvertently hasten a hotter, drier, more fire-prone ecology.**

2. Toxicity Impacts:

The proposed plan employs Garlan and Roundup, which are toxic to many organisms. The triclopyr in Garlan led to increased incidence of breast cancer in laboratory tests, as well as kidney and reproductive damage. Roundup contains ingredients that are toxic to amphibians and other ingredients that disrupt human endocrine systems. **We urge you to manage the re-growth of undesirable plants without poisoning the ecosystem with carcinogenic and endocrine-disrupting products.**

3. Fire Suppression Efficacy:

In the absence of trees, sun-loving weeds might fill the void, creating another fire hazard. **We urge you to proactively tip the balance of chance so that native understory species such as bay laurel, live oak, and willow are favored over grasses, brambles, and poison oak.** As it stands, what fills the void created by the removed trees is left largely to chance.

#### 4. Wildlife Impacts:

The trees slated for removal provide habitat for raptors. If the land is restored with native, broad-leafed forest and savannah, then raptor populations may continue to thrive and keep rodent populations in check. **But again, this positive outcome depends entirely on what grows where the trees are removed.**

**Manual labor for thinning, replanting, and removal of debris and undesirable plants may be costlier than toxic herbicide application. However, job creation and nontoxic solutions is a winning formula that the Ecology Center and most Berkeley residents would support.**

Fire risk reduction in the East Bay hills is a massive undertaking. Please use this opportunity to innovate and pioneer best practices that incorporate the thoughtful concerns of all stakeholders.

Sincerely,

Amy Kiser  
Program Director  
Ecology Center  
510-548-2220 x222  
amy@ecologycenter.org

*The Ecology Center was founded in 1969 and is located in Berkeley, California. Our mission is to inspire and build a sustainable, healthy, and just future for the East Bay, California, and beyond. The Ecology Center is working toward a world of empowered, resilient communities, zero waste and toxics, equal access to healthy food, sustainable resource use, and a safe and stable climate.*

**From:** [Arabella Martinez](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** SUPPORT FOR EIS FOR HAZARADOUS FIRE RISK REDUCTION  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 11:37:24 AM

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To Whom It May Concern:

We are in support of the EIS to reduce the risk of another major fire with the loss of property and lives were victims of the 1991 fire in the Oakland/Berkeley hills which resulted in about 3300 homes being destroyed and 26 lives lost, including one person on our block. We are especially supportive of reducing Eucalyptus and other non-native plants in the areas designated in the EIS. However, we are very concerned that the EIS does not include the rebuilt area in which the homes were burnt and the lives were lost and which now have 21+years of growth of both native and non-native trees. While some of our neighbors regularly trim their trees and clear the brush and in our neighborhood which are extremely dangerous as they are very close to the homes which were burned in 1991.

**From:** [Ari Frink](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** DEIS Letter  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 1:50:54 PM  
**Attachments:** [East Bay Hills EIS -Frink Letter.docx](#)

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Hello,

Attached you will find my comment letter. Let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you,

Ari Frink

East Bay Hills EIS  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
PO Box 72379  
Oakland, CA 94612

Dear FEMA Staff Members,

I, Ari Frink, applaud your efforts at taking a proactive approach to preventing another fire disaster on the scale of the 1991 Oakland Hills Fire.

However, I have two issues with the project as it stands and questions I would like to have resolved. My first question is this: What evidence supports the assertion that Monterey Pines pose a significant fire risk, enough for them to be removed at the same levels as that of the Eucalyptus? I found one instance in the DEIS, in section 3.3.1.1 where the argument is made that Monterey pines were the primary initial firebrands in the Oakland Hills Fire in 1991(P. 15, sect. 3-3, DEIS). However, the URS Corp recommendations document states,

*“The UC inaccurately characterizes the fire hazard risk posed by the two species however...Monterey pine and acacia trees in the treatment area only pose a substantial fire danger when growing within an eucalyptus forest [where they provide fire ladders to the eucalyptus canopy]. In the absence of the eucalyptus overstory, they do not pose a substantial fire hazard.”*

(<http://milliontrees.me/2013/05/27/environmental-consultant-evaluates-uc-berkeleys-fema-project/>)

Please explain why Monterey pines would still pose a risk after the removal of Eucalyptus. If the aim of the FEMA actions is to prevent fire danger, rather than just the blanket removal of all non-native vegetation, I believe there should be an explanation as to why all Monterey pines are being removed. Monterey Pines have other aesthetic and environmental benefits that should be factored into the EIS.

My second question/recommendation is about maintenance of the sites after the project has been implemented. The final action of the project seems to be spreading woodchips of the killed trees over some of the project sites and poisoning the stumps. This seems like a great first step, but an incomplete solution to the problem at hand. The project should incorporate some aspect of replanting barren areas with native plant cover. Otherwise, non-native plants will recolonize the area and continue to pose the same problems the project is intended to address.

I look forward to reading your responses to my questions and recommendations. Thank you for the great work that you do.

Sincerely,

Ariel Frink

[Ari.frink@gmail.com](mailto:Ari.frink@gmail.com)





**From:** [Barbara Thompson](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** berkeley fire danger  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 12:47:18 PM

---

Dear Fema folks,

Just letting you know getting rid of eucalyptus trees is a good idea.

I live close to where the Claremont Canyon has burned--twice.

Barbara Thompson

**From:** [Beth Buczynski](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Petition signatures opposing draft EIS that would clear-cut Berkeley/Oakland Hills trees  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 11:41:33 AM  
**Attachments:** [dont-let-fema-and-uc-berkeley-cut-down-70k-california-trees\\_061713.pdf](#)

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Hello,

Attached please find a PDF document detailing the wishes of over 1,200 people who oppose this plan (<http://ebheis.cdmims.com/Home.aspx>) to raze thousands of trees in the interest of "reduced fire risk".

The petition and its signers can also be viewed here: <http://www.thepetitionsite.com/638/686/167/dont-let-fema-and-uc-berkeley-cut-down-70k-california-trees/>

Thank you for your attention to the public's wishes.

Beth

--

Beth Buczynski,  
Writer & Editor  
[about.me/bethbuczynski](http://about.me/bethbuczynski)  
[@ecosphericblog](#)

## U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

We, the undersigned, support the efforts of The Hills Conservation Network and others in opposing the current plan to clear-cut thousands of trees in the Berkeley/Oakland Hills area in the interest of "reduced fire risk."

Cutting down thousands of healthy trees, as proposed in the Draft EIS is unacceptable as it will inflict enormous environmental damage, expose the public to thousands of gallons of toxic herbicide, destroy wildlife habitats, destabilize steep slopes, and actually increase the risk of hazardous wildfires.

We join with the Hills Conservation Network in requestion that FEMA "retract this EIS and remove those portions of the EIS that call for clear-cutting tall trees. The EIS should instead support a far less destructive methodology that would focus on a "species-neutral" approach, focusing on eliminating ground fuels and the fire ladder, thinning where appropriate, and limbing up as needed to ensure minimal risk of crown fires. Killing more than 50,000 trees and poisoning them for up to 10 years will have disastrous effects on this beautiful and healthy ecosystem, and cannot be allowed to happen."

Thank you.

|    | <b>Name</b>           | <b>From</b>               | <b>Comments</b> |
|----|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Beth Buczynski        | Denver, CO                |                 |
| 2. | Daniela Bress         | Niedersachsen,<br>Germany |                 |
| 3. | Christeen<br>Anderson | Crestview, FL             |                 |
| 4. | Mary Furlong          | Verdun, Canada            |                 |
| 5. | Marina Zanolli        | Madrid, Spain             |                 |
| 6. | Laura R.              | Weilburg, Germany         |                 |

|     | <b>Name</b>              | <b>From</b>                | <b>Comments</b>   |
|-----|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 7.  | Homer Elliott            | The Plains, OH             | The invasive species that this management will encourage will increase, not lessen, the risk of wildfire. I am astounded and saddened that an academic institution such as UC Berkley would consider supporting such an unwise act. |
| 8.  | David Wilson             | Myrtle Point, OR           |   |
| 9.  | arielle bogguess         | Sedona, AZ                 |   |
| 10. | Patricia Vazquez         | Mexico City, Mexico        |   |
| 11. | Benny Rees               | Bristol, United Kingdom    |   |
| 12. | Rebecca Canright         | Asbury, NJ                 |   |
| 13. | Crystal Doyle            | Rochester, NY              |   |
| 14. | Ryan Yehling             | Chandler, AZ               |   |
| 15. | James Mulcare            | Clarkston, WA              |   |
| 16. | JL Angell                | Rescue, CA                 |   |
| 17. | Kathryn Irby             | Gulfport, MS               |   |
| 18. | Jemma Browning           | Cardiff, United Kingdom    |   |
| 19. | Paulina Szczepkowska     | Elblag, Poland             |   |
| 20. | Andre Yokers             | Cape Coral, FL             |   |
| 21. | Debz Jones               | Cambridge, United Kingdom  |   |
| 22. | Till Hauser              | Tuebingen, Germany         |   |
| 23. | Nils Anders Lunde        | Eidsvoll, Norway           |   |
| 24. | Elizabeth O'Halloran     | Kettering, United Kingdom  |   |
| 25. | Sue Matheson             | Snow Lake, Canada          |   |
| 26. | paula eaton              | Northwest Plaza, MO        |   |
| 27. | EDWARD G. MRKVICKA       | Arvada, CO                 |   |
| 28. | greenplanet earth        | Empire State, NY           |   |
| 29. | Shirley Kim-Ng           | Scottsdale, AZ             |   |
| 30. | TRESSA MARIE             | Medina, OH                 |   |
| 31. | Renato Ortiz de Zevallos | Winnipeg, Canada           |   |
| 32. | Lian-Hee Wee             | Kowloon, Hong Kong         |   |
| 33. | jaewon lee               | Mapogu, Korea, Republic Of |   |
| 34. | Camilla Vaga             | Malmo, Sweden              |   |

|     | <b>Name</b>             | <b>From</b>                 | <b>Comments</b>   |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 35. | Roger Monk              | London, United Kingdom      |   |
| 36. | LMj Mallory             | Payson, AZ                  |   |
| 37. | Maud Eriksson           | Arsta, Sweden               |   |
| 38. | Harsha Vardhana R       | Bangalore, India            |   |
| 39. | Sandra Tetenburg        | Den Haag, Netherlands       |   |
| 40. | Yvonne De waard         | Lelystad, Netherlands       |   |
| 41. | Peter Aldus             | Rotterdam, Netherlands      |   |
| 42. | Gysele van Santen       | Washington, DC              |   |
| 43. | Elisa Faulkner-Uriarte  | Santa Maria, CA             |   |
| 44. | Ana Lopes               | Sesimbra, Portugal          |   |
| 45. | Chantal Buslot          | Hasselt, Belgium            |   |
| 46. | Rita de Cassia Oliveira | São Paulo, Brazil           |   |
| 47. | Ed Vieira               | Staten Island, NY           |   |
| 48. | Florence Lefizelier     | Laval, France               |   |
| 49. | Linda Walters           | Virginia Bch, VA            |   |
| 50. | Brianna Hector          | Piscataway, NJ              |   |
| 51. | Melissa Brewer          | Washington, DC              |   |
| 52. | Jeaneen Andretta        | Florham Park, NJ            |   |
| 53. | Silvia Saletti          | Verona, Italy               |   |
| 54. | Elisabeth Taraldsen     | Oslo, Norway                | Wildfires should be fought by combating global warming and sprawl, NOT by ruining nature in a far worse way.  |
| 55. | Anneke Andries          | Raamsdonksveer, Netherlands |   |
| 56. | Aud nordby              | Eidsvoll, Norway            |   |
| 57. | Anna Undebeck           | Kristinehamn, Sweden        |   |
| 58. | Shirley Trottier        | Ottawa, Canada              | This is truly the WORST idea!! Stop trying to solve a problem by killing things. What are you thinking!! This area is home to not only trees but there are many animals that make their home in the forests. Stop this project. It is only totally destructive. |
| 59. | Frans Badenhorst        | Potch, South Africa         |   |
| 60. | Autumn Sweeley          | Jersey Shore, PA            |   |
| 61. | Robert Dexter           | N Hollywood, CA             |   |

|     | <b>Name</b>             | <b>From</b>                    | <b>Comments</b>  |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 62. | Noreen Niamath          | Orlando, FL                    |  |
| 63. | THEODORE SPACHIDAKIS    | Piraeus, Greece                |  |
| 64. | Maria Krzywania-Lee     | Koyang-shi, Korea, Republic Of |  |
| 65. | sandro minacciolo       | Montegabbione, Italy           |  |
| 66. | Phillipa Watson         | Perth, Australia               |  |
| 67. | Peggy Ausmus            | Los Alamos, NM                 |  |
| 68. | Dorothy McGinty         | Las Vegas, NV                  |  |
| 69. | Donna Hamilton          | Great Yarmouth, United Kingdom |  |
| 70. | Colleen Pierson         | Holliston, MA                  |  |
| 71. | Carol Gray              | Bloomington, IN                |  |
| 72. | Bettina Lorenz          | Rhede, Germany                 |  |
| 73. | Denise Pearsall         | Placerville, CA                |  |
| 74. | Debra Lancia            | New Port Richey, FL            |  |
| 75. | Winn Adams              | Bellingham, WA                 |  |
| 76. | Jen Matheson            | Belleville, Canada             | Please don't do this! It's insanity!   |
| 77. | Glennis Harwig          | Almonte, Canada                |  |
| 78. | Linda McClure           | San Diego, CA                  |  |
| 79. | sheila long             | Cadillac, MI                   | Our they out of their *#*#*+!!#!!!!!! MINDS? What about the wildlife? Where are they going to go? WRONG just WRONG!!!!!! |
| 80. | Mona El Baradie         | Valzeina, Switzerland          |  |
| 81. | Gloria Picchetti        | Chicago, IL                    |  |
| 82. | Lee Kepley              | Graham, NC                     |  |
| 83. | Merry Shrier            | Fort Worth, TX                 |  |
| 84. | Shea Holliman           | Salem, KY                      |  |
| 85. | Lydia Weissmuller Price | Bedford Park, IL               |  |
| 86. | Deborah Council         | Dallas, TX                     |  |
| 87. | Sue Holtz               | Boulder, CO                    | Way to go FEMA ! PLEASE STOP!  |
| 88. | Helen Martin            | Carmel, CA                     |  |
| 89. | Bartlomiej Tomczak      | Lodz, Poland                   |  |
| 90. | Ruth Robinson           | Birmingham, AL                 |  |
| 91. | Naila costa             | Astoria, NY                    | it is absurd at this day and age such plan even comes to the table.  |
| 92. | Gail Whitten            | Norman, OK                     |  |

|      | <b>Name</b>           | <b>From</b>                  | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 93.  | burot emmanuelle      | Dijon, France                |   |
| 94.  | Aaron Bouchard        | Halifax, Canada              |   |
| 95.  | KAREN<br>GIRODAT      | Arva, Canada                 |   |
| 96.  | Mary Landrum          | Nashville, TN                | What about the wildlife? oxygenation? Desertification?  |
| 97.  | Daniel Torres         | North Bay Village, FL        |   |
| 98.  | Hendrik Neet          | 5211jh, Netherlands          | Is it possible to act more stupid?  |
| 99.  | Olga Loznitsa         | Rzhev, Russian<br>Federation |   |
| 100. | Aubree-Anna<br>Parker | Rostock, Canada              |   |
| 101. | Devin Chouinard       | San Diego, CA                |   |
| 102. | Elaine Baly           | Hudson, MA                   |   |
| 103. | Magaly Salgado        | Los Angeles, Spain           |   |
| 104. | Bill C                | Kempton, Germany             |   |
| 105. | robert manna          | Hobbs, NM                    |   |
| 106. | Patricia Guilhem      | Villerupt, France            |   |
| 107. | Ela Gotkowska         | Lodz, Poland                 |   |
| 108. | Karen Ornelas         | San Pedro, CA                | DO NOT DO THIS!!! We NEED our trees.  |
| 109. | Jeannine Mihalek      | Beavercreek, OR              | Have you completely lost you minds? This has death and destruction written all over it. No, no, no!!! |
| 110. | Clare Storrow         | Deeside, United<br>Kingdom   |   |
| 111. | James Dixon           | Terra Alta, WV               |   |
| 112. | Tom Sunlake           | Bloomington, IN              | This is incredibly destructive and short-sighted and must NOT happen.                                 |
| 114. | William Popper        | Berkeley, CA                 |   |
| 115. | Cheryl Sloan          | Ocala, FL                    | too stupid to even comment on   |
| 116. | Natalie Mickelson     | White Bear Lake, MN          | How the hell is spreading herbicide-soaked wood chips supposed to fight fire? Am I the stupid one?    |
| 117. | Kay Martin            | Louisiana, LA                |   |
| 118. | Sarah Nash            | Oakville, Canada             |   |
| 119. | Ralph Kreider         | Edmonton, Canada             |   |
| 120. | Russ Luba             | Santa Cruz, CA               |   |
| 121. | Sharon Kelly          | north Las Vegasl, NV         |   |
| 122. | Bill Herman           | Oceanside, CA                |   |
| 123. | Carol Raschick        | Fort Morgan, CO              | This is almost too crazy to be believed, but then, Leave it to Government to be so stupid!            |
| 124. | Lenora Sullivan       | Myrtle Beach, SC             |   |

|      | <b>Name</b>            | <b>From</b>                          | <b>Comments</b>  |
|------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 125. | Shanti Srinivas        | Birmingham, United Kingdom           |  |
| 126. | Berty Jardine          | Saint Petersburg, FL                 | STOP it!   |
| 127. | Carolín Drenkelfuss    | Muenster, Germany                    |  |
| 128. | Alexandr Yantselovskiy | Vyshneve, Ukraine                    |  |
| 129. | Milan Yaksic           | Cochabamba, Bolivia                  |  |
| 130. | Nicole Weber           | Pasadena, MD                         |  |
| 131. | Lubica Obzerova        | Bojnice, Slovakia                    |  |
| 132. | Terry Vanderbush       | Bloomington, MN                      |  |
| 133. | Claudia Cinelli        | Berkeley, CA                         |  |
| 134. | Darya Antonova         | Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation |  |
| 135. | Jelica Roland          | Buzet, Croatia                       |  |
| 136. | kyva holman            | Oakland, CA                          |  |
| 137. | Becky Byrd             | Birmingham, AL                       | NO, Damnit!!!!!!   |
| 138. | Gary Manowitz          | Miami, FL                            |  |
| 139. | Madeline Hovland       | Berkeley, CA                         | Please sign our petition too. We are on the same side, working against FEMA's funding of these projects, especially the UCB projects. Our petition is at: <a href="http://petitions.moveon.org/sign/stop-the-deforestation-3">http://petitions.moveon.org/sign/stop-the-deforestation-3</a> We are hoping to have more than 5000 signatures by June 17. Please help by going to our petition site and signing our Hills Conservation Network petition. Thanks! |
| 140. | Anne Kimball           | riverside, CA                        |  |
| 141. | Linda Giannoni         | Oakland, CA                          |  |
| 142. | Regina Berman          | Pomona, CA                           |  |
| 143. | laurie mcclure         | canyon country, CA                   |  |
| 144. | manuela wolter         | San-jose, Costa Rica                 |  |
| 145. | samer issa             | Antelias, Lebanon                    |  |
| 146. | cristina nagy          | Mar Del Sur, Argentina               |  |
| 147. | Marian Orvis           | Fresno, CA                           |  |
| 148. | MAR PRIMORDIAL         | Asturias, Spain                      |  |
| 149. | Mary Hicklin           | San Diego, CA                        | This plan is completely unacceptable, apparently another government giveaway to Monsanto. Please do not poison us and the environment.   |
| 150. | N. D.                  | Owen Sound, Canada                   |  |



|      | <b>Name</b>                  | <b>From</b>                       | <b>Comments</b>  |
|------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 151. | Natasha Salgado              | Toronto, Canada                   |  |
| 152. | Sammi(MaryAnn)<br>De La Cruz | Oxnard, CA                        |  |
| 153. | Charlotte Gem                | Jersey - C.i., United<br>Kingdom  |  |
| 154. | ei spiegel                   | Chicago, IL                       |  |
| 155. | Betty J. Van<br>Wicklen      | Watervliet, NY                    | Even worse than the proposed fire break, is the horrible<br>proposal to soak the ground with Monsanto herbicides,<br>which will kill wildlife and leach into the ground water! |
| 156. | Patrizia Scally              | Houston, TX                       |  |
| 157. | Mariah Ferrazi               | Umuarama, Brazil                  |  |
| 158. | Dennis Kaplan                | Mayfield Heights, OH              |  |
| 159. | Jeff Charity                 | South Paris, ME                   |  |
| 160. | Diane Hayward                | Coquitlam, Canada                 |  |
| 161. | rachel robinson              | Toronto, Canada                   |  |
| 162. | Tara Holmes                  | San Francisco, CA                 |  |
| 163. | Bren Tr                      | Fort Mohave, AZ                   |  |
| 164. | Marilyn Martucci             | Roanoke, VA                       |  |
| 165. | Marie Wakefield              | Newport, OR                       |  |
| 166. | Georgeanne<br>Matranga       | Port Jefferson<br>Station, Ny, NY | BIG MISTAKE!!!   |
| 167. | Dinda Evans                  | San Diego, CA                     |  |
| 168. | Robert Ortiz                 | Phoenix, AZ                       |  |
| 169. | j neal                       | rutherford, CA                    |  |
| 170. | andreas vlasiadis            | Athens, Greece                    | Are you capable of doing anything good and useful??????  |
| 171. | Lynn Wolf                    | Saugus, CA                        |  |
| 172. | Raina Bahadur                | Galt, CA                          |  |
| 173. | Mariann<br>Rannenber         | Fairmont, WV                      |  |
| 174. | Ana MESNER                   | Ljubljana, Slovenia               |  |
| 175. | Martine<br>Cuisenaire        | Heer, Belgium                     |  |
| 176. | Freddie Williams             | Benoni, South Africa              |  |
| 177. | Angela Magno                 | Makati City,<br>Philippines       |  |
| 178. | Grete Solg                   | Tallinn, Estonia                  |  |
| 179. | Marcia Van Dyck              | Willebroek, Belgium               |  |
| 180. | manon braguer                | Paris, France                     |  |
| 181. | Eva Fidjeland                | Orrefors, Sweden                  |  |

|      | <b>Name</b>                | <b>From</b>               | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 183. | David Lowe                 | General Electric, NY      |   |
| 184. | Ilario Massetti            | Pancalieri, Italy         |   |
| 185. | Carol Johnson              | Winfield, IL              |   |
| 186. | Claudia Giuliano           | Pancalieri, Italy         |   |
| 187. | f. stander                 | Nt, Hong Kong             |   |
| 188. | Will Cougar                | CT, South Africa          |   |
| 189. | yvonne mccall              | Katy, TX                  |   |
| 190. | suranjan sen               | Mumbai, India             |   |
| 191. | Philippe Charrier          | Rennes, France            |   |
| 192. | Sylwia Rzeszutek           | Rzeszow, Poland           |   |
| 193. | Julia Langley              | Woolsery, United Kingdom  |   |
| 194. | Judith Abel                | Basel, Switzerland        |   |
| 195. | Faunce Burd                | Phalaborwa, South Africa  |   |
| 196. | Jean Standish              | New York, NY              | I'm shocked by this devastating plan to raze public lands, Not to mention that killing the trees will release hundreds of thousands of tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere from the destroyed trees, thereby contributing to climate change (something that California has supposedly committed itself to stopping). |
| 197. | Andrew Hearse              | Alton, United Kingdom     |   |
| 198. | Alexis Pagoulatos          | Long Branch, NJ           |   |
| 199. | Aileen Cheetham            | Sheffield, United Kingdom |   |
| 200. | Margaret O'Connell Keating | Cork, Ireland             |   |
| 201. | pamela nickell             | Lindenhurst, IL           |   |
| 202. | Carlos Arias               | Plantation, FL            |   |
| 203. | Maureen Neville            | Trenton, NJ               |   |
| 204. | vicky moraiti              | Athens, Greece            |   |
| 205. | Annie Lowenstein           | Corpus Christi, TX        |   |
| 206. | Don Swanz                  | Arlington, TX             | There is NO "VALID" REASON for this program and the utilization of 1000's of gallons of these toxic chemicals (Monsanto again) scares the living daylights out of me. Goes to prove once again, that while intelligence has its' limits, ignorance and stupidity have absolutely none.                                      |
| 207. | Matthias Goebel            | Munich, Germany           | This IS a joke, right?  |
| 208. | Sveta Kovardinsky          | Ramat Gan, Israel         |   |

|      | <b>Name</b>                           | <b>From</b>                | <b>Comments</b>  |
|------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 209. | Ken Kolbe                             | Hudson, WI                 |  |
| 210. | Ana Butoiu                            | Bucharest, Romania         |  |
| 211. | Claude Morris                         | Efland, NC                 |  |
| 212. | Joe Renneke                           | Eden Prairie, MN           |  |
| 213. | Anita Romaniuk                        | Vancouver, Canada          | Come up with a gradual replacement tree program instead. Gradually replace invasive flammable trees with native trees that are more resistant to fire.   |
| 214. | Michael Martin                        | Mountain Home, ID          |  |
| 215. | Dave King                             | Pretoria, South Africa     | In South Africa we also destroy 'aliens' on the assumption they consume too much water - the green house effect is not considered or important - most of our electricity is generated by coal fired power stations. The acid rain has even started to effect our Kruger National Park, some 300 kms from the main Stations |
| 216. | Shane Worth                           | Washington, DC             |  |
| 217. | Marian Murray                         | Tehkummah, Canada          |  |
| 218. | deana sidney                          | Jersey City, NJ            |  |
| 219. | M <sup>a</sup> Teresa Arauz de Zabala | Barcelona, Spain           |  |
| 220. | Carol Bennett                         | Glendale, CA               |  |
| 221. | Sarah Mumford                         | Balloch, United Kingdom    | Contraception use by humans would be a better solution. Don't take urban into forests.   |
| 222. | Allen Nelson                          | Lake Balboa, CA            |  |
| 223. | Leon Clingman                         | Scarsdale, NY              |  |
| 224. | Joan Massetti                         | Astoria, NY                |  |
| 225. | Jan Stern                             | Duluth, MN                 |  |
| 226. | Lynn Bailey                           | Bedford, VA                |  |
| 227. | Alec Hendrickson                      | Minneapolis, MN            |  |
| 228. | VIRGINIE PETIT                        | St Etienne, France         |  |
| 229. | Victoria Gallacher                    | Norwich, United Kingdom    |  |
| 230. | Susan Grosman                         | Shingle Springs, CA        |  |
| 231. | Anne Collins                          | Parkinson, Australia       |  |
| 232. | Ricardo Petinga                       | Bombarral, Portugal        |  |
| 233. | Taz Butler                            | Cheltenham, United Kingdom |  |
| 234. | Liz Cameron                           | Denver, CO                 |  |
| 235. | Marianne Lenz                         | Cape Town, South Africa    |  |

|      | <b>Name</b>        | <b>From</b>             | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|--------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 237. | Wanda Remington    | Brunswick, MD           |   |
| 238. | Earl Grove         | East Canton, OH         |   |
| 239. | Mozes Kainama      | Paradera, Aruba         |   |
| 240. | elena racansky     | etobicoke, Canada       |   |
| 241. | Sarah Oswald       | Melbourne, FL           |   |
| 242. | Mary Lee           | Boulder, CO             | Kill trees in under the guise of preventing fires by using pesticides and therefore giving more profit to Monsanto. Is this a product of human intelligence or a matter of greed and short term thinking? Read Great Waves of Change <a href="http://www.greatwavesofchange.org">www.greatwavesofchange.org</a> and you will see what is truly happening in the world and what you can do about it. |
| 243. | Elisa Armaroli     | Castenaso, Italy        |   |
| 244. | Richard Timm       | Lansdowne, PA           |   |
| 245. | Sandra Gent        | Ontario, NY             |   |
| 246. | Stewart Aitken     | Dereham, United Kingdom |   |
| 247. | Sara Ogden         | Hohenwald, TN           |   |
| 248. | William Lumsden    | Belen, NM               |   |
| 249. | Pela Tomasello     | Santa Cruz, CA          |   |
| 250. | Annette Ortiz      | Belen, NM               |   |
| 251. | Leslie G Baker     | Lenox, MA               |   |
| 252. | Giongati Luisa     | Ivrea, Italy            |   |
| 253. | David Cox          | Dallas, TX              |   |
| 254. | carol jagiello     | Bloomington, NJ         | NO!   |
| 255. | MaryAnn Nellis     | Canajoharie, NY         |   |
| 256. | janet forman       | New York, NY            |   |
| 257. | Maria do Céu Silva | Bombarral, Portugal     |   |
| 258. | Luc Hurt           | Echternach, Luxembourg  |   |
| 259. | Toby Young         | New York, NY            |   |
| 260. | josh bock          | Atlanta, GA             |   |
| 261. | john O'Rorke       | Frostburg, MD           |   |
| 262. | Connie Travaille   | Spartanburg, SC         |   |
| 263. | Joy Anderson       | Burnet, TX              | I do not live in California, but what I read about this plan horrifies me. I have seen areas that are "clear cut" in my area, excuse that the juniper is not native and uses too much water. The land afterwards becomes a great place for cactus. Trees serve a purpose and clear cutting is not the answer.   |

|      | <b>Name</b>          | <b>From</b>             | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 264. | john watson          | Hull, United Kingdom    |   |
| 265. | Melissa Kelley       | Lexington, KY           |   |
| 267. | Ellen Roddy          | Knoxville, TN           |   |
| 268. | Julie Laidlaw        | Friday Harbor, WA       |   |
| 269. | G Beam               | Berkeley, CA            |   |
| 270. | Aeyrie Silver Eagle  | Yorba Linda, CA         |   |
| 271. | arthur Hansen        | Kew Gardens Hills, NY   |   |
| 272. | Helen Auzins         | Zirndorf, Germany       |   |
| 273. | Pablo Pereira        | Rotterdam, Netherlands  |   |
| 274. | Alex Oshiro          | Honolulu, HI            |   |
| 275. | Lisa Meersman        | St. Thomas, VI          |   |
| 276. | pawel czermak        | Antwerpen, Belgium      |   |
| 277. | John Horsfall        | Bristol, United Kingdom |   |
| 278. | sinead quilter       | Listowel, Ireland       | So much wrong with this,there could be instead a gradual introduction of native species.Like is stated the reason the forests are catching fire is the heat of the near by houses which just shows planning corruption is as widespread in the US as here and that is something that needs to be looked into.Chemical poisoning of land is not the answer and would be more of a danger to the residents in relation to the air quality biodiversity and water quality for generations to come.Contamination can remain in land for years to come,you only have to look at the former cotton plantations for evidence of that.Land should be protected from property developers by proper planning guidelines being put in place that is where this issue needs to be tackled from.Every tree felled needs to be replaced with a native species.Trees are our lungs and the lungs of the collective planet,people should think on that before they go pouring poison on healthy land which is no doubt also a habitat for wildlife. |
| 279. | Herbert Escher       | Basle, Switzerland      |   |
| 280. | David Hammond        | Willits, CA             |   |
| 281. | Birgit Walch         | Hamilton, Canada        |   |
| 282. | Kristina Cliff-Evans | Philadelphia, PA        |   |
| 283. | Teresa Wlosowicz     | Sosnowiec, Poland       |   |
| 284. | Axel Ramos           | Guaynabo, Puerto Rico   |   |

|      | <b>Name</b>             | <b>From</b>                 | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 285. | Cindi S.                | Kingston, Jamaica           |   |
| 286. | Billye Kous             | Carrollton, TX              |   |
| 287. | Marjorie Wright         | Sag Harbor, NY              |   |
| 288. | Heidi Bresilge          | Plano, IL                   |   |
| 289. | christopher scott       | Newport, RI                 |   |
| 290. | Hamburger<br>Moscovici  | Toronto, Canada             |   |
| 291. | Chelo Ludden            | Trinidad, CO                |   |
| 292. | Michael Ray             | Somers, CT                  |   |
| 293. | Sonja Thompson          | Collingswood, NJ            | Let mother nature do her job and keep FEMA and Monsanto as far away as possible. \$\$ signs are what it is all about not the fires.                   |
| 294. | Anne Gayler             | Monroe, NY                  | Please do not spread Monsanto's poison! Follow the money. Somebody's making a profit from the destruction of California's trees.                      |
| 295. | Daniel Hawley           | Ketchum, ID                 |   |
| 296. | Jacqui Trevillian       | Melton West,<br>Australia   |   |
| 297. | John Ross               | Columbus, OH                |   |
| 298. | Thomas Halek            | Vienna, Austria             |   |
| 299. | Loren James             | Elk City, ID                | Lets not over-react and just clear cut. Thinning, or perhaps a fire break should be considered.   |
| 300. | simon short             | Rochdale, United<br>Kingdom |   |
| 301. | Dennis King             | Palm Bay, FL                |   |
| 302. | George Forrester        | Bristol, United<br>Kingdom  |   |
| 303. | Tracy<br>Nickel-Janssen | Lethbridge, Canada          |   |
| 304. | Danny Dishon            | Longmont, CO                |   |
| 305. | John Cannon             | Front Royal, VA             |   |
| 306. | Dennis Fischer          | Berlin, Germany             |   |
| 307. | Laurel Facey            | Millers Falls, MA           |   |
| 308. | Maggie Shields          | Worcester, MA               | Appalling idea! I am sure this is another idea that makes more sense! And - who wants more chemicals dumped onto the landscape - very irresponsible!! |
| 309. | C C RYDER               | Miami, FL                   |   |
| 310. | Joanne Rist             | Manahawkin, NJ              |   |
| 311. | nelly valla             | Salem, WI                   |   |
| 312. | Marc Feldmann           | Griesheim, Germany          |   |

|      | <b>Name</b>            | <b>From</b>                  | <b>Comments</b>  |
|------|------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 314. | Kathryn Boniface       | Cincinnati, OH               |  |
| 315. | Douglas Casper         | Jacksonville, FL             |  |
| 316. | Linc Cole              | Key West, FL                 | This is just not right. None of it makes any sense, environmentally or health-wise.  |
| 317. | Annie Brock            | Laramie, WY                  |  |
| 318. | Rick Roberson          | Houston, TX                  |  |
| 319. | Ruth Overdier          | Traverse City, MI            | Trees are vital to our environment. Toxic chemicals are lethal to our entire society. I have carefully read FEMA'S statement, and I am simply outraged by this plan.     |
| 320. | Cindy Guarnieri        | Stamford, CT                 | Stop destroying and taking away our majestic beauty that Mother Nature gave us as gifts. Also, the wildlife need their natural habitats to live and thrive and breed in. |
| 321. | John Harling           | Middleburg, FL               |  |
| 322. | Jenny Harker           | Carmel, IN                   | Speaking as a transplanted Californian, this plan is wrong, wrong, wrong! I want to see those trees alive and growing when I return home!                                |
| 323. | Jaroslav Vodehnal      | Houston, TX                  |  |
| 324. | Robert & Alise Hassell | Deerfield Beach, FL          |  |
| 325. | Marcelina Martin       | Milledgeville, GA            |  |
| 326. | Yvonne Beran           | Milford, NH                  |  |
| 327. | Emily Weil             | Germantown, NY               | This is one very stupid idea and just who in FEMA is in Monsanto's pocket to get this kick back.   |
| 328. | Erin Harris            | Albuquerque, NM              | Of all possible responses to the problem, this is the most disgusting and irresponsible. Please don't do this horrible thing; it can't be undone.                        |
| 329. | Ronald Bach            | Zeewolde, Netherlands        |  |
| 330. | Tati Romeo             | Duluth, GA                   |  |
| 331. | Mary Berkenkamp        | Okc, OK                      |  |
| 332. | Joe Tompkins           | Mesquite, TX                 |  |
| 333. | John Mansky            | Lansford, PA                 |  |
| 334. | Peggy Cope             | Austin, TX                   |  |
| 335. | Matt Leadbitter        | Burgess Hill, United Kingdom |  |
| 336. | Linda Boone            | Royal Palm Beach, FL         | I can see cutting as a fire preventative - but then replant with native species - NO Monsanto poison!  |
| 337. | Richard Dahlstedt      | Babylon, NY                  |  |

|      | <b>Name</b>     | <b>From</b>             | <b>Comments</b>  |
|------|-----------------|-------------------------|--|
| 338. | Lou Mathews     | Seattle, WA             | Trees should not be overgrown. They should be spaced far enough apart to prevent: 1) transmission of inimical spores or other infective agents; and, 2) suppress a fire's ability to jump from one tree to another.  |
| 339. | Quentin Fischer | Roanoke, VA             |  |
| 340. | rebecca tippens | Colrain, MA             |  |
| 341. | DJ Niccolls     | San Francisco, CA       |  |
| 342. | Pat Cranmer     | St. Peters, MO          | Irresponsible and disgusting - Californian's do NOT want this done. Once these trees are gone and chemicals are used there, it's nothing but a vast wasteland - forever. And don't forget the wildlife - their habitats will be destroyed and they will perish as well. Stupid idea. Let Mother Nature take care of this. Stop the greedy builders from putting homes there as well. |
| 343. | Giovina Ruberti | Rome, Italy             |  |
| 344. | tova cohen      | Even Yehuda, Israel     |  |
| 345. | Gavin Bornholtz | Grand Blanc, MI         |  |
| 346. | Michele Busler  | Townsend, MA            |  |
| 347. | Phil Aa         | Merrimack, NH           |  |
| 348. | Olivia Titcomb  | Holden, MA              |  |
| 349. | Frankie Seymour | Queanbeyan, Australia   |  |
| 350. | Helena Antunes  | Sintra, Portugal        |  |
| 351. | Christian Brien | Toronto, Canada         |  |
| 352. | Don Luxem       | Margate, FL             |  |
| 353. | Denise Snell    | Longmont, CO            |  |
| 354. | M Pastovich     | Windsor, Canada         |  |
| 355. | Laura Wolters   | Augignac, France        |  |
| 356. | leah fraser     | Hunter River, Canada    | Do we have to suffer the pesticides and other poisons - AND have to pay for it - leave nature alone  |
| 357. | Clive Riseam    | Bonnet Bay, Australia   |  |
| 358. | Marion Corbin   | Rhinebeck, NY           |  |
| 359. | Miranda van Tol | Ridderkerk, Netherlands |  |
| 360. | Johanna Ryffel  | Sutton, Canada          |  |
| 361. | Maud van Tol    | Ridderkerk, Netherlands |  |
| 362. | Robert Frey     | Mamaroneck, NY          |  |
| 363. | Ken Roberts     | La Mesa, CA             |  |
| 364. | Mary Bingham    | Grantsburg, WI          |  |



|      | <b>Name</b>         | <b>From</b>                | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|---------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 365. | Richard Hancock     | St. Albans, United Kingdom |   |
| 366. | G. Worth            | Toronto, Canada            | Fires allow native species to come back. Wood chips do not sprout. Native or non-native, trees give us life. Herbicides are poison to humans and all other species that make up our ecosystems. Someone is benefiting from this crazy decision. |
| 367. | Rosalinda Iacovitti | Suffern, NY                |   |
| 368. | Nicolas Martin      | Guelph, Canada             |   |
| 369. | RAYA ENGLER         | Miami, FL                  |   |
| 370. | Kathi Lyons         | San Antonio, TX            | I'm usually a huge proponent for non-invasive species. BUT, as our forests and trees are under attacked from fire, human threat, pesticides, drought, etc., does it really make sense to mindlessly cut down any tree? Think!                   |
| 371. | Lee Ann Brady       | Tucson, AZ                 |   |
| 372. | Barbara Ginsberg    | Santa Cruz, CA             |   |
| 373. | Cassandra Zampini   | Concord, MA                |   |
| 374. | Linda Wallace       | King City, Canada          |   |
| 375. | Donna Malvin        | Williamsburg, VA           | FEMA has finally lost their minds. This crazy idea will cause more damage than it will cure.  |
| 376. | Frank Wilsey        | Baltimore, MD              |   |
| 377. | Quentin Reuer       | Anchorage, AK              |   |
| 378. | Brent Hepner        | Norfolk, VA                |   |
| 379. | Cheryl David        | Calgary, Canada            |   |
| 380. | julie malisani      | Weston, Canada             |   |
| 381. | Dominique Holy      | Calgary, Canada            |   |
| 382. | Corinne Musy        | St-légier, Switzerland     | Just unbelievable...what a lousy plan....cut thousand of trees and pollute !! great plan...you deserve a medal !! And Monsanto will be soooo happy..and soooo rich !!!!!  |
| 383. | paul john myburgh   | Johannesburg, South Africa |   |
| 384. | Kelly Dennehy       | San Francisco, CA          |   |
| 385. | lydia pyun          | Nyack, NY                  |   |
| 387. | Robin Berger        | Los Angeles, CA            |   |
| 388. | Robin Underwood     | Midwest City, OK           |   |
| 389. | Margaret Loomis     | Silver Spring, MD          |   |
| 390. | Brenda Davis        | Salt Lake City, UT         |   |
| 391. | Margaret Peeples    | Raleigh, NC                |   |
| 392. | CT Kuhr             | W Bloomfield, MI           | I understand the goal, however this does not appear to be an effective solution.  |

|      | <b>Name</b>          | <b>From</b>                                       | <b>Comments</b>  |
|------|----------------------|---|--|
| 393. | Shirley Barry        | St-bernard, Canada                                |  |
| 394. | terri armao          | Arlington, VA                                     | this proposal is coming from a deranged mind. who would clear cut a healthy forest. stop the environmental destruction proposed by fema  |
| 395. | William Grosh        | El Centro, CA                                     |  |
| 396. | Patricia Arakawa     | Nantucket, MA                                     |  |
| 397. | William Bain         | Cape Coral, FL                                    |  |
| 398. | Tazuko Ichikawa      | Silver Spring, MD                                 |  |
| 399. | Julie Wreford        | Newport, United Kingdom                           |  |
| 400. | David Teller         | Cambridge, MA                                     |  |
| 401. | Sharon Paulson       | Airville, PA                                      | Who the heck died and left Monsanto in charge? There has got to be a better plan than this. Poisoning the earth to do it is just insanity  |
| 402. | Janice Norris        | Albuquerque, NM                                   |  |
|      |                      |   | This is so wrong! In the face of severe climate change we need more trees, not fewer. I'm beyond frustrated that we, the people have to be so vigilant about everything that impacts the food we eat and air we breathe. |
| 403. | Judith Cashin Lerma  | San Antonio, TX                                   |  |
| 404. | Katya Akimova        | Moscow, Russian Federation                        |  |
| 405. | Katherine Hope       | Ottawa, IL  |  |
| 406. | Stewart Fox          | Healdsburg, CA                                    |  |
| 407. | Bob e Burnham        | Boulder, CO                                       |  |
| 408. | M. Ghost Dancer Wene | Golden Valley, AZ                                 |  |
| 409. | eugene tssui         | Emeryville, CA                                    | Cutting down trees means less fresh oxygen to breathe. We need trees to survive the future. Our lives are precarious enough already. At least give us our oxygen!  |
| 410. | Carol Johnson        | Denver, CO  |  |
| 411. | Elena Osborneva      | Orenburg Region, City Buzuluk, Russian Federation |  |
| 412. | Jose Trevino         | Toledo, OH  |  |
| 413. | gina clayton         | Denver, CO  |  |
| 414. | Randi Levin          | Evergreen, CO                                     |  |
| 415. | Monte Wilson         | Madison, WI                                       |  |
| 416. | Julie Anderson       | North Reading, MA                                 |  |
| 417. | Diane Calder         | Calabasas, CA                                     | Those herbicides you plan to spread have been shown to promote neurological diseases including Parkinsons.   |

|      | <b>Name</b>            | <b>From</b>                   | <b>Comments</b>  |
|------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 418. | Kim Adams              | Columbus, NC                  |  |
| 419. | Phyllis Park           | Chillicothe, OH               |  |
| 420. | Mary Wellington        | Tucson, AZ                    | Are you mad? Does Monsanto control FEMA as well as the USDA, EPA and FDA?                                  |
| 421. | maria cybyk            | Budd Lake, NJ                 |  |
| 422. | Trudi Peppler          | Golden, Co, CO                |  |
| 423. | S Logan                | Miami, FL                     | Leave it to the Government to mess up the planet and pay their money pumping cronies all at the same time! |
| 424. | paul murphy            | Dublin, Ireland               |  |
| 425. | danielle arfin         | Delray Beach, FL              |  |
| 426. | Sharron Stewart        | Lake Jackson, TX              |  |
| 427. | Ildi Ehsman            | Korumburra, Australia         |  |
| 428. | Judith Peter           | Port Charlotte, FL            |  |
| 429. | M Busch                | Elizabeth, NJ                 |  |
| 430. | Marselene Stone        | Streetsboro, OH               |  |
| 431. | Arlene Morrison        | Swansea, United Kingdom       | What a disgraceful proposal!Environmental disaster waiting to happen!                                      |
| 432. | Joni Mueller           | Brookings, SD                 | Think this through, this plan has WAY TO MUCH CHEMICALS!!!!<br>And the woodchips can cause fire hazard...  |
| 433. | sandra bukowski        | Syracuse, NY                  |  |
| 434. | Nina Kermc             | Novo Mesto, Slovenia          |  |
| 435. | R.J. Fallon            | Coaldale, Canada              |  |
| 436. | Jyrica Gough           | Annapolis, MD                 |  |
| 437. | T D                    | East Hanover, NJ              |  |
| 438. | Анна Шабалова          | Ярославль, Russian Federation |  |
| 439. | Rebecca Simon          | Falmouth, United Kingdom      |  |
| 440. | Magdalena Gyllenhammar | Kimstad, Sweden               |  |
| 441. | penny panos            | Burbank, CA                   |  |
| 442. | Don Bolanos            | Friday Harbor, WA             |  |
| 443. | Estelle Henry          | Stains, France                |  |
| 444. | Ambrey Nichols         | Lakewood, CO                  |  |
| 445. | Pam Whitehead          | Manchester, United Kingdom    |  |
| 446. | Teresa Haller          | Orangevale, CA                |  |
| 447. | Lynette Ridder         | Concord, CA                   |  |

|      | <b>Name</b>          | <b>From</b>                   | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 448. | kate Mazurek         | Franklin Park, IL             |   |
| 449. | Don Bay              | Östersund, Sweden             |   |
| 450. | John Shadbolt        | Acton, Canada                 |   |
| 451. | Cyd Redmon           | Toronto, Canada               |   |
| 452. | Rebecca Clark        | West Hills, CA                |   |
| 453. | George Rogozin       | Mickleton, NJ                 |   |
| 454. | Lisa Cash            | Chicago, IL                   |   |
| 455. | Jack Milton          | Davis, CA                     |   |
| 456. | Robin Karnatz        | Turin, Italy                  |   |
| 457. | Mary King            | Akron, OH                     | What a cruel and indeed ludicrous plan! Biocides should be the last strategy considered, not the first. Every bit of life on this tract will be killed or made homeless if this plan is implemented. Public officials should be aware of Monsanto's many pernicious activities and should resist the company's enormous financial pressure to destroy an ecosystem. As Rachel Carson observed, "The question is whether any civilization can wage relentless war on life without destroying itself, and without losing the right to be called civilized." Public monies should not be used in support of a company that so ignores the public good. |
| 458. | Fadi Muk             | Dubai, United Arab Emirates   |   |
| 459. | Domenico Polsoni     | Mississauga, Canada           |   |
| 460. | karin peck           | Carmichael, CA                |   |
| 461. | Elena Busani         | Riverdale, NY                 |   |
| 462. | Sophie Poe           | Covington, VA                 |   |
| 463. | Lynda Duke           | El Paso, TX                   |   |
| 464. | David Savige         | Portsmouth, VA                |   |
| 465. | shirley de silva     | Herefordshire, United Kingdom |   |
| 466. | David McCall         | Rohnert Park, CA              |   |
| 467. | rollin blanton       | Los Angeles, CA               |   |
| 468. | Christina Fitzgibbon | Fresno, CA                    |   |
| 469. | David Hogancamp      | Pine City, NY                 |   |
| 470. | Patricia Kaiserman   | Mesa, AZ                      | This is insanity to cut down trees and replace with poisonous chemicals which will further contaminate the water table. We need the trees not the chemicals!  |
| 471. | Barbara Wojtas       | Rudnik Nad Sanem, Poland      |   |
| 472. | Robin Diaz           | Long Beach, CA                |   |

|      | <b>Name</b>           | <b>From</b>                 | <b>Comments</b>  |
|------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 473. | Grace Stroup          | Westminster, CA             |  |
| 474. | Chris Sposato         | Fayetteville, AR            |  |
| 475. | Rocio Garcia Valera   | Albacete, Spain             |  |
| 476. | Patrice Davis         | Sequim, WA                  | Not only will this poison the environment, the destruction of habitat will kill the creature population living there, totally upsetting the ecosystems. Monsanto is an evil force in this world.   |
| 477. | Mark Vaughan          | Texarkana, AR               |  |
| 478. | RENZI Maryse          | Marseille, France           |  |
| 479. | David Cupples         | Laguna Beach, CA            |  |
| 480. | Marla Zimmerman       | Indianapolis, IN            |  |
| 481. | Deirdre Boyne         | Brecksville, OH             |  |
| 482. | Ruth Robson           | Scarborough, United Kingdom | As a previous visitor to this beautiful forested area, I can assure you that you will have to factor in the impact of the loss of billions of tourist \$! Apart from increasing not reducing the fire hazard, no visitor will want to visit a polluted scene of devastation such as you propose. I object from afar! |
| 483. | David Land            | Silver Spring, MD           |  |
| 484. | sandra glover         | Malibu, CA                  |  |
| 485. | bernard hochendoner   | Patterson, CA               |  |
| 486. | scott didonato        | Pawtucket, RI               |  |
| 487. | linnaea bohn          | Oak View, CA                |  |
| 488. | Matthew Haehl         | Maitland, FL                |  |
| 489. | ted wheelock          | West Linn, OR               |  |
| 490. | Sonia Geerlings       | Macksville, Australia       |  |
| 491. | Lee Pesce             | Syracuse, NY                | This is just one more misguided and f**ked up plan by a government agency! Talk about the "legacy" being left by Mankind, who will not see the end of the 21st century!  |
| 492. | Kaela Christensen     | Sacramento, CA              | This "solution" is only going to create more problems. Stop building homes in high risk areas, and people need to stop buying homes there. If they chose to buy their home in a high risk area, they need to live with that threat. Nature was here first.   |
| 493. | Lisa Hecht            | Los Angeles, CA             |  |
| 494. | Betty Westman         | Nevada City, CA             | find something better to do than poison our land   |
| 495. | Susan Armistead, M.D. | Key Largo, FL               | Californians will be exposed to toxic fumes from the herbicides and hundreds of thousands of tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere from the destroyed trees, <i>(continues on next page)</i>  |

|      | <b>Name</b>                               | <b>From</b>                | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|---|----------------------------|---|
| 495. | Susan Armistead,<br>M.D.                  | Key Largo, FL              | <i>(continued from previous page)</i><br>thereby contributing to climate change. It will also increase the risk of wild fires causing loss of lives and property. This is a terrible idea!                    |
| 496. | Lisbeth Alvarado<br>Sanchez               | Tegucigalpa,<br>Honduras   |   |
| 497. | Jacqueline Shaw                           | Parklands, South<br>Africa |   |
| 498. | Manuel<br>Covarrubias                     | Chula Vista, CA            |   |
| 499. | Danielle Menaugue                         | Canéjan, France            |   |
| 500. | Laura Stdenis                             | Kelsey, CA                 |   |
| 501. | Megan Drake                               | Evesboro, NJ               |   |
| 502. | Alan Arnold                               | Albuquerque, NM            |   |
| 503. | Sue Westhead                              | Aztec, NM                  |   |
| 504. | Kimberlee<br>Whitaker                     | Edwardsburg, MI            |   |
| 505. | Susan Janow                               | Lubbock, TX                |   |
| 506. | Leron Bouma                               | Grand Rapids, MI           |   |
| 507. | selene puente                             | Sucre, Bolivia             |   |
| 508. | Jodi Ashley                               | Kaufman, TX                |   |
| 509. | Cindy L.                                  | Nashville, TN              |   |
| 510. | G E Chow                                  | Denver, CO                 |   |
| 511. | michelle<br>abouchabki                    | Pretoria, South Africa     |   |
| 512. | Thomas Garrett                            | York, PA                   |   |
| 513. | Manuel Joaquim<br>Soares da Silva<br>Ferr | Braga, Portugal            |   |
| 514. | Vincent Alvarez                           | Milwaukie, OR              | I have heard that Californians are nuts, this seems to bear that out.   |
| 515. | M Kelly                                   | Brooklyn, NY               |   |
| 516. | Sheila Chaffins                           | Burnet, TX                 |   |
| 517. | Teresa Edmonds                            | Carmel Valley, CA          |   |
| 518. | Elaine Mahler                             | Iowa City, IA              |   |
| 519. | Heather Veitch                            | Saskatoon, Canada          | If you know it is Monsanto behind it, that tells you, it is not good.   |
| 520. | Mary Hebblewhite                          | Sandy Springs, GA          | This is crazy. USFS should be involved, sensibly, should possibly cut narrow bands, cull underbrush, possibly...but this cutting of mature forest is stupid, wasteful, and<br><i>(continues on next page)</i> |

|      | <b>Name</b>         | <b>From</b>          | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| 520. | Mary Hebblewhite    | Sandy Springs, GA    | <i>(continued from previous page)</i><br>releases CO2, which trees sequester. Monsanto is probably in the 'ins' with FEMA. Monsanto and the Koch Brothers rule -- because \$ rules.   |
| 521. | Francois Beausoleil | San Diego, CA        |   |
| 522. | Laura Levey         | Somerset, NJ         |   |
| 523. | Przemyslaw Porebski | Warszawa, Poland     |   |
| 524. | Carmi Bowles        | San Francisco, CA    |   |
| 525. | Shirley Bensetler   | Cresskill, NJ        |   |
| 526. | Deborah L Born      | Ocala, FL            | The sawdust and wood chips are far more combustible than the live trees ever would be. Bad idea.  |
| 527. | Heather Huckle      | Geneva, NY           |   |
| 528. | Michael Essex       | El Dorado Hills, CA  |   |
| 529. | Doug Lass           | De Witt, IA          |   |
| 530. | Linda Stubbers      | Cottonwood, ID       |   |
| 531. | Kaye Gucciardo      | Brooklyn, NY         |   |
| 532. | Misti REif          | San Francisco, CA    |   |
| 533. | Rosemary Bernier    | Norfolk, MA          | No, no, no!! Do not let FEMA and UC Berkeley cut down California's trees and disrupt animal life for a chemical wasteland! Are you guys nuts? Stop this now!  |
| 534. | Laura Díaz          | Formosa, Argentina   |   |
| 535. | Sharon Bodman       | Siletz, OR           | The symbiotic relationship between Monsanto and the government continues in this new land management model devised to provide Monsanto with a ongoing revenue source while eliminating trees that keep our planet healthy under the guise that trees burning cause houses to burn. The reality is mismanaged forest practices is what causes part of our problem and climate change is impacting the rest . |
| 536. | Joanne Dixon        | Colorado Springs, CO | Sure glad I invested in a keyboard that can go in the dishwasher when I barf on it. I grew up here! The very thought makes me ill!  |
| 537. | Lori Esposito       | Dayton, MD           |   |
| 538. | LeMoyn Salmonsén    | Placitas, NM         |   |
| 539. | jerry mawhorter     | Royal Oak, MI        |   |
| 540. | Kirsten SOLER       | Oxnard, CA           |   |
| 541. | Vala Grenier        | Edmonton, Canada     |   |
| 542. | Holly Schaeffer     | Draper, UT           |   |
| 543. | Anna Olson          | Wpg., Canada         |   |

|      | <b>Name</b>             | <b>From</b>             | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 544. | Catherine Donovan       | St.hubert, Canada       |   |
| 545. | Marty Crowley           | Greenbank, WA           |   |
| 546. | joan Hasselgren         | San Francisco, CA       | Talk about ill-advised! This will transform our hillsides into death traps for animals, people, insects and birds. Herbicide is wrong. Native plantings would be the proper solution. However, those making these decisions don't seem to understand the nature of California let alone all the other locations! Monsanto has these people by the pocketbook. What a scam! Proper management of the trees would be a much better solution with an under planting of native species. |
| 547. | Wally Longshore         | Riverside, CA           |   |
| 548. | rolando peralta         | Los Angeles, CA         |   |
| 549. | Donna Esposito          | Carlotta, CA            |   |
| 550. | Sophia Bicoy            | San Antonio, TX         |   |
| 551. | Dawn Brown Gucciardo    | Brooklyn, NY            |   |
| 552. | Judy OHlggins           | Sedona, AZ              |   |
| 553. | Hartson Doak            | Pearl City, HI          |   |
| 554. | jeri ichikawa           | Renton, WA              |   |
| 555. | Margarita Wandschneider | Buenos Aires, Argentina |   |
| 556. | Gram Benike             | Scottsdale, AZ          |   |
| 557. | Barbara Buell           | Harrison Township, MI   |   |
| 558. | colin donohue           | Fountain Valley, CA     |   |
| 559. | Lynda Addington         | Helena, MT              | Leave the earth alone - you are not 'God' - we should be caretakers - not users, abusers and controllers.   |
| 560. | Greg Stawinoga          | South Holland, IL       |   |
| 561. | Don Powell              | Carrollton, TX          |   |
| 562. | jane oldfield           | London, United Kingdom  |   |
| 563. | Peggy Morrison          | Lemon Grove, CA         | Think this one through, FEMA. It makes no sense   |
| 564. | Joyce Marie Cockerham   | Troy, NY                | Don't you dare! This is an act of war! Monsanto must be eradicated from the universe immediately!   |
| 565. | ashley trigg            | Gautier, MS             |   |
| 566. | Emily Daniel            | Montevallo, AL          |   |
| 567. | Carol P Leon            | Sarasota, FL            |   |
| 568. | Therese Ryan            | Palmdale, CA            |   |



|      | <b>Name</b>              | <b>From</b>          | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|--------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 569. | Alexandre Charron-Martin | Ottawa, Canada       | Clearly the people who proposed this know NOTHING about forest or wildlife management.<br>By removing trees they would decrease the amount of ground water in the area and remove natural windbreaks, both of which would INCREASE the chance and likely hood of large fires not to mention putting down massive amounts of wood chips soaked in HIGHLY flammable and highly TOXIC Monsanto chemicals.<br>It seems like the only party who would benefit would be Monsanto; and that is the last company that needs more money and more control over our environment! |
| 570. | Andrew Bracke            | Brussels, Belgium    |   |
| 571. | Siddharth Mehrotra       | Camarillo, CA        |   |
| 572. | Birgitta Larsson         | 181 90, Sweden       |   |
| 573. | Stephanie Lane           | Opelika, AL          |   |
| 574. | ER Culclasure            | High Point, NC       |   |
| 575. | raya cooper              | Manchester, MI       |   |
| 576. | SANDRA PERRY             | Oakdale, LA          | Are you going to take away everything beautiful, why do you want to keep destroying things, let mother nature alone for a change we have enough pollution in the air now, the trees give us air and clean things.   |
| 577. | kx bx                    | Hi Vista, CA         |   |
| 578. | Julie Leong              | Lake Grove, OR       |   |
| 579. | sue shulman              | Prospect Hts, IL     |   |
| 580. | Hugh Ballem              | Cincinnati, OH       |   |
| 581. | Carol Tredo              | Eureka, CA           |   |
| 582. | PENNY NICHOLS            | Anderson Springs, CA | The only logical reason UC Berkeley and Oakland would even consider this destruction of thousands of trees is someone is getting their pockets lined by Monsanto.   |
| 583. | camila cossio            | Houston, TX          |   |
| 584. | Penny Heintz             | Cedar Ridge, CA      |   |
| 585. | Joan Hertel              | Mankato, MN          |   |
| 586. | VE Urias                 | Seattle, WA          | WHAT??!!  |
| 587. | Natalia Noname           | Yy, Poland           |   |
| 588. | Barrett Goldflies        | Chicago, IL          |   |
| 589. | Bianca Strom             | Nelson, Canada       |   |
| 590. | Janet Neihart            | Cottage Grove, MN    |   |
| 591. | Emilie Paquette          | Montreal, Canada     |   |
| 592. | John Best                | Belen, NM            |   |
| 593. | Richard Lamoreaux        | Tucson, AZ           |   |

|      | <b>Name</b>         | <b>From</b>                    | <b>Comments</b>  |
|------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 594. | Kylie Stoneburner   | Bremerton, WA                  |  |
| 595. | Sammy Brace         | Anglesey, United Kingdom       |  |
| 596. | Irene Radke         | Dania Beach, FL                | Why contribute to global warming and our planet's destruction. This will kill more people in the long run. Please think ahead.   |
| 597. | Melania Padilla     | Managua, Nicaragua             |  |
| 598. | Robert Meder        | Portland, OR                   |  |
| 599. | Patricia Sharp      | Portland, OR                   | It's all about money and whoever has the most always wins. FEMA doesn't give a damn about the trees. DON't let Monsanto win!   |
| 600. | Kim Lewis           | Alliance, OH                   |  |
| 601. | Anita Beil          | Fresno, CA                     |  |
| 602. | Ellen Porter        | Sarasota, FL                   |  |
| 603. | Maureen Leibich     | Allentown, PA                  | My God! How can you even think of doing such a thing? What about the animals that live in these forests and graze on this growth? I am appalled that you would even talk about doing this. |
| 604. | Irene Gargallo      | San Fernando De Henares, Spain |  |
| 605. | Kim Brudvig         | Johannesburg, South Africa     |  |
| 606. | Eleonora Pavlovskia | Riga, Latvia                   |  |
| 607. | Claudia Fischer     | Berlin, Germany                |  |
| 608. | Sylvia Duncan       | Plano, TX                      |  |
| 609. | Jenna Simons        | columbus, OH                   |  |
| 610. | christopher Cherry  | Fountain Valley, CA            |  |
| 611. | scott waldron       | Ojai, CA                       |  |
| 612. | Patricia Thomas     | Las Vegas, NV                  |  |
| 613. | Alexandra Innes     | To, Canada                     | This proposal is absurd and benefits only Monsanto.  |
| 614. | Len Jennings        | St. Paul, MN                   |  |
| 615. | Susan E G Scott     | Cincinnati, OH                 | NO is a complete sentence that SO APPLIES here!  |
| 616. | Romina D'Apuzzo     | Bs. As., Argentina             |  |
| 617. | Liz Garratt         | Buffalo, NY                    |  |
| 618. | Barb McLennan       | Calumet, MI                    |  |
| 619. | Patricia McKelvie   | Aurora, CO                     |  |
| 620. | Sarah Luth          | San Diego, CA                  |  |
| 621. | martha davis        | La, CA                         |  |

|      | <b>Name</b>            | <b>From</b>                           | <b>Comments</b>  |
|------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 622. | nicky o'farrell        | Rushmere St Andrew,<br>United Kingdom |  |
| 623. | Barbara<br>Lockwood    | Temple, TX                            |  |
| 624. | wandis wilcox          | Aptos, CA                             | It's obvious that this destructive plan all about who's going to benefit financially....not fire safety! |
| 625. | Masha Aleskovski       | El Cerrito, CA                        |  |
| 626. | Bradley Daniels        | Champaign, IL                         |  |
| 627. | Janet Glover           | Tucson, AZ                            |  |
| 628. | Suzanne Wheeler        | Vinita, OK                            |  |
| 629. | Bill Marvin            | Dayton, OH                            |  |
| 630. | Roxana Saez            | San Antonio, TX                       |  |
| 631. | Lee Terbot             | Santa Fe, NM                          |  |
| 632. | Maria Kalousi          | New Orleans, LA                       |  |
| 633. | Robert Heckman         | Valley Village, CA                    |  |
| 634. | Ronald Lockwood        | White Plains, MD                      |  |
| 635. | Kim Capps              | Morgan Hill, CA                       |  |
| 636. | Paula Morgan           | Hollywood, FL                         |  |
| 637. | P Samuelson            | San Pedro, CA                         |  |
| 638. | Nuria Vergara<br>Mateo | Torredembarra, Spain                  |  |
| 639. | le guillou corinne     | La Chapelle Sur<br>Loire, France      |  |
| 640. | Rick Robins            | Grass Valley, CA                      |  |
| 641. | Kathy Tsai             | Indianapolis, IN                      |  |
| 642. | Jenessa Rogers         | Pine Grove, CA                        |  |
| 643. | Virginia Mendez        | Miami, FL                             |  |
| 644. | Charlotte<br>ALexandre | Thornton, CO                          |  |
| 645. | Elizabeth Mitchell     | Morinville, Canada                    |  |
| 646. | hella van buynder      | Antwerpen, Belgium                    |  |
| 647. | John Delaney           | Ventura, CA                           |  |
| 648. | Verena Mag.<br>Widy    | Langenzersdorf,<br>Austria            |  |
| 649. | Philip Shook           | Tempe, AZ                             |  |
| 650. | John R. Weinstein      | San Francisco, CA                     |  |
| 651. | Hope Grable            | Bourbonnais, IL                       |  |
| 652. | Bruce Schacht          | Portland, OR                          | There are better ways to manage the forest and the fire risks. Just give them due consideration!         |

|      | <b>Name</b>       | <b>From</b>        | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|---|
| 653. | Bruce Hlodnicki   | Indianapolis, IN   |   |
| 654. | Dawn Darner       | Woodbury, MN       |   |
| 655. | George L. Trigg   | Pennington, Nj, NJ |   |
| 656. | Ellen Gachesa     | Napa, CA           | Dumbest government plan ever. If you removed the eucalyptus and planted native oaks, that would make more sense, but eliminating lots of trees is simply adding to planet heating. Duh....  |
| 657. | Gayle Janzen      | Seattle, WA        | This is the epitome of junk science. Instead of focusing on curbing global warming, they're prefer to cut down trees and soak the trunks in Monsanto poisons. Obviously, no reputable scientists have been consulted on a real solution. I guess subjecting people to all those deadly fumes is just collateral damage since Monsanto will be making lots of money off the sale of all those poisons.   |
| 658. | Klaus Germann     | Woehrden, Germany  |   |
| 659. | Michele Bleymeyer | Hazel Green, WI    |   |
| 660. | Евгения Хребтова  | Алматы, Kazakhstan |   |
| 661. | Rosemary Webster  | Crestwood, IL      |   |
| 662. | Cheriel Jensen    | Saratoga, CA       | This proposal is not worthy of the University of California. Right now these trees are absorbing and converting a vast storehouse o climate destroying green house gasses. The loss of this conversion must be admitted as a "significant impact" and thus this project must be stopped unless there is counter weighing impact for not doing the project. I can think of no counter weighing benefit. The loss of these trees will also change the local climate be not being there to moderate winds, oxygenate the air, create shadows and shade to convert sunlight from heat generation to vegetation and thus significantly reducing the temperature. The scale of the proposed damage is staggering, significantly impacting the entire climate of the bay area and especially raising summer temperatures in the east bay including Walnut Creek and other communities east of this proposal. The EIS/EIR must actually put calculate this local and world climate impact and then explain where benefits of this action are found. Native vegetation will not return without actually planting it and carefully keeping weeds out of every square foot. The entire area will eventually be taken over by non-natives, likely those non-natives that can grow through no matter how deep the mulch which will not be hindered by chemicals as deep mulch will prevent the herbicides. The EIR/EIS must address the toxicity of the herbicides and the contribution<br><i>(continues on next page)</i> |

|      | <b>Name</b>        | <b>From</b>                  | <b>Comments</b>  |
|------|--------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 662. | Cheriel Jensen     | Saratoga, CA                 | <p><i>(continued from previous page)</i></p> <p>of these toxics to the water supply that these lands collect. This water supply itself must be addressed as the vegetation helps hold the water and helps increase water capture. How much water will be lost through the loss of the vegetation? The EIR/EIS must address how much reservoir capacity will be lost as the lands begin to slide, no longer held by tree roots and natural mulch. (Natural mulch consists of leaves knitted together and soil-forming. Dry wood chips are not knitted together and will not protect these now hotter landscapes from landslides and erosion. What an incredibly uninformed proposal this is! Yes non-natives are a problem. But this proposal is NOT the solution. First you build fire breaks and begin to restore natives there. Then you widen them as the natives begin to provide true cover and continue to widen and restore. This is a process that will require many decades so as not to destroy the local climate and soils. This process does not require chemicals. Large tree roots can be mulched for a much more effective long term control. You need a real landscape expert to do this job properly. So far this proposal is unworthy of any university, certainly not the University of California.</p> |
| 663. | Cambridge Reggio   | Reggio Emilia, Italy         |  |
| 664. | Encarnacion Ortiz  | Sevilla, Spain               |  |
| 665. | Dolores H. Pinchin | Comox, Canada                |  |
| 666. | Laura Walker       | San Francisco, CA            |  |
| 667. | T.K. Wang          | Los Angeles, CA              |  |
| 668. | Sandra Kidd        | Chesterfield, United Kingdom |  |
| 669. | S. B. Helm         | Porter, IN                   |  |
| 670. | Stacey Calvert     | Sunderland, United Kingdom   |  |
| 671. | lisa tucker        | sf, CA                       |  |
| 672. | Elizabeth Ullman   | Northridge, CA               | <p>As a native of the Bay Area (Hayward and Berekley) I am especially appalled at the poorly thought through plan FEMA is attempting. Where is the EPA we need? Where are the CA agencies that should be protecting our enviroment? Better to systematically replace non-native species with native ones, and prohibit development in high-risk areas. And keep chemicals out of this!</p>   |
| 673. | francine ungaro    | Southington, CT              |  |
| 674. | Albert Stiles      | Sacramento, CA               |  |

|      | <b>Name</b>            | <b>From</b>                        | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 675. | Karen Mayer            | Eureka, CA                         | This proposal is environmentally dangerous, and very shortsighted as well as preferential treatment of those who choose to sell or buy in areas in which wildfires are more common.<br>THIS IS NOT WISE!!   |
| 676. | Frances Darcy          | Sligo, Ireland                     |   |
| 677. | Милан<br>Златковић     | Лесковац, Serbia<br>And Montenegro |   |
| 678. | Evan Jane Kriss        | Sausalito, CA                      |   |
| 679. | David Moyes            | King's Lynn, United Kingdom        |   |
| 680. | Teresa Raj             | Edmonton, Canada                   |   |
| 681. | Sharon Garlena         | Md, MD                             |   |
| 682. | Deidre Moderacki       | New York, NY                       |   |
| 683. | chay karnn             | Wellington, New Zealand            |   |
| 684. | Connie Kaiser          | Barnett, MO                        |   |
| 685. | Leslea Herber          | Coronation, Canada                 | STUPID idea guys. Don't nix the trees. Slowly replace them with less fire-prone native species.<br>DON'T rush the fix, do it slowly instead. Then you not only get a better forest, you don't boost Monsanto's profits.<br>DENY Monsanto this profit! |
| 686. | William Meade          | Holyhead, United Kingdom           |   |
| 687. | Darcey Snow            | Spokane, WA                        |   |
| 688. | Maureen Hawkins        | Lethbridge, Canada                 |   |
| 689. | Danielle Stephens      | Tacoma, WA                         |   |
| 690. | Barry De Jasu          | Montague, MA                       | Why would FEMA create emergencies to manage such as this policy?  |
| 691. | Virginia Wood          | Boulder Co, CO                     |   |
| 692. | Lynn Starnier          | Vacaville, CA                      |   |
| 693. | Ron Hubert             | Flagstaff, AZ                      |   |
| 694. | Tim Upham              | Tum Tum, WA                        |   |
| 695. | Nan Schweiger          | Campbell, CA                       | This horrible plan must be stopped.   |
| 696. | Maureen<br>Vanderbosch | Laguna Niguel, CA                  |   |
| 697. | Paula Kren             | Martinez, CA                       |   |
| 698. | Lisa Johnson           | New Lebanon, OH                    | Why are there so many idiots running this country?  |
| 699. | Landry Wildwind        | Kensington, CA                     | There's a counter-petition that's supporting this plan. I erroneously signed it.<br>We need 75,000 signatures, one for each tree! What about the effect of all that Roundup on bees???  |

|      | <b>Name</b>                   | <b>From</b>                   | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 700. | Karen Ingenthron              | Oakland, CA                   |   |
| 701. | marga huber                   | Weert, Netherlands            |   |
| 702. | margaret Jensen               | Dunkirk, NY                   |   |
| 703. | Anne-Marie<br>Neckebroeck     | Wetteren, Belgium             |   |
| 704. | Brittany Boynton              | Raleigh, NC                   |   |
| 705. | Jean-Pierre Guay              | Quebec, Canada                |   |
| 706. | maggie cramer                 | Gardner, KS                   |   |
| 707. | hilarly malyon                | 07436, NJ                     |   |
| 708. | Silversage<br>Healthnutrition | Long Beach, CA                |   |
| 709. | Ben Thomas                    | Greensboro, NC                |   |
| 710. | Joseph Williams               | Liverpool, United<br>Kingdom  |   |
| 711. | Barry Zuckerman               | Middletown, NY                |   |
| 712. | Sonia Rego                    | Weybridge, United<br>Kingdom  |   |
| 713. | Mark Tolpin                   | Millburn, NJ                  |   |
| 714. | Paulette Smith                | Norfolk, VA                   |   |
| 715. | Joanne<br>Stevenson           | Smooth Rock Falls,<br>Canada  |   |
| 716. | Donald Dimock                 | Monmouth, OR                  | I lived in the East Bay area beginning in the 1930s. The devastation of that area since then is incredible. I no longer care to live there because of that. Trees are essential to a healthy environment. We don't need wood chips. And we sure as hell don't need Monsanto herbicides. Keep the East Bay aea as healthy asa possible. Please don't cut down the trees. |
| 717. | Sofia Karvouna                | Athens, Greece                |   |
| 718. | Devonn Drossel                | Airdrie, Canada               |   |
| 719. | Sara Hale                     | Yeadon, PA                    | Trees are a very necessary part of our environment! Herbicides are not only not necessary, they are harmful to the environment. This sounds like a plan for Monsanto to make more money!  |
| 720. | Susan Kitz                    | Glen Carbon, IL               |   |
| 721. | Inga Rogers                   | Johannesburg, South<br>Africa |   |
| 722. | Elisabeth<br>Bechmann         | St.<br>Pölten, Austria        |   |
| 723. | Anne Armstrong                | Hyannis, MA                   |   |
| 724. | Melissa Sheffer               | Ann Arbor, MI                 |   |

|      | <b>Name</b>         | <b>From</b>             | <b>Comments</b>  |
|------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 725. | sue davies          | philo, CA               | Don't be using any Monsanto crap!!   |
| 726. | J Lane              | Sebastopol, CA          |  |
| 727. | Greg Smith          | Bluffton, SC            |  |
| 728. | Ian Freeman         | Thousand Oaks, CA       |  |
| 729. | George Howe         | Hitchin, United Kingdom |  |
| 730. | Rebekah O'Brien     | New Port Richey, FL     |  |
| 731. | Kathy Shimata       | Honolulu, HI            | I wonder who would benefit from this destructive plan?   |
| 732. | Geoff R English     | Surrey, Canada          | What are the combustion products of Monsanto crap anyway? Do more research by reputable agencies, not conflict-of-interest Monsanto.   |
| 733. | Margaret Mainelli   | Omaha, NE               | This is just mind boggeling even for FEMA. This will not happen, no way, no how. Californians and Americans will not allow you to cut down a forest and then spray the heck out of what remains. NOT GONNA HAPPEN SO FORGET IT and FORGET Monsanto!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! |
| 734. | Thomas Moore        | Philadelphia, PA        | How does this pass an environmental impact study?  |
| 735. | Av HarviLle         | Benbrook, TX            |  |
| 736. | shelva wood         | Plano, TX               |  |
| 737. | Vicki Mason         | Ridgeway, Canada        |  |
| 738. | Marsha Kimball      | Seattle, WA             |  |
| 739. | Enrique Cordero     | Naucalpan, Mexico       |  |
| 740. | Geraldine Donigan   | San Diego, CA           |  |
| 741. | Jen Mooney          | Medicine Hat, Canada    |  |
| 742. | Cibele Cruz         | Jundiaí/sp, Brazil      |  |
| 743. | Maryrose Cimino     | Dallas, TX              |  |
| 744. | Cindy Ralda         | Hawthorne, CA           | I think it's outrageous that in a state that supposedly is committed to saving the environment, something like this might take place. It is abominable.  |
| 745. | April Hardin        | Lexington, KY           |  |
| 746. | Maria Studer        | Levittown, NY           | So instead of trees that might catch fire you plan to put poisons in the ground that will eventually leach into ground water. Without the trees the land will be more prone to mudslides than ever. You are planning a true environmental disaster. Stop now!                    |
| 747. | Beverly Skelton     | Bradenton, FL           |  |
| 748. | Takako Ishii-Kiefer | Asbury Gardens, NJ      |  |
| 749. | Jane Hope           | Louisville, KY          |  |



|      | <b>Name</b>           | <b>From</b>                | <b>Comments</b>  |
|------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 750. | Alexandra Anderson    | Mexico City, Mexico        |  |
| 751. | joyce flaherty        | Frankfort, IL              |  |
| 752. | Lorena Havens         | Acme, WA                   |  |
| 753. | Amandine Chou         | Paris, France              |  |
| 754. | Carol Mulder          | Scottsdale, AZ             | Humans are always behaving as though our big brains have given us the smarts to improve on nature. If you want to remove invasive species, then replace them with native trees. Don't make the area a moonscape! Using the felled trees to try to prevent the inevitable erosion after the trees' removal is ignorant and hardly destined for success. Forest reduction and use of herbicides, especially, needs to end NOW. |
| 755. | Lynne Jenkins         | Liversedge, United Kingdom |  |
| 756. | Ramona Hillier-O'Hara | Frenchtown, NJ             |  |
| 757. | david wise            | Rockport, MA               |  |
| 758. | Vivian Dowell         | La Quinta, CA              | This plan is nonsense. Stop evil Monsanto from spraying their poison here. We need those trees in the East Bay. This is a dangerous , ridiculous plan. Don't do this!!   |
| 759. | Angelo Barry          | Anchorage, AK              |  |
| 760. | Lori Ann Hone         | Prescott, AZ               | Stop destroying this country!!!  |
| 761. | MIDORI FURUTATE       | New York, NY               |  |
| 762. | Mary T. Graffeo       | Greenvale, NY              |  |
| 763. | Marla Bottesch        | Norridgewock, ME           | Never in a million years could you dream this up as fiction. Cutting down 70,000 perfectly healthy trees, chipping them and then soaking the whole area in thousands of gallons of herbicides. You increase global warming and poison the air, water and soil. All in one swoop! Wow! Could our government get any dumber?   |
| 764. | Keith Thompson        | St. Paul, MN               |  |
| 765. | shirley pettis        | Lakewood, CO               |  |
| 766. | BARBARA SWYDEN        | Rio Rancho, NM             |  |
| 767. | k r                   | unionville, PA             |  |
| 768. | Charlotte Sines       | Yosemite, CA               |  |
| 769. | A S                   | Chicago, IL                |  |
| 770. | Barb Moermond         | Madison, WI                |  |
| 771. | Meryle A. Korn        | Portland, OR               |  |
| 772. | ewelin gebel          | Limassol, Cyprus           |  |

|      | <b>Name</b>          | <b>From</b>               | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 773. | Hiroko Patterson     | Silverdale, WA            |   |
| 774. | E. Scarpino          | Richmond, VA              |   |
| 775. | Jeanette Hoelzl      | Wendlingen,<br>Germany    |   |
| 776. | Rupa Bose            | San Francisco, CA         | This looks like a poorly-designed native plant restoration project funded with money that's supposed to be used for emergencies.  |
| 777. | Mandi Houston        | Gresham, OR               |   |
| 778. | Adriana González     | Edo. De México,<br>Mexico |   |
| 779. | ernest boyd          | Sunnyvale, CA             |   |
| 780. | Terry Yada           | Kailua, HI                |   |
| 781. | yvonne marley        | Peoria, AZ                | Looks like a another poorly laid out plan that will harm the environment.   |
| 782. | Garril Page          | San Anselmo, CA           |   |
| 783. | Kim Brown            | Saint John, Canada        |   |
| 784. | Kim van<br>Nieuwkerk | Bridport, Australia       | This is a dreadful step to take. How convenient for FEMA and the company supplying the chemicals. Who gets to benefit from Monsanto?? Look at what this company is doing in the US. |
| 785. | Kate Kenzie          | Exeter, United<br>Kingdom |   |
| 786. | piero malfatti       | Alessandria, Italy        |   |
| 787. | Natalie Graham       | Renton, WA                |   |
| 788. | Dennis Paull         | Half Moon Bay, CA         |   |
| 789. | Shelley Coss         | Arlington, VA             | What is the matter with you people? Trees keep us alive.  |
| 790. | Addie Jacobson       | Murphys, CA               |   |
| 791. | DJ Wagner            | Richmond, VA              |   |
| 792. | Aludra Nyx           | Swanton, OH               | forests are the lungs of the planet, if you enjoy breathing, leave the trees alone! IDIOTS !!!  |
| 793. | Mary Nelson          | Mission Viejo, CA         |   |
| 794. | Michele Roma         | Concord, CA               |   |
| 795. | Sharon Smith         | Evansville, IN            | This plan smacks of the ridiculous. Who's thinking that wood chips on the ground are flammable, possibly more so than trees, as it's dried wood?                                    |
| 796. | J Buhangus           | Reno, NV                  |   |
| 797. | gayle fieldgrove     | Bakersfield, CA           |   |
| 798. | Rob Hazlett          | blaine, WA                |   |
| 799. | Brian Luenow         | San Francisco, CA         |   |

|      | <b>Name</b>             | <b>From</b>             | <b>Comments</b>  |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 800. | Sophie Evans            | London, United Kingdom  |  |
| 801. | Paula Akbar             | Cabin John, MD          |  |
| 802. | Joan Poor               | Edmonds, WA             |  |
| 803. | Eugenia King            | Tucson, AZ              | Keep thinking - this is NOT the correct solution - it will make a bad situation worse. Put your thinking caps back on - and make an "earth friendly" decision. Chemicals are NEVER the answer! Trees are our friends - perhaps the Building Code needs to be revised?? |
| 804. | Sarah Ealey             | San rafael, CA          |  |
| 805. | MaryJo Luu              | Sarasota, FL            |  |
| 806. | Dilza Casetta           | Santos Sp, Brazil       |  |
| 807. | Tawny Rae Beard-Landers | Dunedin, FL             |  |
| 808. | Allison Brown           | Wellington, New Zealand |  |
| 809. | Joseph Keach            | Palm Bay, FL            |  |
| 810. | RICHARD CURRY           | PINEBLUFF, NC           |  |
| 811. | Barbara Nelson          | Arvada, CO              |  |
| 812. | Sarah DuBois            | Philadelphia, PA        |  |
| 813. | marlene waite           | Aurora, CO              |  |
| 814. | David Casey             | Seattle, WA             |  |
| 815. | Ricky Pisanu            | Auburn, CA              |  |
| 816. | Stephen Penkacik        | Buffalo, NY             |  |
| 817. | Lisa Witham             | Mentor On The Lake, OH  |  |
| 818. | Michelle Neroes         | Dallas, TX              | the impact on the environment from all these chemicals sem to be worse than the fires. Could thinning the forest help at all ?   |
| 819. | Linda Harrison          | West Point, TX          |  |
| 821. | sun cho                 | Bayside, NY             |  |
| 822. | Jennifer Brooks         | Los Altos, CA           |  |
| 823. | mary huelster           | Hillsborough, NJ        |  |
| 824. | Ileana Muñoz            | Saltillo, Mexico        |  |
| 825. | Danika Sinram           | Beaverton, OR           |  |
| 826. | Tatiana Torres          | Bogota, Colombia        |  |
| 827. | Ometh Layton            | Bogota, Colombia        |  |
| 828. | Nelly Lopez             | Bogota, Colombia        |  |
| 829. | Rocio Salazar           | Bogota, Colombia        |  |

|      | <b>Name</b>           | <b>From</b>             | <b>Comments</b>  |
|------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 830. | debbie dunn           | Hampton, VA             |  |
| 831. | heather horton        | Salinas, CA             |  |
| 832. | LaVonne Butler        | Toledo, OR              |  |
| 833. | Helen Logan Hays      | Oregon City, OR         |  |
| 834. | Dinah Chandy          | Los Gatos, CA           |  |
| 835. | Terri Daffern         | Sunland, CA             |  |
| 836. | Patricia Gg           | Sunrise, FL             | Oh My God we are planting trees to save the Planet and what's wrong with you F.E.M.A.....don't you understand what trees do?? @\$%^&   |
| 837. | Donna Hoaglin         | Concord, MI             | The only winner will be Monsanto. They will make enormous profits if this asinine scheme is implemented. The people, environment and wildlife will be the losers from this lunatic plan.   |
| 838. | Crystal Schuh         | Duncanville, TX         |  |
| 839. | Gloria La Fleur       | Dearborn Heights, MI    |  |
| 840. | Brian Bobko           | Stantonsburg, NC        |  |
| 841. | Kelvin Lee            | Singapore, Singapore    |  |
| 842. | Patricia Winskowski   | Bothell, WA             | Another example of short-sightedness on the part of government, and catering to a toxic corporation out to make a buck.  |
| 843. | Sarah Lee Pett        | Chatsworth, CA          |  |
| 844. | Babs Clarke           | Nashville, TN           |  |
| 845. | susan jenkinson       | martinez, CA            |  |
| 846. | Sheila Dillon         | Willmar, MN             | Outrageous Plan! What does FEMA have to do with trees, forests, wildfires, etc? Is'nt that with the National Forest Service and/or another wildlife agency? This smells suspicious. Of course, no one has said how long all this herbicide will last in the land, not allowing even native species to return. Then there is the toll on wildlife in these areas. How many will die? How many be displaced and where will they go? I also notice no one at FEMA and Monsanto have volunteered to replace EVERY tree and plant with native species - FREE. |
| 847. | Pamela VourosCallahan | Granger, IN             |  |
| 848. | Elisabeth Pellican    | Holland Park, Australia |  |
| 849. | Shannon Lyons         | St Petersburg, FL       |  |
| 850. | Doug Westendorp       | Minneapolis, MN         | WTF? Haven't we done enough damage, destroyed enough trees, spread enough chemicals? It's time to STOP!  |
| 851. | Ardith Arrington      | Seattle, WA             |  |

|      | <b>Name</b>             | <b>From</b>         | <b>Comments</b>  |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------|--|
| 852. | Barbara Carranza        | Cancun, Mexico      |  |
| 853. | Margaret Goodman        | Glen Mills, PA      | Trees, even eucalyptus, are our lungs.   |
| 854. | meghan macdonald        | Kelowna, Canada     |  |
| 855. | Rachelle Sedger         | Victoria, Australia |  |
| 856. | R Conti                 | Graham, WA          | destroying these trees will destroy many eco systems (including our own) we need the trees   |
| 857. | Rachel Ledger           | Victoria, Australia | What an insane plan. Utterly ridiculous. There are other ways of managing a fire hazard than just cutting all the trees down. That's madness.  |
| 858. | James Walker            | Janesville, WI      |  |
| 859. | Shawna Spencer          | Redwood City, CA    |  |
| 860. | Candace Hollis-Franklyn | Tiburon, CA         |  |
| 861. | Gene Sengstake          | Lincoln, NE         |  |
| 862. | Judith Routledge        | Los Angeles, CA     |  |
| 863. | Cathy Cripps            | Guelph, Canada      |  |
| 864. | Rick Posten             | Los Angeles, CA     |  |
| 865. | Brent Bobo              | Athens, OH          |  |
| 866. | Joanne Shepherd         | Kenner, LA          |  |
| 867. | Dennis Stansell         | Suches, GA          |  |
| 868. | Lauren Graham           | San Francisco, CA   |  |
| 869. | Judith Simons           | Sparks, NV          |  |
| 870. | Tina Myers              | Sedona, AZ          |  |
| 871. | Peter Cummins           | Cairns, Australia   |  |
| 872. | Nancy Black             | Saint Charles, MO   |  |
| 873. | Joan Squires            | Oceanside, CA       |  |
| 874. | Elena Powers            | Shrewsbury, MA      |  |
| 875. | Paula Lozar             | Santa Fe, NM        |  |
| 876. | marieke furnee          | Oregon House, CA    |  |
| 877. | Tessa Bragg             | Mt. Clare, WV       |  |
| 878. | Ioren Stolley           | Lower Lake, CA      | This sounds like a very unintelligent plant. DO NOT DO IT! All those chemicals and chips do not make a safer area. AND it will most surely further climate heating and higher winds in the area. |
| 879. | philip patterson        | Flushing, NY        |  |
| 880. | Elizabeth Chacich       | Cloquet, MN         |  |
| 881. | Joe Salazar             | Santa Rosa, CA      |  |

|      | <b>Name</b>       | <b>From</b>            | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|-------------------|------------------------|---|
| 882. | Michele Johnson   | Slidell, LA            | Mature trees are more resistant to fire than underbrush. Killing trees to prevent forest fire makes as much sense as bombing for peace.   |
| 883. | Ros Gaul          | Tewinga, Australia     |   |
| 884. | Elizabeth Stange  | La Grange, IL          |   |
| 885. | Janet Chase       | Sedona, AZ             |   |
| 886. | Glenn Hinchey     | Syracuse, NY           |   |
| 887. | Scott Widdas      | Silverdale, WA         |   |
| 888. | Abraham Haouchar  | Melbourne, Australia   |   |
| 889. | Clara Hirlehey    | Toronto, Canada        |   |
| 890. | Zee Kallah        | Phoenix, AZ            |   |
| 891. | Stephen Heselwood | Bannockburn, Australia |   |
| 892. | Ronda Bratton     | Cleburne, TX           |   |
| 893. | Suzie Hughes      | Long Beach, CA         |   |
| 894. | J.T. Smith        | Dublin, PA             |   |
| 895. | Barbara McIntosh  | Rockford, IL           |   |
| 896. | Maren Clausen     | Heide, Germany         |   |
| 897. | Deborah Efron     | Bellevue, WA           |   |
| 898. | Karen Howard      | Port St Lucie, FL      | You're ruining the environment. By taking away the trees that belong there & replacing them with non-native trees, you're unbalancing the environment. And the toxic fumes of herbicides & carbon dioxide that will be released into the environment will kill people, animals, and contribute to climate change. Don't spend my tax dollars on this stupid plan! |
| 899. | Jan Frankel       | Oakland, CA            |   |
| 900. | Mary Prubant      | San Jose, CA           |   |
| 901. | Arielle Nagy      | Winnipeg, Canada       |   |
| 902. | Chantal Gutfriend | Red Deer, Canada       |   |
| 903. | susan delles      | Rogue River, OR        | studies show that clear cutting forests creates more fire hazard not less/also what is left will create more danger of fire   |
| 904. | Arlene Baker      | Berkeley, CA           |   |
| 905. | Chris Elliott     | Hastings, New Zealand  |   |
| 906. | D. Singer         | Oakland, CA            | There are many other ways to cut fire risk. Certainly, there is NO need for herbicides or clearcutting.   |
| 907. | Joseph Nowak      | Temecula, CA           |   |
| 908. | Crystal Browning  | Bristol, CT            |   |

|      | <b>Name</b>        | <b>From</b>                     | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 909. | desanka sandulovic | Belgrade, Serbia And Montenegro |   |
| 910. | Ken Woolard        | University PL., WA              |   |
| 911. | Margaret Chapman   | Santa Barbara, CA               |   |
| 912. | Jennifer f         | Clinton, UT                     |   |
| 913. | D Diaz             | Kildeer, IL                     |   |
| 914. | Julia Voronina     | Moscow, Russian Federation      |   |
| 915. | satomi aitani      | Ngareyama-shi,chiba-ken, Japan  |   |
| 916. | hisui kobayashi    | Hanoi, Viet Nam                 |   |
| 917. | Jen Lopez          | El Paso, TX                     |   |
| 918. | Elsie Au           | Bkk, Thailand                   |   |
| 919. | Ginger Hill        | Lyman, SC                       |   |
| 920. | Magdalen Bray      | Crewe, United Kingdom           | Leave the woods alone!  |
| 921. | Kira Leeon         | Sydney Australia, Australia     |   |
| 922. | Chris Garraway     | Torquay, Australia              |   |
| 923. | Susan Mazza        | Pinellas Park, FL               |   |
| 924. | Bhuvana P          | Bangalore, India                |   |
| 925. | Petruta Mureseanu  | Bucharest, Romania              |   |
| 926. | WILLIAM VASSAR     | EL CAJON, CA                    | Is the director of FEMA a republican holdover? How can any one think in terms of destroying trees? East coast mentality at work. Why do people move to where the trees are? because the trees are outside of cities and that is what they want when they buy homes. Obama, please rein in your director of FEMA.I |
| 927. | Ian Brown          | Cheadle, United Kingdom         |   |
| 928. | Dennis Kelly       | New York, NY                    |   |
| 929. | Elena Rumiantseva  | Seattle, WA                     |   |
| 930. | John Carpenter     | Portland, ME                    |   |
| 931. | Renée Kern         | Daventry, United Kingdom        | Have they learned nothing from previous deforestations resulting in desertification.  |
| 932. | Lorna Young        | Beverly, MA                     | How can cutting down forests, spraying the remains with poison help eliminate fires? Just another way big business has infiltrated government.  |

|      | <b>Name</b>         | <b>From</b>                              | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|---------------------|--|---|
| 933. | Gian Luca Ribichini | Falconara Marittima, Italy               |   |
| 934. | Laura Overmann      | Burlingame, CA                           |   |
| 935. | Glynn Shaffer       | Martinez, CA                             |   |
| 936. | Lynda Hughes        | Kintessack, Nr Forres, United Kingdom    |   |
| 937. | Cristina Sommaruga  | Milano, Italy                            |   |
| 938. | Giana Peranio-paz   | Haifa, Israel                            |   |
| 939. | Laura Christoplos   | Laurel, MD                               |   |
| 940. | Ricky Buttery       | Cocoa, FL                                |   |
| 941. | PEGGY KIDD          | Bellevue, FL                             |   |
| 942. | Maria Leblanc       | Raleigh, NC                              | Trees and plants lower greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. We as many as possible to avert disaster to US. I see you doing the right thing and rejecting clear cutting and poisoning the land with Monsanto herbicides. . |
| 943. | Dan King            | Cedar Park, TX                           |   |
| 944. | Laraine Bowen       | Oakville, Canada                         |   |
| 945. | Giovanni Rega       | Peschiera Borromeo, Italy                |   |
| 946. | Austra Berzina      | Riga, Latvia                             |   |
| 947. | George Genev        | Johannesburg. South Africa, South Africa |   |
| 948. | Carol Jacklin       | Lincolnshire, United Kingdom             |   |
| 949. | Linda Rust          | Willow Springs, MO                       |   |
| 950. | Ann Miller          | Monticello, FL                           |   |
| 951. | J.I. Castellino     | Toronto, Canada                          |   |
| 952. | Tristan Francis     | Portland, OR                             |   |
| 953. | Susan Rowe          | Coarsegold, CA                           |   |
| 954. | Tom Tree            | Elmwood, MA                              |   |
| 955. | reina peterson      | hooksett, NH                             |   |
| 956. | Alex Brownstein     | Dix Hills, NY                            |   |
| 957. | David Noone         | Prestatyn, United Kingdom                |   |
| 958. | Byron Eatwell       | Johannesburg, South Africa               |   |
| 959. | Louise Simone       | Washington, DC                           |   |



|      | <b>Name</b>                | <b>From</b>                                      | <b>Comments</b>   |
|------|----------------------------|--|---|
| 960. | Laura Tufo                 | Adelaide, Australia                              |   |
| 961. | elaine conway              | Didcot, United Kingdom                           |   |
| 962. | Sue Horwood                | Stratford, Canada                                |   |
| 963. | Glenda Loo                 | St. John's, Canada                               |   |
| 964. | bette grotegut             | Plattsburg, MO                                   |   |
| 965. | Connie NanaYaa             | London, United Kingdom                           |   |
| 966. | Elaine Cristina Zaninotti  | Campinas/sp, Brazil                              |   |
| 967. | Nancy Juskowich            | Waynesburg, PA                                   |   |
| 968. | Kristin Love               | Seattle, WA                                      |   |
| 969. | Carol Taylor               | oakland, CA                                      | We want to keep our trees and do not want chemical herbicides on our land.  |
| 970. | Rakesh Chandranatha        | Golden, CO                                       |   |
| 971. | Elizabeth Lamers           | Northville, NY                                   |   |
| 972. | Ji-Eun Bak                 | Buyeo-gun, Chungcheongnam-do, Korea, Republic Of |   |
| 973. | Lisa Hochstetler           | Golden, CO                                       |   |
| 974. | Elizabeth Lasensky         | San Carlos, CA                                   | What a horrible idea, cutting down trees to make a wasteland for developers. We need those trees to help mitigate and sequester carbon. |
| 975. | Liz Allison                | Grovetown, GA                                    |   |
| 976. | Diane Luera                | Conway, AR                                       |   |
| 977. | Pavel Soukup               | Lomnice N Pop, Czech Republic                    |   |
| 978. | Magdalena Pietruszewicz    | West Pomerania, Poland                           |   |
| 979. | Richard Sherman and family | Berkeley, CA                                     |   |
| 980. | Gabrielle King             | New Baltimore, MI                                |   |
| 981. | Stella bikaki              | Athens, Greece                                   |   |
| 982. | Heather Slater             | Toronto, Canada                                  |   |
| 983. | Jordana H.                 | Chicago, IL                                      |   |
| 984. | Chris Cc                   | Omaha, NE  | OMG! what a TERRIBLE idea!  |
| 985. | Tim Rose                   | Boca Raton, FL                                   |   |
| 986. | Sergey Chyburayev          | Bnei Brak, Israel                                |   |

|        | <b>Name</b>          | <b>From</b>                          | <b>Comments</b>  |
|--------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 987.   | Lisa Soares          | Lisboa, Portugal                     |  |
| 988.   | pat rollo            | Herndon, VA                          | ARE YOU ALL NUTS?  |
| 989.   | Nancy Athanas        | Toledo, OH                           |  |
| 990.   | Mónika Mózes         | Cluj, Romania                        |  |
| 991.   | Lidia Schut          | Buitenpost,<br>Netherlands           |  |
| 992.   | charles mclachlan    | None, United<br>Kingdom              |  |
| 993.   | Bobbi Hill           | Broomfield, CO                       |  |
| 994.   | Wayne Steffes        | Redding, CA                          |  |
| 995.   | William Reamy        | Towson, MD                           | This insane plan needs to be made public and needs to be reviewed by a lot more people than FEMA. Creation of pollution and NOT reducing the danger of fire should be enough reason to stop th destruction of acres of trees. Remove the trees that are most combustible, but don't clearcut an entire area. |
| 996.   | Christine Bacinski   | Mississauga, Canada                  |  |
| 997.   | rene ebacher         | Toronto, Canada                      |  |
| 998.   | Sammy Maffeo         | Lincolnwood, IL                      |  |
| 999.   | Charmaine<br>Shannon | Latrobe, PA                          |  |
| 1,000. | LEE<br>PETTENDER     | Seiad Valley, CA                     |  |
| 1,001. | Holly Lawrence       | Napa, CA                             |  |
| 1,002. | Konstantin Trubin    | Ust - Labinsk,<br>Russian Federation |  |
| 1,003. | Julie Paquette       | Saskatoon, Canada                    |  |
| 1,004. | Christi DeMark       | Hoboken, NJ                          |  |
| 1,005. | Thomas Pintagro      | Jamestown, NY                        |  |
| 1,006. | LUVINA REYES         | monrovia, CA                         | WE DON'T OWN THE NATURE...<br>RESPECT THE TREES!!!   |
| 1,007. | Cheryl Biale         | Olympia, WA                          |  |
| 1,008. | Antonio Caprari      | Randburg, South<br>Africa            |  |
| 1,009. | Phyllis Smith        | Statesville, NC                      | this is disgusting!!! we have lost enough trees! stop building in high risk areas  |
| 1,010. | Lynn Squance         | Port Moody, Canada                   | What are you trying to do? Monsanto will gain great profits while the planet and the people are screwed. Trees are the lungs of the planet!<br>As to fires, perhaps shifting paradigms are needed when it comes to approving land for development. Why is it necessary to keep expanding outwards?           |

| <b>Name</b>                     | <b>From</b>                   | <b>Comments</b>                                       |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1,011. amir niknam              | Northridge, CA                |   |
| 1,012. Susan Vogt               | Fairbanks, AK                 |   |
| 1,013. Terry Ridge              | Lakeview, OR                  |   |
| 1,014. Jorn Schumann            | Saskatoon, Canada             |   |
| 1,015. Steve Vincenti           | Miami Beach, FL               |   |
| 1,016. Darlene Preece           | Pefferlaw, Canada             |   |
| 1,017. Michael Dutton           | Newport, RI                   | America's solution to just about everything: Kill it! |
| 1,018. Ursula Berreis           | Vienna, Austria               |   |
| 1,019. A Puza                   | New Cumberland, PA            |   |
| 1,020. Neil Resico              | San Lorenzo, CA               |   |
| 1,021. Ray Bishop               | Tarzana, CA                   |   |
| 1,022. Joe Mihm                 | Borger, TX                    |   |
| 1,023. DEAN GRICE               | Staffordshire, United Kingdom |   |
| 1,024. Larry D Grazier          | Lexington, TX                 |   |
| 1,025. Leland Long              | Denver, CO                    |   |
| 1,026. Terence Travis           | Ewa Beach, HI                 |   |
| 1,027. Marilyn<br>Bansall-Allen | London, United Kingdom        |   |
| 1,028. Deon Van der<br>Walt     | Pretoria, South Africa        |   |
| 1,029. Isabelle<br>Herresthal   | Saint-avold, France           |   |
| 1,030. Amédée Delucia           | Saint-avold, France           |   |
| 1,031. Dave Councilman          | Golden Valley, MN             |   |
| 1,032. Jeane Harrison           | Des Moines, IA                |   |
| 1,033. Christine Ezzy           | Mooloolaba, Australia         |   |
| 1,034. a b                      | Hn, Canada                    |   |
| 1,035. Czerny Auyang            | Brooklyn, NY                  |   |
| 1,036. Anthony Blackley         | Rheola, Australia             |   |
| 1,037. robin dolbear            | Hermon, NY                    |   |
| 1,038. Cheryl Vigoda            | Boca Raton, FL                |   |
| 1,039. Carrie Daddow            | Hyrum, UT                     |   |
| 1,040. Ann Garth                | Long Beach, CA                |   |
| 1,041. MaryLee Hicks            | Austin, TX                    |   |
| 1,042. Cassandra<br>Browning    | Salem, OR                     |   |
| 1,043. arnold martelli          | Burlingame, CA                |   |

| <b>Name</b>                         | <b>From</b>                       | <b>Comments</b>  |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1,044. Fatima Pereira               | Lisboa, Portugal                  |  |
| 1,045. lyn van                      | Brisbane, Australia               |  |
| 1,046. mohamed el<br>amine benmouaz | Hay El Hamadia,<br>Algeria        |  |
| 1,047. Virgil Pauls                 | Winnipeg, Canada                  |  |
| 1,048. Rodger Ricker                | Vancouver, Canada                 |  |
| 1,049. jodi wick                    | Silver Spring, MD                 |  |
| 1,050. Colleen Young                | Waterbury, CT                     |  |
| 1,051. monica ortiz                 | Arcata, CA                        |  |
| 1,052. Mary Lou Church              | Salida, CO                        | What is the matter with you people? Trees do a lot more than just stand there and look pretty. They help clean our air, they hold the soil in place, they provide homes for animals, they are a necessary part of our environment. If the Real Estate people and the Home Builders would stay out of the forests, we would be just fine. |
| 1,053. J Beverly                    | Urbana, IL                        |  |
| 1,054. kevin garrity                | Gainesville, FL                   |  |
| 1,055. Carol Hargett                | Stagecoach, NV                    |  |
| 1,056. Reginald Allen               | Springfield, MA                   |  |
| 1,058. Tevya Tufford<br>Fetter      | San Francisco, CA                 |  |
| 1,059. Marlene Miller               | Mt, MT                            |  |
| 1,060. Susan Shacket                | Sunland, CA                       |  |
| 1,061. Joseph Foriska               | Friday Harbot, WA                 |  |
| 1,062. John Peterson                | Mcminnville, OR                   |  |
| 1,063. Louise Slattery              | Saint-lazare, Canada              |  |
| 1,064. Peggy Powell                 | Providence, RI                    |  |
| 1,065. Rick Siegfried               | Eureka, CA                        | Stop the government's attacks on our planet. WARNING: Massive civil disobedience is next.  |
| 1,066. Janet Walton                 | Martinez, CA                      |  |
| 1,067. robert keenan                | Mission Viejo, CA                 |  |
| 1,068. Terry Vaccaro                | Plainfield, NJ                    |  |
| 1,069. Laurie gentry                | blue jay, CA                      |  |
| 1,070. Dave Ewoldt                  | Tucson, AZ                        |  |
| 1,071. James Tyree II               | Portland, OR                      | NO YOU DO NOT!   |
| 1,072. carolyne morgan              | Montgomery, TX                    |  |
| 1,073. Alina Shchetinina            | Shchelkovo, Russian<br>Federation |  |
| 1,074. Juliet Chaplin               | SUTTON, United<br>Kingdom         |  |

| <b>Name</b>                | <b>From</b>                 | <b>Comments</b>  |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1,075. Ana Marija Rumbak   | Zagreb, Croatia             |  |
| 1,076. rina manek          | London, United Kingdom      |  |
| 1,077. Michaela ^Rohr      | Frankfurt Am Main, Zimbabwe |  |
| 1,078. Patricia Atencio    | Santee, CA                  |  |
| 1,079. Vlastimir Ditchchev | Sofia, Bulgaria             |  |
| 1,080. Barry Thiessen      | Delta, Canada               |  |
| 1,081. Patricia Oseroff    | Kensington, MD              |  |
| 1,082. christi scalera     | Yreka, CA                   |  |
| 1,083. Steve Yakoban       | Englewood, NJ               |  |
| 1,084. michele tritscher   | Strasbourg, France          |  |
| 1,085. Catherine Ayoub     | Las Vegas, NV               |  |
| 1,086. George Haddad       | Medford, MA                 |  |
| 1,087. Olivia Schlosser    | Mansfield Center, CT        |  |
| 1,088. Rachel Verde        | Mankato, MN                 |  |
| 1,089. Merna New           | Twin Peaks, CA              | STOP poisoning nature!   |
| 1,090. martine JAKSIK      | Ussel, France               |  |
| 1,091. Jaella Rodrique     | Burnaby, Canada             |  |
| 1,092. may Howie           | Scotland, United Kingdom    |  |
| 1,093. Roderick Dixon      | Helsingfors, Finland        |  |
| 1,094. judy tobin          | windsor, CA                 |  |
| 1,095. Armand Biron        | Mansfield Center, CT        |  |
| 1,096. Jane Rosenbaum      | Rosenberg, TX               |  |
| 1,097. Joannie Loobey      | Millbrae, CA                |  |
| 1,098. julie Hoffer        | Brooklyn, NY                |  |
| 1,099. gerry Collins       | Murrieta, CA                | This is plan inane! Clear cut trees and vegetation then soak with Monsanto's air and soil polluting herbicides.  |
| 1,100. Clover Catskill     | Pinole, CA                  |  |
| 1,101. C. Smith            | Huntington Beach, CA        | I'm fed up with money grabbers who are ruining our environment, poisoning our air and water supplies, and clear cutting our landscape - all adding to the furious climate changes we are experiencing. It is time to put back into our Earthly paradise by using sustainable and non-toxic practices. If we act responsibly, we may be able to turn this climate back to healthy levels. Vote NO for FEMA's targeted 70K trees cleared. It's not theirs to take. |

| <b>Name</b>                  | <b>From</b>                                       | <b>Comments</b>  |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| 1,102. Merlin Hay            | Kewstoke,<br>Weston-super-mare,<br>United Kingdom |  |
| 1,103. Deborah Barolsky      | Arlington, MA                                     |  |
| 1,104. Paul Daniel           | Lisbon, Portugal                                  |  |
| 1,105. Kate Mabry            | Grenada, MS                                       | I am shocked that in this 21st century that Californian's are still living in the dark ages. How ridiculous to clearcut trees because of wildfires. Trees are not the cause of wildfires...FEMA...it is not your responsibility to cut trees. You are stepping out of your boundary. Clean up your act and stop this nonsense. |
| 1,106. Sean Price            | Rio Rancho, NM                                    |  |
| 1,107. Jasper Greig          | London, United Kingdom                            |  |
| 1,108. Brigitte Gibbs        | San Diego, CA                                     | What kind of degree did it take to come up with this. It IS INSANE cutting THOUSANDS of trees down. Monsanto ARE ENVIRONMENTAL TERRORISTS, and should be treated like ALL OTHER TERRORISTS. Anyone doing "business" with them ARE OUR ENEMIES. NO tax\$\$ for FEMA.  |
| 1,109. Enedina Valera        | Albacete, Spain                                   |  |
| 1,110. Ben Garrison          | Englewood, CO                                     |  |
| 1,111. Robert Westcott       | Santa Rosa, CA                                    |  |
| 1,112. ashleigh fountain     | West Memphis, AR                                  |  |
| 1,113. Niki Le               | Calgary, Canada                                   |  |
| 1,114. Marilyn Barkley       | Morrisburg, Canada                                |  |
| 1,115. Mary Walker           | Aumsville, OR                                     |  |
| 1,116. Brenda Lall           | Overland Park, KS                                 |  |
| 1,117. James Strickland      | Wesley Chapel, FL                                 |  |
| 1,118. Judith King           | Vero Beach, FL                                    |  |
| 1,119. Christi Dillon        | Mooreville, NC                                    |  |
| 1,120. Waheeda Smith         | Toronto, Canada                                   |  |
| 1,121. Barb Julien           | Kent City, MI                                     |  |
| 1,122. Olga Csuba            | Szekesfehervar,<br>Hungary                        |  |
| 1,123. alan reid             | Wellington, New Zealand                           |  |
| 1,124. Sonia Mafalda Boliani | Piracicaba/sp, Brazil                             |  |
| 1,125. DOREEN PETTIFER       | LEOMINSTER,<br>United Kingdom                     |  |
| 1,126. Christin Benoit       | Ottawa, Canada                                    |  |

| <b>Name</b>                | <b>From</b>             | <b>Comments</b>  |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1,127. G Robt Chang        | Burbank, CA             |  |
| 1,128. Annette Harvill     | Stone Mountain, GA      |  |
| 1,129. Gwendolen Weil      | San Diego, CA           |  |
| 1,130. carole ulnick       | Mission Viejo, CA       |  |
| 1,131. Allen Swift         | Martinez, CA            |  |
| 1,132. Jennifer Griffith   | Durham, NC              | Does someone with FEMA, or in charge of Oakland or Berkeley, have stock in Monsanto? That's the only reason I can imagine any officials would even consider such a terrible plan!  |
| 1,133. Marianne Mantoen    | South Pasadena, CA      | Hello, we need the oxygen the trees provide (not to mention their beauty, a soothing landscape, space and open land without ugly buildings and cement parking lots), NOT MORE CHEMICALS. Stop this madness. Stop it here, and now.   |
| 1,134. Kim Dahle           | Clear Lake, MN          |  |
| 1,135. Karina Tarpinian    | Marseille, France       |  |
| 1,136. Lianne Lish         | Lemon Grove, CA         |  |
| 1,137. Paula Figueroa      | Anaheim, CA             |  |
| 1,138. cynthia green       | phoenix, AZ             |  |
| 1,139. Kerstin Feist       | Albany, CA              | Don't Let FEMA and UC Berkeley Cut Down 70k California Trees!  |
| 1,140. mark bastian        | Helston, United Kingdom |  |
| 1,141. Saphira Rain        | Raytown, MO             |  |
| 1,142. Ruth Litton         | South Yarmouth, MA      |  |
| 1,143. Clotilda G. Devlin  | Bernardsville, NJ       | Don't roll over for Monsanto. Note all the reasons besides loss of beauty that we should not use woodchips, lose the shade and fog drip. Note vague plans for erosion.   |
| 1,144. Lee Founds          | Glide, OR               | Ok, I'm signing this petition in hopes that someone in government actually listens. Now for the statement, is there no common sense left in the beauracracy that is the majority of our government. Get real, this makes no sense whatsoever, if this is supposedly based on science, I love science, then fire your scientists.....they are useless!!   |
| 1,145. Elke Hoppenbrouwers | East Haven, CT          | The environmental Impact Statement by ema does not make any sense. Cutting down all those trees will contribute immensely to the CO2 in the air. Using gallons of Monsantos terrible herbicides will ruin the environment. Both actions will have enormous effects on wildlife. Does that rearily sound sensible to anyone? I for one do not want my taxes to go to such an incredibly damaging program. |
| 1,146. Gary Wells          | Trenton, Canada         |  |
| 1,147. Julija Merljak      | Fairplay, CO            |  |

| <b>Name</b>                  | <b>From</b>               | <b>Comments</b>  |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1,148. Tina Eiser            | Glen Burnie, MD           |  |
| 1,149. William Spence        | Carlin, NV                |  |
| 1,150. julie quanstrom       | Sun City, AZ              |  |
| 1,151. Michael Frey          | Santa Barbara, CA         | This is simply Bad Science, and would bring very regrettable consequences.   |
| 1,152. Anusha Patchava       | Bad Nauheim, Germany      |  |
| 1,153. Cristina Novelo       | Veracruz, Mexico          |  |
| 1,154. R Wells               | Los Angeles, CA           |  |
| 1,155. Robert Deutschbein    | Toora, Australia          |  |
| 1,156. Amanda Mikalson       | Farmington, WA            |  |
| 1,157. Wendy Jones           | Surrey, Canada            |  |
| 1,158. Curzio Bruni          | Assisi, Italy             |  |
| 1,159. Michele Shimizu       | Boston, MA                |  |
| 1,160. Amandine SABLONNIERES | (Not Displayed), France   |  |
| 1,161. Cassandra Canady      | Marysville, WA            | Cut down the trees so it doesn't burn. But you want to turn the trees into approximately 2 feet of woodchips and saturate them in chemicals and leave it. Cut or standing it will burn. Wonder how well wood-chips and stumps saturated in chemicals would burn. Dry wood burns faster than fresh wet living wood. This will be an eyesore. Cutting down the trees will be removing vital habitat for native life. It will be removing more O2 producing and CO2 absorbing organisms. We need plants to survive. We need plants for the oxygen we breath. We need plants for CO2 absorption to keep our air clean. We need plants for animal habitat. We need it for many reasons. The land will be dead, saturated in toxic chemicals. Water runoff from the land will be saturated with the herbicides as well leading to true health risks of the human population as well as the animal. States and corporations need to start thinking about their actions and long term impacts. Start thinking of more innovative solutions rather than detrimental ones. |
| 1,162. Denise kemp           | Apethorpe, United Kingdom |  |
| 1,163. Lynn Demsky           | Saint Clair, MI           |  |
| 1,164. Pieter van Slooten    | Deventer, Netherlands     |  |
| 1,165. Susan Dawson          | Renton, WA                | This is a stupid idea. Why not remove small areas of the non native trees and plant native trees gradually over the years. The wood chips and roundup will prevent re-colonization by natives--only invasives will come in.  |



| <b>Name</b>                     | <b>From</b>                   | <b>Comments</b>  |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1,166. Sue Musk                 | Cambridge, United Kingdom     |  |
| 1,167. Laurel Boyd              | Peterborough, NH              | As a Bay Area native, I am shocked and dismayed by FEMA's plan to clear cut the regions trees. The impact of massive amounts of herbicides on the fragile watershed cannot be underestimated - nor can the impact on the wildlife that depends on the local habitat. |
| 1,168. Alice Mullen             | Johannesburg, South Africa    |  |
| 1,169. Rylan Zimny              | whitby, Canada                |  |
| 1,170. Anne Padilla             | Santa Fe, NM                  |  |
| 1,171. patrizia accardi         | Turin, Italy                  |  |
| 1,172. William and Nancy Butler | Evergreen, CO                 |  |
| 1,173. lara ruffinatto          | Pinerolo, Italy               |  |
| 1,174. frank downey             | mobile, AL                    |  |
| 1,175. Jo Mullen                | Johannesburg, South Africa    |  |
| 1,176. Jason Chin               | Lake Oswego, OR               |  |
| 1,177. Irwin Rapoport           | Montreal, Canada              |  |
| 1,178. Kenny Velasquez          | Denver, CO                    |  |
| 1,179. Ana Oliveira             | Lisboa, Portugal              |  |
| 1,180. FULVIO FIORENTINI        | Civita Castellana (Vt), Italy |  |
| 1,181. David Nuttle             | Tahlequah, OK                 |  |
| 1,182. Sofie Forsberg           | Lundby, Denmark               |  |
| 1,183. linda miyoshi            | silver spring, MD             |  |
| 1,184. Christel Kopp            | Ottawa, Canada                |  |
| 1,185. Eternal Gardener         | Dayboro, Australia            |  |
| 1,186. Shana Mokuau             | Yreka, CA                     |  |
| 1,187. Jessica Larsen           | Oslo, Norway                  |  |
| 1,188. Fran Fulwiler            | Portland, OR                  |  |
| 1,189. Lisa McEwen              | Canton, MI                    |  |
| 1,190. Barbara Garcia           | El Portal, CA                 |  |
| 1,191. Jennifer Sosa            | Caba, Argentina               |  |
| 1,192. Mary Lee Parisi          | Granada Hills, CA             |  |
| 1,193. teresa floyd             | Boring, OR                    |  |
| 1,194. Kim Simms                | Ferndale, MI                  |  |
| 1,195. June Jarka               | Auckland, New Zealand         |  |

| <b>Name</b>                   | <b>From</b>                 | <b>Comments</b>   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1,196. Virginia Belder        | Huntingdon, TN              |   |
| 1,197. Yvette Schoevaars      | Lelystad, Netherlands       |   |
| 1,198. D Kessler              | Redway, CA                  |   |
| 1,199. Terry Lunn             | Egg Harbor Township, NJ     |   |
| 1,200. Elizabeth Baer         | Md, MD                      |   |
| 1,201. margherita magnaguagno | Pozzo D'adda, Italy         |   |
| 1,202. Carrie Scarborough     | Southampton, United Kingdom |   |
| 1,203. Benita Dyal            | London, United Kingdom      |   |
| 1,204. John Circharo          | Boca Raton, FL              |   |
| 1,205. Dale Kemp              | Lyons, GA                   |   |
| 1,206. David Abel             | E. Orleans, MA              | find a better way like planting appropriate/native trees.....and don't build near them.     |
| 1,207. Wanda Guido            | Penna In Teverina, Italy    |   |
| 1,208. Gareth Franklin        | Ryde, United Kingdom        |   |
| 1,209. Cher Clarke            | London, Canada              |   |
| 1,210. Emma Spurgin Hussey    | Truro, United Kingdom       |   |
| 1,211. AniMaeChi ..           | Adelaide, Australia         |   |
| 1,212. Dolly Schertz          | New Braunfels, TX           | How much is Monsanto paying the committee members who came up with this hairbrained scheme? |
| 1,213. Will Andrews           | Lodi, CA                    |   |
| 1,214. Dan and Tina Partlow   | Allen, TX                   |   |
| 1,215. Oscar Griffiths        | Mudgeeraba, Australia       |   |
| 1,216. John Griffiths         | Mudgeeraba, Australia       |   |
| 1,217. Yvonne Griffiths       | Mudgeeraba, Australia       |   |
| 1,218. susan mohr             | Ny, NY                      |   |
| 1,219. June Gollatz           | Bethlehem, PA               |   |
| 1,220. Heidi Blechar          | Darien, CT                  | Does it get more perverse?  |
| 1,221. Kit Blumenstein        | Lewisville, TX              |   |

| <b>Name</b>                | <b>From</b>                   | <b>Comments</b>  |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1,222. Marian Reitzen      | Tempe, AZ                     |  |
| 1,223. Gran Pat            | Bastrop, TX                   |  |
| 1,224. Constance Franklin  | Los Angeles, CA               |  |
| 1,225. Amanda Benvenuto    | Watervliet, NY                | Please don't do this! It changes nothing for the good. It make it even more flammable. It can not be undone. If you pull out perfectly good trees to put down Poison, made by the most Evil corporation on the planet, all of California will burn. With out the trees California will choke on smog, look at LA.  |
| 1,226. MARJORIE J LEWIS    | Hereford, United Kingdom      | Some points to bear in mind: 1. FEMA will be spreading hundreds of thousands of pounds of extremely flammable wood chips all over the exact same area they're trying to fire-proof. 2. Razing the trees will also eliminate the shade and fog drip that moistens the forest floor (providing the dry conditions fire loves) and destroying the natural windbreak that acts as a barrier to the wind driven fires that are typical in California. 3. Killing the trees will release hundreds of thousands of tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere from the destroyed trees, thereby contributing to climate change (something that California has supposedly committed itself to stopping). |
| 1,227. Kay Goggins         | Roswell, GA                   |  |
| 1,228. Sue Miller          | La, CA                        |  |
| 1,229. Geralyn Motto       | Palm Springs, CA              |  |
| 1,230. Carol Hupp          | Jacksonville, FL              |  |
| 1,231. Carol Bischoff      | Grandview Plaza, KS           |  |
| 1,232. Jennifer Cunningham | Aurora, IL                    |  |
| 1,233. Marie Dutto         | Aspremont, France             |  |
| 1,234. Liz gillard         | Tenbury Wells, United Kingdom |  |
| 1,235. Mary Thomas Davila  | Richmond, CA                  |  |
| 1,236. naomi cohen         | Forest Hills, NY              |  |
| 1,237. Cyrille Dormieu     | Hazebrouck, France            |  |
| 1,238. James Stanley       | West hills, CA                |  |
| 1,239. Anneke Hut          | Amersfoort, Netherlands       |  |
| 1,240. Beth McHenry        | Easton, PA                    |  |
| 1,241. Stephen Pallotta    | Redondo Beach, CA             | DON'T DO IT!!!   |
| 1,242. Amy Elepano         | Richmond, TX                  |  |
| 1,243. Mike Strickland     | Wilkie, Canada                |  |

| <b>Name</b>                     | <b>From</b>               | <b>Comments</b>   |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1,244. peter faure              | Tarxien, Malta            |   |
| 1,245. Ella Reeves              | Vancouver, Canada         |   |
| 1,246. Panagiotis<br>Rigopoulos | Patras, Greece            |   |
| 1,247. Lori<br>Blacklidge-Carty | Monterey Park, CA         | We need all the trees we can get in this day and age, to keep the atmosphere clean and preserve our ecp system...NO Chemicals PLEASE! |
| 1,248. Paul Girardin            | Ottawa, Canada            |   |
| 1,249. belinda repose           | London,ontario,<br>Canada |   |
| 1,250. Jean Naples              | West Haverstraw, NY       | I support protection and preservation of forests in California.   |
| 1,251. Brad Miller              | Anthony, KS               |   |
| 1,252. Henrik Thorsen           | Brånde, Denmark           |   |
| 1,253. Anita Kempf              | Escondido, CA             | The idea itself is sheer madness.   |
| 1,254. Richard Tremble'         | Nelson, Canada            | That's insane.  |
| 1,255. Julie English            | Sacramento, CA            |   |
| 1,256. Angelika Roll            | Berlin, Germany           |   |

**From:** [Deborah Butler](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** East Bay Hills EIS for Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 3:51:44 PM

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Dear FEMA,

I am writing on behalf of my family to express my deep concern over the proposed plan to clear cut nearly 100,000 trees in the East Bay in order to reduce fire risk. As a resident who lives very near to Strawberry Canyon and a new mother who hikes the East Bay Hills with a 6 month old almost daily, I find particular details of this plan inadequate if not outright negligent and dangerous. I ask that you retract the draft EIS immediately for further review and to halt all plans to cut trees until several questions are adequately addressed with the responsible thoroughness we deserve as residents and community members who love and are concerned about the ecosystem we inhabit.

Of first concern in the draft EIS are the risks associated with the herbicide use that is being proposed. The draft does not adequately address the potential harmful impact that dumping thousands of gallons of herbicide onto the ground will have to our streams, animal and wildlife inhabitants, other trees and flora than those being targeted, and to us and our children who venture out into nature for the sheer pleasure of it.

Secondly, the plan is unacceptable because it does not adequately analyze reasonable alternatives proposed for fire risk mitigation. After reading the draft EIS, I am not fully convinced that cutting down nearly 100,000 trees will reduce fire risk. There needs to be more research into less costly and less destructive means to address fire reduction.

At this zero hour, I ask that you retract the plan and rework it by responsibly researching the potentially devastating effects it will have to our beloved ecosystem. I ask that you work to come up with something that is safe, does not disturb habitat to wildlife, nor dump thousands of gallons of poison into the ground where we bring our children to enjoy nature.

Sincerely,

Deborah Butler  
Antonio Freitas  
Caleb Davi Freitas (6 months old)

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***Deborah Butler***

**From:** [Eaa@aol.com](mailto:Eaa@aol.com)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Proposed Mass Obliteration of Wildlife and Eucalyptus in Oakland and Berkeley  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 11:49:14 AM

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**To Whom This May Concern:**

As a long time Berkeley resident and a native Californian, I am disgusted and appalled at the possibility that your agency might destroy trees and habitat, poison the ground and water table beneath it, kill and displace animals, butterflies, birds and insects, and expose humans to the toxins. In addition, many scientists say that there would be more fire danger without the tree cover. There is a more moderate plan to achieve fire abatement, which is common sense and in the interests of all creatures and plant life and is much less expensive. Please come to your senses and really care about true fire abatement and the environment. Sincerely, Eileen Adams, Berkeley CA

**From:** [Gail Machlis](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Strawberry Canyon Tree Cutting  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 12:43:09 PM

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I am writing to express my extreme concern over the University of California's plan to cut trees in the Strawberry Canyon area. The intended use of herbicides to control growth is extremely short sighted; the university claims that they cannot afford to reduce growth by using control methods similar to those used by the Lawrence Lab, however, the use of pesticides is what we truly cannot afford. The methods used at the Lab have proved effective, while managing not to permanently destroy habitats.

Although the reason for the cutting is fire control, it is not clear that the intended plan will result in a reduction of fire risk. Evidence from Angel Island cutting done in 1990-1996, further supports the argument that this is not an efficient plan to reduce fire hazard. The destruction of habitats for the many birds and animals will be massive, not to mention the desecration of this beautiful site.

I have been a lifetime (sixty years) Berkeley Hill resident and have used the Strawberry Trail for more than thirty years. It is unconscionable that "an institution of higher learning" cannot come up with a less destructive plan, while mitigating fire concerns.

Thank you.

Gail Machlis

**From:** [Gemini Michal-Stone](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Deforestation of east bay parks  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 3:10:04 PM

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Dear FEMA, I live right up against Claremont canyon regional park and i so enjoy the beauty of the trees and the fresh air they provide. Please do not clear-cut the pine, eucalyptus and acacia trees. The pines are a century old and nesting raptors live atop them and dine on thousands of rodents. The trees lock in the carbon emissions and give out precious oxygen. Also the deer and other wildlife have a right to drink from the creek without being poisoned by all the herbicide runoff. Myself and many others who live here next to the park are very chemically sensitive and we will suffer from the near proximity of poisonous hebicides as well as our animal brethren. Sincerely, Gemini Stone



**From:** [Helen Wood](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Public Comment re East Bay Hills fire mitigation project EIS  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 1:47:43 PM

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Dear FEMA,

Thank you for allowing public input on the fate of the East Bay Hills that affect the lives of all of us who live in the Bay Area.

I request that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) be revised to address some significant flaws. The EIS is currently flawed by deliberately avoiding thoughtfully-designed alternatives that are capable of attaining most, if not all, of the project objectives to mitigate fire in a manner that is environmentally favorable. The EIS must identify and consider such alternatives, as well as conduct the legally-required comparison of these alternatives to the “no action” alternative and to the project as it is currently proposed. Also, the agencies requesting the FEMA grant must formulate and adopt enforceable mitigation measures that are spelled out in the EIS. The following are among the areas that need further in-depth analysis of these alternatives and the details of enforceable mitigation:

**HERBICIDES.** The EIS does not properly analyze the proposed use of herbicides. The EIS is inadequate in analyzing alternative methodologies as part of an integrated management program that would minimize or eliminate the need for herbicides. The EIS has eliminated outright any study of how to manage resprouts without herbicides, dismissing an integrated plan that would include a mix of options, such as the use of opaque plastic to cover stumps, *which would help reduce the considerable load of herbicides that will be used* (in the tens of thousands of gallons). EBMUD has demonstrated that it is not difficult to manage eucalyptus groves by sending in crews every 3 years or so to remove the saplings.

The herbicides Garlon 4, Garlon 3A, Stalker2, and/or Roundup3 (glyphosate) will be used initially on eucalyptus stumps, and for follow-up treatments twice a year for 10 years. Also, herbicide spray will be applied to resprouted foliage between 3 and 6 feet in height. Spray will also be used on seedlings, and “noxious weeds,” such as native poison oak, according to the EIS. Though Garlon and Roundup are in cancer classification group D and E, (not enough evidence to say one way or the other that they are human carcinogens), a growing number of well-designed epidemiological studies provide substantial evidence that these herbicides are associated with increased cancer risk

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.3322/caac.21170/abstract>. According to the EPA, the half-life (the amount of time it takes for half to break down) of triclopyr (the active ingredient in Garlon) varied from 10 to 100 days, <http://www.pesticide.org/get-the-facts/pesticide-factsheets/factsheets/triclopyr>. One of the breakdown products, TCP (3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinol) is persistent in the environment, is mobile in water and soil, and according to the EPA is just about as toxic as triclopyr, <http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDs/2710red.pdf>. These products will persist in the environment, and, since they will be reapplied every 6 months, these chemicals are going to be around for 10 years.

Although the EIS states that ‘best practices’ will be used in regards to herbicides, it is often the case that the ‘actual’ reality on the ground is quite different. The EIS does not adequately analyze and spell out the ways in which the best practices would be *monitored, documented and enforced* to insure that the best practice rules are, in fact, being followed. There have been incidents where the rules were not followed, where herbicides were applied in the rain and leached into the creek, and where herbicide was sprayed on hemlock, broom,

and thistle without posting any of the required signage, where workers in Claremont Canyon were observed spraying aimlessly, and where herbicides were being sprayed within 25 feet of the creek in Strawberry Canyon. This is in direct violation of the 'best practices' that include no spraying of foliage within 60 feet of water, and where herbicides would not be used in the 60-foot buffer within 24 hours after rain or when the chance of rain within 24 hours is greater than 40%.

**NATIVE HABITAT.** Significant amounts of native coyote brush scrub and native northern coastal scrub habitat will be destroyed in the project areas. The EIS is inadequate in analyzing alternative thinning patterns and mosaics that maintain a higher percent cover in these areas of native scrub, in order to reduce fire risk without total damage and destruction of these areas of native scrub habitat and their wildlife populations, which, as currently proposed, would have substantial adverse effects.

**SOIL.** Soil will significantly be impacted in the project areas, which includes the use of and skidding beds for heavy equipment on slopes less than 35%, and dragging felled trees through understory. Once the vegetative cover has been disturbed, the soil compacted and its porosity reduced, and the organic litter displaced, then surface soil erosion is greatly accelerated. The EIS states that the park district will arrest the progress of active gully erosion and take action to restore these areas to stable conditions by taking corrective measures to repair damage, such as restoring vegetation where vegetative cover has been reduced or eliminated. However the actual conditions on the ground in parts of the EBRPD currently demonstrate that active gully erosion prevention is not currently taking place. The EIS would need to adequately spell how active gully erosion mitigation would be monitored and enforced to insure that it would in fact take place.

Additionally the EIS does not properly research and analyze the degree to which their mitigation measures for soil erosion adequately protect the soil in a manner that is environmentally favorable and constitute 'best practices,' specifically, the impact on soil productivity of scattering wood chips on the ground to a depth of 2 feet in the UCB project areas. The EIS fails to develop alternatives to this proposed idea, which would reduce soil productivity for 5-10 years (the length of time for wood chips to decompose) by wood chips blocking light and by tying up soil nitrogen in the process of wood chip decomposition.

**WILDLIFE.** The EIS is inadequate in analyzing and mitigating the degree to which the proposed projects, by degrading nearby habitat areas, may impact the degree of functionality of the wildlife corridors (the Caldecott Tunnel Corridor and the Niles Canyon-Sunol Corridor) that play a critical role as habitat linkages in facilitating wildlife movement through this region.

The EIS is inadequate in analyzing the impact on, and analyzing alternatives by which to properly protect Black-crowned night herons, Great blue herons, Great egrets, and Snowy egrets within the project areas. These birds are special-status species, their nesting colonies are protected by law, and there is suitable nesting habitat and foraging habitat present in the project areas. There are observations of these species in and in the vicinity of the project areas, including documented nesting sites of Snowy Egrets in the eucalyptus near Lake Chabot adjacent to the project areas.

**WATER BUDGET.** The EIS is inadequate in analyzing the impact of fog drip from eucalyptus and Monterey pine trees in terms of the percent contribution to the overall water budget of the habitats in the proposed project areas, and thereby fails to analyze the impact that the removal of the trees will have on reducing the amount of water in the soil of the

habitats involved. Fog drip (when fog droplets condense on the needles or leaves of trees and drip to the ground, penetrating the soil to root zone depth) influences local conditions, and it is likely that fog-drip water produced by trees and shrubs makes an important contribution to the overall water budget of the project areas, especially during the dry summer months when the area is foggiest. Additionally, the soil moisture content decreases when vegetative cover is removed and the soil is exposed to the drying effect of greater wind speed, more sunlight, and increased soil temperatures. The EIS fails to propose a mitigation plan for the desiccation of the soil, the impact on the water table, and the impact on the animals that depend on this moisture source.

**COMMUNITY CHARACTER.** Although there would be significant visual impact along certain trails, the EIS has failed to propose mitigation measures for these impacts (such as selective thinning) to ‘community character,’ which refers to the aesthetic look and the overall feel of the community.

From: [Isis Feral](#)  
 To: [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
 Subject: Comments on the FEMA East Bay Hills Draft Environmental Impact Statement  
 Date: Monday, June 17, 2013 3:33:00 PM  
 Attachments: [FFMA-FRH-FIS-061713.pdf](#)

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(Comment on the EBH DEIS attached and pasted below. Return receipt requested. Thank you.)

**Comments on the East Bay Hills Draft Environmental Impact Statement  
 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)  
 Wildfire Pre-Disaster and Hazard Mitigation funding requested by  
 the University of California, City of Oakland, and East Bay Regional Park District**

Isis Feral - June 17, 2013

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The University of California (UC), the City of Oakland, and the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) have applied for FEMA funding for four fire mitigation projects in the East Bay Hills, spanning 1,000 acres of a total of over 2,000 acres of connected projects, in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties.

FEMA funding for these projects should be denied, because the planned actions do not accomplish the purpose of the Pre-Disaster and Hazard Mitigation Grant programs. They do not protect life, but instead increase fire danger and contribute to ecological devastation.

The Draft Environmental Impact Study should be rejected, as it does not adequately address the health and environmental hazards of logging tens of thousands of trees from the environment, and spreading toxic chemicals.

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**INCREASED FIRE DANGER**

The projects' stated intent is to reduce fire danger, but the proposed actions are more likely to increase fire danger. In addition to clearcutting moisture-rich forests and turning them into dry, flammable grasslands, as well as removing windbreaks, giving Diablo winds free rein to drive fires into our communities, large piles of chipped, dead vegetation are to be spread over large areas, and herbicides planned for use increase the flammability of vegetation, and may themselves have flammable components.

One of the herbicides to be used in these projects, Garlon 4, for example, contains kerosene, which is highly flammable, and produces toxic fumes when it does burn.

The manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet for Stalker, another herbicide to be used, warns that if the product is involved in a fire, toxic vapors will be released. This is not an unusual warning for pesticide products, and shows that chemical use in fire prone areas is particularly irresponsible.

Experiments by community activists also showed that herbicides in general make vegetation more flammable than vegetation that was not exposed to herbicides ([http://www.dontspraycalifornia.org/Cheriel\\_Response.html](http://www.dontspraycalifornia.org/Cheriel_Response.html)).

Meanwhile the Draft EIS makes allowances for hills residents violating existing fire safety regulations, stating that one of the alternatives proposed in public comments, to focus on ensuring there is defensible space around homes, has "major limitations as a wildfire mitigation program. First, it depends on active and continuing participation by thousands of people. Many property owners do not comply with the existing defensible space requirements, and enforcement of the requirements may not be a top priority of state and local government." (DEIS 3.3.3.1 <http://ebheis.cdms.com/>)

A particularly poignant example of this is Oakland's Mayor Jean Quan who was not long ago called the 'Queen of Blight' for failing to secure the space around her own home in the hills (<http://www.ktvu.com/news/news/irate-neighbor-calls-oakland-mayor-queen-of-b/nD5P5/>).

However, the answer to irresponsible neighbors, or lax enforcement of safety laws, is not to chop down and poison ecosystems to excuse and accommodate more of the same

irresponsible behavior. That is not what federal emergency funding is for. One would think that residents of an area considered for emergency funding might make it a priority to take safety precautions themselves. It seems that perhaps it's not such a big emergency after all.

The DEIS continues on to say that "[t]he second major limitation of defensible space as a wildfire mitigation program is that it does not address the large amounts of vegetative fuel in undeveloped areas." (3.3.3.1) The implication here is that the problem is not human development, but the undeveloped wilderness which the development itself is encroaching upon.

But as one retired Oakland firefighter recalls, who was appointed to the 1991 Oakland-Berkeley Mayors' Task Force on Emergency Preparedness & Community Restoration, it was not trees, but human structures that were primarily to blame for the spread of the 1991 fire. The task force explicitly advised against targeting specific tree species for eradication: [http://www.contracostatimes.com/montclairion/ci\\_12946185](http://www.contracostatimes.com/montclairion/ci_12946185)

"The Task Force Report concluded that the spread of the fire was mostly due to the radiant heat generated by burning houses. A burning house has a sustained radiant heat transmission of 2,500-3,000 degrees. The spread of the fire was not due primarily to burning trees — eucalyptus or any other species."

FEMA's own analysis of the 1991 fire came to the same conclusion that homes and native chaparral were the main source of fuel for the fire (both reports are linked from and summarized here <http://milliontrees.me/fire-the-cover-story/>).

Firefighters have long complained about the exploitation of their labor, and the expectation that they risk their lives to protect property that was knowingly placed in the path of inevitable destruction, so for example said one:

<http://firechief.com/wf-public-education/dj-vu-all-over-again>

"I strongly support the concept of individual freedom except when it costs me, and other taxpayers, unreasonable amounts of our tax dollars to indulge the foolishness of those who chose to build and live in those areas like Hurricane Alley and the interface. More importantly, I can't support that choice when those folks expect me and my fellow firefighters to place ourselves in unnecessary risk to save the property that they did not take the basic precautions to protect from wildfire. "

In fact, national wildfire policy in general has come under attack in recent years, and in a lawsuit by the Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics (FSEEE), the father of a firefighter killed on the job said:

<http://community.seattletimes.nwsources.com/archive/?date=20031015&slug=wildfires15>

"It's one thing to die in the service of your country for a justifiable proper cause,' said Weaver. 'The problem is we've got these kids out there dying for something that is scientifically bankrupt. We are subverting nature, causing more damage than good, and we are taking kids' lives. That is just so wrong.'

The lawsuit argues that wildfire is a natural phenomenon in forests throughout North America, but the Forest Service policy of trying to put out nearly all wildfires has created conditions that have produced huge wildfires in recent years."

The East Bay Hills projects follow a similar trajectory, as they attempt to impose unreasonable controls on these natural phenomena, and in the process do more harm than good, increasing fire danger instead of reducing it, and destroying ecosystems instead of protecting lives.

The East Bay Hills projects are at their core about development. While I understand and sympathize with the desire to live in a natural environment, and I certainly don't want anyone to get hurt in a fire, I strongly oppose any further destruction of precious forests so that people can feel more comfortable building (and perpetually rebuilding) their flammable wooden houses in a wildfire zone.

Another public comment that was dismissed by the DEIS was the suggestion to focus on replacing roofs with fire resistant materials. But in addition to safer roofs, it is absurd that timber construction of exquisitely flammable tinderboxes continues to be permitted in wildfire zones. Any fire mitigation project should first focus on what provided the primary fuel for the 1991 fire: the human-built structures.

A few years ago, when Oakland firefighters saved the building I live in, they told us that the entire six unit residential structure would have been gone within another 2-3 minutes. Compare that with the couple of hours it can take to burn through a strawbale wall, or the clay-firing effect of fire on an earthen wall. Even thick layers of earthen plaster would increase the fire resistance of existing timber structure, and should be undertaken by all residents in the hills. In traditional societies plastering homes at regular intervals is an activity that brings communities together.

For some of the fire tests performed on strawbale structures, please see:

\* [http://www.one-world-design.com/straw\\_bale\\_fire\\_safety.asp](http://www.one-world-design.com/straw_bale_fire_safety.asp)

\* [http://www.earthgarden.com.au/strawbale/fire\\_test.html](http://www.earthgarden.com.au/strawbale/fire_test.html)

\* <http://www.potkettleblack.com/natbild/fire.html>

Cob or rammed earth, natural building methods similar to adobe, but seamless and monolithic, instead of bricks mortared together, essentially turn to ceramic in fires. In fact, Nader Khalili, founder of the California Institute of Earth Art and Architecture (Cal-Earth) in Hesperia, experimented with the Geltaftan building method, where he turned earthen structures into their own kiln, burning them from the inside to create ceramic houses ([http://archnet.org/library/sites/one-site.jsp?site\\_id=260](http://archnet.org/library/sites/one-site.jsp?site_id=260)).

Both strawbale and cob structures have also done very well in seismic tests, and thus are suitable for building in the Bay Area:

Strawbale shake tests: <http://naturalhomes.org/earthquakestraw.htm>

cob shake tests:

\* <http://www.builtinbliss.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/01a.-The-Stanley-Park-Earthen-Architecture-Project-Shake-Te.pdf>

\* <http://www.builtinbliss.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/01b.-The-Stanley-Park-Earthen-Architecture-Project-Shake-Te.pdf>

The Draft EIS prefers methods which would devastate ecosystems and increase fire danger over alternatives that would actually address the problem at the root, at human development and its practices. A better use of FEMA emergency funds would be to fund earthen building practices in the hills, help residents create defensible space around their homes, address access issues that hinder firefighters, and bolster the fire department with additional firefighters and tools to aid their work.

It was shortly after budget cuts that crippled an already underfunded fire department, that the City of Oakland, specifically then Councilwoman Jean Quan, previously mentioned as the 'Queen of Blight', first began promoting this toxic project in the hills, and switched from firefighters to herbicides and chainsaws.

## **ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

The DEIS admits that these projects may result in an increased potential for soil erosion and landslides; reduction of soil productivity caused by the wood chips; potential for sedimentation and herbicide contamination of watersheds; carbon dioxide and air pollution during burning of cut vegetation, including carbon monoxide emissions exceeding the California Air Resources Board de minimis threshold for general conformity (though no mention of herbicides or machinery impacting air quality); shorter growing season in areas where trees are cut due to decreased fog-drip in summer; increased ground-level wind speed downwind of ridgelines; potential health effects of herbicide on workers, residents, park users; temporary restrictions on recreational use of trails (considering herbicide persistence, this is not a temporary restriction, but a long term access barrier); significant noise in project areas; as well as a long list of creatures present in the project area that would be impacted.

Thousands of trees represent habitat for millions of organisms. So much damage has already been done to the natural environment in the East Bay Hills, that at the time of the scoping comments, the Berkeley Police was caught unprepared by a mountain lion driven into the city, where it posed a substantial threat to a neighborhood a few blocks away from downtown (<http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/c/a/2010/08/31/MNV41F6FIP.DTL>). With ever larger areas of habitat disturbed by vegetation removal and poisoning of the environment, communities surrounding the hills will likely see more such desperate, disoriented, and quite possibly poisoned, wildlife wandering into our urban neighborhoods.

The potential problems listed for the no action alternative are all connected to potential wildfires, whereas the actions proposed have far more varied and far reaching impacts beyond the community in the fire zone. A significant oversight is the claim that the only socioeconomic impact is reduced potential for fire, but no mention of the medical bills for those who will get sick from these actions.

### **The Herbicides**

Pesticides are hazardous to both human and ecological health. As is usually the case with pesticides, more health hazards have been identified since the following toxicological profiles were assembled from the research available at that time. Summarized are some of the specific dangers of the herbicides planned for use in these projects:

**Garlon** <http://www.pesticide.org/get-the-facts/pesticide-factsheets/factsheets/triclopyr>

The active chemical ingredient in Garlon is triclopyr. Acute exposure symptoms include, but are not limited to, difficulty breathing, lethargy, incoordination, weakness, and tremors, as well as skin sensitization, increasing subsequent exposure symptoms. In lab animals an increased incidence of breast cancer, kidney damage, various reproductive problems, and genetic damage, was observed. Triclopyr's breakdown product 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinol (TCP) disrupts nervous system development, and in lab tests, it accumulated in fetal brains when exposed during pregnancy.

Triclopyr also causes complex ecological impacts, including, but not limited to, interfering with nitrogen cycling, and inhibiting the growth of beneficial mycorrhizal fungi that aid nutrient uptake in plants. It has been observed to reduce the diversity of mosses and lichens. The breakdown product TCP is toxic to soil bacteria. Triclopyr is mobile and persistent in soil, has contaminated wells, streams, and rivers, and has the potential to contaminate ground water. Increased growth of algae has been observed after triclopyr applications. It is highly toxic to fish, affects oyster larvae, and disturbs frog behaviors that help them avoid predators. It also decreases the survival of bird nestlings, is toxic to spider mites, and affects other beneficial insects and spiders by killing plants they depend on for food and shelter.

**Roundup** <http://www.pesticide.org/get-the-facts/pesticide-factsheets/factsheets/glyphosate>

The active chemical ingredient in Roundup is glyphosate. Roundup also contains the surfactant polyethoxylated tallowamine (POEA), which is even more toxic than glyphosate, and the combination of the two is more toxic than either chemical on its own. Acute exposure symptoms include, but are not limited to, eye and skin irritation, blurred vision, skin rashes and blisters, headache, nausea, dizziness, numbness, elevated blood pressure, heart palpitations, coughing, congestion, and chest pains. Extended exposures have been associated with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, miscarriages, premature birth, and other reproductive harm. In lab animals there was an increase in testicular, kidney, pancreas and liver tumors, as well as thyroid cancer. Studies have shown glyphosate to be mutagenic, and to cause chromosome and DNA damage.

Glyphosate also causes complex ecological impacts, including, but not limited to, inhibiting the growth of nitrogen-fixing bacteria and mycorrhizal fungi, reducing seed quality, and making plants more susceptible to disease. Glyphosate drifts extensively, and is mobile and persistent in soil. Its persistence in soil varies widely, from days to months, but has been found to persist on some forest sites for as long as 3 years. It has been found in both ground and surface water, has found its way into streams and rivers, and contaminated wells. Both glyphosate and POEA are toxic to fish. Roundup has been shown to kill various beneficial insects, such as species of parasitic wasps, lacewings, ladybugs, predatory mites and beetles. Glyphosate also reduces the growth of earthworms, and affects other beneficial insects, spiders, birds, and wildlife by killing plants they depend on for food and shelter.

**Stalker** <http://www.pesticide.org/get-the-facts/pesticide-factsheets/factsheets/imazapyr>

The active ingredient in Stalker is imazapyr. Acute exposure symptoms include, but are not limited to, eye and skin irritation. It is corrosive and can cause irreversible eye damage. Acute effects on lab animals included bleeding and congested lungs, congestion of kidneys, liver, and the intestine. Chronic exposure in lab animals caused fluid accumulation in the lungs, kidney cysts, abnormal blood formation in the spleen, increase in brain, adrenal gland, and thyroid cancers. Quinolinic acid, a breakdown product of imazapyr, causes eye, skin, and respiratory irritation, and is a neurotoxin which causes nerve lesions and symptoms similar to Huntington's disease.

Imazapyr is very mobile and persistent in soil. It has been shown to persist in soil for well over a year. It can disrupt nutrient cycling by slowing down the decomposition of plant material. Imazapyr has contaminated both surface and ground water. Ozone degradation, to remove pesticides from drinking water, removes only half of the contamination. Imazapyr is highly toxic to fish.

In addition, herbicides listed in EBRPD's fire plan ([http://www.ebparks.org/Assets/files/fireplan/ebrrpd\\_whrrm\\_plan/5-VegMan.pdf](http://www.ebparks.org/Assets/files/fireplan/ebrrpd_whrrm_plan/5-VegMan.pdf)) include:

**Clopyralid** <http://www.pesticide.org/get-the-facts/pesticide-factsheets/factsheets/clopyralid>

Clopyralid is an eye irritant. Some products containing clopyralid can cause permanent impairment of vision. In lab animals clopyralid caused substantial reproductive problems, including reduced weight and skeletal abnormalities, as well as excess fluid around the brain, of fetuses. Effects on the stomach, liver, blood, and body weight of animals was also observed.

Clopyralid is persistent in soil, and has been measured in soil for up to 14 months. Residues have also been found in compost and mulches, causing damage to plants where used as soil amendments. Plant damage from clopyralid can be passed on for several generations. Clopyralid is particularly volatile, drifting away from the site of application by evaporating from foliage. It is also very soluble in water and very mobile in soil, and has been found in river basins. It is toxic to several beneficial insects, including species of lacewings, ladybugs, and pirate bugs.

**Dicamba** <http://www.pesticide.org/get-the-facts/pesticide-factsheets/factsheets/dicamba>

Dicamba exposure symptoms include muscle cramps, shortness of breath, nausea, vomiting, loss of voice, swollen glands, skin irritation and sensitization, as well as severe eye irritation, and can result in irreversible eye damage. It is associated with the inhibition of the nervous system enzyme acetylcholinesterase, as well as non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. In lab animals it has caused weight loss, liver damage, and fetal loss. Dicamba has caused chromosome and DNA damage.

Dicamba evaporates easily and has been shown to drift for miles. It is toxic to some nitrogen-fixing bacteria, as well as some algae that contribute to soil fertility, and it impacts soil nutrient cycling by reducing enzyme activity in soil microbes. It is mobile in soil, and has been shown to persist in soil as long as a year. It has contaminated rivers, ponds, groundwater, and drinking water supplies. Tests show wide variations of toxic effects on fish and other aquatic organisms. Researchers have documented that dicamba reduced germination of oak seedlings.

**Undisclosed ingredients and chemical mixtures**

In addition to active ingredients and their breakdown products, herbicides contain a large percentage of so-called "inert" ingredients, which are kept undisclosed, protected as "proprietary" by trade secret laws. They are frequently even more toxic than the active ingredients listed on the

label, and are specifically designed to interact synergistically to achieve greater toxicity than each chemical by itself (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1764160/pdf/ehp0114-001803.pdf>).

Some inert ingredients, such as the surfactant POEA in Roundup, have been identified. POEA causes eye burns, skin redness and swelling, blistering, nausea, and diarrhea. Another ingredient in some Roundup products is isopropylamine, which causes injury to the tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, wheezing, laryngitis, headache, and nausea. The details about most other inert ingredients and their effect is being withheld from the public, including from medical workers. Some of the herbicides to be used in these projects are also to be mixed with a dye.

Contamination during manufacture further adds to the danger of chemical use. POEA is contaminated during manufacturing by 1,4 dioxane, which is recognized as a carcinogen under Proposition 65. Dicamba is contaminated during its manufacture with 2,7-dichlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, which has been shown to cause birth defects and cancer. Dicamba can also be contaminated with dimethylnitrosamine, which causes cancer as well.

Synergistic effects also come into play when herbicide products are being combined, as is planned in these projects. Mixing can also occur when different herbicides are used near each other, and chemicals combine as they drift by air, water, soil, and contact. Because chemical residues can persist in the environment for a long time, subsequent applications of different herbicides can also combine into new mixtures. Synergism can exponentially increase chemical toxicity (<http://www.ourstolenfuture.org/newscience/synergy/mixtures.htm>).

### Dose response

Manufacturers and other proponents of pesticides often downplay the dangers, by claiming that they are using a negligible quantity of chemicals. While this is debatable on many levels, it is also irrelevant. Some effects, specifically endocrine disruption, are subject to a nonmonotonic dose response, where decreasing exposure levels can actually cause greater impacts (<http://www.ourstolenfuture.org/newscience/lowdose/nonmonotonic.htm>). Disruptions to the endocrine systems are far reaching, and can cause a vast number of reproductive problems, various cancers, and can impair immune and neurological functions.

Glyphosate has been shown to be an endocrine disruptor (see: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19539684> and <http://www.greenmedinfo.com/blog/breaking-glyphosate-roundup-carcinogenic-parts-trillion-range>). Endocrine effects of the other pesticides in this program have not been adequately studied, and with a large percentage of the ingredients undisclosed, so are their effects.

Body burden studies (<http://www.ewg.org/sites/bodyburden1/>) have shown that chemicals accumulate and persist in our bodies over time, including chemicals to which we were exposed by drift or extensive cross-contamination. Most alarming are the increasing findings that chemical injuries are being passed on by various means over generations (<http://www.organicconsumers.org/Politics/toxins060605.cfm>).

Chemical exposures have harmed countless people, causing fatal or disabling illnesses, including, but not limited to, lung diseases, cancers, neurological disorders, reproductive harm, immune deficiencies, and increased sensitization to chemicals. For millions of people already disabled by exposure to toxic chemicals, the herbicide applications by UC, EBRPD, and the City of Oakland present especially severe health risks and direct obstacles to access. They deny access to local public parks, including to historic sites, to those of us who most need refuge from urban pollution. Obstacles to access to public space are a violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

I made most of these points in my scoping comments, but none of them have been addressed adequately in the DEIS. The access barriers for people with various disabilities caused by chemical injuries, and the right to access to public space, are not mentioned at all. Among the cooperating entities that are participating in the production of the EIS, where are the environmental health physicians, who have worked with victims of pesticide poisoning and other toxic injuries?

### Safety claims

The DEIS compares estimated exposures to a 'safe dose'. But as referenced in the section on the nonmonotonic dose response in my comments, the dose does NOT make the poison. There is no 'safe dose' of pesticides. Pesticides are all by definition toxic. It is in fact illegal to claim that any pesticide is safe.

At a recent forum about the East Bay Hills projects Tom Klatt, the UCB Environmental Projects Manager, who has been advising various local agencies to use herbicides for years, and who has been the driving force behind these projects in the East Bay Hills, claimed that they would be using a "fairly benign herbicide" (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w4Wmlze2xms> 25:45).

### Risk Assessment vs Precaution

The approach of estimating 'safe' exposure levels is typical of toxic industries and government agencies to defend their toxic actions. It's based on Risk Assessment methodology, which determines what is an 'acceptable' or 'negligible' risk, as public and environmental health is weighed against 'economic' benefits for some, and life and health of others is sacrificed.

The 'acceptable risk' this methodology refers to are real people like myself, who have been injured by pesticide exposures previously, and others who are particularly vulnerable to the effects of poisoning, and I take personal offense at this approach. Loss or reduction of profits for filthy rich entities like UC is never deemed a 'negligible' or 'acceptable'



risk'.

The polar opposite approach to Risk Assessment is the Precautionary Principle, which essentially makes decisions on the basis of 'better safe than sorry', and puts the burden of proof that an action is truly safe on those who propose it, instead of on the potential or actual victims of the action.

Being a community means that we don't exclude and abandon the most vulnerable among us. Wrapping 'science' in Risk Assessment terminology is used to divide and conquer, to turn us against each other, and to teach us that it's okay to risk the well-being of others for our own perceived comforts. It has nothing to do with science, and everything to do with the selfish aims of some.

## Native habitat

While the stated intent of the agencies requesting FEMA funding is fire mitigation, their plans specifically single out so-called 'non-native' plant species for eradication, something that the experts involved with the 1991 firestorm task force explicitly advised against. It appears UC, EBRPD, and the City of Oakland are attempting to appropriate federal emergency monies for native plant restoration projects.

In fact, in the City of Oakland's 2006 press release, announcing the beginning of this EIS process, the public is being misled into believing that "efforts for conversion to native vegetation are objectives included in the grant" (<http://www.oaklandnet.com/wildfireprevention/docs/PressReleaseOaklandFEMAPDMGrant2006.pdf>).

Every proponent of these projects that I've spoken with consistently talks about native vs. non-native species, and many are referring to them as restoration projects. Someone actually suggested to me that a redwood forest will magically grow out of the denuded ground.

The DEIS describes the goal of these projects as 'eradication' of certain species of trees, specifically limited to so-called 'non-native' ones. But eradication is not a fire mitigation activity. It is a pest control activity, and as such not eligible for this funding.

According to the eligibility requirements (<http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3576>), not eligible are "[p]rojects to address ecological or agricultural issues related to land and forest management (i.e., insects, diseases, weather-related damages, and infestations)". Throughout the DEIS the targeted species are characterized as invasive plants, which are included in the definition of 'infestation' by both government agencies and UC (for example <http://www.fs.usda.gov/goto/centraloregon/invasive-plants-projects> and <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74139.html>).

At the recent forum where Tom Klatt spoke, he also said that "our firestorm window really only occurs 6 to 12 days a year" (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w4Wmlze2xms> 27:00), but with the persistence of these chemicals, the toxic impacts of these projects will be constant. In fact, discussing the timeline of the three year destruction of the trees, plus another 10 years of maintenance using herbicides, he said "I actually don't foresee the maintenance ever really stopping - I mean, you can't stop managing the forest" (31:49). The concept of wilderness is clearly lost on Mr. Klatt, as he considers the forest a garden to be managed, quite literally to death.

Ironically, these projects are actually a threat to already endangered native species in the East Bay Hills. The herbicides threaten the California Red-Legged Frog, as well as the Presidio Clarkia, whose habitats are not adequately protected against the drift these chemicals are known for, regardless of application method. Both the Alameda Whipsnake and Alameda Pallid Manzanita are fire-dependent and threatened by the exclusion of fire from their habitat. The Pallid Manzanita specifically cannot reproduce without fire to sterilize the soil and scar its seeds. These species are also threatened by human development in general.

The DEIS admits that these projects will do potential damage to all these species, then makes contradictory claims that the projects will improve the environment for these same species. The fact is that these native species are threatened with extinction because of human development, chemical vegetation management practices, and aggressive wildfire prevention, the very actions these projects propose more of.

The entire xenophobic framework of native vs. non-native species is full of such contradictions, and conservation biologist David Theodoropoulos has done extensive research and field work that exposes 'Invasion Biology' as a pseudoscience (<http://dtheo.org/InvasionBiology.htm>).

Joining Tom Klatt in the disinformation at the recent forum, one of the most vocal proponents of these projects, Jon Kaufman, a member of the Board of Directors of the Claremont Canyon Conservancy, demonstrated the common lack of logic of this framework quite well: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w4Wmlze2xms>

"Another concern was, aren't you going to be altering the ecosystem? Aren't there plants and wildlife and things on this hillside now that you're going to destroy when you remove the eucalyptus trees. Well guess what, that ecosystem was destroyed when those eucalyptus trees were planted a hundred years ago....What they're going to do in fact is restore it and make this area what it was intended to be in the first place." (58:21)

Aside from the misleading claim yet again that these projects are about restoration, one is left to wonder just precisely who 'intended' this area to be the way he believes it should be: Mr. Kaufman? God? The government?

Neither science nor democracy appear to be involved in this belief system, and it is certainly not something that a federal agency should base its policies on. But that is the ideology much of the analysis in the DEIS is based on. It is not based on sound evolutionary science, as Stephen Jay Gould explained in his article 'An Evolutionary Perspective on Strengths, Fallacies, and Confusions in the Concept of Native Plants' (linked from and summarized here: <http://milliontrees.me/2010/12/01/stephen-jay-gould-examines-the-concept-of-native-plants/>)

Mr. Kaufman's notion that ecocide somehow fixes previous ecocide is more than a little troubling. By this logic, people of European descent should be killed as to magically reverse the genocide of the native people who were here before the European invasion. It is particularly perverse that this hostility toward non-native species is largely promoted by people of European descent, who all the while refer to themselves as natives of the Bay Area (<http://claremontcanyon.org/mission.php>).

Meanwhile the EBRPD kills off non-native plant species, but has zero respect for the local human native community, which has demanded that the sacred site at Brushy Peak be closed off to visitors (<https://www.indybay.org/newsitems/2013/05/29/18737638.php>).

In contrast, the native community has a very different attitude towards so-called non-native plant, as expressed by the defenders of Sogorea Te, the native burial ground in Vallejo, which is also being desecrated:

<http://protectglencove.org/about/>

"The Master Plan also calls for an aggressive extermination of non-native plant species. Procedures detailed in the Plan describe cutting down trees and applying herbicide to their exposed trunks and remaining root systems. The Plan also calls for years of ongoing herbicide application. Elders in the local Native community say that *All Life is Sacred*. We oppose extermination of the trees and plants that have taken root on this Sacred Burial Ground, regardless of whether they are endemic species or relative newcomers."

## **PUBLIC PROCESS**

While I appreciate that related projects are taken into consideration, the DEIS does not take into consideration that felling trees is never just a regional issue (<http://www.effects-of-deforestation.com/>), nor is this ongoing trend towards deforestation restricted to the East Bay Hills. We don't have to look far to find more such programs, such as for example another UC project on Mount Sutro in San Francisco (<http://sutroforest.com/>), as well as other Bay Area projects (compiled here: <http://milliontrees.me/>)

Worse yet, it was too late for many of us to participate by the time we became aware of the Programmatic EIR currently being considered by the California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and Cal Fire, which may result in the loss of the public's right to input on the destruction of trees on 38 million acres - 1/3 of the state ([http://www.bof.fire.ca.gov/board\\_committees/resource\\_protection\\_committee/current\\_projects/vegetation\\_treatment\\_program\\_environmental\\_impact\\_report\\_%28vtpeir%29/](http://www.bof.fire.ca.gov/board_committees/resource_protection_committee/current_projects/vegetation_treatment_program_environmental_impact_report_%28vtpeir%29/)): "Generally all non-federal forest, range and grasslands might be treated."

We certainly weren't notified by any agency that projects like the ones we've already expressed interest in were up for discussion. The California Chaparral Institute opposes this PEIR, and got its comments in (<http://californiachaparral.com/threatstochaparral/helpcalfireir.html>), but many of us were not alerted in time to represent ourselves.

Many of us who've read enough EIR/EIS documents to last us a lifetime recognize that this process is rigged in many ways, ensuring that most of these projects are approved with little, if any public input. For the most part the approach used to assess projects has little to do with environmental health or democratic discourse, but more with rationalizing and quantifying dangers according to formulas that rely on guesses, budgets, and bias, and not on reality, or the needs of people and ecosystems, to justify actions regardless of public opposition. And apparently, if environmental consultants disagree with the actions proposed, it's okay to switch to more agreeable consultants in the middle of the process (<http://milliontrees.me/2013/05/27/environmental-consultant-evaluates-uc-berkeleys-fema-project/>).

Notification is limited to barely noticeable ads, and to have consistent access to this process requires the public to monitor any and all agencies that might potentially be involved in related projects, as notification among fragmented, bureaucratic agencies does not trickle down to previous participants. As such, just keeping track of these projects becomes a full time job, as does reading through the thousands of EIR/EIS pages which a whole group of people were paid to produce, while most of the public must still work on their own jobs to survive. 30 days comment periods are not adequate for most working people to read, research, then write comments on such documents. As such the entire process is quite elitist and exclusionary.

The FEMA EIS process was just as badly publicized by the agency as the Cal Fire PEIR, until people across a wide political spectrum mobilized their neighbors to speak out at the last listening session, with the overwhelming majority opposing the projects, including several who pledged that, if necessary, they would place their bodies in the way of these actions and take direct action to stop these projects from moving forward.

In 2005, when the City of Oakland first resolved to produce environmental impact studies for their projects, several of us spent many hours researching the issue, and requested to be notified of the beginning of the EIR/EIS process. Instead of compiling a contact list of interested parties, city officials rudely insisted that we should simply keep checking the Wildfire Prevention Assessment District (WPAD) website for updates. Some of us have been doing this ever since, for the last 8 years. However, to this day, there is no mention of this process on the WPAD website (<http://www.oaklandnet.com/wildfireprevention/>), effectively excluding public input and opposition.

Oakland's approach to fire mitigation has been less than honest: In 2004 the city convinced East Bay Hills residents with brochures that pictured grazing goats, to pay an assessment for wildfire prevention. When the money was collected in 2005, officials suddenly attempted to exempt the WPAD from the city's pesticide ordinance. After the pesticide proposal was successfully challenged by the public, and the city agreed to conduct environmental impact studies, the city instead quietly entered into a partnership with UC to engage in the exact same actions, in violation of Oakland's pesticide ordinance, as is outlined in Section 4 of the DEIS.

As then Councilwoman Jean Quan was behind the attempt to further weaken our city's pesticide ordinance, which is already woefully inadequate, really a sham of a ban, we now have a mayor who actively violates, and tries to overturn local law, displaying a disturbing lack of ethics, which FEMA should not reward.

As for UC Berkeley, its request for federal emergency monies appears to be a development scheme in the making: The two areas

([http://www.hillsconservationnetwork.org/LBL\\_and\\_UC\\_Link.html](http://www.hillsconservationnetwork.org/LBL_and_UC_Link.html)) for which UC requests FEMA funding are immediately adjacent to Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, which is operated by UC, and is slated for massive expansion (<http://www.lbl.gov/LRDP/>). It is not FEMA's responsibility nor prerogative to fund LBL's Long Range Development Plan. The DEIS claims that there is 'no effect' on land use and planning, but considering UC's plans for development in the project area this is clearly not true.

Tom Klatt, has even been heard to say that UC would move forward regardless of FEMA funding. It is obvious from looking at UC coffers that this wealthy private entity is not in need of emergency funding, which should go to communities most in need.

## **CONCLUSION**

FEMA has already recognized that UC mischaracterizes fire danger, and does not have a handle on fire safety, when UCSF applied for a fire mitigation grant for the same kind of project in a similar environment in San Francisco (<http://milliontrees.wordpress.com/2010/09/24/fema-sees-through-the-smokescreen/>). The FEMA grant applications for the East Bay Hills should be denied for the same reasons FEMA representatives expressed concerns during that application process.

The FEMA grant programs specify that the goal is to protect life. Chopping down forests and poisoning the environment accomplish the opposite. These projects do not create defensible space to safeguard homes. The vegetation removal is not limited, but will result in clear cuts. Plants targeted are being categorized as "invasives", which implicitly makes these projects pest control projects, and not eligible for the grants.

Instead of endorsing these actions, The FEMA East Bay Hills Final Environmental Impact Statement should reflect the real dangers these projects pose to public and environmental health, and put on the environmental record the actions these agencies, under the guidance of UC, are already undertaking, so that they can be held accountable for the environmental devastation they are perpetrating on our ecosystem.

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From: [Jeannie McKenzie](#)  
 To: [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
 Subject: Oakland Hills fire plan  
 Date: Monday, June 17, 2013 1:41:38 PM

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Dear FEMA,

I am a very concerned resident of the Oakland Hills, and I am very disappointed in the EIS that has been prepared for the following reasons:

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is currently flawed by deliberately avoiding thoughtfully-designed alternatives that are capable of attaining most, if not all, of the project objectives to mitigate fire in a manner that is environmentally favorable. The EIS must identify and consider such alternatives, as well as conduct the legally-required comparison of these alternatives to the “no action” alternative and to the project as it is currently proposed. Also, the agencies requesting the FEMA grant must formulate and adopt enforceable mitigation measures that are spelled out in the EIS. The following are among the areas that need further in-depth analysis of these alternatives and the details of enforceable mitigation:

**HERBICIDES.** The EIS does not properly analyze the proposed use of herbicides. The EIS is inadequate in analyzing alternative methodologies as part of an integrated management program that would minimize or eliminate the need for herbicides. The EIS has eliminated outright any study of how to manage resprouts without herbicides, dismissing an integrated plan that would include a mix of options, such as the use of opaque plastic to cover stumps, *which would help reduce the considerable load of herbicides that will be used* (in the tens of thousands of gallons). EBMUD has demonstrated that it is not difficult to manage eucalyptus groves by sending in crews every 3 years or so to remove the saplings.

The herbicides Garlon 4, Garlon 3A, Stalker2, and/or Roundup3 (glyphosate) will be used initially on eucalyptus stumps, and for follow-up treatments twice a year for 10 years. Also, herbicide spray will be applied to resprouted foliage between 3 and 6 feet in height. Spray will also be used on seedlings, and “noxious weeds,” such as native poison oak, according to the EIS. Though Garlon and Roundup are in cancer classification group D and E, (not enough evidence to say one way or the other that they are human carcinogens), a growing number of well-designed epidemiological studies provide substantial evidence that these herbicides are associated with increased cancer risk <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.3322/caac.21170/abstract>. According to the EPA, the half-life (the amount of time it takes for half to break down) of triclopyr (the active ingredient in Garlon) varied from 10 to 100 days, <http://www.pesticide.org/get-the-facts/pesticide-factsheets/factsheets/triclopyr>. One of the breakdown products, TCP (3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinol) is persistent in the environment, is mobile in water and soil, and according to the EPA is just about as toxic as triclopyr, <http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDs/2710red.pdf>. These products will persist in the environment, and, since they will be reapplied every 6 months, these chemicals are going to be around for 10 years.

Although the EIS states that ‘best practices’ will be used in regards to herbicides, it is often the case that the ‘actual’ reality on the ground is quite different. The EIS does not adequately analyze and spell out the ways in which the best practices would be *monitored*,

*documented and enforced* to insure that the best practice rules are, in fact, being followed. There have been incidents where the rules were not followed, where herbicides were applied in the rain and leached into the creek, and where herbicide was sprayed on hemlock, broom, and thistle without posting any of the required signage, where workers in Claremont Canyon were observed spraying aimlessly, and where herbicides were being sprayed within 25 feet of the creek in Strawberry Canyon. This is in direct violation of the 'best practices' that include no spraying of foliage within 60 feet of water, and where herbicides would not be used in the 60-foot buffer within 24 hours after rain or when the chance of rain within 24 hours is greater than 40%.

**NATIVE HABITAT.** Significant amounts of native coyote brush scrub and native northern coastal scrub habitat will be destroyed in the project areas. The EIS is inadequate in analyzing alternative thinning patterns and mosaics that maintain a higher percent cover in these areas of native scrub, in order to reduce fire risk without total damage and destruction of these areas of native scrub habitat and their wildlife populations, which, as currently proposed, would have substantial adverse effects.

**SOIL.** Soil will significantly be impacted in the project areas, which includes the use of and skidding beds for heavy equipment on slopes less than 35%, and dragging felled trees through understory. Once the vegetative cover has been disturbed, the soil compacted and its porosity reduced, and the organic litter displaced, then surface soil erosion is greatly accelerated. The EIS states that the park district will arrest the progress of active gully erosion and take action to restore these areas to stable conditions by taking corrective measures to repair damage, such as restoring vegetation where vegetative cover has been reduced or eliminated. However the actual conditions on the ground in parts of the EBRPD currently demonstrate that active gully erosion prevention is not currently taking place. The EIS would need to adequately spell how active gully erosion mitigation would be monitored and enforced to insure that it would in fact take place.

Additionally the EIS does not properly research and analyze the degree to which their mitigation measures for soil erosion adequately protect the soil in a manner that is environmentally favorable and constitute 'best practices,' specifically, the impact on soil productivity of scattering wood chips on the ground to a depth of 2 feet in the UCB project areas. The EIS fails to develop alternatives to this proposed idea, which would reduce soil productivity for 5-10 years (the length of time for wood chips to decompose) by wood chips blocking light and by tying up soil nitrogen in the process of wood chip decomposition.

**WILDLIFE.** The EIS is inadequate in analyzing and mitigating the degree to which the proposed projects, by degrading nearby habitat areas, may impact the degree of functionality of the wildlife corridors (the Caldecott Tunnel Corridor and the Niles Canyon-Sunol Corridor) that play a critical role as habitat linkages in facilitating wildlife movement through this region.

The EIS is inadequate in analyzing the impact on, and analyzing alternatives by which to properly protect Black-crowned night herons, Great blue herons, Great egrets, and Snowy egrets within the project areas. These birds are special-status species, their nesting colonies are protected by law, and there is suitable nesting habitat and foraging habitat present in the project areas. There are observations of these species in and in the vicinity of the project areas, including documented nesting sites of Snowy Egrets in the eucalyptus near Lake Chabot adjacent to the project areas.

**WATER BUDGET.** The EIS is inadequate in analyzing the impact of fog drip from eucalyptus and Monterey pine trees in terms of the percent contribution to the overall water budget of the habitats in the proposed project areas, and thereby fails to analyze the impact that the removal of the trees will have on reducing the amount of water in the soil of the habitats involved. Fog drip (when fog droplets condense on the needles or leaves of trees and drip to the ground, penetrating the soil to root zone depth) influences local conditions, and it is likely that fog-drip water produced by trees and shrubs makes an important contribution to the overall water budget of the project areas, especially during the dry summer months when the area is foggiest. Additionally, the soil moisture content decreases when vegetative cover is removed and the soil is exposed to the drying effect of greater wind speed, more sunlight, and increased soil temperatures. The EIS fails to propose a mitigation plan for the desiccation of the soil, the impact on the water table, and the impact on the animals that depend on this moisture source.

**COMMUNITY CHARACTER.** Although there would be significant visual impact along certain trails, the EIS has failed to propose mitigation measures for these impacts (such as selective thinning) to 'community character,' which refers to the aesthetic look and the overall feel of the community.

Sincerely,

Jeannie Mckenzie

Montclair resident for 10 years

*"Don't ask yourself what the world needs. Ask yourself what makes you come alive and then go do that. Because what the world needs is people who have come alive." -Howard Thurman*

**From:** [John Simon](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** UC Berkeley Plan  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 2:03:41 PM

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In regard to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement regarding reducing fire danger in the East Bay hills, I am opposed to the massive clear-cutting, wood-chipping, and application of herbicides envisioned. These measures would result in more fire danger than the current eucalyptus environment, while poisoning our watershed with known carcinogens to no good purpose. I have hiked the hills trails for nearly 50 years, and now take my 5-year-old granddaughter hiking there. Please help make the character of our hills safer for succeeding generations. Nix the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Thank you!

John Oliver Simon



**From:** [Jonathan Rousell](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** Please Stop the Deforestation of the East Bay Hills  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 12:01:40 PM

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To Whom It May Concern,

My name is Jonathan Rousell and I am a resident of Berkeley, California. I am writing to urge you to stop the deforestation of the East Bay hills by cutting down an estimated 100,000 tall trees. This drastic action does not take into account the variety of alternative fire mitigation strategies, and will permanently degrade the ecological habitat of this area, both for human and wildlife populations. In addition, cutting down these trees will have a severely harmful effect on greenhouse gas emissions, but eliminating full-grown trees that are currently reducing the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere and preventing the ability for these trees to aid in future carbon sequestration. Personally, I have spent considerable time hiking in these hills where the proposed demolition will occur. I have seen first-hand the important role that these trees have in providing habitat for local wildlife. Just last spring I had the pleasure of seeing a family of owls roosting in a large eucalyptus tree in this area. This plan will destroy the ability for such creatures to continue to make their homes in this environment, in addition to contributing to global warming and interfering with other fire safety strategies.

Thank you for considering my views and I hope to hear your response.

Sincerely,  
Jonathan Rousell, MA.  
Berkeley, CA

**From:** [Judy Scott](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Favorable to EIS as written  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 1:18:47 PM

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Gentlemen:

I am strongly IN FAVOR of approving the subject EIS as written. The dense eucalyptus forest in Claremont Canyon places a great risk to one of the country's finest institutions.

Another, inevitable, fire in Claremont Canyon will cost billions of dollars to individuals, insurance companies, the State of California, and the federal government. We cannot risk this.

Judikth M. Scott Ph.D  
751 Alvarado Road  
Berkeley CA 94705  
(510) 219 4170

**From:** [Julie Patrols](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Environmental Impact Statement  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 11:28:57 AM

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Please leave the tree's alone FEMA and UCB! Leave the trees where they are. Your tax dollars should not be used for this type of wanton destruction!

You are desecrating our land!

Julie English

**From:** [Mary McAllister](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Public Comment - EBH-EIS-RIX  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 12:13:34 PM  
**Attachments:** [Attachment B.pdf](#)  
[FEMA DEIS - Public Comment - Attachment A.docx](#)  
[FEMA DEIS - Public Comment.pdf](#)

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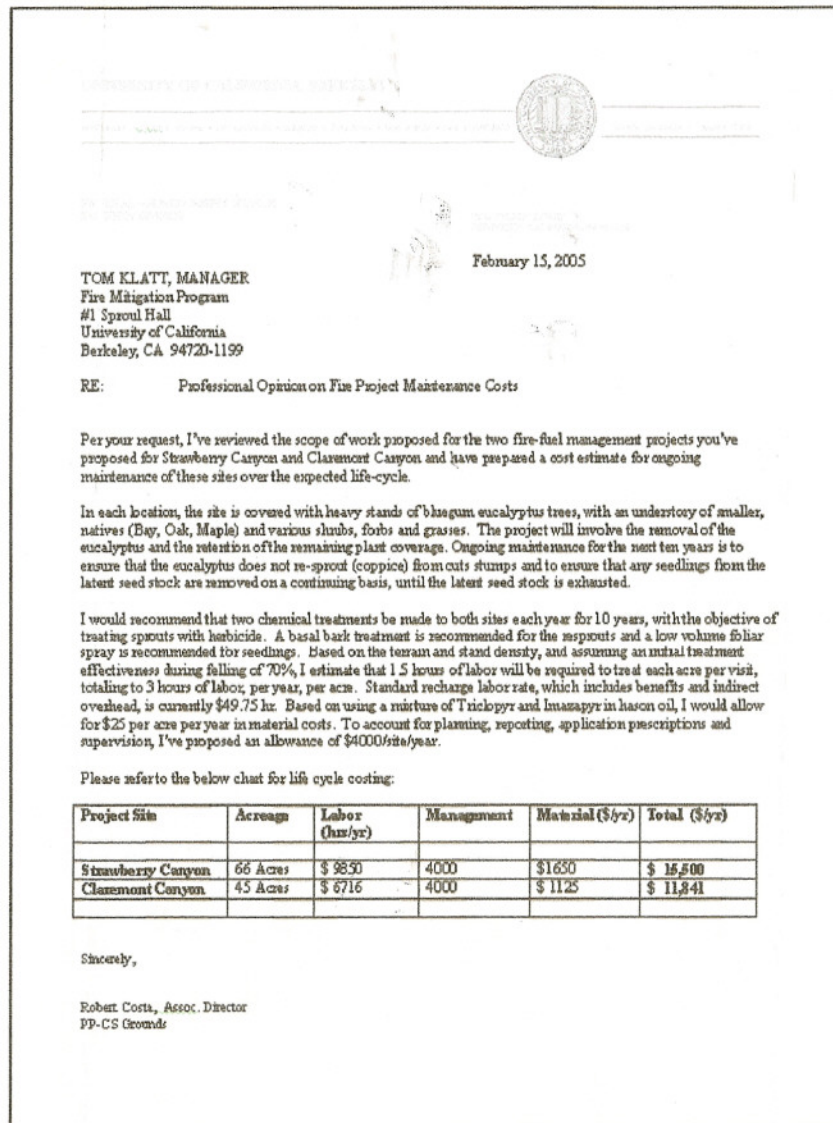
Dear FEMA, Our public comment on the Environmental Impact Statement for the FEMA PDM grants in the East Bay Hills is attached. This is a duplicate of our public comment which we mailed to FEMA last week. It's a back up in case the US mail fails to get our comment to you by the deadline.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on this EIS for these projects.

Mary & Keith McAllister

## PROJECT MAINTENANCE COSTS:

The University of California, Berkeley, Associate Director of Physical Plant, Robert Costa, completed an estimate of life-cycle maintenance costs for the 2 UC projects. The letter containing Mr. Costa's opinion is embedded on the page that follows:



27 May 2009

Mr. Alessandro Amaglio  
Environmental Officer  
FEMA Region IX  
1111 Broadway Street, Suite 1200  
Oakland, California 94607

**Re: Strawberry Canyon Vegetation Mitigation, Regents of the University of California, PDMC-PJ-09-CA-2005-011, Task Order HSFEHQ-06-J-0048, Contract HSFEHQ-06-D-0162**

Dear Mr. Amaglio:

At your request, we have reviewed the responses provided by the University of California at Berkeley (UC) in a letter from Mr. Stephen Stoll and dated 25 March 2009 and addressed to Mr. Ken Worman of the California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA). The UC provided these responses to a request from Ms. Sally Ziolkowski of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to CalEMA dated 17 February 2009. This letter contains our comments regarding the sufficiency and accuracy of the UC's responses to assist FEMA determine appropriate steps in the Environmental and Historic Preservation review process. Issue numbers correspond to the numbers used in the FEMA and UC letters referenced above.

**Issue 1. Evidence that the supposed habitat restoration benefit will occur, since no plan for revegetation is included in the grant.**

The UC responds accurately that, post-treatment, the project area will provide better growing conditions for plants in the understory because the plants will have increased access to resources (e.g., sunlight and soil nutrients) that will allow them to grow faster. In the absence of eucalyptus trees, which drop large quantities of leaf and branch litter containing toxic oils, it is likely that a new community of plants would rapidly colonize the site. However, we question the assumption that the types of vegetation recolonizing the area would be native. Based on conditions observed during site visits in April 2009, current understory species such as English ivy, acacia, *vinca* sp., French broom, and Himalayan blackberry would likely be the first to recover and recolonize newly disturbed areas once the eucalyptus removal is complete. These understory species are aggressive exotics, and in the absence of proactive removal there is no evidence to suggest that they would cease to thrive in the area, especially the French broom which would be the only understory plant capable of surviving inundation by a 2-foot-deep layer of eucalyptus chips.

In its letter, the DC provides photographs of pre- and post-treatment conditions from similar fuel removal projects in the East Bay Hills to document its assertion that native vegetation would naturally re-establish in treated areas. However, the photographs do not show young

Mr. Alessandro Amaglio  
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native vegetation in the treated areas; instead they document (1) areas on the edge of treatment sites that are vegetated in native coyote brush both before and after treatment, (2) areas where mature coyote brush have survived a treatment, and (3) pre- and post-treatment conditions of a project that appears to be successful but lack dates or a description of how much time elapsed between the photographs. The photographs do provide evidence to support coyote brush survival at the edges of treatment sites. Coyote brush would be expected to survive treatment and inundation in chipped eucalyptus due to its shrubby, robust, woody form. However, the proposed treatment area does not contain an understory of coyote brush, nor would it be expected to as the species thrives on open dry sites, not under a closed eucalyptus canopy. The species is found in small openings of eucalyptus canopy within the proposed treatment area but these openings represent a small proportion of the entire treatment area.

As written, the current plan assumes native vegetation will reclaim the treatment areas but does not include any plans for native revegetation. Instead, in order to "reduce undesirable weed invasions" and thus encourage the development of native grasslands, chaparral, and bay/redwood communities, UC plans to apply chip mulch to the ground. This mulch would be derived from the cut, non-native eucalyptus trees. It is not clear how the mulch would prevent the proliferation of invasive species while simultaneously encouraging the growth of existing native species. Despite thorough research, we were unable to find documentation of the ability of exotic chip mulch to suppress undesirable species while encouraging favorable species. Chip mulch can be a successful deterrent to invasive plants, but would have to be coupled with selective native plantings if the intended long-term outcome was revegetation in native cover. In the absence of native plantings/seeding, it is likely that as the chips decompose (refer to Issue 6, below, for a discussion of decomposition rates) dormant seeds in the seed bed from the exotics that dominated the site pre-treatment will germinate and regain dominance. As written, the proposed project would likely delay but not prevent the reestablishment of non-native vegetation communities. Native cover could develop in small areas around existing, patchy, coyote bushes, but it is highly unlikely that the site would naturally restore itself to native conditions given the aggressive nature of the weedy exotic species that are already established in the treatment areas and dominate the seed bed.

Additionally, in the 3 to 5 years that the UC claims the chips will decompose, it is anticipated that the proportion of aggressive non-native vegetation surrounding the treatment areas will have increased compared to native vegetation, unless a proactive eradication effort is implemented. Thus, the likelihood that seeding from surrounding vegetation will be aggressive exotic species will also have increased, thereby decreasing the likelihood of native species colonizing the treatment area. In the absence of a revegetation plan in the treatment area targeting native species plantings during the chip decomposition period, the risk of nonnatives colonizing the site once the chips have decomposed would have increased. Although in its letter the UC claims that it is "a regional standard to not re-vegetate as part of fuel management projects" because native species in the understory are responsive to improved growing conditions, it is also not a regional standard to recover the treated area in 2 feet of chips derived from an exotic fuel source.

Mr. Alessandro Amaglio  
 27 May 2009  
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Issue 2. Relative fire risk of current vegetation versus chip dominated landscape: there is no scientific evidence to support the project as proposed.

The UC accurately claims that standing eucalyptus is a greater fire hazard, all things considered, than chipped eucalyptus. We concur that eucalyptus forests pose a high fire risk to surrounding communities due to high fuel loads in the canopy and on the ground. It is well documented that the unique arrangement of fuels, content of oils and other volatile chemicals in the foliage, size and shape of the fuels, location of fuels, and height of ember production all contribute to this risk and can be mitigated through removal and of eucalyptus trees. However, the comparative risk between eucalyptus in the form of a dense standing forest versus the form of a 2-foot-deep mulch layer on the ground is not well documented. Studies have shown that mulch layers actually can pose a fire risk depending upon the type of material, the depth of the mulch, and the climate at the mulch site. Studies at the Ohio State University Agricultural Technical Institute demonstrated that sparks from cigarettes or matches can lead to a subsurface smoldering fire in a variety of mulch materials 4 inches deep (Steward 2002). The recommended depth for landscape mulch is less than 4 inches (Appleton and French 1995) to avoid stifling growth of remaining trees and to avoid spontaneous combustion that can occur when decomposition of organic materials creates enough energy in a pile to ignite a fire. Fire Engineering Magazine (2008) reported that spontaneous combustion resulting in a catastrophic fire occurred in 10- to 20-foot piles. Although eucalyptus chips were not tested in these studies, Fire Engineering Magazine recommends that, to reduce the potential for fire in mulch, one should recognize that mulches high in oils ignite more easily and that mulch fires start more readily in hot climates where rain is scarce (and fuel moisture is low). Eucalyptus material is high in oils, and the East Bay Hills are subject to long annual periods that are hot and dry. The UC cites a study by Duryea et al. (1999) where a high moisture level in mulch is assumed to assist the observed rapid decomposition rate in mulches; however, this study occurred in inland Florida where the climate is hot and humid and the study looked at a mulch layer that was less than 4 inches deep. It is likely that moisture retention would be significantly less in a thicker layer of mulch within a more moderate and arid climate such as the East Bay Hills.

In its letter, the UC proposes leaving up to 2 feet of chipped eucalyptus spread across treatment areas as both a weed barrier and as a fire prevention measure. However, the UC's claim that "since a canopy is absent during the time when the landscape is covered in chips, the concern over embers being generated from this location is almost eliminated" is contradicted by the proposed treatment plan, which explicitly leaves native canopy cover in treatment areas (i.e., California bay and coast live oak trees). Although the fire risk of bay and coast live oak is lower than eucalyptus, the misleading statement about an absent canopy undermines the argument that the risk of embers is eliminated.

Issue 3. Potential for introduction of chaparral-dominated landscape and issues associated with fuel-driven fires versus climate-driven fires.

As claimed by the UC, the removal of eucalyptus trees in the treatment area would reduce the risk of catastrophic fires driven (but not necessarily initiated) by climate conditions, such as



Mr. Alessandro Amaglio  
 27 May 2009  
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during periods with Diablo winds. One relevant metric for determining the level of risk a particular vegetation type poses as a wildland fuel in a wind-driven fire event is "spotting distance" (the distance an ember will carry beyond its source). As stated by the UC, eucalyptus can spot up to 9 miles, which far exceeds the cited distances for other vegetation communities with potential to occupy the project area. Although chaparral is a high-risk vegetation type in fire-prone landscapes, its spotting distance is only 100 to 200 feet, and fires in this vegetation type are assumed to be driven by fuels.

The behavior of fuel-driven fires, understood as fires whose behavior is determined primarily by the type of fuels found on the landscape, could vary greatly on the post-treatment landscape depending upon the vegetation communities that develop. In the absence of a revegetation plan for the site, all possible future vegetation types in the treatment area must be analyzed; these vegetation types include native and non-native grasslands, chaparral, nonnative shrub/scrub communities, and oak-bay forests. Fire conditions in each of these landscapes are unique, for instance grasslands fuels burn cooler and faster than eucalyptus material, yet they are easier to ignite and carry fire quickly across a landscape. Chaparral is one of the most hazardous wildland fuel types in California due to the woody, persistent nature of the plants. A chaparral-dominated landscape in the post-treatment project area would create a fire hazard profile with its own suite of risks and concerns for fire protection, including flame lengths that far exceed those of the other possible vegetation types (Carle 2008). Although spotting distance is not as great for the fuels that make up chaparral communities when compared to a eucalyptus forest, chaparral fires burn with great intensity and are difficult to fight based upon the spatial arrangement of fuels on the landscape. Coast live oak forests are one of the most fire-resistant, tree-dominated fuel types due to characteristic thick bark and small persistent leaves (Sugihara et al. eds. 2006). To address the relative risk of fuel-driven fires in the various landscapes that could develop posttreatment, UC provides an incomplete list of different vegetation-based "fuel model" scenarios in Appendix A, which was attached to the UC's letter.

The proposed project assumes that regardless of the type and kind of vegetation community that forms in the newly cleared areas, the eucalyptus chip layer will retain adequate moisture to remove it as a concern in the fuel profile. As explained in the response to Issue 2, it may be inaccurate to assume that the chip layer, given its depth, can be ignored as a potential fuel source. However, such a deep chip layer may have the potential to not only sustain a localized burn but to connect fuels in vegetation types located adjacent to the treatment areas. Issue 4. Justification of two species (Monterey pine and acacia) targeted for removal are a risk.

The DC accurately asserts that Monterey pine and acacia are regionally exotic species and, due to their success in the East Bay Hills, could undermine the establishment of native vegetation types in the post-treatment landscape by competing with oak and bay for dominance in the forest canopy. The UC inaccurately characterizes the fire hazard risk posed by the two species however. Monterey pine and acacia trees in the treatment areas occupy primarily the middle layers of the forest canopy. In limited areas individual Monterey pine

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trees approach the eucalyptus canopy in height but this is not the case throughout the project area. Both the Monterey pine and acacia trees more likely serve as ladder fuels: during a forest fire they provide fuel continuity between flammable material on the ground and the lower branches of the dominant tree canopy in the overstory. However, they only serve this function in the presence of a taller overstory species such as blue gum eucalyptus. When found in forests in the absence of eucalyptus, Monterey pine trees are considered to be a fire hazard due to the accumulation of needles and branches below individual trees, but this would not pose a threat if the accumulated material was covered by 2 feet of eucalyptus chips. In the treatment area Monterey pine is found primarily in small patches of fewer than 5 trees, a spatial distribution that constitutes a low fire risk on the landscape. Acacia in the treatment area is concentrated around structures. These trees tend to accumulate quantities of seed pods and branches, but they would only be considered a risk based on their proximity to existing structures, not because of their vegetative contribution (i.e., fuel load) alone. Monterey pine and acacia trees in the treatment area only pose a substantial fire danger when growing within an eucalyptus forest. In the absence of the eucalyptus overstory, they do not pose a substantial fire hazard.

**Issue 5. Complete analysis of other practical alternatives-(a) regularly clearing ground litter, (b) thinning targeted species rather than removing all and regularly clearing the understory, and (c) creating strategic fuelbreaks.**

The UC states that alternatives to the proposed project should be analyzed for feasibility, effectiveness, and compliance with the Endangered Species Act. Feasibility is then described by the UC to include erosion, worker safety, costs, and endangered species. According to NEPA's implementing regulations, FEMA must "rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives" (40 CFR Parts 1500 et seq.). FEMA would not, however, be required to evaluate alternatives that would not satisfy the goals of the proposed project or alternatives that are "infeasible, ineffective, or inconsistent" with basic policy objective (Headwaters, Inc. v. Bureau of Land Management, 914 F.2d 1174, 20 Env't L. Rep. 21,378). Thus, feasibility (including cost) and effectiveness to meet the purpose and need can be valid reasons to screen alternatives from further consideration. However, potential environmental impacts such as increased erosion and take of endangered species should not be used to omit alternatives from further analysis. Therefore, the UC's justifications for eliminating alternatives because they are environmentally more harmful than the proposed project are not discussed in further detail. Following is an analysis of UC's claims that the alternatives suggested would be infeasible or would not meet the purpose and need of the project.

*(a) Regularly clearing ground litter.* The UC makes a valid argument that this alternative would not meet the purpose and need. Removing ground litter would not address eucalyptus' primary fire-hazard characteristics (e.g., fuel density in canopies, spotting distance, aerial fuel loads) and the presence of shrubby surface fuels that could carry fires independent of cleared ground litter. Thus, the fire risk would essentially be the same pre- and post-treatment. Cost associated with annual work crews and disposal of material could also be prohibitive compared to the proposed project. Elimination of this alternative from further consideration is acceptable.

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*(b) Thinning targeted species rather than removing all and regularly clearing the understory.* The UC accurately cites increased costs and a longer time period to implement as reasons that this alternative is not preferred, but the UC does not provide information that demonstrates that the increased costs or longer implementation period make this alternative infeasible. This alternative would not be as effective as the proposed project at reducing the fire hazard. However, this alternative would reduce the fire hazard and would thus meet the purpose and need. This alternative should be evaluated in future NEPA documents.

*(c) Creating strategic fuelbreaks.* The UC makes a valid argument that this alternative would not meet the purpose and need as the fire risk would essentially be the same pre- and posttreatment. Because of the height of the eucalyptus trees, the distance and topography between the project site and the ridgetop, and the fuel behavior in eucalyptus stands, a linear fuelbreak would not provide fire containment or fire control. Thus, the fire risk would essentially be the same pre- and post-treatment. Elimination of this alternative from further consideration is acceptable.

#### **Issue 6. Document chips will decompose in 3 to 5 years.**

The UC cites two published studies on eucalyptus chip decomposition to support its claim that the anticipated 2 feet of eucalyptus chips from the proposed project will decompose in 3 to 5 years. Many factors (e.g., soil type, climate, chip size, chip depth, species of eucalyptus) likely contribute to decomposition rates of eucalyptus chips. A study by Grove et al. (2008) confirms a strong correlation between eucalyptus mass and decomposition rates. The highest decomposition rate of eucalyptus was shown, in a controlled experiment, to be 78 percent in the first year and 68 percent in the second year (Faber and Spiers 2004). Chip size was not provided in this study, though the eucalyptus mulch was referred to being "shredded/chipped" with a significant portion of the mulch consisting of leaf matter. Further, the starting depth of the shredded/chipped eucalyptus in this experiment was just under 4 inches (i.e., 100 millimeters, not 100 centimeters as claimed in the UC summary of this study). Another study, based upon experimental conditions, demonstrated a 21-percent decomposition rate of eucalyptus mulch over 1 year (Duryea et al. 1999). Similar to the Faber and Spiers (2004) study, the starting depth of the chip mulch in the Duryea et al. (1999) study was 3.5 inches. A thorough literature search did not identify any studies documenting decomposition rates in eucalyptus mulch deeper than 4 inches, which notably is the maximum recommended depth for landscaping (Steward 2002).

In lieu of more relevant data, we generated a simple model using an average of the decomposition rates of the two studies, modified for negative exponential decay, as shown by Faber and Spiers (2004), Goya et al. (2008), and Grove et al. (2008). This model predicts that 24 inches of eucalyptus mulch would take 10 years to decompose to a depth of less than 1 inch. For reasons described above, the model is rough and should only be used in comparison with the time for eucalyptus mulch to decompose to depths of less than 1 inch calculated by extrapolating the decomposition rates provided by the two eucalyptus mulch studies from starting depths of less than 4 inches to the proposed 24 inches: 3 years (per Faber and Spiers

Mr. Alessandro Amaglio  
 27 May 2009  
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2004 data) and 14 years (per Duryea et al. 1999 data). Best scientific judgment suggests that a deeper chip layer would decompose more slowly than a shallow chip layer because it would be more insulated from moisture and less of its surface area would be in contact with decomposing bacteria and fungi found in the soil. Finally, the photographic documentation from similar treatment areas in the East Bay Hills, provided by UC to support its decomposition rate claim, does not appear to document a consistent viewpoint. In summary, the UC does not provide convincing evidence that the mulch at the depth proposed would decompose in 3 to 5 years.

The issue of chip decomposition also affects the evaluation of the UC's response to Issue 1 because the UC's argument for native revegetation is based upon its assumptions of the decay rate and behavior of the eucalyptus chips. By the time the chips fully decompose, the treatment area will likely be vegetated only sparsely with the shrubs and trees that remained post-treatment. After full decomposition, the exposed soil layer would be an ideal germination site for (1) seeds that have remained dormant in the seed bed and (2) seeds from plants in adjacent areas. Alexander and D'Antonio (2003) report that exotic invasive leguminous shrubs like French broom (which is present in and adjacent to the proposed treatment area) build up a larger seed bank in their introduced ranges compared with their native ones and in grassland systems they build a larger seed bed than native grasses. Seeds of successful, exotic species are opportunistic; given the abundance of established non-native species in the proposed treatment areas as well as adjacent to them, the post-decomposition exposed understory in the treatment areas could be quickly colonized by a non-native mix of Mediterranean grasses, Italian thistle, English ivy, various broom species, and *vinca* sp. If you have any questions about these comments or this assignment, please contact either of us at 510.893.3600. URS appreciates the opportunity to support you on this task order.

Sincerely,  
**URS Corporation**  
 Forest Ecologist

## References

Senior Project Manager

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**Public Comment**  
**Draft Environmental Impact Statement**  
**Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction – East Bay Hills**

**Introduction**

This public comment will provide scientific and observational evidence that the proposed project will not reduce the risk of wildfire which is the stated purpose of the FEMA grants that would fund them. Furthermore, if these projects are implemented as described by the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), they will significantly damage the environment. The comment is organized as follows:

- Part I: The proposed projects will increase the risk of wildfire in the East Bay Hills
- Part II: The proposed projects will damage the environment by significantly increasing the emission of greenhouse gases both immediately and for the long-term
- Part III: The proposed project will damage the environment by dousing public lands with thousands of gallons of toxic herbicides
- Part IV: The DEIS engages in advocacy for native plant restorations which is unsupported by scientific evidence
- Part V: Support for the No Project Alternative

The DEIS does not quantify the number of trees that will be destroyed by the proposed projects with the exception of three of the project areas on the property of UC Berkeley. Therefore, I must start by estimating the number of trees that will be removed so that we can quantify the impact of this project.

| <b>Project Area</b>                    | <b>Project Acreage</b> | <b>Estimated Tree Removals</b> |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>UCB</b>                             |                        |                                |
| Strawberry Canyon                      | 56.3                   | 22,000                         |
| Claremont                              | 42.8                   |                                |
| Frowning Ridge (in Oakland)            | 185.2                  | 32,000                         |
| Sub-Total                              | 284.3                  | 54,000                         |
| <b>Oakland</b>                         |                        |                                |
| North Hills Skyline                    | 68.3                   |                                |
| Caldecott Tunnel                       | 53.6                   |                                |
| Sub-Total                              | 121.9                  | 23,161*                        |
| <b>East Bay Regional Park District</b> |                        |                                |
| Proposed Project                       | 592.3                  |                                |
| Connected Action Project               | 1,060.7                |                                |
| Sub-Total                              | 1,653                  | 409,176**                      |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                           | <b>2,059.2</b>         | <b>486,337</b>                 |

\*UCB estimated tree removals are provided by the DEIS; Oakland estimated tree removals are extrapolated assuming the same number of trees per acre ( $54,000 \div 284.3 = 190$  trees per acre  $\times 121.9$  acres = 23,161 trees removed by the projects of the City of Oakland)

\*\*EBPRD Estimated Tree Removals: Neither the DEIS nor EBRPD's "Wildfire Plan" provide an estimate of the number of trees they plan to destroy. Furthermore their plans for tree removals are complex and variable. All non-native trees (eucalypts, Monterey pines, acacia) will be removed in some recommended treatment areas, but in most they will be thinned to spacing of 25 to 35 feet. The final Environmental Impact Report for the "Wildfire Plan" provides an estimate of the existing tree density of existing eucalypts on EBRPD property (page 392). Acres of eucalypts in the entire project area are provided by the DEIS (page 4.2-6). Our estimate of tree removals is based on those figures.

I have tried to be as conservative as possible in making these estimates. They are based on what little information is provided by the DEIS and related documents. If they are far wrong, the DEIS has only itself to blame. Had the DEIS provided estimates of the number of tree removals, it would not have been necessary to calculate these estimates.

## **Part I: The proposed projects will increase the risk of wildfire in the East Bay Hills**

### **Distributing tons of dead wood on the ground will increase the risk of fire**

The University of California at Berkeley (UCB) and the City of Oakland propose to destroy all non-native trees (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, acacia, etc) on 406 acres of their land. Approximately 77,000 trees will be destroyed by UCB and Oakland, resulting in tons of dead wood. The DEIS tells us this wood will be distributed on the ground:

*“Felled trees up to approximately 24 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH) would be cut up into chips 1 to 4 inches long and the chips would be spread on up to 20% of each site to a maximum depth of 24 inches...Branches from trees greater than 24 inches DBH would be cut up and scattered on the site (lopped and scattered).” (DEIS, ES-10)*

Any living plant or tree is less flammable than a dead plant because it contains more moisture. A living plant is therefore less likely to ignite than a dead plant. Consequently the dead wood on the ground will be more flammable than the living trees that will be destroyed.

The size of fuel is another factor in its flammability. Smaller pieces of fuel are more likely to ignite than larger pieces of fuel. Therefore, the wood chips and logs will be more flammable than the living trees that will be destroyed.

One of the scientific studies cited by the DEIS corroborates these basic facts of fire science:

*“Sites where the activity fuels piles had not been burned or where they had been masticated (mechanically chipped into small pieces and spread over the treatment area) were excluded from the study because research suggests these additional fuels increase fire severity.”<sup>1</sup>*

(This study is quoted by the DEIS to support its claims about carbon loss resulting from fuel treatments. As we will tell you when we discuss carbon loss, the study has been misinterpreted or misquoted by the DEIS in that regard. The DEIS apparently overlooked this information about the flammability of wood chips and piles of dead vegetation.)

The location of this dead wood on the ground is another reason why it will increase fire hazard. The role of “near-surface” fuel in the rate of spread of fire was one of many variables studied by the Vesta Project in dry eucalyptus forest of Australia.<sup>2</sup> This project conducted many experimental fires in the eucalyptus forest under a variety of conditions to study fire behavior. This is one of their findings:

*“Rate of spread is weakly related to fuel load alone but is directly related to other attributes of the surface fuel load and understory layer. **The near-surface fuel is the principal layer responsible for determining rate of spread.**”*

The environmental consultant that began the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement was the URS Corporation. They were the consultant at the time of the Scoping Report. They evaluated the project plans of the

<sup>1</sup> Malcolm North and Matthew Hurteau, “High-severity wildfire effects on carbon stocks and emissions in fuels treated and untreated forest,” *Forest Ecology and Management* 261 (2011) 1115-1120

<sup>2</sup> J.S. Gould, et. al., *Fire in Dry Eucalypt Forest: Fuel structure, fuel dynamics and fire behavior*, CSIRO and SCION, 2007

University of California and sent that evaluation to Alessandro Amaglio, FEMA's Regional Environmental Officer, in a letter dated May 27, 2009. (See Attachment A). This is the assessment of the plans to distribute wood chips on the ground to a depth of 24 inches:

*"The comparative risk between eucalyptus in the form of a dense standing forest versus the form of a 2-foot-deep mulch layer on the ground is not well documented. **Studies have shown that mulch layers actually can pose a fire risk depending upon the type of material, the depth of the mulch, and the climate at the mulch site.** Studies at Ohio State University Agricultural Technical Institute demonstrated that sparks from cigarettes or matches can lead to a subsurface smoldering fire in a variety of mulch materials 4 inches deep. **The recommended depth for landscape mulch is less than 4 inches** to avoid stifling growth of remaining trees and to avoid spontaneous combustion that can occur when decomposition of organic materials creates enough energy in a pile to ignite a fire....**Fire Engineering Magazine recommends that to reduce the potential for fire in mulch, one should recognize that mulches high in oils ignite more easily and that mulch fires start more readily in hot climates where rain is scarce (and fuel moisture is low). Eucalyptus material is high in oils, and the East Bay Hills are subject to long annual periods that are hot and dry.**"*

In the Executive Summary the DEIS attempts to minimize the risk of fire associated with a deep mulch of dead wood by claiming that the mulch will decompose within 5 years (ES-10). However, later in the document, the DEIS says that the half-life of the mulch will be 5-years. (DEIS, 5.6-7) That means that only half of the mulch—or 12 inches—will decompose in 5 years. Another six inches will decompose after 10 years, and so on. In other words it will take 20 years for the mulch to decompose to less than an inch.

However, even this is apparently an unrealistic estimate of how long it will take for 24 inches of mulch to decompose. URS Corporation does not agree with this optimistic assessment of how long it will take to decompose 24 inches of wood mulch:

*"The UC cites a study by Duryea et. al. where a high moisture level in mulch is assumed to assist the observed rapid decomposition rate in mulches; however, this study occurred in inland Florida where the climate is hot and humid and the study looked at a mulch layer that was less than 4 inches deep. It is likely that moisture retention would be significantly less in a thicker layer of mulch within a more moderate and arid climate such as the East Bay Hills."* (Attachment A)

**In other words, the fire hazard associated with distributing tons of dead wood on the ground will persist for a very long time, probably more than 20 years.**

The DEIS says that "FEMA has determined that a proposed action must meet the criteria listed below to be eligible for funding under [Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs]" (DEIS 2-2). One of the criteria that are listed is: "Meet the requirements of applicable local, tribal, state, and federal laws; implementing regulations; and executive orders." (DEIS 2-3)

The Fire Prevention Bureau of the City of Oakland publishes "General Compliance Standards & Requirements" which limits the depth of mulch: "Do not pile wood chips or mulch on your property. Spread and maintain a depth not exceeding 6 inches."<sup>3</sup> **The plans to spread 24 inches of mulch on properties in the City of Oakland do not comply with the regulations of the City of Oakland.** Therefore, these plans also violate the requirements of the FEMA grants which require that the plans comply with all local regulations.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.oaklandnet.com/wildfireprevention/docs/OFDNewsletterWeb.pdf>



The plans of the East Bay Regional Park District to dispose of the dead wood of tens of thousands of trees on their properties are different, perhaps because they are being held to the policy standards of FEMA's Mitigation Policy MRR-2-08-1: *"However, the specific requirements and eligibility criteria of the mitigation policy apply only to projects for which the grant application period was open on or after September 8, 2008. Therefore, this policy applies only to the EBRPD HMGP grant application."* (DEIS 1-5)

One of the criteria of FEMA's Mitigation Policy MRR-2-08-1 is that *"material left on the site must meet appropriate depth practices."* In compliance with that criteria, the proposed and connect projects of EBRPD limit the spreading of wood chip mulch to a depth of 4-6 inches.

### **Prescribed burns increase risks of wildfire**

Since this limitation of mulch depth prevents EBRPD from disposing of the tons of dead wood resulting from the destruction of tens of thousands of trees, they propose to conduct prescribed burns to pile burn the excess wood. FEMA's Mitigation Policy MRR-2-08-1 prohibits the use of grant funds for conducting prescribed burns: *"Certain project activities and their associated costs are not eligible for funding: Projects for prescribed burns or clear-cutting"*

Therefore, the DEIS informs us that EBRPD will conduct prescribed pile and broadcast burns to dispose of excess wood (and other "undesirable invasive plant species"), but that these burns will not be funded by the FEMA grant.

These prescribed burns will pollute the air and contribute to the greenhouse gases that are causing climate change, but we will discuss those issues in detail when we comment on greenhouse gases. For the moment, we will focus on the fact that **prescribed burns increase fire hazards because they often cause catastrophic wildfires unintentionally**. Here are specific and local examples of prescribed burns that caused wildfires:

- In October 2009, a prescribed burn in the Santa Cruz Mountains was responsible for a wildfire that burned 485 acres, injuring 4 of the 1,700 firefighters who fought it at a cost of \$4 million. That cost does not include the claims for damages of the property owners who lost their homes.<sup>4</sup>
- In May 2000 a prescribed burn in the Bandelier Monument in New Mexico eventually burned over 45,000 acres, threatened the Los Alamos National Laboratory and destroyed 235 structures.<sup>5</sup>
- In October 2009, the Big Meadow fire in Yosemite began as a prescribed burn and eventually burned 7,425 acres.<sup>6</sup>
- In 2003, the California State Park Department was responsible for starting a fire on San Bruno Mountain in South San Francisco intended to burn 6 acres that eventually burned 72 acres and came perilously close to homes.<sup>7</sup>

We should not be surprised by the unpredictable results of prescribed burns. Fire scientists at UC Berkeley conducted a series of experimental prescribed burns in chaparral in Northern California, hoping to arrive at a model of fire behavior that would improve the predictability of such burns. They arrived at the conclusion that **"...it is extremely difficult to**

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.sfgate.com/news/article/Cal-Fire-says-its-crews-caused-wildfire-3263483.php>

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.nps.gov/cerrogrande/executive\\_summary.htm](http://www.nps.gov/cerrogrande/executive_summary.htm)

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.nps.gov/yose/parkmgmt/bigmeadowfirefaq.htm>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/c/a/2003/07/09/BA187572.DTL>

**predict with certainty where the fire will spread...For more than half of the transects installed, the flaming front did not traverse the transects as predicted...”<sup>8</sup>**

In addition to increasing fire hazard, there is also evidence that **some fire scientists do not think prescribed burns conducted for the purpose of reducing fuel loads actually reduce the risk of wildfire.** Jon E. Keeley (Ph.D. Biologist, US Geological Service) is a world-renowned expert on the fire ecology of Mediterranean climates, such as California. Here’s what he has to say about prescribed burns with respect to their ability to reduce fire hazard risks:

*“Fire management of California shrublands has been heavily influenced by policies designed for coniferous forests, however, fire suppression has not effectively excluded fire from chaparral and coastal sage scrub landscapes and **catastrophic wildfires are not the result of unnatural fuel accumulation.** There is no evidence that prescribed burning in these shrublands provides any resource benefit and in some areas may negatively impact shrublands by increasing fire frequency. Therefore, **fire hazard reduction is the primary justification for prescription burning, but it is doubtful that rotational burning to create landscape age mosaics is a cost effective method of controlling catastrophic wildfires.**”<sup>9</sup>*

If East Bay Regional Park District is held to the policy standards of FEMA’s Mitigation Policy MRR-2-08-1, there are other “Ineligible Wildfire Activities” which would apply: “Projects to address ecological...issues” and “Projects to protect the environment...” These recommended treatment areas in the East Bay Regional Parks should not be funded by a FEMA grant because they violate FEMA’s policy governing these grants:

- HP2, HP3, HP4: “Presence of Pallid Manzanita requires hand labor treatments...Remove non-manzanita shrubs and prune retained trees.”
- RD4, TI6, TI15: “Enhance conditions for Oakland star tulip and western leatherwood...”

Pallid Manzanita requires fire to germinate and its recovery plan says explicitly that suppression of fire is the primary reason why it is rare and endangered. Therefore, it is both inappropriate and contradictory to pay for its care with a FEMA grant that is intended to reduce fire hazard. This is one of many examples of the confused mission of these projects. FEMA need not be confused by the contradictory mission of the owners of these public lands. **FEMA has only one mission and that is to reduce and mitigate for catastrophic hazards.**

#### **What type of vegetation will replace the destroyed forest and will it be more flammable than the existing forest?**

Any terrestrial plant or tree will burn under certain conditions that are conducive to fire. Obviously, eucalypts are not exempt from this general rule. However, the analytical question in evaluating the proposed projects should not be whether or not eucalypts are flammable, but rather whether or not they are **more** flammable than the vegetation that will replace them. That is the question that we will now consider.

The DEIS states the belief of the sponsors of the proposed project that native plants and trees will replace the non-native plants and trees that they intend to destroy. However, they have no intention of planting native plants and trees. Rather, they believe that existing native plants will occupy the bare ground by “recruitment” and/or germination of a dormant seed bank which they assume exists beneath the non-natives they intend to destroy.

<sup>8</sup> Scott L. Stephens, et.al., “Measuring the Rate of Spread of Chaparral Prescribed Fires in Northern California,” *Fire Ecology*, vol. 4, no 2008.

<sup>9</sup> Jon E Keeley, “Fire Management of California Shrubland Landscapes,” *Environmental Management*, March 2002, Volume 29, Issue 3, pp. 395-408

Although this seems to us a fantasy, for the moment we will accept this premise in order to ask and answer this analytical question: **If native plants and trees occupy the bared ground, will that native landscape be more or less flammable than the existing landscape?**

We will let the California Native Plant Society introduce this question because we hope that it will be considered a credible source by native plant enthusiasts who are advocating for this project:

*“Contrary to what many people think, it is not possible to make broad statements about fire risk and invasive plants, just as you cannot for native plants. Each species must be evaluated separately. Finally, it is impossible to discuss the fire risk potential of any plant without also taking into account its health at any given time. Any plant will burn under the right conditions, and the most ‘fire resistant species’ can become great fuel for a wildfire if it contains a lot of dead tissue due to a lack of proper maintenance.”<sup>10</sup>*

We couldn’t agree more. Therefore, we will compare the flammability of eucalypts with specific native species that the project sponsors claim will replace them. According to the DEIS, “Oak-bay woodlands total 320.6 acres in the proposed and connected project areas and represent the second largest vegetation community identified in the proposed and connected project areas.” (DEIS 4.2-17) Also, the “vegetation management goals” for the Recommended Treatment Areas in EBRPD’s FEMA applications are predominantly oak-bay woodland. Thirty-seven of the 47 (80%) RTAs in the FEMA grants are destined to be oak or oak-bay woodland when this project is implemented.

Therefore, we will evaluate the assumption of the DEIS that oak-bay woodland will be less flammable than the existing landscape. We will cite the scientific and observed evidence that oaks and bays are not less flammable than the non-native trees and shrubs that will be removed or thinned by the proposed FEMA projects.

#### **First, the evidence regarding the flammability of oaks and bays:**

**Moisture** The moisture content of vegetation is a factor in how easily it will ignite. Other conditions being equal, **the more moisture within the vegetation the less likely it is to ignite**. A study done locally in native vegetation reports that, “...the [moisture] of the live oak was fairly constant throughout the fire season and at a lower moisture content than the other species...the lowest moisture content was [47%] on September 30<sup>th</sup>...”<sup>11</sup> We don’t have comparable information regarding moisture for eucalyptus because moisture content varies by specific location and climate conditions. However, the literature<sup>12</sup> generalizes the moisture content of the eucalyptus leaf as roughly 50%, which suggests that the **eucalyptus leaf probably does not contain less moisture than an oak leaf**.

We will discuss the question of moisture again when we evaluate the fuel models used by the computer modeling of fire behavior in the DEIS.

**Sudden Oak Death** Since all dead vegetation contains less moisture than any living vegetation and is therefore more flammable, Sudden Oak Death is a related issue. The pathogen (*Phytophthora ramorum*) that causes Sudden Oak Death (SOD) was reported on the UC Berkeley campus in 2002.<sup>13</sup> At that time it also existed at the UC Botanical Garden, which

<sup>10</sup> Sabrina Drill, “Sustainable and Fire Safe Landscapes: Achieving wildfire resistance and environmental health in the wildland-urban interface,” *Fremontia*, Vol. 38, No. 2 and No. 3, April and July 2010.

<sup>11</sup> Rice, Carol, “Live Fuel Moisture, Fuel Bed Characteristics, and Fire Vegetation in the Berkeley/Oakland Hills,” Master’s dissertation, UC Berkeley, 1987.

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.buzzle.com/articles/what-do-koala-bears-eat.html>

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/news/article/3880>

is proximate to UC Berkeley's FEMA projects. By 2011, the SF Chronicle reported that the infestation of SOD was spreading rapidly in the East Bay and had been found in North Berkeley, the Claremont district in Berkeley and the Montclair area in Oakland. That article predicted that 90% of the native live and black oaks in California will be dead within 25 years.<sup>14</sup>

One year later, based on the sampling done by thousands of volunteers participating in the 2012 SOD Blitz, the California Oak Mortality Task Force reported these findings:<sup>15</sup>

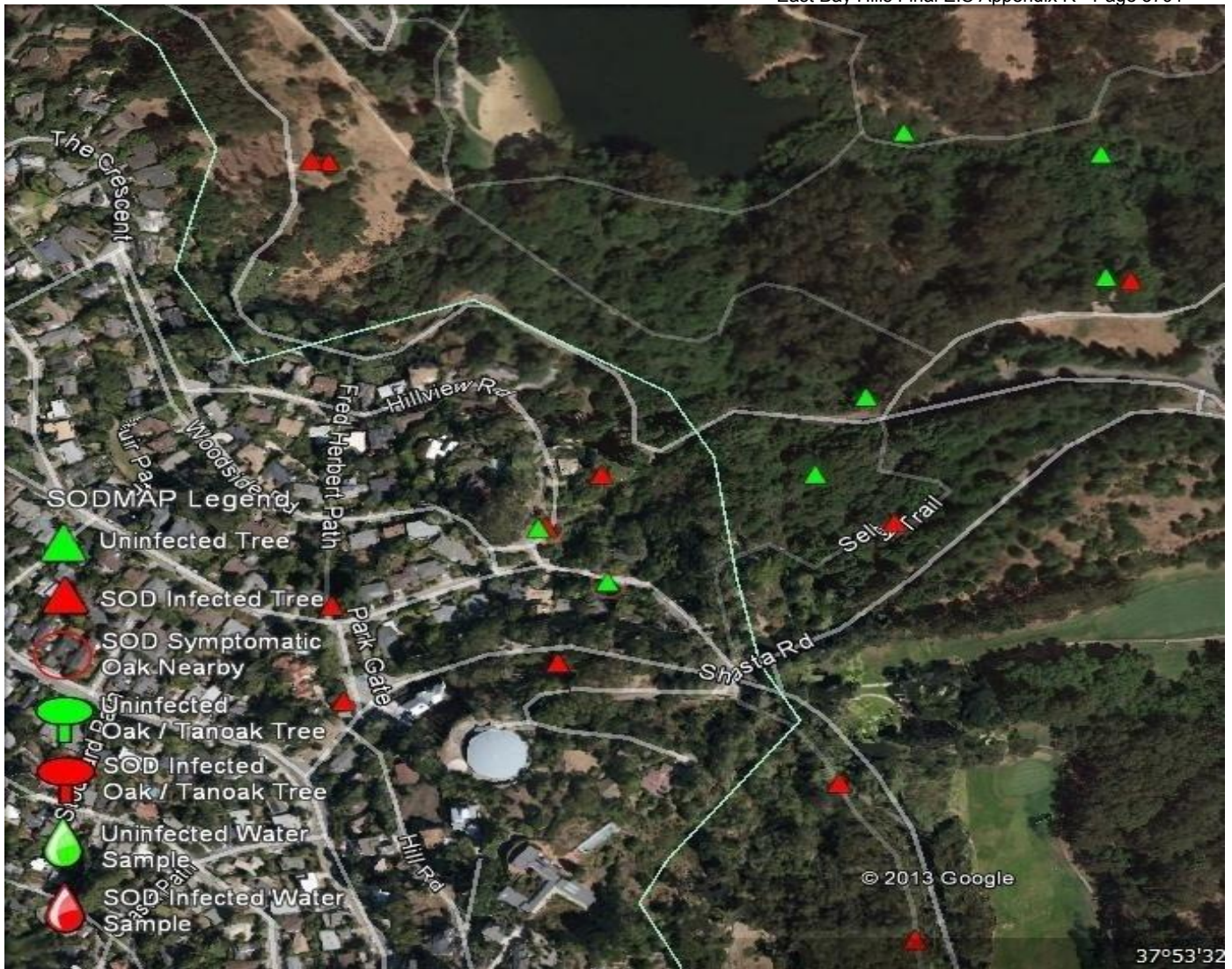
- *"The USDA FS 2012 annual aerial detection survey for California mapped 376,000 new dead oak (Quercus agrifolia) and tanoak (Notholithocarpus densiflorus) over 54,000 acres in areas impacted by SOD."*
- ***"Most of the Bay Area locations sampled had increased levels of infection, with the East Bay infestation found to have transitioned from a newly arrived status (in 2011) to epidemic levels on California bay laurel (Umbellularia californica) (in 2012)."***

We participated in the 2013 SOD Blitz in the East Bay on April 27, 2013. This volunteer effort is led by Matteo Garbelotto, a scientist at UC Berkeley studying Sudden Oak Death. He has organized the SOD Blitz throughout Northern California to determine the spread of the disease. Hundreds if not thousands of citizens attend his workshops to learn how to identify the disease and take leaf samples of native bay trees for testing in Garbelotto's laboratory. Oaks aren't sampled because that requires cutting into the bark of the tree which can damage the tree if not done properly. **Based on previous studies, Garbelotto informed participants in the survey that bays that are infected with the pathogen are assumed to infect oaks within 200 feet of infected bays. So, based on the SOD map that identifies infected bays in the East Bay, we should assume that all oaks within 200 feet of those infected bays are doomed to die eventually.**

<sup>14</sup> Fimrite, Peter, "Sudden oak death cases jump, spread in the Bay Areas," San Francisco Chronicle, October 2, 2011

<sup>15</sup> "Sudden Oak Death and *Phytophthora Ramorum*, 2011-2012 Summary Report, California Oak Mortality Task Force





This is a detail of an area south of Lake Anza and west of the Tilden Botanical Garden from the SOD Map which is available on the internet. Infected bay trees identified by the 2012 SOD Blitz are indicated with red triangles. This small portion of the SOD Map shows that 6 infected bay laurel trees were found in 2012 in four of the FEMA project areas: TI010, TI011, TI012, and TI020. This is not a complete list of the infected bays in all project areas. It is only an illustration that SOD exists in the FEMA project areas.

The oak woodland in the East Bay is called the oak-bay woodland for a reason. The oaks and bays grow together in close proximity. Although bays are hosts of the SOD pathogen, they are not killed by it. However, bays are considered the primary vector of the disease to the oaks which are killed by it: *"Bay laurel are not thought to die from P. ramorum infection, but these trees are a major source of inoculum for the pathogen and appear to play an important role in spreading disease to other plants in California."*<sup>16</sup> For that reason, property owners and managers of public lands are being advised by scientists to remove bay laurels growing in proximity to oaks: *"Scientifically-tested recommendations for managing forests impacted by P. ramorum are still in development, although at least three promising directions have*

<sup>16</sup> UC Davis IPM Online: <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74151.html>

*emerged: application of systemic fungicides, forest thinning to remove susceptible hosts, and **targeted removal of the main carrier, California bay laurel, near coast live oak.***<sup>17</sup>

**To summarize these reports: the spread of SOD in the East Bay has reached epidemic portions and is expected to kill most of the oaks. Meanwhile, one of the few treatments being recommended by scientists to limit the spread of the disease is to remove bay laurels that grow near oaks. The future of the oak-bay woodland in the East Bay is indeed dim.** (This is a good opportunity for me to express my deep affection for oaks. Please do not misunderstand that I am pleased about this bad news.)

Scientists studying SOD have determined that the spread of the disease is facilitated by warm, rainy days, most likely to occur in the spring. And models of climate change, predict just such conditions in the future.<sup>18</sup> How ironic that the destruction of hundreds of thousands of trees in the East Bay will contribute to climate change by releasing hundreds of thousands of tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere.

**SOD researchers have also reported that SOD deaths are increasing the risk of severe wildfire:**

*“The researchers found fuel buildups in Douglas-fir-tanoak forests with high SOD-related hardwood mortality could increase wildfire flame lengths by 3 to 4 feet and double a wildfire's rate of spread, depending on how much time has elapsed since initial infection. Not only does SOD alter fuel quantity in these forest types, but it can also change the arrangements of fuels, posing serious challenges to firefighter response in infested stands. After trees die from the disease, they can remain standing with dry, dead leaves for several years, greatly increasing the likelihood of crown fire under extreme weather conditions. Likewise, the increased fuels on the forest floor can take a long time to break down, posing a long-term fire hazard and additional risks to firefighters. In many cases, modeled wildfire conditions in SOD-impacted forests exceed safety thresholds for hand crews, calling for changing suppression tactics and strategies, such as more heavy equipment, aircraft use, and indirect lines.”*<sup>19</sup>

**Doing a word search for Sudden Oak Death and SOD through the 3,000 page DEIS, we find that Sudden Oak Death appears only in the Scoping Report. Seven public comments submitted during the scoping process mentioned concern regarding Sudden Oak Death and these comments are reported in the Scoping Report (DEIS, Appendix K1).**

**Despite the public's expressed concern regarding Sudden Oak Death during the scoping process and the written record of their concern, the DEIS makes no mention of Sudden Oak Death. Since the scoping process in 2010, we now have overwhelming scientific evidence that Sudden Oak Death is rampant in the East Bay, that it is spreading rapidly, that its spread is associated with climate change, and that it is increasing the risk of severe wildfire, yet the DEIS ignores these serious threats to the oak-bay woodlands. This omission verges on incompetence, if not negligence.**

<sup>17</sup> Janice Alexander, Christopher Lee, “Lessons Learned from a Decade of Sudden Oak Death in California: Evaluating Local Management,” *Environmental Management*, 2010, 46:315-328.

<sup>18</sup> Kliejunas, J.T. 2011. A Risk Assessment of Climate Change and the Impact of Forest Diseases on Forest Ecosystems in the Western United States and Canada. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-GTR-236. Albany, CA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station. 70 p. (4/12)

<sup>19</sup> Valachovic, Y.S.; Lee, C.A.; Scanlon, H.; Varner, J.M.; Glebocki, R.; Graham, B.D.; and Rizzo, D.M., “Sudden Oak Death-Caused Changes to Surface Fuel Loading and Potential Fire Behavior in Douglas-fir-Tanoak Forests,” *Forest Ecology and Management*. 261:1973-1986. (3/12)

**One wonders why the government bothers with a public comment period such as the scoping process, when the public's concerns are obviously ignored.**

**If the consequences of Sudden Oak Death in the oak-bay woodland in the project areas are not adequately explained by the Final EIS, FEMA can be assured that it will be legally challenged by the taxpayers. At the very least, taxpayers need to know if there will be any trees left in the East Bay hills, either native or non-native. And if the expansion of oak woodland increases the risk of wildfire, funding of these FEMA grants would be entirely inappropriate.**

**Embers** Laboratory tests conducted by the USDA Forest Service on four species of native plants and trees found that native chamise and oaks loft embers absent any wind. In the case of oaks, the scientists report that “Many of the oak leaves had sharp points (i.e., spines) around the outer edge. **The oak leaves would ignite at these points, sometimes accompanied by small explosions of the points that led to the ejection of small brands.**”<sup>20</sup>

A park ranger on Angel Island reported that embers from the burning oaks were responsible for nearly igniting the historical buildings on the island during the wildfire of 2008: **“All the oaks up there were burning,’ said the 28-year veteran of the department. ‘It was an ember shower that just rained on the entire building, and all the vegetation around us was burning.’”**<sup>21</sup> Most of the eucalypts (80 acres) had been removed from the island about 12 years before the 2008 fire. The fire stopped at the edge of the remaining forest.<sup>22</sup>

**Volatile Oils** Volatile oils are said to increase the likelihood of ignition, particularly by those who advocate for the destruction of eucalypts, which contain volatile oils. Native bay laurel also contains volatile oils: *“In the fruit, there are essential oils and fatty oils present. The fruit is pressed and water extracted to obtain these products. The fruit contains up to 30% fatty oils and about 1% essential oils...The leaves contain about 1.3% essential oils (Ol. Lauri folii), consisting of 45% eucalyptol...”*<sup>23</sup> **In other words, the predominant oil in the leaf of bay laurel is the same oil in the leaf of eucalypts.** According to Cornell University studies, essential/volatile oils in blue gum eucalyptus leaves range from less than 1.5 to over 3.5%.<sup>24</sup> The leaves of native California bay laurel trees contain 7.5% of essential/volatile oils, **more than twice the amount of oil in leaves of blue gums.**<sup>25</sup>

The “Wildfire Hazard Reduction and Resource Management Plan” of the East Bay Regional Park District acknowledges the flammability of bay laurels: *“Consider selecting young bay trees for removal, as bay trees tend to produce ladder fuels and are known for their oil content. This species also is known to be a vector of sudden oak death and may prevent oak regeneration.”* (page 190)

**Fire Ladders** The likelihood of a fire reaching the canopy of a tree, causing a crown fire which is more likely to disperse embers into the surrounding vegetation is increased by the existence of the tree’s “fire ladder” to its crown. The fire ladder is composed of low-hanging branches that enable a fire traveling on the ground to move from the ground into the tree, via the “ladder.” Both oaks and bays have low fire ladders, in many cases extending to the ground. It is not uncommon for the multiple trunks of the bay to actually lie on the ground, sending new stems vertically from its horizontal position. The coast live oak, which is the locally predominant species of oak, has a prostrate growth habit.

<sup>20</sup> Smith, Steven., et al. “Ignition Behavior of Live California Chaparral Leaves,” USDA Forest Service, Riverside, CA

<sup>21</sup> “Tiburon battalion chief and Larkspur fire crew save historic Angel Island structure,” Marin Independent Journal, 10/18/08

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/After-fire-Angel-Island-is-a-park-of-contrasts-3265688.php>

<sup>23</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bay\\_laurel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bay_laurel)

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.ansci.cornell.edu/plants/medicinal/eucalyp.html>

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.paleotechnics.com/Articles/Bayarticle.html>



Particularly in windy conditions, its canopy will “kneel” into the wind, putting its canopy up as an umbrella against the wind. **Both oaks and bays have much lower fire ladders than any of the non-native trees that are proposed for destruction by the FEMA grant projects:** eucalypts, Monterey pines, and acacias.

The DEIS claims that the native trees will be limbed up to eliminate fire ladders:

*“The proposed and connected actions would remove the lower limbs of trees...”* (DEIS 5.2-1) Then later in the DEIS modified to: **“Many remaining trees would be pruned up to 8 feet from the ground...”** (DEIS 5.2-3) In Appendix M, the DEIS says, *“Treatments on property owned by the University of California are expected to raise the height to live crown base but not specifically to eight feet...”* These three inconsistent sentences should be revised so that they are consistent in the final EIS. Ladder fuels are an important variable in determining fire hazard in the post-treatment landscape. Therefore, the public deserves to know what commitment is being made by the property owners to the elimination of ladder fuels.

The branching structure of oaks and bays are such that many of them would be entirely destroyed if the lower 8 feet of their limbs were removed. With the exception of large, old oaks, limbing up 8 feet from the ground will not be physically possible. Attempting to limb up a small oak to that height will seriously disfigure the tree.

**Duff and Leaf Litter** The quantity and composition of leaf litter are factors in ignition. The more likely the leaf litter is to ignite, the more likely the fire is to spread into the tree, causing a crown fire that disperses embers. Here is a description of the flammability of oak leaf litter from a website about the oak savannah:

- “•Oak leaves and litter burn much more readily than the litter and leaves of other hardwoods.
- Oak leaves are much thicker than those of other hardwoods, giving them greater resistance to decomposition and longer life spans in the leaf litter.
- Oak leaves tend to be drier (more xerophytic) than other hardwood species, making them more flammable.
- Oak leaves curl more than other hardwoods. This puts the fire up off the ground, making it capable of spreading more effectively. Thus, oak leaves are more flammable and more capable of “carrying” a fire.
- Oak leaves contain tannins which make them more resistant to decay, so that it may be several years before all the leaf material has been turned into compost. Thus, the amount of burnable material on the oak forest floor is greater than that with other tree species.”<sup>26</sup>

These observations are confirmed by the plant and tree database of the US Forest Service, which says of the coast live oak: *“Flammability of coast live oak and chaparral communities with a coast live oak component is of particular concern because of their high fuel loading and proximity to urban areas. Some fire-excluded chaparral habitats have fuel accumulations of 30 to 40 tons per acre.”*<sup>27</sup>

### **Secondly, the evidence regarding the flammability of eucalypts:**

**Moisture** The tall, non-native trees condense the year-round fog in the San Francisco Bay Area: *“Eucalyptus and pine groves planted there [Berkeley hills] long ago intercept large amounts of fog and cause a rainlike deposit of moisture. The fog drip during the summer months has been measured at a surprising 10 inches, an amount nearly half as great as the total rainfall...”*<sup>28</sup> Average rainfall in the East Bay is 22 inches per year, so this fog precipitation adds nearly 50% to

<sup>26</sup> <http://oaksavannas.org/fire-fuel.html>

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/queagr/all.html>

<sup>28</sup> Gilliam, Harold, *Weather in the San Francisco Bay Area*, UC Press, 2002.



total precipitation. **By contributing moisture to the forest floor during the otherwise dry time of the year, tall non-native trees reduce fire danger. The moisture content of the duff and leaf litter diminishes the likelihood of ignition.<sup>29</sup> If the duff and leaf litter do not ignite, the fire is less likely to spread into the canopy of the tree.**

**Because oaks and bays are not as tall as the non-native trees, they do not precipitate as much fog drip. The only tall native tree in the East Bay hills is the redwood. However, there aren't many redwoods in the East Bay hills because they do not tolerate wind and they require much more water than the non-native trees.<sup>30</sup> They are therefore not a suitable replacement for existing non-native trees.**

The DEIS makes a lame attempt to nullify the benefit of fog drip in the suppression of ignition during the fire season by claiming that that benefit is counteracted by the fact that the trees intercept rainwater: *"The overall direct impact on precipitation of thinning or removing trees and vegetation from the East Bay hills appears to be that more rainfall but less fog drip water would reach the ground. Thus the annual precipitation reaching the ground may not be substantially different after treatment than before."*(DEIS 5.6-9) Since the fog drip occurs during the dry fire season and the rain occurs when there is no fire hazard, the loss of fog drip to moisten the forest floor and reduce the risk of ignition is not compensated for by increased rainfall during the winter when there is no risk of ignition.

**Combustibility** Scientists at the University of Tasmania conducted laboratory experiments on the plants and trees in the Tasmanian forest to determine the relative flammability of their native species. The predominant eucalyptus species in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Blue Gum eucalyptus (*E. globulus*), is native to Tasmania and was therefore included in this study. The study reports that, "*E. globulus* leaves, both juvenile and adult, presented the greatest resistance [to ignition] of all the eucalypts studied. In this case, leaf thickness was important as well as the presence of a waxy cuticle." Also, in a table entitled "Rate of flame front movement, the comment for *E. globulus* leaves is "resistant to combustion."<sup>31</sup> In other words, despite the oil content in the leaf, its physical properties protect the leaf from ignition.

These findings are corroborated by local wildfire experience. The National Park Service is one of many managers of public lands that are engaged in massive restorations of native plants that frequently result in the destruction of non-native trees. In support of that effort, NPS has published a brochure about eucalyptus. Deeply embedded in the fine print of that brochure, the park service admits that live eucalyptus leaves are resistant to fire: "The live foliage [of eucalypts] proved fire resistant [during a fire on Mt Tamalpais], so a potentially catastrophic crown fire was avoided."<sup>32</sup>

This brochure also contains a table comparing the fuel loads of eucalyptus with native oaks and bays. We find that the table has been carefully constructed to support their belief that eucalypts are more flammable than native trees. If logs (which would take 1,000 hours to ignite<sup>33</sup>) were removed from this table, **the available fuel load of eucalyptus is not greater than that of native oaks.**

<sup>29</sup> Schroeder, Robert, et. al., "Ember ignitability of *Pinus radiata* and *Sequoia sempervirens* Litter: Methodology and Results," in Proceedings of the California Wildfire Conference: 10 Years after the 1991 East Bay Hills Fire, UC Press, 2001.

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/seqsem/all.html>

<sup>31</sup> Dickinson, K.J.M. and Kirkpatrick, J.B., "The flammability and energy content of some important plant species and fuel components in the forests of southeastern Tasmania," Journal of Biogeography, 1985, 12: 121-134.

<sup>32</sup> [http://home.nps.gov/pore/parkmgmt/upload/firemanagement\\_fireeducation\\_newsletter\\_eucalyptus\\_p2.pdf](http://home.nps.gov/pore/parkmgmt/upload/firemanagement_fireeducation_newsletter_eucalyptus_p2.pdf)

<sup>33</sup> For a technical explanation of timelag, we quote from Sugihara's Fire in California Ecosystems: "The proportion of a fuel particle that contains moisture is a primary determinant of fire behavior...Timelag is the amount of time necessary for a fuel component to reach 63% of its equilibrium moisture content at a given temperature and relative humidity [the point at which ignition occurs]. 1,000-hour fuels reflect seasonal changes in moisture..."

The eucalypts' resistance to ignition is best illustrated with a photo<sup>34</sup> of a wildfire in 2003 in San Diego County which destroyed an entire neighborhood of homes without spreading into the eucalyptus forest which surrounded them.



### Embers

As we said earlier, laboratory tests and observations of fires have both shown that oak trees cast live embers. However, oak trees are not as tall as eucalypts. Therefore, the DEIS assumes that the height of eucalypts will loft embers for greater distances. The DEIS also identifies the bark of the eucalyptus as the likely ember, which is consistent with the fact that the leaves are known to resist ignition. Although these assumptions have a logical appeal, they deserve closer scrutiny. We return to the Vesta Project for a better understanding of the ability of eucalypts to loft live embers long distances.

The initial experimental fires conducted by the Vesta Project were done in jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) forest which is a species of eucalyptus with stringy bark that extends to the canopy. The bark of our predominant species of eucalyptus (Blue Gum) is described by the Vesta Project as “ribbon of bark, but smooth trunk.” The Vesta Project gave this type of bark a lower hazard rating than the stringy bark of the jarrah.

As you can see in this photograph of a local eucalyptus, the bark of the Blue Gum does not extend to the canopy. Depending upon the height of the tree, the bark covers only the first few yards of the trunk.

<sup>34</sup> Source: New York Times, 10/27/03





Mosswood Park, Oakland

The flaming bark of the Blue Gum would have to be lofted above the canopy of the tree by the fire's convection column before it could be entrained by the wind to ignite a spot fire: *"Firebrands are flaming or glowing pieces of fuel...that are transported ahead of a fire-front by wind or by the combination of wind and the fire's convection column. In the latter case, the burning firebrand is entrained into and lofted by the convection column and then released at some height downwind of the fire front."*<sup>35</sup> Obviously the fuel would have to be burning continuously during this transport in order to ignite a fire when it lands, which is why the Vesta Project reports that, *"Most firebrands burn out within the convection column."*

**To summarize, experiments and observations of fires have shown that the leaves of the Blue Gum eucalyptus resist ignition. If the leaves do not ignite, they cannot become firebrands that have the potential to ignite spot fires. The bark of the Blue Gum is more likely to be lofted as a firebrand. However, it would have to be lofted from the base of the tree, then above tree canopy before it could be transported some distance. In that case, the probability that it would still be burning seems remote.**

The FEMA Technical Report of the 1991 Oakland fire does not corroborate the claim of the DEIS that the eucalypts are the most likely source of the many embers and firebrands that started spot fires in advance of the spreading fire. It does not identify any particular source of embers and firebrands, but it does make it perfectly clear that everything was burning and therefore, everything was a potential firebrand in this wind-driven fire: *"The actual spread of the fire, in most cases, was observed to be flaming brands and embers, carried by the wind and dropping onto ignitable fuels ahead*

<sup>35</sup> JS Gould et.al., *Fire in Dry Eucalypt Forest: Fuel structure, fuel dynamics and fire behavior,* CSIRO and SCION, 2007

of the fire front. The ignitable fuels included trees, brush, grass, and other natural fuels, as well as wood roofs, debris in rain gutters, and other combustibles around structures.”<sup>36</sup>

A book about the 1991 wildfire in the Oakland/Berkeley hills is another source of information about the fuel in that fire.<sup>37</sup> The author interviewed many fire survivors and reported their observations of the fire. The book **states repeatedly that native plants and trees were involved in that fire.** Every tree mentioned in the following quotes from that book is native to the Bay Area:

- “...flames surging through the dry underbrush and **live oaks** that line the street...”
- “...neighborhoods...are built into the contours of the grassy hills and **live-oak-and-laurel studded canyons...**”
- “...hillsides covered in seasonal grasses or had overlooked ravines of **oak and madrone...**were devastated by the fire.”
- On Vicente Road, “**Two redwoods up the street caught fire like matchsticks.**”
- “Roble Road and... Roble Court, derive their name from the...Spanish word for the **live oak tree that grows densely there...**the devastation on lower Roble...was fairly complete...”

In the single mention of the role of eucalypts in the fire, the fire skips over the tree canopy: “*The fire swept right over [the houses] scorching the crowns of surrounding eucalyptus trees.*” Note that the eucalypts were “scorched” but did not burn. And the Monterey pine—also targeted for eradication by native plant advocates—plays a similar role in a nearby location: “*Across the street a grove of Monterey pines shields the white clapboard buildings of the private Bentley School...*”

This is a picture taken shortly after the 1991 fire by Richard Misrach ©that illustrates the observations we have cited. We see in the foreground one of the homes that was completely destroyed by that fire. In the middle-ground, we see some burned vegetation. In the background, on the ridgeline, we see a stand of eucalypts that were untouched by that fire. Did those trees stop the advance of the fire? Perhaps.

<sup>36</sup> FEMA Technical Report, 1991 Oakland Fire

<sup>37</sup> Margaret Sullivan, *Firestorm: the study of the 1991 East Bay fire in Berkeley*, 1993



The principles of evolutionary theory suggest that trees that evolved in similar climates will have similar properties. Most of our non-native trees are from a Mediterranean climate, much like our own climate. As the scientists at the University of Tasmania observed in their study of their native flora, *"The range of energy values recorded in this study is...similar to documented levels in Mediterranean plant species."*<sup>38</sup>

#### **No evidence that Monterey pine and acacia are particularly flammable**

We have focused on eucalyptus in discussing its flammability relative to native trees because it is the primary target of this project, but before we leave this topic, I should add that the DEIS assumes that both Monterey pines and acacia are equally flammable without providing any evidence to support that assumption. In its letter of May 27, 2009, URS Corporation questions this assumption:

*"The UC asserts that Monterey pine and acacia are regionally exotic species...The UC inaccurately characterizes the fire hazard risk posed by the two species however... Monterey pine and acacia trees in the treatment area only pose a substantial fire danger when growing within an eucalyptus forest. In the absence of the eucalyptus overstory, they do not pose a substantial fire hazard."* (Attachment A)

Robert Shroeder and Robert Martin (UC Berkeley) compared the ignitability of leaf litter and duff layers of Monterey pine with Redwood leaf litter and duff layers in the laboratory.<sup>39</sup> They report that although the litter of the Monterey

<sup>38</sup> Dickinson, K.J.M. and Kirkpatrick, J.B., "The flammability and energy content of some important plant species and fuel components in the forests of southeastern Tasmania," *Journal of Biogeography*, 1985, 12: 121-134.

<sup>39</sup> Robert Schroeder and Robert Martin, "Ember Ignitability of Pinus Radiata and Sequoia Sempervirens Litter: Methodology and Results," in "Proceedings of California's 2001 Wildfire Conference: 10 Years After the 1991 East Bay Hills Fire"

pine is slightly more likely to ignite than equally moist litter of the Redwood, the litter of the Redwood is more resistant to moisture and is therefore more likely to ignite.

If the final EIS cannot provide evidence of the flammability of Monterey pines and acacia, they should be not be destroyed by a FEMA grant which is for the purpose of fire hazard mitigation.

**In conclusion, there is no evidence that the destruction of exclusively non-native trees in order to promote the growth of native species will reduce fire hazard. In fact, it may increase fire hazard if SOD kills the oak woodlands that are the landscape goal of these projects. In any case, distributing tons of dead wood on the ground will be far more flammable than the existing landscape.**

There is one important caveat to this conclusion. FEMA's technical report on the 1991 fire does not single out eucalypts as the cause of that fire. The fire started in grass—as do most fires in California because grass ignites easily—and spread to predominantly native scrub and chaparral. The only specific mention of the role of eucalypts in the 1991 fire in the FEMA report is related to the deep freeze that occurred the winter preceding that fire: *“The unprecedented drought was accompanied by an unusual period of freezing weather, in December 1990, which killed massive quantities of the lighter brush and eucalyptus. Dead fuel accumulated on the ground in many areas and combined with dropped pine needles and other natural debris to create a highly combustible blanket. Due to the fiscal cutbacks, governmental programs to thin these fuels and create fuel breaks were severely curtailed, so the fuel load was much greater than normal by the second half of 1991.”*<sup>40</sup> Such freezes, sufficiently deep and sustained, causing eucalypts (and other plants) to die back are very rare in the Bay Area. In fact, there has not been such a freeze in 23 years and the previous freeze was in the early 1970s. Since they are rare, they can be easily mitigated by clearing the dead debris after such a freeze, a significantly more cost-effective and less destructive measure than destroying hundreds of thousands of trees.

The DEIS claims to have considered this as an alternative to the proposed projects, but rejects it as too costly: *“The fire hazard represented by eucalyptus trees can be reduced by removing or chipping the dead material after a freeze. This is a major undertaking, however, and because it is not done regularly, the personnel, equipment and funds required to do it quickly are not likely to be available. Cutting and removing or chipping eucalyptus trees avoids the fire hazard a freeze creates.”* (DEIS 3-3) There has not been such a freeze in over 23 years and the DEIS acknowledges that the climate in the Bay Area has warmed and is expected to continue to warm. It seems possible—if not likely—that there will not be another such freeze. Therefore, the preventive medicine of destroying all non-native trees seems unnecessarily destructive.

**If the final EIS continues to maintain that cleaning up after a freeze is not cost-effective, please provide the cost-benefit analysis that would support such a claim. Please include in that cost-benefit analysis evidence that specialized equipment and personnel would be required to remove dead leaf litter, something ordinary gardeners should be capable of doing with the tools they have on hand.**

Recall that we are considering the question of whether or not the existing landscape is more flammable than the native landscape which is predicted by the sponsors of these projects. We have answered that question by comparing two specific species with respect to their flammability: the predominant non-native species that will be destroyed (eucalyptus) and the oak-bay woodland which sponsors believe will be “recruited” into the landscape now occupied by

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<sup>40</sup> Page 6, “East Bay Hills Fire Oakland-Berkeley, California,” United States Fire Administration, Technical Report Series, FEMA



non-native plants and trees. We have not found any evidence that the oak-bay woodland is less flammable than the eucalyptus forest now and even less likely to be less flammable in the future, given the spread of SOD.

### **Are native plants and trees less flammable than non-native plants and trees?**

Now we will step back from considering specific species and consider the broader question of whether or not native plants and trees are less flammable than non-native plants and trees because that is the implication of the FEMA grant applications.

We will start by using one of the measures of fire hazard risk used by the DEIS: **flame lengths**. The DEIS says, “An 8-foot flame length represents a nationally recognized standard above which erratic fire behavior and difficulty in control and suppression are anticipated.” (DEIS 5.2-1 & 4.3-3) And the DEIS reports the flame lengths of existing vegetation as follows: (DEIS 4.3-8-10)

| Vegetation Types (4.3-8-10)  | Flame Length (feet)       | Nativity   |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Oak-Bay Woodland             | 1-34                      | Native     |
| Monterey pine                | 2-16                      | Not Native |
| Redwood                      | 7-31                      | Native     |
| Eucalyptus                   | 6-21                      | Not Native |
| Northern Coastal Scrub-xeric | 14-32                     | Native     |
| Northern Coastal Scrub-mesic | “less extreme than xeric” | Native     |
| Coyote Brush                 | 14-32                     | Native     |
| Grassland                    | 2-10                      | Not Native |

Here’s what we learn from the DEIS about flame length: **The reported maximum flame lengths of all three non-native vegetation types are shorter than all reported maximum flame lengths of native species.**

### **Manipulation of the computer model of fire behavior**

Despite the flame lengths reported by the DEIS for the existing vegetation in the projects, the DEIS reaches the bizarre conclusion that the post-treatment landscape of exclusively native plants and trees will have shorter flame lengths than the existing vegetation: *“In almost all post-treatment locations flames are predicted to be no greater than four feet in length and to produce only surface fires, with little torching after treatment.”* (DEIS Appendix M-13)

The DEIS accomplishes this magical transformation of the native landscape from flammable to non-flammable by changing numbers assigned to key variables to manipulate the computer model used to evaluate fire behavior. Here are just a few examples of how the computer model has been manipulated to reach the desired conclusion:

- The DEIS claims that *“Tree canopy cover is not expected to be changed enough for treatments to alter the category of canopy cover...Where eucalyptus trees are to be removed canopy cover from existing shorter hardwoods is expected to expand.”* (DEIS Appendix M-3) Eucalyptus occupies 824 acres, Monterey pine occupies 157 acres of the project area and oak-bay woodland occupies 320 acres. Eucalyptus and Monterey pine will be removed. In other words, the DEIS predicts that the oak-bay woodland will expand into 980+ acres to cover all acres presently forested with non-native trees. (That sounds “invasive” to me.) The *Sunset Western Garden Book* says that coast live oak can grow 25 feet in 10 years and 50 feet in 25 years. Given that rate of growth, it would not be physically possible for existing oak trees to expand to cover an additional 980 acres in centuries, let alone the life of this project. The most interesting aspect of this particular manipulation of the

computer model is that it is based on the fact that **the computer model obviously considers any land shaded by tree canopy cover less flammable than land directly exposed to the sun.**

- The computer model manipulates the fuel models (Appendix M, Table 1) to achieve the desired outcome. These are just a few examples of such manipulation of the fuel models:
  - Non-native trees are assigned lower scores for “moisture of extinction” and higher “heat content” than native trees.
  - “Treated” native trees and vegetation are assigned lower scores for key variables but “treated” eucalypts are assigned the same scores as untreated eucalypts.
- The computer model assumes a constant wind speed of 22 miles per hour. (DEIS 4.1-5) This is an unrealistically low wind speed to model fire behavior of a wind driven fire, as most wildfires in California are. All wildfires in the East Bay in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century were wind-driven fires with Diablo wind conditions according to the FEMA Technical Report on the 1991 fire. The Technical Report also reported that the Diablo wind that fueled that fire typically has wind speeds of 35-70 miles per hour. If winds of that speed had been used by the computer model, the outcome would probably have been significantly different because everything burns in a wind driven fire. A wind driven fire is indiscriminate in its fuel which would have prevented the computer model from reaching the unrealistic conclusion that a native landscape would be less likely to burn than the existing non-native landscape. Despite the unrealistically low wind speed used in the computer model of fire behavior, the DEIS claims, *“To assess the worst-case scenario, all fire behavior predictions assumed Diablo wind conditions, which are characterized by extremely hot, dry weather and strong winds from the northeast.”* (DEIS 4.3-10) The computer model must use a significantly higher speed, or this contradictory statement should be removed from the final EIS. The computer model in the DEIS does not represent Diablo wind conditions.

The DEIS claims that the computer model reaches the conclusion that flame lengths in the post-treatment landscape will be reduced to 2-feet: *“The calculated average flame length under the proposed and connected actions is approximately 2 feet, with 89% of the areas in the low or moderate fire behavior categories..”* (DEIS 5.2-4) This is not a credible conclusion, given that the DEIS predicts a native landscape and the minimum flame length reported for every native vegetation type except oak-bay woodland in the existing landscape is greater than 2 feet. (see DEIS 4.3-8-10) The final DEIS cannot claim on the one hand that native vegetation will revegetate the post-treatment landscape and on the other hand claim that post-treatment flame lengths will be significantly shorter than the flame lengths of native vegetation. This claim of 2-foot flame lengths in the post-treatment landscape is another indication that data used by the computer model has been manipulated to significantly and unrealistically reduce fire hazard in the post-treatment landscape. This claim is inconsistent with the claim that flame lengths in the post-treatment landscape will be less than 4 feet: *“In almost all post-treatment locations flames are predicted to be no greater than four feet in length and to produce only surface fires, with little torching after treatment.”* (DEIS Appendix M-13) **Neither of these claims is credible, nor are they consistent. If the final EIS continues to make these claims, it must explain how it is physically possible to achieve shorter flame lengths than it reports for the native vegetation which it predicts will remain in the post-treatment landscape.**

**The computer model is a black box in which the data can be manipulated in a way that is obscure to the public. It has been used by the DEIS as a means of reaching its desired conclusion, which is to “prove” that native vegetation is less flammable than non-native vegetation. Every “adjustment” of the data variables has increased flammability of non-natives and decreased flammability of natives. We are unlikely to have identified all the ways in which the computer model has been manipulated to reach the desired outcome.**



The final EIS must provide evidence to support every “adjustment” that has been made to the computer model, such as moisture, heat content, tree canopy, etc. If such evidence cannot be provided, the “adjustments” should be reversed and the computer model re-run with a higher wind speed consistent with Diablo winds.

**What will the post-treatment vegetation be and will it be less flammable than existing vegetation?**

We have considered the question of whether or not the post-treatment landscape would be less flammable than the existing landscape, based on the assumption of the DEIS that the post-treatment landscape will be an exclusively native landscape. **Now we will consider the same question, based on our belief that the post-treatment landscape is more likely to be dominated by non-native plants and weeds than native plants.**

I have 15 years of experience observing similar projects all over the Bay Area. Most have been spectacularly unsuccessful in replacing non-native vegetation with native vegetation unless they have been planted intensively, irrigated, and constantly weeded. Most managers of public lands do not have the resources to intensively garden thousands of acres of open space and so their projects inevitably result in weedy messes with few native plants. Despite that personal experience, I will confine my comments to scientific sources, including studies that prove this point empirically: **particularly in an urban setting, replacing a non-native landscape with a native landscape requires intensive gardening effort.**

**The proposed projects do not intend to plant anything to replace the non-native trees and shrubs they will destroy unless erosion requires seeding in specific locations where erosion occurs:**

*“The MMPs would **rely on recruitment of native vegetation into the areas where non-native trees have been removed from the over story canopy.** Hydroseeding may be used as an erosion control best management practice, but is not intended to serve as a floral introduction for the purpose of re-vegetation. Rather, hydroseeding would be used as an adaptive management technique in areas at risk of surface erosion from surface rainwater runoff, or in some cases, in areas that fail to establish native vegetative cover under natural recruitment.” (DEIS, 5.1-3)*

**The DEIS claims that existing native plants and trees will be “recruited” into the acres vacated by 824 acres of eucalypts and 157 acres of Monterey pine. The URS Corporation which was the initial consultant for this project informed FEMA in its letter of May 27, 2010 (Attachment A) that this is an unrealistic expectation:**

*“However, we question the assumption that the types of vegetation recolonizing the area would be native. Based on conditions observed during site visits in April 2009, current understory species such as English Ivy, acacia, vinca, French broom, and Himalayan blackberry would likely be the first to recover and recolonize newly disturbed areas once the eucalyptus removal is complete. These understory species are aggressive exotics, and in the absence of proactive removal there is no evidence to suggest that they would cease to thrive in the area, especially the French broom which would be the only understory plant capable of surviving inundation by a 2-foot-deep layer of eucalyptus chips....It is not clear how the mulch would prevent the proliferation of invasive species while simultaneously encouraging the growth of existing native species. Despite thorough research, we were unable to find documentation of the ability of exotic chip mulch to suppress undesirable species while encouraging favorable species. **It is highly unlikely that the site would naturally restore itself to native***

***conditions given the aggressive nature of the weedy exotic species that are already established in the treatment areas and dominate the seed bed.”***

**Despite this very pointed advice from FEMA’s consultant, the DEIS assumes that native plants will return to the landscape if non-native plants are eradicated. In fact, regardless of the methods used to eradicate non-native plants the results are the same: **native plants do not return when non-native plants are removed.****

- Spraying herbicides is a popular method of eradicating non-native plants because it is considered the most cost-effective method. In addition to the obvious health risks, the downside of herbicide use is that most (e.g., Roundup) are as likely to kill the natives as the non-natives. This problem is illustrated by a USDA study.<sup>41</sup>  
**Although the herbicide is assumed to “dissipate” within a few years, the negative effect on the natives persisted 16 years later:** *“...the invasive leafy spurge may have ultimately increased due to spraying. Conversely, several desirable native herbs were still suffering the effects of the spraying...”*
- Even when **native** plants are removed, non-native plants occupy the cleared ground. Environmental scientists at UC Berkeley removed native chaparral from experimental plots in Northern California for the purpose of fuel reduction, using two different methods (prescribed burns and mastication), in different seasons, over a period of several years. The result was more non-native plants than the original native landscape: *“We identified 146 species in the third post-treatment year, of which 23% were nonnative and 77% were native...On average nonnative annual grasses composed 13.8% of the total abundance in fire treatments and 47.5% in mastication treatments.”*<sup>42</sup>
- A scientist arrived at the same conclusion after attempting to restore oak-studded grassland on Vancouver Island. He tried several different methods of removing invasive grasses for several years only to find that *“...the decline of the native plant species accelerated...”*<sup>43</sup>
- Jon E. Keeley’s book about fire in Mediterranean ecosystems concurs: *“...unless burning is accompanied by active native plant restoration, this target will often be replaced by other alien species rather than by more desirable native species.”*<sup>44</sup>

**We also have local examples that illustrate that natural succession results in predominantly non-native vegetation.**

Professor Joe McBride of UC Berkeley studied natural succession of vegetation in vacant lots in Berkeley, California.<sup>45</sup> He identified 22 vacant lots in Berkeley, ranked them into 4 classes based on how long they had been vacant, and reported the type of vegetation in each class:

| Class         | % Forbs | % Grasses | % Shrubs | % Trees | % Bare Ground |
|---------------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|---------------|
| <5 years      | 68.1    | 25.6      | 0        | 0       | 6.3           |
| 5 – 10 years  | 52.4    | 43.7      | 0        | 0       | 3.9           |
| 11 – 20 years | 24.7    | 75.3      | 0        | 0       | 0             |
| > 20 years    | 43.8.   | 34.2      | 20       | 2.5     | 2.0           |

<sup>41</sup> <http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/pr/2009/090630.htm?pf=1>

<sup>42</sup> Jennifer Potts and Scott Stephens, “Invasive and native plant responses to shrubland fuel reduction: comparing prescribed, mastication, and treatment season,” *Biological Conservation*, 142 (2009) 1657-1664

<sup>43</sup> Andrew MacDougall, University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada, NY Times Magazine, 6/29/08

<sup>44</sup> Jon E Keeley et.al., *Fire in Mediterranean Ecosystems: Ecology, Evolution and Management*, Cambridge University Press, 2011

<sup>45</sup> Joe McBride, “Plant succession on vacant lots in Mediterranean Climate: A case study in Berkeley, California,” Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture, conference on Urban Nature, March 30-April 2, 2011 (in press)

Fifty-three of the 67 species of plants found in the vacant lots are “species exotic to California and 24 have been categorized as weeds.” The dominant forbs in lots vacant up to 20 years were bur clover, bristly ox tongue, fennel, and pliantain. Dominant grasses in lots vacant from 11-20 years were wild oat and rip gut.

This study of vacant lots is a preview of what we can expect to occupy the bare ground (80% of the project areas that aren’t covered with 2 feet of wood chips) of the project areas: non-native weeds for the first ten years, then non-native grasses for the next 10 years. After 20 years, Professor Mc Bride found that coyote brush is the dominant shrub with a few trees.

Here’s what Professor McBride predicts for the long-term future:

*“It is anticipated that older lots would be invaded by *Quercus agrifolia* (coast live oak) and *Umbellularia californica* (California bay) along with exotic species such as *Prunus cerasifera* (cherry plum) and *Acacia malanoxylon* (blackwood acacia) to form a woodland stage of vacant lot succession in Berkeley. **The time required for this succession is estimated to be about 100 years, based on natural succession in the Berkeley Hills.**”*

Unfortunately, it seems more likely that our oaks will be killed by Sudden Oak Death within 100 years, given its epidemic spread in the East Bay in the past two years, as noted earlier.

**The other local example of natural succession despite intensive gardening effort is the roof of the California Academy of Sciences.** When the California Academy of Sciences reopened in San Francisco in August 2008, its “living roof” was considered its most unique feature. Thirty species of native plants were candidates for planting on the roof. They were planted in test plots with conditions similar to the planned roof and monitored closely. Only nine species of native plants were selected for planting on the roof because they were the only plants that were capable of self-sowing from one season to another, implying that they were “sustainable.” A living demonstration of “sustainability” was said to be the purpose of the living roof.

In February 2011, the Academy published its first monitoring report of the living roof. The monitoring project divided the roof into four quadrants. **After only 2-1/2 years non-natives outnumbered natives in two of the quadrants that are less intensively gardened.** Although natives outnumber non-natives significantly in the other two quadrants, non-natives are also growing in these quadrants.

The journal of the American Society of Landscape Architects reported<sup>46</sup> that the roof is intensively gardened: irrigated, weeded, fertilized, reseeded, and replanted. Indeed, the author of the journal article gave it the title, “High Maintenance Superstar.” Yet, despite planting only species of native plants that were suited to the conditions on the roof and despite intensive gardening effort, the roof was dominated by non-native plants within only 2-1/2 years.

Peter Del Tredici has been telling us to expect this result for several years. He is a Senior Research Scientist at the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University and a Lecturer in the Department of Landscape Architecture at the Harvard Graduate School of Design.

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<sup>46</sup> Linda McIntyre, “High Maintenance Superstar,” *Landscape Architecture*, August 2009.

In a recent publication<sup>47</sup>, he advised the managers of public lands in urban areas to abandon their fantasy that native plants are sustainable in urban settings:

***“The notion that self-sustaining, historically accurate plant associations can be restored to urban areas is an idea with little credibility in light of the facts that 1) the density of the human populations and the infrastructure necessary to support it have led to the removal of the original vegetation, 2) the abiotic growing conditions of urban areas are completely different from what they were originally; and 3) the large number of non-native species that have naturalized in cities provide intense competition for the native species that grew there prior to urbanization.”***

Sure, he says, **we can grow native plants, but they require at least the same amount of effort as growing any other plant and are therefore just another form of gardening:** *“Certainly people can plant native species in the city, but few of them will thrive unless they are provided with the appropriate soil and are maintained to the same level as other intentionally cultivated plants.”*

**The proposed project does not intend to plant anything nor does it plan to irrigate or garden. Therefore, we will assume for the purposes of evaluating the fire hazard that 80% of the project acres that aren’t covered with wood chips will be populated predominantly by non-native forbs and grasses for about 20 years with shrubs joining the mix after that. The assumption that the existing 320 acres of oak-bay woodland will expand to cover 980 acres of land now occupied by eucalypts and Monterey pines is ridiculous on the face of it.**

**We will briefly compare the flammability of the likely post-treatment landscape with the existing forest of non-native trees. Using the descriptions of flammability of the existing landscape in the DEIS (4.3-8-10), we will present the key variables in the following table:**

| <b>Vegetation Types</b>        | <b>Flame Length (feet)</b> | <b>Crown Fire</b> | <b>Ignitibility</b>                      | <b>Other</b>    | <b>Nativity</b> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Oak-Bay                        | 1-34                       | Possible          | High if surface fuels are grass or scrub |                 | Native          |
| Monterey pine                  | 2-16                       |                   |  |                 | Non-native      |
| Redwood                        | 7-31                       |                   |  |                 | Native          |
| Eucalyptus                     | 6-21                       |                   | Easy                                     |                 | Non-native      |
| Northern Coastal Scrub – xeric | 14-32                      |                   |  |                 | Native          |
| Northern Coastal Scrub – mesic | Less extreme than xeric    |                   |  |                 | Native          |
| Coyote Brush                   | 14-32                      | torching          |  |                 | Native          |
| Grassland                      | 2-10                       |                   | Very ignition prone                      | Spreads rapidly | Non-native      |

Drawing from the descriptions of the flammability of existing vegetation types in the proposed project areas provided by the DEIS, we conclude that there is no evidence that either species of non-native tree in the project areas is more flammable than the grassland and scrub which is likely to occupy the bare ground:

- Grass is the most likely vegetation to ignite and fire spreads rapidly through it.

<sup>47</sup> Peter Del Tredici, “Spontaneous Urban Vegetation: Reflections of Change in a Globalized World,” Nature and Culture. Winter 2010, 209-315.

- This is consistent with the 1991 Oakland fire which started in grass then jumped to shrubs before becoming a wind driven wildfire, according to the FEMA technical report of that fire: *“On...October 19, 1991...a brush fire was reported...the vegetation on the slope was mostly grass with some brush and a few trees.”* (page 22) The fire leapt out of control when a spark reached nearby brush On October 20, 1991: *“Very suddenly, the fire flared up...Burning embers had been carried from one of the hot spots to a patch of tinder dry brush.”* (page 26)
- In the past few weeks grass fires in the San Francisco Bay Area have been reported nearly daily. We can see those fires on television news. The flames move rapidly across the grass.
- Jon E. Keeley and colleagues published a study recently about specific wildfires in the Wildland-Urban-Interface (WUI) of California in neighborhoods that are similar to the East Bay hills in topography and vegetation.<sup>48</sup> The authors studied the property damage resulting from specific wildfires in California *“...and identified the main contributors to property loss.”* Keeley and his colleagues found that steep slopes in canyons that create wind corridors were the best predictors of fire damage and that **herbaceous fuels were more likely to spread the fire than woody fuels.**
- Jon E. Keeley testified to the US Senate in 2007, regarding wildfires in California: *“It is estimated that no more than 3% of the recent 2007 fires...occurred in forests...the remaining 97 percent occurred in lower elevation shrublands and urban areas, burning native shrublands such as chaparral and sage scrub, non-native grasslands, and urban fuels.”*

#### Wind is a more important factor than fuel loads in wildfires in California.

The DEIS is focused on managing fuel loads as the primary means of mitigating fire hazard and we have so far concentrated on responding to that assumption. Now we change gears by questioning that premise. Some fire scientists do not agree that fuel loads are the most important factor in causing wildfires and therefore not the most important factor in reducing fire hazard. This is the counter argument as expressed by Jon Keeley in his book about fire in Mediterranean ecosystems:

*“Best management practices require accepting the preponderance of evidence and in the case of fires in southern California, it is blatantly clear that age of fuels is not the primary determinant of catastrophic fire losses. The primary problem with ignoring this evidence is that it distracts from real solutions to fire problems in the region, which are not tied to fuel treatments in the wildlands but rather on concentrated effort at the wildland urban interface. In the twenty-first century most agencies in the region have abandoned the idea of trying to create mosaics of fuel age classes as a means of controlling wildland fires.”<sup>49</sup>*

Although the proposed project is not in southern California, the post-treatment landscape will be composed primarily of chaparral scrub in a nearly treeless landscape, which will be similar to the chaparral communities of southern California. Coyote brush is the dominant scrub in both southern and northern California wildlands and is likely to dominate the post-treatment landscape as it does the vacant lots of Berkeley. This is how UC Berkeley’s 2020 Long Range Development Plan describes the original landscape of the project areas: *“At the time [1868], the hills above the campus were a mix of grassland, oak savannah and open chaparral.”* This is the landscape which this project is trying to recreate.

<sup>48</sup> Alexandra Syphard, Jon E. Keeley, et. al., “Housing Arrangement and Location Determine the Likelihood of Housing Loss Due to Wildfire.” PLOS ONE, March 18, 2012

<sup>49</sup> Jon E Keeley et.al., *Fire in Mediterranean Ecosystems: Ecology, Evolution and Management*, Cambridge University Press, 2011

Fuel age is a surrogate for fuel load, i.e., the longer it has been since a fire, the greater the fuel load that accumulates. Fire scientists, who don't consider fuel age the most important factor in causing wildfires, consider the foehn winds which are called Santa Ana winds in southern California and Diablo winds in northern California, the prerequisite for wildfires. This key factor in causing wildfires is shared by both southern and northern California.

*"However, there was only a weak positive relationship between the [Palmer Drought Severity Index] and total area burned (Keeley 2003). The weak relationship between DPSI and fire in this region [Central Coast] is in contrast to stronger relationships observed in other regions of the western U.S. and probably indicates the **stronger control exerted by autumn foehn wind events than by fine fuels or fuel moisture levels on wildfire risk in the region (Keeley 2004).**"<sup>50</sup>*

According to the FEMA Technical Report of the 1991 Oakland fire, foehn winds were a factor in every wildfire in the East Bay Hills in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century: 1923, 1970, 1980, and 1991.

The Vesta Project in Australia which we have already cited makes these observations about the role of the wind in wildfires in the dry eucalyptus forest:

- **"Rate of spread is directly related to wind speed** measured at 5 m in the forest above a threshold wind speed of about 5 km h<sup>-1</sup>."
- **"Rate of spread** is directly related to characteristics of the surface fuel bed and understory layers but **is only weakly related to fuel load alone.**"
- **Wind speed above the tree canopy is greater than wind speed near the forest floor by a ratio of 3:1.**
- **"...unlike wind flow in the open, gusts do not persist for very long beneath the canopy."**

**The tall trees are a barrier to the wind which slows the progression of a wind driven fire. Even the California Native Plant Society agrees that a windbreak provides protection from a wind driven fire:**

*"As a former aerospace engineer, it also occurred to me that clearing all vegetation around a home actually created the perfect condition for the high winds that accompany large fires to flow unperturbed (laminar flow). There was no longer any barrier to create turbulence or interference and slow down the 80 mph bone-dry winds laden with cinders as thick as the fire falls of Yosemite."*<sup>51</sup>

**The DEIS does not acknowledge that the tall trees that will be destroyed in the project areas are providing a wind break which can slow or stop a wind-driven fire. This is an important consideration in evaluating the claimed reduction in wildfire risk and must be analyzed by the final EIS.**

**Two studies of actual wildfires in California report that wind is a key factor.** In 1987, 20,000 hectares burned in a wildfire in the Shasta-Trinity National Forest. The effects of that fire on the forest were studied by Weatherspoon and Skinner of the USDA Forest Service.<sup>52</sup> **They found the least amount of fire damage in those sections of the forest that had not been thinned or clear-cut.** In other words, **the more trees there were, the less damage was done by the fire.** They explained that finding:

<sup>50</sup> Neil Sugihara et. al., *Fire in California Ecosystems*, University of California Press, 2006, page 322

<sup>51</sup> Greg Rubin, "Wildfire Safety: Lessons Learned from Southern California," *Fremontia*, Vol. 38: 2/38.3

<sup>52</sup> Weatherspoon, C.P. and Skinner, C.N., "An Assessment of Factors Associated with Damage to Tree Crowns from the 1987 Wildfires in Northern California," *Forest Science*, Vol. 41, No 3, pages 430-453



*“The occurrence of lower Fire Damage Classes in uncut stands [of trees] probably is attributable largely to the absence of activity fuels [e.g., grasses] and to the relatively closed canopy, which reduces insolation [exposure to the sun], wind movement near the surface, and associated drying of fuels. Conversely, opening the stand by partial cutting adds fuels and creates a microclimate conducive to increased fire intensities.”*

**In other words the denser the forest,**

- **The less wind on the forest floor, thereby slowing the spread of fire**
- **The more shade on the forest floor**
  - **The less flammable vegetation on the forest floor**
  - **The more moist the forest floor**

All of these factors combine to reduce fire hazard in dense forest. **The proposed project will result in highly flammable conditions by eliminating the windbreak, shade, and moisture on the forest floor.**

Keeley’s most recently published study<sup>53</sup> of specific wildfires in the Wildland-Urban-Interface (WUI) of California also found the same relationship between wind corridors and spread of wildfires. The authors studied the property damage resulting from specific wildfires in California “...and identified the main contributors to property loss.” Here are some of their findings:

- **“...property loss was most likely in areas of historical high fire frequency, which corresponded with wind corridors.”**
- **“Structures located near the edges of developments, or in housing clusters on steep slopes, were also more susceptible.”**
- **“...property loss was more or as likely to occur within herbaceous fuel types than within the higher fuel-volume woody types that are typically considered as the most hazardous fuels.”**

For emphasis, I reiterate that these studies of wildfires in California suggest that the proposed project will not reduce fire hazard in the East Bay hills. Rather, it is more likely to increase fire hazard by eliminating most of the wind break provided by the forest so that the surrounding community—which is on steep slopes—is subjected to more wind and by replacing woody fuels with herbaceous fuels.

The federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) submitted a public comment at the time of the scoping process which recommended that tall trees not be destroyed by the proposed projects:

*“EPA recommends that FEMA commit to limiting tree-removal to only non-native species for all four hazard mitigation projects evaluated in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). **Include a commitment to leave trees greater than a specific DBH in size, and identify how this would be implemented. Diameter and height are, in effect, measures of tree resistance to fire damage.** Large diameter trees are generally more able to withstand wildfire, assuming that surface and ladder fuels have been reduced and the severity of fire is not extreme. **By leaving the largest trees and treating the surface and ladder fuels, fire tolerant forest conditions can be created.**”* (DEIS, Appendix K2)

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<sup>53</sup> Alexandra Syphard, Jon W. Keeley, et. al., “Housing Arrangement and Location Determine the Likelihood of Housing Loss Due to Wildfire.” PLOS ONE, March 18, 2012

FEMA must take this advice into consideration in the final EIS. If the final EIS continues to ignore this advice from FEMA's sister agency—which is responsible for protecting our environment—there must be justification for ignoring it and scientific evidence to support that justification. **If the advice of the EPA had been followed, the existing windbreak provided by the tall non-native trees would not be compromised by the proposed project.**

**The proposed projects will increase fire hazards in the East Bay**

**We have provided both scientific and observational evidence that support the conclusion that the proposed projects will increase fire hazards in the East Bay by:**

- Distributing tons of flammable dead wood on 1,000 acres of public land
- By conducting prescribed burns that add to the risk of igniting a wildfire
- By encouraging a more flammable landscape of grassland, chaparral, and oaks which are dying of Sudden Oak Death
- By eliminating shade and moisture which reduce the probability of ignition.
- By eliminating the windbreak provided by tall trees that will not be replaced by tall trees

**Therefore, this project—as presently defined--cannot be funded by FEMA grants which are for the stated purpose of reducing fire hazards.**

**Part II: The proposed projects will damage the environment by significantly increasing the emission of greenhouse gases both immediately and for the long-term**

The DEIS analysis of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the proposed projects is completely inadequate because:

- It does not identify all sources of emissions
- It does not acknowledge or quantify the loss of the ability of the existing forest to continue to sequester carbon in the future
- It provides inadequate information to evaluate the accuracy of the calculations provided
- It misrepresents or misinterprets scientific studies regarding carbon loss resulting from forest fuel treatments
- It does not acknowledge or comply with California law (AB32) requiring reduction in greenhouse gas emissions

**The DEIS grossly underestimates loss of carbon resulting from the proposed projects.**

**Only 15% of carbon storage in the existing forest has been quantified by the DEIS**

The DEIS quantifies only two sources of carbon dioxide emissions: the fossil fuels used by motorized equipment during the project and the trunks of the trees greater than 5" DBH that will be destroyed. Calculating loss of stored carbon based solely on the trunks of the trees that will be destroyed **excludes** the following sources of stored carbon in the forest: the understory, the forest floor layer (e.g., duff and litter), the bark, roots, and branches of the trees, and the soil. RA Birdsey of the US Forest Service reports that **only 15% of total carbon stored in forest ecosystems in the United States is contained in the trunk:**<sup>54</sup>

<sup>54</sup> "Carbon Changes in US Forests," RA Birdsey and LS Heath, US Forest Service Gen. Tech. Report RM-GTR-271, 1995



## Allocation of carbon in forest ecosystems and trees

## US forests, 1992

|     |                         |              |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1%  | foliage                 |              |
| 5%  | roots                   |              |
| 15% | bole (trunk)            |              |
| 9%  | other wood above ground |              |
|     | 30%                     | tree         |
|     | 61%                     | soil         |
|     | 8%                      | forest floor |
|     | 1%                      | understory   |
|     | 100%                    | Total        |

Although the soil will remain when the trees are destroyed, **there is scientific evidence that there will be some loss of soil carbon as a result of this project:** *“...a major forest disturbance, such as a clearcut harvest, can increase coarse litter and oxidation of soil organic matter. The balance of these two processes can result in a net loss of 20% of the initial carbon over a 10-15 year period following harvest.”*<sup>55</sup> The destruction of all non-natives trees on the properties of UCB and the City of Oakland and 90% of the trees on the property of EBRPD, surely qualifies as a “major forest disturbance” which will result in loss of carbon stored in the soil of the forest.

#### Carbon released by prescribed burns must be quantified

East Bay Regional Park District plans to chip the trees that are destroyed and distribute them on 20% of the project areas to a depth of 4-6 inches. They plan to burn the wood that cannot be distributed on the ground without exceeding these limits. This excess wood will be burned in piles. In addition to pile burns, EBRPD also plans to conduct broadcast burns for the purpose of destroying non-native vegetation and vegetation debris considered potential fuel for a fire.

The DEIS does not quantify the carbon that will be released by these burns, citing an EPA policy of 1996: *“It should be noted that the emission of CO<sub>2</sub> from burning has not been calculated since the removal of the vegetation would allow new vegetation to grow, eventually consuming at least a portion [of] the CO<sub>2</sub> released during burning, as noted in EPA emission factor guidance (EPA 1996)”*

This EPA policy regarding CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from prescribed burns has been revised to include carbon emissions from prescribed burns. In response to climate change, the EPA established an “Emission Inventory Improvement Program” (EIIP) in 1997. Since then, the EIIP has continuously expanded and improved the National Emissions Inventory (NEI). The NEI for 2008 is available on the EPA website. **It includes reporting of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions resulting from prescribed burns.** Data for each type of emission is available on line. It can be sorted by state. The 2008 NEI reports that the State of California emitted 2,156,547 tons of carbon dioxide from prescribed burns in 2008.<sup>56</sup>

<sup>55</sup> “Carbon Changes in US Forests,” RA Birdsey and LS Heath, US Forest Service Gen. Tech. Report RM-GTR-271, 1995

<sup>56</sup> <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/net/2008inventory.html>

Obviously, the DEIS is mistaken in its outdated claim that the EPA excludes emissions from prescribed burns from calculations of greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, the final EIS must quantify CO<sub>2</sub> emissions resulting from the prescribed burns required by the proposed projects.

#### Unexplained reductions in emissions data which contribute to underestimates of greenhouse gas emissions

We can identify **two unexplained reductions in emissions reported by the DEIS** which significantly reduce the emissions reported by the DEIS:

- (1) The DEIS reports carbon emissions from decaying wood in the proposed project areas alone, then claims it is reporting for both proposed and connected areas .

Tables 4.7-2 and 4.7-3 are clearly labeled “Proposed Project Areas.” Since the acres of (most) vegetation types reported in 4.7-2 are significantly lower than acres of vegetation types reported for proposed and connected project areas in Table 4.2-1, we have some confidence that Tables 4.7-2 and 4.7-3 are accurately labeled.

The DEIS then uses the data in these two tables to calculate carbon loss on page 5.6-7: *“Using...the CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent sequestered in the baseline condition (see Table 4.7-3)...the annual average CO<sub>2</sub>e rate from the decay of woody material would be 1,500 metric tons per year over the 10-year program period.”* (DEIS 5.6-7)

In the following paragraph, the DEIS adds this reported 1,500 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions to reported emissions from motorized equipment and describes the total as emissions from “proposed and connected actions:” *“In total, GHG emissions would be roughly 2,050 metric tons per year (550 metric tons per year from treatment under the proposed and connected actions plus 1,500 metric tons from annual decomposition)...”*

**In other words, the DEIS has underestimated tonnage of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from decaying wood by reporting only carbon stored in the proposed acres and then claiming that it is reporting for the proposed and connected acres.** This error must be corrected in the final EIS.

- (2) Furthermore, in addition to claiming that emissions from only proposed acres are actually emissions for both proposed and connected acres, the DEIS divides emissions from decaying wood by 4. **The DEIS provides no explanation for reporting only 25% of emissions from decaying wood:** *“...assuming that one-fourth of the CO<sub>2</sub>e sequestered in the baseline condition was trimmed or chipped and left on site...”*

The DEIS describes the disposition of dead wood from the destruction of the trees as follows:

UCB & City of Oakland: *“Felled trees up to approximately 24 inches in diameter at breast height would be cut up into chips 1 to 4 inches long and the chips would be spread on up to 20% of each site to a maximum depth of 24 inches....Branches from trees greater than 24 inches DBH would be cut up and scattered on the site...The trunks of these trees would typically be cut into 20 to 30 foot lengths. Some tree trunks would be placed to help control sediment and erosion or support wildlife habitat. Some tree trunks may be moved to an adjacent portion of the hillside or chipped for use as fuel, a source of paper pulp, or horse bedding.”* (DEIS ES-11)

In other words, virtually all of the dead wood would be distributed on site either as chips or as logs. It will all decay and it will all release its stored carbon into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide as it decays. **There is therefore no justification for reporting only 25% of the stored carbon in the trees as carbon dioxide emissions.**

Granted, the carbon stored in large branches and huge logs will take longer to decay than the wood that is chipped, but it will decay and it will therefore release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. However, David Nowak of the US Forest Service reports that whatever the disposition of the dead wood, 50% of carbon stored in trees is lost within 3 years of their destruction: *“Although no mulch decomposition studies could be found, studies on decomposition of tree roots and twigs reveal that 50% of the carbon is lost within the first 3 years. The remaining carbon is estimated to be lost within 20 years of mulching. Belowground biomass was modeled to decompose at the same rate as mulch regardless of how the aboveground biomass was disposed”*<sup>57</sup>

According to the DEIS, the East Bay Regional Park District will distribute wood chip mulch on 20% of the project area to a depth of 4-6 inches and pile burn any excess wood. The more shallow mulch layer will decompose more quickly, as we learned from URS Corporation (Attachment A) and the carbon will be released immediately from pile burns.

### **Loss of the ability of the existing forest to sequester carbon in the future is not quantified**

In addition to the grossly underestimated loss of carbon stored in the existing forest ecosystem, **the DEIS does not quantify the loss of the ability of the existing forest to sequester carbon in the future.** The DEIS acknowledges that the post-treatment landscape will be less capable of sequestering carbon than the existing landscape:

*“The proposed and connected actions would also be self-mitigating to some degree in the absence of a wildfire, because native vegetation would partially replace the non-native vegetation removed. However, the planned growth of oak and bay woodlands and successional grassland containing shrub islands would not sequester as much carbon as the larger eucalyptus and pines and the denser coastal scrub that would be removed.”* (DEIS 5.6-11)

**The final EIS cannot claim that legal thresholds for carbon loss are not violated without quantifying this decrease in the ability to sequester carbon.**

Blue gums live in Australia from 200 to 500 years.<sup>58</sup> They live toward the longer end of the range in milder climates such as the San Francisco Bay Area. Most Blue Gum eucalypts were planted in the East Bay between 1886 and 1913, according to David Nowak of the US Forest Service.<sup>59</sup> Therefore, they are not more than 130 years old. **They can be expected to continue to sequester carbon for at least 100 years and perhaps 300 years.**

The native trees that the proposed projects claim will occupy the ground now occupied by non-native trees are significantly smaller than the existing trees. Since carbon sequestration and storage are proportionate to biomass, the native trees will not compensate for the loss of the ability of the existing forest to sequester carbon. **The DEIS reports in**

<sup>57</sup> Nowak, David, et.al., “Effects of urban tree management and species selection on atmospheric carbon dioxide,” *Journal of Arboriculture* 28(3) May 2002

<sup>58</sup> *Eucalypt ecology: Individuals to ecosystems*, by Jann Elizabeth Williams, John Woinarski, Cambridge University Press, 1997

<sup>59</sup> David Nowak, “Historical vegetation change in Oakland and its implications for urban forest management,” *Journal of Arboriculture*, 19(5), September 1993,

**Table 4.7-1 that the oak-bay woodland in the project areas is storing only 8.97 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per acre, compared to 325.91 metric tons per acre in the eucalyptus forest and 184.61 metrics per acre in the Monterey pines.**

Furthermore, the predominant native tree is being killed by Sudden Oak Death at an epidemic rate, so its future is both unlikely and unknown.

**The final EIS must substantially revise its report of carbon loss from the proposed projects by:**

- Reporting carbon released from the entire forest ecosystem that will be destroyed by the proposed projects
- Reporting carbon released by prescribed burns
- Reporting carbon loss from both proposed and connected project areas
- Reporting the amount of carbon stored in all wood, not just the carbon in wood chips
- Reporting the loss of the ability to sequester carbon in the future

**The DEIS provides inadequate information to evaluate its calculation of greenhouse gas emissions**

**The final EIS should provide more information about the number of trees that will be destroyed as well as more information about the test plots that were used to calculate carbon storage**

The DEIS provides little information regarding the number of trees that will be destroyed by the proposed projects. With the exception of the three project areas on the property of UC Berkeley, the DEIS provides no information regarding the number of trees that will be destroyed. The public deserves an estimate of the total number of trees that will be destroyed by the proposed projects.

Without such an estimate of the number of trees that will be destroyed, the public cannot judge the accuracy of carbon loss reported by the DEIS. In Table 4.7-1, the DEIS reports the amount of carbon stored in 4 types of forest--eucalyptus, Monterey pine, oak-bay, and redwood—based on small test plots of those types of trees. The DEIS provides no information about the number of trees or their sizes.

Without any information about the number of trees that will be destroyed the reader has no information about the density of the trees on the acres of the project areas. And without any information about the number or sizes of the trees found in the test plots upon which carbon storage was calculated, the reader is unable to evaluate the accuracy of reported carbon loss.

In other words, the reader cannot determine how many trees will be destroyed, nor can the reader determine if the test plots are representative of the total forest, nor can the reader determine if reported carbon loss is realistic. This reader respectfully requests more information in the final EIS:

- Please provide an estimate of the total number of trees that will be destroyed by this project.
- Please provide the number and sizes of the trees on the test plots upon which carbon loss was calculated.

**The DEIS misrepresents or misinterprets scientific studies regarding carbon loss resulting from fuel reduction treatments.**

The DEIS sets up a false dichotomy to support its claim that the FEMA projects will not increase carbon dioxide emissions. It offers a false choice between theoretical carbon loss from a wildfire vs. carbon loss from destruction of the non-native forest. **This false choice violates both federal and state law regulating environmental impact studies because the measure of environmental impact as defined by those laws require that the study compare the existing, baseline condition to the potential impact resulting from the proposed project. In other words, the existing condition is the forest that exists now, not a theoretical forest that has been destroyed by fire.**

Compounding its error, the DEIS tries to support its false dichotomy by misinterpreting or misrepresenting scientific studies:

*“Studies indicate that if a wildfire occurs, the proposed type of vegetation management sequesters more carbon in the long term than leaving the sites untreated. Two wildfire modeling studies indicated that thinning would reduce damage caused by wildfires, allowing faster regrowth after a fire (Hurteau and North 2010; Wiedinmyer and Hurteau 2010). The Wiedinmyer and Hurteau (2010) study included the use of prescribed burning as a treatment method.” (DEIS 5.6-11)*

In fact, **these studies don’t say what the DEIS claims they say:**

In “Prescribed fire as a means of reducing forest carbon emissions in the Western United States,”<sup>60</sup> (Wiedinmyer and Hurteau 2010) the authors compare carbon loss from prescribed burns with carbon loss from wildfires in the same locations and reach the conclusion that prescribed burns result in less carbon loss than wildfires without prescribed burns. However, the prescribed burns the authors studied were restricted to the understory and did not include any trees: *“The fraction of fuel consumed in prescribed fires was applied only to the surface fuel fraction (including herbaceous, fine, and coarse fuels of the total fuel loading model...); no live or standing dead trees are assumed to burn in prescribed fires.”* **Therefore, this study is not applicable to the proposed project which intends to burn the remains of hundreds of thousands living trees** which will obviously release far more carbon into the atmosphere than the prescribed burns in this study as well as reduce carbon sequestration into the foreseeable future.

In “Carbon recovery rates following different wildfire risk mitigation treatments,”<sup>61</sup> (Hurteau and North 2010) the authors compare several different methods of fuel reduction with respect to how long it takes for the forest to recoup the carbon loss from those methods. **It finds that the forest is unable to recoup the loss of carbon when the destruction of the overstory canopy is the method used because of the large amount of carbon stored in large trees:** *“Overstory tree thinning treatments resulted in a large carbon deficit and removed many of the largest trees that accumulate the most carbon annually, thereby increasing carbon stock recovery time.”* In fact, this is precisely the method that will be used by the proposed project. Therefore, **this study makes the point that this project will permanently reduce the ability to sequester carbon by destroying large trees that will not be replaced.** In other words, **this study contradicts rather than supports the assumptions of the DEIS regarding carbon storage.**

In “High-severity wildfire effects on carbon stocks and emissions in fuels treated and untreated forests,”<sup>62</sup> (North and Hurteau 2011) the authors compare carbon loss from wildfires in a thinned forest (both loss from treatment and loss from subsequent wildfires) with carbon loss from wildfires in the same locations without thinning. They conclude that

<sup>60</sup> Christine Wiedinmyer and Matthew Hurteau, “Prescribed Fire as a Means of Reducing Carbon Emissions in the Western United States,” *Environmental Science Technology*, 2010, 44, 1926-1932

<sup>61</sup> Matthew Hurteau and Malcolm North, “Carbon recovery rates following different wildfire risk mitigation conditions,” *Forest Ecology and Management*, 260 (2010) 930-937

<sup>62</sup> Malcolm North and Matthew Hurteau, “High severity wildfire effects on carbon stocks and emissions in fuels treated and untreated forests,” *Fire Ecology and Management*, 261 (2011) 1115-1120

such thinning results in more total carbon loss than wildfires without such thinning in the short run. However, because more trees remain after wildfire in a treated forest, the ability of the forest to sequester carbon in the long term can recoup much of the loss of the treatment. The forests they are considering have average densities of 1,536 stems per hectare and thinning is limited to stems of less than 18 inches in diameter. This study is therefore not relevant to the proposed project because the forests in the proposed project are significantly less dense and are being completely destroyed by UCB and Oakland and more drastically thinned by EBRPD compared to the study. In other words, **a much greater percentage of total carbon storage will be lost by the proposed projects in the short run because a higher percentage of total trees will be destroyed, including all large trees which store more carbon than smaller trees. In addition much more capability to sequester carbon will be lost in the long run because few large trees will remain.**

**All of these studies have in common that they have measured all sources of carbon in the forest: carbon in the soil and roots, in the branches and leaves, in the understory, in the duff and leaf litter. In contrast, the DEIS quantifies only the amount of carbon stored in the trunks of the trees. All other sources of carbon are ignored. Furthermore, the DEIS does not quantify the loss of the ability of the forest to sequester carbon in the future.**

The DEIS also misquotes North and Hurteau (2011) as follows: *“A key finding of this study was that the subsequent loss of trees in the untreated areas after the fire was out generated a greater loss of carbon to the atmosphere than the initial thinning practices and wildfire damage in the treated areas.”* (DEIS 5.6-11)

In fact, this study says exactly the opposite: *“We found that treatments did reduce wildfire emission by 57% but **when carbon removed from the site during treatment (50.2Mg C ha<sup>-1</sup>) is added to wildfire emissions, the total carbon loss is greater in fuels treated (80 Mg C ha<sup>-1</sup>) than untreated (67.8 Mg C ha<sup>-1</sup>) forest.**”*

Furthermore, North and Hurteau do not support the DEIS statement, *“Thus, the proposed and connected actions would be self-mitigating if a wild fire occurs.”* (DEIS 5.6-11) The DEIS reports that North and Hurteau found that treated areas will have more carbon remaining in living trees after a fire than the untreated areas after a fire. The fires killed 97% of the trees in the untreated areas and only 53% in the treated areas. This recovery of carbon sequestration was possible in the study because the forest was thinned of small trees, rather than completely destroyed as it will be in the projects of UCB and Oakland. Large trees will not be available post-treatment to recover the ability to sequester carbon as they were in the study. There will be no mitigation in the East Bay projects because all tall trees will be destroyed.

The DEIS also attempts to confuse the reader by introducing the albedo effect. The DEIS claims that forests warm the atmosphere more than the lower vegetation which will replace the forests because forest canopies absorb more sunlight than the lower vegetation. The implication of this observation is that albedo effect will counteract the warming of the ground when the shade of the canopy is destroyed: *“Forests and woodlands tend to absorb sunlight more and reflect sunlight less than open space and might be expected to have higher air temperatures than open ground.”* (DEIS 4.7-15)

The DEIS claim, if followed to its logical conclusion, implies that, because of the albedo effect, all forests should be destroyed to counter global climate change, a truly bizarre position for the applying agencies to take. Surely they don't really believe it.

This is a smokescreen that has been used unsuccessfully by other economic interests that wish to destroy the forest, such as the timber industry. Here is how scientists responded to this claim:



*“Because forests are generally attributed a low albedo (as the majority of the ultraviolet and visible spectrum is absorbed through photosynthesis), it has been erroneously assumed that removing forests would lead to cooling on the grounds of increased albedo. Through the evapotranspiration of water, trees discharge excess heat from the forest canopy. This water vapour rises resulting in cloud cover which also has a high albedo, thereby further increasing the net global cooling effect attributable to forests.”<sup>63</sup>*

Whatever heat may be generated by absorbed sunlight at the outer edge of the canopy is used by photosynthesis and evapotranspiration. The heat does not reach ground level, where the shade of the canopy cools the forest floor. This is acknowledged by the DEIS: *“...the upper canopy tends to capture a substantial portion of the sunlight, limiting the amount of energy reaching the lower branches and ground vegetation. This limits the amount of photosynthesis in the lower levels as well as reduces the air and soil temperatures under the canopy relative to pen ground.”* (DEIS 4.6-15)

**The shaded forest floor suppresses the growth of herbaceous understory which ignites easily, spreads fire rapidly, and can provide ladder fuel to the tree canopy. The shaded forest floor is therefore a means of reducing fire hazard and the elimination of the shade by the proposed projects is one of many reasons why fire hazards will be increased by these projects.**

#### **Reducing fuel loads causes carbon loss without reducing fire hazard**

As we have said, the DEIS uses the potential for wildfire as a justification for the proposed project, based on speculation that a wildfire would cause loss of stored carbon. We have also said that this is not a valid legal argument because environmental impact must be evaluated by comparing the proposed project to existing conditions, not to some theoretical condition, such as a forest destroyed by wildfire.

**Furthermore, a recently published study corroborates that thinning the forest does not significantly reduce fire risk, nor does it increase carbon storage in the forest<sup>64</sup>**

*“It has been suggested that thinning trees and other fuel-reduction practices aimed at reducing the probability of high-severity forest fire are consistent with efforts to keep carbon (C) sequestered in terrestrial pools, and that such practices should therefore be rewarded rather than penalized in C-accounting schemes. By evaluating how fuel treatments, wildfire, and their interactions affect forest C stocks across a wide range of spatial and temporal scales, we conclude that this is extremely unlikely. **Our review reveals high C losses associated with fuel treatment, only modest differences in the combustive losses associated with high-severity fire and the low-severity fire that fuel treatment is meant to encourage, and a low likelihood that treated forests will be exposed to fire.** Although fuel-reduction treatments may be necessary to restore historical functionality to fire-suppressed ecosystems, **we found little credible evidence that such efforts have the added benefit of increasing terrestrial C stocks.**”*

**Thinning the forest will not reduce fire hazard. Nor will it prevent loss of stored carbon.**

<sup>63</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albedo#Trees>

<sup>64</sup> John L. Campbell, Mark E. Harmon, Stephen R. Mitchell, “Can fuel-reduction treatments really increase forest carbon storage in the western US by reducing future fire emissions? *Frontiers in Ecology and Environment*, 2011, 10,1890/110057.

**The DEIS does not acknowledge California law (AB32) requiring reduction in greenhouse gas emissions**

The DEIS says that *“FEMA has determined that a proposed action must meet the criteria listed below to be eligible for funding under [Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs]”* (DEIS 2-2). One of the criteria that are listed is: *“Meet the requirements of applicable local, tribal, state, and federal laws; implementing regulations; and executive orders.”* (DEIS 2-3)

**The proposed project violates California law:**

**California Executive Order S-3-05: The Executive Order established the following goals: GHG emissions should be reduced to 2000 levels by 2010, 1990 levels by 2020, and 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.**

The proposed project will release thousands of tons of carbon stored in the non-native forest, releasing thousands of tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere as the wood decays on the forest floor or is burned in pile burns by EBRPD. The project will also permanently reduce the capability of the non-native forest to sequester carbon for at least 100 years into the future. This loss of carbon sequestration capability is not compensated for by any planting by the proposed project. The project offers no mitigation for these increases in greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, the project violates California law. If the final EIS is unable to identify sufficient mitigation for these enormous increases in greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the requirements of California law, the public will surely challenge the legality of the proposed projects.

**Part III: The proposed projects will damage the environment by dousing public lands with thousands of gallons of toxic herbicides**

The information and analysis provided by the DEIS regarding herbicides required to implement the proposed project is inadequate:

- **Inadequate information** is provided regarding herbicides required for the proposed project
- **Inaccurate information** is provided regarding herbicides required for the proposed project
- Information regarding herbicides required for the proposed project is **not credible**
- **Analysis** of the consequences of herbicides required for the proposed project is **inadequate**

**Inadequate information regarding herbicides required for the proposed project is provided by the DEIS**

The DEIS informs us that herbicides will be used to prevent eucalyptus and acacia that will be destroyed from resprouting. We are told that between 1 – 2 ounces of herbicides will be applied to the stump shortly after the tree is cut down. It also claims that only 5% of the trees will require retreatment to accomplish the goal of killing the roots of the trees. The DEIS provides no information about the number of trees that will be destroyed of each species, which means we have no way of knowing how much herbicide will be required to implement the project.

The DEIS informs us that herbicides will also be foliar sprayed to eradicate non-native shrubs such as broom in the project areas. The DEIS provides no information about the quantity of herbicides that will be required to accomplish this task.



The DEIS describes four herbicides that will be used for this project and a brief description of their properties: Garlon 3A, Garlon 4 Ultra, Stalker, and Roundup. (DEIS, Appendix L) However, the DEIS provides no consistent information regarding which products will be used for which of the two purposes: cut stump treatment and foliar spraying.

The DEIS reports that “UCB provided herbicide-use records for the past 10 years (Klatt 2011b).” (DEIS 4.5-18) However, this document is listed as a “personal communication” in the DEIS References. Therefore, it is not available to the public. Given that UCB has destroyed approximately 18,000 trees in the past 10 years,<sup>65</sup> these records of herbicide use during that period of time are needed to evaluate requirements for future herbicide use for the proposed project. If, for example, 1,000 gallons of Garlon were needed to treat and retreat 18,000 trees destroyed in the past 10 years, we can anticipate that 3,000 gallons of Garlon will be needed to treat and retreat the 54,000 trees that UCB intends to destroy in the proposed project. That would amount to 7 ounces per trees, far more than the DEIS estimate of 1 – 2 ounces per tree.

The quantity of pesticide to be used is crucial. The EPA mandated Specimen Labels for Garlon 3A and Garlon 4 specify maximum use rates for these products when used on stumps of trees:

- The Specimen Label for Garlon 3A says, “Individual plant treatments such as basal bark and cut surface applications may be used . . . at a maximum use rate of 2.67 gallons of Garlon 3A (8 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre.”<sup>66</sup>
- The Specimen Label for Garlon 4 says, “Individual plant treatments such as basal bark and cut surface applications may be used on any use listed on this label at a maximum use rate of 8 lb ae of triclopyr per acre,” where acid equivalent (ae) is given by “Acid equivalent: triclopyr – 44.3% - 4lb/gal.”<sup>67</sup>

Thus the maximum use rate for Garlon 3A is 2.67 gallons per acre, and the maximum use rate for Garlon 4 is 2 gallons per acre.

Compare the DEIS estimate of 1 – 2 ounces of pesticide per stump with the mandated maximum use rates. The tree density on UCB properties in the project areas can be estimated: 54,000 trees / 284.3 acres = 190 trees/acre. If 2 ounces of Garlon are needed per tree, 190 trees per acre will require 380 oz or 2.97 gallons/acre of pesticide. **This rate exceeds the maximum use rates for both Garlon 3A and Garlon 4.**

**The following information is needed in the final EIS to evaluate the environmental impact of herbicides used by the proposed project:**

- Please provide the number of eucalypts and acacia that will require cut-stump treatment and the type of herbicide that will be used for that purpose.
- Please provide the volume and type of herbicide that will be foliar sprayed on non-native shrubs.
- Please provide UCB’s reports of pesticide use for the 10-year period, 2002-2012.

#### **Inaccurate information is provided regarding herbicides required for the proposed project**

The DEIS claims that, “The herbicides used [by UCB] included glyphosate applied to a cut stump spray, imazapyr applied as a basal bark spray, triclopyr applied using a foliar low pressure...” (DEIS 4.5-18) This statement is contradicted by

<sup>65</sup> Tom Klatt, “Fire Mitigation Program, Annual Report 2005,” University of California, Berkeley

<sup>66</sup> <http://www.cdms.net/LDat/ld0AU007.pdf>

<sup>67</sup> <http://www.cdms.net/LDat/ld0B0013.pdf>

UCB's "Hill Area Fire Fuel Management Program,"<sup>68</sup> which states that only Garlon with the active ingredient triclopyr is used for UCB's fuel management programs. This is a significant contradiction between UCB's written plans and the DEIS because triclopyr is significantly more toxic, more persistent in the environment, and more mobile in the soil than glyphosate, which is known to be ineffective for stump treatment to prevent resprouting of eucalyptus. It therefore misrepresents the hazards of the proposed projects and must be corrected in the final EIS.

The DEIS informs us of the pesticide use policies of the City of Oakland. The DEIS is not responsible for inaccurate statements made in those policies, but I will make this public record of those inaccuracies, which should be noted in the final DEIS:

- *"When glyphosate and triclopyr are applied in this manner [direct application to cut stump], the herbicide is absorbed within the plant or tree's system and does not migrate into the surrounding soil."* (DEIS 4.5-18) This statement is not true. Triclopyr is taken up by the roots and distributed throughout the root system of the plant or tree. Studies have shown that herbicides migrate from the root system of the target tree to the root system of adjacent plants and trees with which its roots are intermingled.<sup>69</sup>
- *"Both glyphosate and triclopyr have received the lowest ranking [by the EPA] for toxicity or a Category 4."* (DEIS 4.5-19) This statement is not true. The EPA ratings are:
  - Glyphosate: Oral and dermal acute toxicity: Category III (slightly toxic)<sup>70</sup>
  - Triclopyr (BEE & TEA): Oral and dermal acute toxicity: Category III (slightly toxic); (TEA) Primary eye irritation: Category I (corrosive); (BEE) Primary eye irritation: Category III (minimally irritating)<sup>71</sup>
  - Further, the ratings for imazapyr include: Acute dermal toxicity: Category III (slightly toxic); Acute inhalation toxicity: Category II (moderately toxic); Acute eye irritation: Category I (corrosive)<sup>72</sup>
- For the record, we will also note that Oakland's policy regarding herbicide use is contradictory. On the one hand it claims that "herbicide use is limited to the use of glyphosate and triclopyr" and on the other hand it announces that it is using imazapyr in a "demonstration project." In other words, Oakland has a policy that theoretically limits herbicide use to specific products, but it also gives itself permission to use other products when it wishes to, calling them "demonstration projects:" *"The herbicide mixture would likely consist of a combination of Garlon 4 (triclopyr) and Stalker (imazapyr)..."* (DEIS 4.5-19) The law does not require that the combination of multiple pesticides be tested for toxicity. Therefore, there is no information regarding the toxicity of such combinations. The risks of these combinations are unknown.

The DEIS reports on pesticide use by EBRPD based on their annual reports for 2007 and 2008. EBRPD's pesticide use report for 2009 has been available since March 2011 and for 2010 since September 2011. In other words, these reports were available while the DEIS was being prepared and are a more accurate reflection of EBRPD's current pesticide use because they reflect the increased pesticide use required to implement EBRPD's "Wildfire Hazard Reduction and Resource Management Plan" which was approved in 2009. These are the significant differences between more current reports and the outdated reports cited by the DEIS:

<sup>68</sup> University of California, Berkeley, "2020 Hill Area Fire Fuel Management Program," 2003

<sup>69</sup> Stott W. Howard, *Chemical Control of Woody Plants, Stumps, and Trees*, Washington State University, 1993

<sup>70</sup> [http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDs/old\\_reds/glyphosate.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDs/old_reds/glyphosate.pdf)

<sup>71</sup> <http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDs/2710red.pdf>

<sup>72</sup> [http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDs/imazapyr\\_red.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDs/imazapyr_red.pdf)

- **EBRPD reported a 300% increase in pesticide use for “Priority Resource Projects” in 2009** (see Table 4). “Resource Projects” is the euphemism used by EBRPD to describe its efforts to eradicate non-native species such as pampas grass, thistle, broom, and eucalyptus.
- Unlike earlier reports described by the DEIS, reports for 2009 and 2010 inform us of the volume of imazapyr and clopyralid used on an “experimental” basis: 203 gallons of imazapyr were used in 2009 and 121 gallons in 2010; 16 gallons of clopyralid were used in 2009. (see Table 3) Neither of these products has been approved for use by EBRPD. They have been used on an “experimental” basis at least since 2007. Just as the City of Oakland, EBRPD has an “approved” list of products, but also gives itself permission to use other products for years at a time by calling that use “experimental.”

### **Information regarding herbicides required for the proposed project is not credible**

The DEIS claims that only 5% of eucalypts and acacia will require retreatment to kill the roots of the trees and prevent resprouting in the future: “...past experience by EBRPD indicates that only about 5% of cut stumps survive to need re-treatment (Rasmussen 2013).” (DEIS 5.4-5) The reference cited for this statement is a personal communication from Mr. Rasmussen, who is identified as the Grants Manager of EBRPD. The DEIS provides us with no evidence to support this statement. For example, how many trees were observed, of what species, over what period of time?

The claim that only 5% of the trees will require herbicide retreatment is also not credible because it is contradicted by statements made previously by UCB and by other statements in the DEIS regarding retreatment.

- The City of Oakland’s “Wildfire Prevention Program, 2008-2010” says, “All cut tree stumps shall receive semi-annual follow-up treatment of herbicides on any emerging stump sprouts to ensure the permanent elimination of eucalyptus from the project area.” (DEIS 4.5-19)
- The DEIS also says, “In addition, the city [of Oakland] provided a response to questions as a result of the preparation of this EIS.” That response was, “All cut eucalyptus stumps shall receive annual follow-up treatment of herbicides (Garlon, Stalker) on any emerging stump sprouts...” (DEIS 4.5-20)
- When UCB applied for FEMA grants for its proposed project in 2005, it submitted a letter in support of its application regarding its planned herbicide use to prevent resprouting of the trees it proposed to destroy. In that letter, the Associate Director of UCB’s Physical Plant said semi-annual retreatment would be required for a period of 10 years to prevent resprouting: “I would recommend that **two chemical treatments be made to both sites each year for 10 years**, with the objective of treating sprouts with herbicide.” (see Attachment B)

### **Analysis of the consequences of herbicides required for the proposed project is inadequate**

#### **Red-legged frog**

For the record, I would like to observe that protections for endangered Red-legged frog described in the DEIS are meaningless, although they probably don’t violate the law. I offer this empty gesture to make a record of the fact that legal protections for endangered animals are inadequate and often trumped by the perceived needs of native plants.

The active ingredients of the herbicides that will be used by the proposed projects (glyphosate, imazapyr, and triclopyr) are banned by a Federal District Court from use around certain habitats of the California red-legged frog. (DEIS 4.11-11) However, that same court order provided many exemptions to that ban, including “Individual tree removal using cut stump application.” So, clearly most of the proposed project will be exempt from this ban, as most herbicide use will be for the purpose of destroying trees and preventing them from resprouting.

The DEIS also informs us, “CRLF [*California red legged frog*] habitat may occur throughout the project area.” (DEIS 5.1-8) Therefore, the DEIS proposes “mitigation,” including using Garlon 3A instead of Garlon 4 Ultra within 60 feet of water. Unfortunately, the active ingredient in both of these products is triclopyr, one of the banned herbicides in CRLF habitat. Therefore, we should not assume that CRLF will not be harmed by this project.

### Use of flammable herbicide during fire season

The DEIS tells us that Garlon 3A will be used within 60 feet of water sources because it is slightly less toxic to aquatic life than Garlon 4 Ultra which is rated by the EPA as “highly toxic to aquatic organisms.” The disadvantage of using Garlon 3A as a substitute for Garlon 4 Ultra is that the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard rates Garlon 3A as flammable. It is flammable because ethanol is one of its inert ingredients. Ethanol is “often used as motor fuel, mainly as a biofuel additive for gasoline,” according to Wikipedia.

Garlon 3A will be used to treat the stumps of many of the trees that will be destroyed. UCB’s policies governing its “fuels management” projects inform us:

- “...herbicide would be hand-applied to eucalyptus species **during the dry season** (June 1 through October 31).”<sup>73</sup>
- “The herbicide treatment was provided by UC staff, which was pressed to treat 2 cut stumps per minute within 5 minutes after felling. **Placing applicators in close proximity to an operating feller-buncher** is somewhat hazardous and requires close coordination between applicator and equipment operator, typically through hand-signaling.”<sup>74</sup>

In other words, an herbicide rated as flammable will be used during the dry, fire season in close proximity to heavy, motorized equipment operating simultaneously. Yet, the DEIS tells us nothing about the potential risk of igniting a wildfire during a project that claims to reduce fire hazards.

### Collateral damage to native trees and vegetation

The DEIS reports that native oak and bay trees exist under the canopy of the non-native trees and that those trees will flourish once the non-native trees are destroyed: “The goal of this project is to reduce the amount of fuel on the site by allowing the eucalyptus, and pine-dominated non-native forest to convert to a native forest of California bay laurel, oak, and native grass and shrub species present beneath the non-native trees.” (DEIS ES-12) In other words, existing native species are in close proximity to the trees that will be destroyed, even under them.

The DEIS also tells us, “Trees not targeted for application in the project areas may also be impacted by Stalker [imazapyr] if the herbicide reaches the surface soil and is taken up by the roots.” (DEIS App L-2) The ability for imazapyr to migrate from the roots of the target tree to non-target trees is well known. Its product label clearly states that it should not be used under the canopy of trees that the user is not attempting to kill. Furthermore, Garlon is also known to migrate from the roots of the target plant to the roots of other plants in proximity.<sup>75</sup>

The risk of collateral damage to non-target plants is acknowledged by the DEIS: “...terrestrial plants may be adversely affected if the product [Stalker] is applied directly...or indirectly as the result of drift or leaching.” (DEIS AP L-13) Imazapyr is both mobile and persistent in the soil: “According to the U.S. EPA, the active ingredient of Stalker, imazapyr,

<sup>73</sup> University of California, Berkeley, “2020 Hill Area Fire Fuel Management Program,” 2003

<sup>74</sup> Tom Klatt, “Fire Mitigation Program, Annual Report 2005,” University of California, Berkeley

<sup>75</sup> Stott W. Howard, *Chemical Control of Woody Plants, Stumps, and Trees*, Washington State University, 1993

is **persistent in soil** and can reach surface water via either runoff or leaching in groundwater that discharges to surface water, since it is **very mobile**.” (DEIS APP L-2)

These are the herbicides that are most likely to be used to treat the cut stumps of the trees that are destroyed. Roundup is not effective to kill the roots of eucalyptus. Yet the DEIS tells us nothing about the likelihood of harming or even killing the native trees that the project is attempting to preserve.

### Killing mycorrhizal fungi in the soil

Mycorrhizal fungi are microorganisms that exist in the soil that form a symbiotic relationship with many plants and trees, both native and non-native. They provide water and mineral nutrients in exchange for plant carbohydrates. *“Most forest trees and many other plants too, make use of mycorrhizae; some, like **oaks and pines**, seem particularly reliant on them.”*<sup>76</sup> And eucalypts are also dependent upon mycorrhizae: *“Many trees have mycorrhizae, but **pines and eucalypts** seem particularly adept.”*<sup>77</sup>

The active ingredient in Garlon 3A and Garlon 4 Ultra—triclopyr—is known to be toxic to microorganisms such as mycorrhizae:

*“Garlon 4, at concentrations of 0.74 ppm in growth medium (agar) over 26–48 days, can inhibit growth in the mycorrhizal fungi *Pisolithus tinctorius*, and *Hebeloma longicaudum*.<sup>94</sup> Soil concentrations of triclopyr are typically 4–18 ppm following application of 0.28-10 kg/ha.<sup>93</sup> At realistic application rates, triclopyr could affect some fungal communities, but the data are sparse, and there is significant uncertainty about the potential effects of triclopyr on soil microorganisms. Mycorrhizal fungi are symbionts with plants that provide water and mineral nutrients in exchange for plant carbohydrates. *Cenococcum geophilum*, the slowest growing fungus, was least sensitive to the effects of triclopyr, exhibiting decreased growth at 742 ppm a.e. A similar study found that triclopyr (formulation not reported) could inhibit growth in five mycorrhizal species: *Hebeloma crustuliniforme*, *Laccaria laccata*, *Thelophora americana*, *Thelophora terrestris*, and *Suillus tomentosus*.<sup>94</sup> Fungi were kept in liquid culture for 30 days and the reduction of biomass with increasing triclopyr concentrations was measured. A 90% reduction in biomass was observed for all species at concentrations of 720 ppm; greater than 50% reduction biomass was observed in four of the five species at 36 ppm. The most sensitive species, *Thelophora americana*, exhibited a 6% decrease in growth rates relative to controls at triclopyr concentrations of 0.072 ppm (this result was statistically significant). In other species, statistically significant decreases in growth were reported between 0.72 ppm and 7.2 ppm.”*<sup>78</sup>

To summarize, native trees are growing under and near the trees that will be destroyed. The predominant native tree, oak, requires mycorrhizal fungi to maintain its health and vigor. There are mycorrhizal fungi now in the soil of the eucalyptus forest. Those fungi are likely to be harmed by the herbicide that will be used to kill the roots of the eucalyptus forest. This sequence of events is likely to be detrimental to the health of the oaks, which are already under siege by the pathogen that is causing Sudden Oak Death. Yet, the sponsors of these projects tell us that oak-bay woodland will be the result of these projects. That seems very unlikely for many reasons and the loss of mycorrhizal fungi in the soil is one of them.

<sup>76</sup> Colin Tudge, *The Tree*, Three Rivers Press, 2005

<sup>77</sup> Ibid.

<sup>78</sup> Marin Municipal Water District, “Herbicide Risk Assessment,” 2010

### Damage to pollinators will hinder conversion to native landscape

The proposed project will have a devastating impact on honeybees and other pollinators. The Marin Municipal Water District Risk Assessment of herbicides reports, *“Triclopyr ranges from not acutely toxic to slightly acutely toxic to birds and honeybees.”*<sup>79</sup>

Furthermore, honeybees, unlike native bees, do not hibernate in the winter. Therefore, the nectar that eucalyptus provides in the winter months is crucial to the survival of honeybees because it is a period during which no nectar is available from native vegetation. If honeybees turn to the early-blooming native buckeyes to compensate for the loss of nectar, they will be killed by that nectar which is toxic to them.<sup>80</sup>

Native bees will be unable to compensate for the loss of honeybees, because most of them nest in the ground. The native bees cannot penetrate the deep mulch that will be spread on the ground of the project areas.<sup>81</sup>

Hummingbirds are equally dependent upon the nectar provided by eucalypts during winter months. Ornithologists say there were no hummingbirds in the Bay Area during winter months prior to settlement and the introduction of plants that provide winter nectar.

The assumption that the native landscape will magically return to the devastated project area without being planted is not credible. The loss of pollinators is one of many reasons why this is unlikely to occur.

### Conversion to native vegetation will be hindered by pesticide use

We have said before, and will repeat in the context of pesticide use, that the landscape resulting from the proposed project is likely to be dominated by non-native annual grasses, which is the most easily ignited herbaceous vegetation. Herbicide use will exacerbate that conversion:

*“Depending on the application rate, **triclopyr may favor the development of grasses over broadleaf weeds...**At a rate of 1.12 kg/ha (1 lb/acre) total grasses increased by a factor of approximately 2 over control plots and total broadleaf cover decreased to approximately 60% of that noted in control plots.”*  
(DEIS APP L-12)

**Germination** of the native landscape which sponsors of the proposed project predict will magically emerge without being planted, **will also be hindered by the use of herbicides** depending upon the concentration of the products that are applied:

Garlon: *“The emergence of seedlings naturally occurring in the soil taken from an 8-year old mixed wood clearcut was monitored...substantial inhibition of *Rubus* species, other dicots, and monocots was observed...No seed germination was apparent...”* (DEIS APP L-13)

Stalker: *“Terrestrial plant toxicity studies with monocots and dicots indicate that seedling emergence and vegetative vigor are severely impacted by exposure to imazapyr acid and to the IPA salt of imazapyr.”* (DEIS APP L-13)

<sup>79</sup> Ibid.

<sup>80</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bees\\_and\\_toxic\\_chemicals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bees_and_toxic_chemicals)

<sup>81</sup> [http://nature.berkeley.edu/urbanbeegardens/general\\_mulchmadness.html](http://nature.berkeley.edu/urbanbeegardens/general_mulchmadness.html)



**To conclude this section of my public comment,** I will quantify estimated herbicide volume required for the proposed project, using what little information is provided by the DEIS. The DEIS provides estimated tree removals for only the properties of UC Berkeley: Strawberry Canyon, Claremont Canyon, and Frowning Ridge. We are told that approximately 22,000 trees will be removed from Strawberry and Claremont Canyons and 32,000 from Frowning Ridge, for a total of 54,000 trees on 284 acres. We are not told how many of these trees are eucalypts and acacia, which will require herbicides to prevent resprouts. We are also told that 5% of the trees that require herbicide treatment will require retreatment, although this is not credible, given previous statements to the contrary. So, for the sake of argument, let's say that 5% of the trees are Monterey pines which will not require pesticide treatment, which will compensate for the claimed retreatment rate. The DEIS tells us that 1 – 2 ounces of pesticide will be required for each cut stump treatment. In that case, **the project areas on UC Berkeley properties will require between 422 and 844 gallons of herbicide.** If 844 gallons of pesticides are sprayed on the stumps of the trees that are destroyed, the maximum allowed per acre would be exceeded, as described earlier.

This estimate does not include any foliar spraying of non-native shrubs for which we are given no information. Nor does it include any of the herbicides that will be used by the City of Oakland and the East Bay Regional Park District.

Given what we know about the toxicity of pesticides and the collateral damage that is predicted to the vegetation that remains and the wildlife that occupy these spaces, **we are adamantly opposed to this project as described.**

Given that we do not anticipate any reduction in fire hazards, and that significant damage can be predicted from the use of pesticides, we repeat that **the “no project” alternative is the only viable alternative.** There is no potential benefit from this project. There is only environmental damage and increased fire risk.

#### **Part IV: Other Environmental Issues and Unsupported assumptions about superiority of native plants**

##### **Other environmental issues**

##### **Erosion**

The proposed projects of UC Berkeley are a continuation of its effort to eradicate all non-native trees from its property in the hills. In the past ten years, UC Berkeley has destroyed at least 18,000 trees on its property in the hills.<sup>82</sup> Observing those projects enables us to compare the reality of the consequences of those projects with the claims in the DEIS about UCB's ability to avoid unintended consequences such as erosion.

Here is a photo of the erosion resulting from the removal of trees by UCB about 10 years ago. This erosion is located on the west side of Grizzly Peak Blvd, south of Claremont Ave.

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<sup>82</sup> Tom Klatt, “Fire Mitigation Program, Annual Report 2005,” University of California, Berkeley



This erosion has been getting steadily worse for at least 5 years. Nothing more sophisticated than plastic and sand bags has been used to stabilize this hillside during that period of time.

The DEIS claims that UCB can prevent erosion from occurring when they remove trees from steep hillsides. These claims are not credible, based on our experience with identical projects which are complete. The mitigation proposed by the DEIS for erosion is inadequate. For example hydroseeding of native annual plants will not be capable of providing the same stability as deeply rooted, large trees. The final DEIS should either acknowledge the consequences of removing trees from steep hillsides or remove similar sites from the proposed project.

### **Windthrow**

Unlike UCB and the City of Oakland, the East Bay Regional Park District plans to remove all trees in some locations and drastically thin trees in many locations. Where EBRPD intends to “thin” they will destroy approximately 90% of existing trees.

In EBRPD’s response to public comments to its EIR for its “Wildfire Hazard Reduction and Resource Management Plan,” EBRPD tells us that the density of existing eucalyptus forest on its properties varies from 400 to 900 trees per acre (page 392). This suggests that the average density of eucalyptus trees on EBRPD properties prior to the implementation of its plans was 650 trees per acre. EBRPD’s proposed project will remove all trees from some areas and thin in others to create distances between eucalyptus trees of 25 and 35 feet. Such spacing would leave a maximum of 60 trees per acre, a reduction of over 90% of existing trees.



Such drastic thinning will make the few trees that remain vulnerable to windthrow. Windthrow is the complete failure of a tree which falls to the ground from its roots, particularly during periods of high wind.

Trees develop their defenses against the wind in a specific location in response to the wind conditions in that location. Their protection from the wind provided by neighboring trees is one of the factors that determine the wind hardness of each tree. The trees angle of repose, its root system, and the thickness of its bark are determined in part by the amount of wind it endures as it grows. Therefore, when it loses the protection from the wind provided by its neighbors, it is not adapted to increased wind. Although it can recover from that vulnerability after an indeterminate number of years, it is vulnerable to windthrow for a long period of time.<sup>83</sup>

**The potential for catastrophic failure of the few trees that remain after EBRPD has destroyed 90% of the eucalyptus in its project areas has not been acknowledged or evaluated by the DEIS.**

**The final DEIS must acknowledge this risk factor and propose mitigation**, such as eliminating locations that are subjected to a great deal of wind, e.g., west-facing, steep slopes. The prevailing wind in the East Bay is from the west and steep slopes accelerate the wind. Another method of mitigating potential windthrow is to sequence tree removals from the leeward side, with intervals of about 5 years, which enables the trees that remain to adapt to new wind conditions.<sup>84</sup> For the record, I will add that I oppose this drastic “thinning” on EBRPD’s properties which is both unnecessary and detrimental to the environment. However, since EBRPD has satisfied CEQA requirements for its project, it is probably inevitable. Therefore, I take this opportunity to suggest that they implement their plans in the least harmful manner.

**Nativist assumptions used to justify the proposed project are unsupported by scientific evidence**

The DEIS attempts to justify the proposed projects by making negative judgments about non-native species and positive judgments about native species. The DEIS provides no scientific evidence to support these assumptions. There is considerable scientific evidence to refute these assumptions. **Unless the final EIS can provide scientific evidence to support these assumptions, they should be removed from the document.**

**Assumption that all non-native species are “invasive”**

The DEIS says repeatedly that the non-native plants and trees that will be eradicated by the proposed project are invasive. We will challenge that assumption only for the non-native trees which are the primary target of these projects: eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and acacia.

In fact, there is no evidence that any of these trees are “invasive.” Although, the California Invasive Plant Council has classified eucalyptus as “moderately invasive,” there is no scientific evidence to support this claim. According to the US Forest Service database of plants and trees, “It [Blue gum eucalyptus] does not spread far and rarely invades wildlands.”<sup>85</sup>

<sup>83</sup> F. W. Telewski, “Wind induced physiological and development responses in trees,” in *Wind and Trees*, edited by MP Coutts and J Grace, Cambridge University Press, 1995

<sup>84</sup> “Presidio of San Francisco, Wind Study, First Phase,” Joe R. McBride, circa 2002. Unpublished. Available from Professor Joe R. McBride, UC Berkeley or the SF Presidio.

<sup>85</sup> <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/eucglo/all.html>

William Russell (USGS) and Joe McBride (UC Berkeley)<sup>86</sup> used aerial photos of Bay Area parks taken over a 60 year period from 1939 to 1997, to study changes in vegetation types. (Note that this period of time ends before managers of public lands began to eradicate non-native trees around 2002.) They studied photos of 3 parks in the East Bay (Chabot, Tilden, Redwood), 2 parks in the North Bay (Pt Reyes, Bolinas Ridge), and one on the Peninsula (Skyline).

These photos revealed that grasslands are succeeding to shrubland, dominated by native coyote brush and manzanita. (They also noted that this conversion increases fire hazards.) **Eucalyptus and Monterey pine forests actually decreased during the period of study.** In those cases in which forests increased in size, they were native forests of oaks or Douglas fir. In other words, **they found no evidence that non-native trees are invading native trees or shrubs in the open spaces of the San Francisco Bay Area.**

The *Encyclopedia of Biological Invasions* was edited by Daniel Simberloff, who is a prolific proponent of invasion biology. According to the *Encyclopedia of Biological Invasions*, eucalypts are “some of the most important solid timber and paper pulp forestry trees in the world.” There are about 40 million acres of eucalypts planted in tropical, sub-tropical, and temperate countries. The predominant species of eucalyptus in the Bay Area, Blue Gum (*E. globulus*), is grown in 13 countries in addition to the US and Australia. About 70 species of eucalypts are naturalized outside their native ranges. “However, given the extent of cultivation, **eucalypts are markedly less invasive than many other widely cultivated trees and shrubs...they have been orders of magnitude less successful as invaders than pines and several other widely planted trees...Where eucalypts have invaded, they have very seldom spread considerable distances from planting sites, and their regeneration is frequently sporadic**”<sup>87</sup>

The *Encyclopedia* says that **eucalyptus seedlings die quickly** if they don’t establish roots in moist soil quickly. If the soil is too moist they are susceptible to destruction by fungus. If there is too much leaf litter or there is an understory, they are unlikely to find the quick access to the soil they need to survive. There is a narrow range of conditions needed to successfully establish eucalyptus seedlings.

The seeds of eucalypts have no natural means of dispersal, such as fleshy tissue which can function as wings on the wind. Tests have shown that the seeds “are dispersed over quite short distances.”<sup>88</sup> “Seed dispersal is mainly by wind or gravity and is virtually limited to twice the tree height.”<sup>89</sup>

The California Invasive Plant Council classifies *Acacia dealbata* (Silver wattle) as “moderately invasive” and the impact of *Acacia melanoxylon* (Black acacia) as “limited” and adds, “impacts are low in most areas.” In fact, acacia does not spread unless it is cut down when it then resprouts vigorously from the roots unless it is poisoned repeatedly or the roots are dug out of the ground with heavy equipment. The misguided attempt to eradicate acacia is more likely to result in more acacia rather than less.

Neither Monterey cypress nor Monterey pine are invasive. Even the California Invasive Plant Council agrees with that assessment. And both are California natives with fossil evidence that they existed on the San Francisco peninsula in the

<sup>86</sup> William H. Russell, Joe R. McBride, “Landscape scale vegetation-type conversion and fire hazard in the San Francisco bay area open spaces,” *Landscape and Urban Planning*, Volume 64, Issue 4, August 15, 2003, pages 201-208.

<sup>87</sup> Marcel Rejmanek and David Richardson, “Eucalypts,” in *Encyclopedia of Biological Invasions*, eds, Daniel Simberloff and Marcel Rejmanek, University of California Berkeley Press, 2011

<sup>88</sup> Ibid.

<sup>89</sup> Craig Hardner, et. al., “The Relationship between Cross Success and Spatial Proximity of Eucalypts *Globulus* ssp. *Globulus* Parents,” in *Evolution*, 212, 1998, 614-618.

distant past. The eradication of these California natives is an example of the extremist agenda of native plant advocates **who insist on recreating a landscape that is specific to both a location and a period of time.**

### **Assumption that there are no insects in non-native vegetation**

The DEIS claims that non-native plants produce more leaf litter than native plants:

*“In part, non-native species produce greater fuel loads than the native vegetation they displace because of the absence of organisms (insects, soil microbes, and other plant species) from their native landscape that evolved with them and moderated their proliferation.” (DEIS 4.3-7)*

This is the conventional wisdom amongst native plant advocates. However, they cannot provide scientific evidence to support their claim that insects do not eat non-native plants. There is considerable evidence to the contrary.

The scientist who is most often quoted to support beliefs of native plant advocates is Doug Tallamy who wrote an influential book, *Bringing Nature Home: How Native Plants Sustain Wildlife in our Gardens*.<sup>90</sup> Professor Tallamy is an entomologist at the University of Delaware.

Professor Tallamy’s hypothesis in that book was that native insects require native plants because they have evolved together “over thousands of generations.” Because insects are an essential ingredient in the food web, he speculates that the absence of native plants would ultimately result in “ecological collapse” as other animals in the food web are starved by the loss of insects.

Professor Tallamy freely admits in that book that his theory was based on his own anecdotal observations in his garden, not on scientific evidence: *“How do we know the actual extent to which our native insect generalists are eating alien plants? We don’t until we go into the field and see exactly what is eating what. Unfortunately, this important but simple task has been all but ignored so far.”*

This research has now been done to Professor Tallamy’s satisfaction by a Master’s Degree student under his direction. **The report of that study does not substantiate Professor Tallamy’s belief that insects eat only native plants. In his own words, Professor Tallamy now tells us:**

*“Erin [Reed] compared the amount of damage sucking and chewing insects made on the ornamental plants at six suburban properties landscaped primarily with species native to the area and six properties landscaped traditionally. After two years of measurements Erin found that only a tiny percentage of leaves were damaged on either set of properties at the end of the season....Erin’s most important result, however, was that **there was no statistical difference in the amount of damage on either landscape type.**”<sup>91</sup>*

A local study also found that non-native plants and trees—including eucalyptus—support as many insects as native plants and trees. Professor Dov Sax (Brown University) compared insects living in the leaf litter of the non-native eucalyptus forest with those living in the native oak-bay woodland in Berkeley, California.<sup>92</sup> He found **significantly more species of insects in the leaf litter of the eucalyptus forest in the spring and equal numbers in the fall.** Professor Sax

<sup>90</sup> Tallamy, Doug, *Bringing Nature Home*, Timber Press, 2007

<sup>91</sup> Tallamy, Doug, “Flipping the Paradigm: Landscapes that Welcome Wildlife,” chapter in Christopher, Thomas, *The New American Landscape*, Timber Press, 2011

<sup>92</sup> Dov Sax, “Equal diversity in disparate species assemblages: a comparison of native and exotic woodlands in California,” *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, 11, 49-52, 2002

also reports the results of many similar studies (comparing eucalyptus with native forests) conducted all over the world that reach the same conclusion.

Neil Sugihara tells us in *Fire in California's Ecosystems*, *"Dead biomass accumulates in Mediterranean ecosystems because weather conditions are favorable for growth while decomposition is active for a relatively short part of the year. Fire complements decomposition in these systems by periodically removing debris through combustion."*<sup>93</sup> In other words, conditions for accumulated leaf litter in California's ecosystems are not unique to non-native species. Rather they are a function of California's climate. Native and non-native vegetation are equally likely to accumulate leaf litter in California's Mediterranean climate. Native vegetation in California promotes fire, just as non-native vegetation does. Destroying non-native vegetation to promote native vegetation will not reduce fire hazard.

#### **Assumption that wildlife benefits from native plants**

The DEIS acknowledges that wildlife is likely to be harmed in the short run by the implementation of the proposed project, such as pesticide use. However, the DEIS claims that short-term harm will be mitigated by the long-term benefit of native habitat to wildlife:

*"Although extensive mitigation measures would be implemented to protect wildlife during implementation of the proposed and connected actions, some wildlife would inevitably be harmed, including protected species. In the long term, conditions would improve for native wildlife that benefits from native habitat."* (DEIS 5.17-1)

There are two flaws in this assumption:

1. We cannot assume that a native landscape will be the result of this project because nothing is going to be planted and the natural succession landscape is much more likely to be non-native, as we have explained earlier in our comment.
2. Even if a native landscape is capable of surviving the devastation of the proposed project and out-competing the existing non-native vegetation, there is no evidence that wildlife is dependent upon or benefits from native habitat.
  - We cited earlier a study by Dov Sax of diversity of insect species found in eucalyptus forest compared to diversity in oak woodland in Berkeley, California. In addition to quantifying species of insects, Professor Sax also found equal numbers of species of amphibians and birds in both types of forest.
  - In 1975, Professor Robert Stebbins (Emeritus, UC Berkeley) was hired by East Bay Regional Park District to conduct a survey of vertebrate animals living in several parks (Sibley, Chabot, and Tilden). The forest types that Professor Stebbins studied were redwood, Monterey pine, eucalyptus, and oak-bay woodland. Here is how he described his findings:
    - *"Redwood and Monterey pine habitats are notably depauperate in vertebrate species."*
    - ***"Eucalyptus habitat is far richer in vertebrates than either redwood or Monterey pine and vies with 'dry' chaparral and grassland in species diversity and 'attractiveness.'"***
    - *"Oak-bay woodland is the richest in both species and 'attractiveness.'"*
    - *"Grassland is a little less rich in species and 'attractiveness' than the other native habitats, but only slightly richer than eucalyptus habitat."*<sup>94</sup>

<sup>93</sup> Neil Sugihara and Michael Barbour, "Fire and California Vegetation," in *Fire in California's Ecosystems*, University of California Press, 2006

<sup>94</sup> Robert Stebbins, "Use of Habitats in the East Bay Regional Park by Free-living Vertebrate Animals," August 1975. In "Vegetation Management Principles and Policies for the East Bay Regional Park District," June 1976

The DEIS acknowledges that wildlife will be harmed by the proposed project in the short-term and it provides no evidence that wildlife will benefit from the proposed project in the long-term. Therefore, the final EIS cannot claim that wildlife will benefit from the proposed project. The final EIS must either provide scientific evidence of long-term benefit of the proposed project to wildlife, or it must acknowledge that wildlife will be harmed by the proposed project both in the short-term and in the long-term.

**In conclusion**, the DEIS relies on unsubstantiated assumptions about the superiority of native plants and the inferiority of non-native plants to justify the proposed project. It also does not acknowledge the potential for windthrow that is the likely result of “thinning” 90% of the forest on the property of the East Bay Regional Park District. Finally, its analysis of the potential for erosion is inadequate and does not acknowledge the existing erosion resulting from identical projects on the property of UC Berkeley. These flaws must be corrected by the final EIS or the proposed project altered to mitigate for the environmental damage resulting from these projects.

#### **Part V: “No Project” is the only viable alternative**

The “No Project” alternative is the only viable alternative because it will deny FEMA funding for projects that will increase fire hazards in the East Bay by

- Distributing tons of dead wood on the ground
- Conducting prescribed burns that increase risks of wildfire
- Promoting a landscape that will be more flammable than the existing landscape
- Eliminating fog drip and shade that keep the ground moist and reduce risks of ignition
- Eliminating the windbreak that can stop a wind driven fire

FEMA funding should not be used to increase risks of catastrophic wildfire. The reduction of hazards such as wildfire should be FEMA’s only criterion for grant funding.

The “No Project” alternative does not prevent the sponsors of the proposed projects from performing fire hazard management on the public lands for which they are responsible. They can, for example, continue to mow herbaceous vegetation from the roads that border their properties in order to reduce risks of ignition responsible for most fires in California. In the event of another deep, sustained freeze that is capable of causing exotic vegetation to die back, they can remove the dead leaf litter that has contributed to wildfires in the East Bay in the past. Given that these deep freezes are rare and less likely to occur in our warming climate, this responsibility is not an onerous task.

The proposed projects would violate California law regarding the reduction of greenhouse gases. If the projects of UC Berkeley and the City of Oakland proceed as planned, they will surely be subjected to legal challenge on those grounds.

The proposed projects will damage the environment in significant ways that can be avoided by adopting the “No Project” alternative without increasing fire hazard risks.

- This project will release thousands of tons of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, contributing to climate change.
- This project as defined by the DEIS will require huge amounts of herbicide to implement.
- This project will cause erosion, as similar projects have in the past.

- The drastic “thinning” of most non-native trees by the East Bay Regional Park District will result in the failure of the few remaining trees that are not adapted to wind to which they will be exposed.

There is no potential benefit to the proposed project, as presently defined. It presumes that conversion to a native landscape will be the benefit. Even if we accept the assumption that a native landscape is somehow superior to the existing landscape—and we do not—this is an unlikely outcome since there are no plans to plant anything after all non-native vegetation is destroyed. Nor do we accept the assumption that a native landscape is less flammable than the existing landscape.

Respectfully submitted,  
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**From:** [Michael Lynes](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [Phil Price](#)  
**Subject:** Comments of the Golden Gate Audubon Society to East Bay Hills Fire Management  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 2:22:06 PM  
**Attachments:** [130617 - GGAS FEMA fire reduction NEPA.pdf](#)

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Hello,

Attached please find the comments of the Golden Gate Audubon Society regarding the fire hazard risk management plan for the East Bay hills.

Please let me know if you have any problem receiving or reviewing this document.

Thank you,  
Mike Lynes

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June 17, 2013

Via U.S. Mail & E-mail

Mr. William Craig Fugate, Director  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
Email: EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX@fema.dhs.gov

RE: Golden Gate Audubon Society Comment on the East Bay Hills EIS for Hazardous Risk Reduction

Dear Director Fugate:

We are writing on behalf of the Golden Gate Audubon Society and its members to provide comments on the above-referenced Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Overall, Golden Gate Audubon is supportive of the project's goals to reduce fire hazards in the East Bay hills and to reduce the occurrence of and impacts from invasive, non-native plant species. However, Golden Gate Audubon also has several concerns about the quality of the EIS and the lack of information necessary to fully understand the potential impacts from the project. These concerns are provided in greater detail below.

**I. SUMMARY**

The Golden Gate Audubon Society (GGAS) supports the removal of invasive species from the proposed project areas for the East Bay Hills Hazardous fire risk reduction plan. However, GGAS finds that the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is procedurally flawed and overlooks some key analysis that should be incorporated into the EIS before final approval. GGAS also finds several concerns with the proposal that GGAS urges Berkeley, Oakland, EBRPD and FEMA to remedy. In summary, GGAS provides comments on the following inadequacies to the EIS:

- The EIS does not include key data that is necessary for analysis of the project proposal such as 1) an accurate summary of the trees that will be removed by number, species, and location, 2) the volume of herbicide that will be used in each project area, and 3) the costs-benefits analysis of re-sprout management.
- The EIS does not provide a long-term assessment or outlook of the project areas in 10 and 20 years and fails to look at the aggregate impact of the proposed alterations to all of the project areas in combination.
- The EIS does not provide information or analysis on the eight bird species in the project areas that are categorized as special status wildlife species.



- The EIS is too broad, attempting to cover too many projects without enough detail.
- The EIS dismisses alternatives to herbicide use without sufficient analysis.
- Alternatives such as ongoing recutting, tarping and grinding are dismissed as too costly, but the plan fails to compare the costs of herbicide treatment with the costs of the alternative methods.
- The plan fails to adequately analyze potential sources of income to help cover costs of alternatives to herbicide use, such as selling eucalyptus.
- If further analysis confirms that methods such as continued re-cutting, tarping, or grinding are not financially feasible for all project areas than they should be considered near water or in sensitive areas.

In addition to the inadequacies with the EIS, GGAS provides comments on its concerns with the project itself:

- The proposed tree removals may lead to colonization by broom or other invasive plants with little value to native birds and wildlife, unless native plants are reintroduced.
- Although the amount of herbicide to be used on each tree is rather small, the total amount to be used by the project is very large. We believe that alternative methods to prevent re-sprouting should be used near water and perhaps in other specific circumstances.

## **II. THE GOLDEN GATE AUDUBON SOCIETY SUPPORTS REMOVAL OF INVASIVE SPECIES BUT DOES NOT SUPPORT SOME ELEMENTS OF THIS PLAN**

GGAS supports the removal of Eucalyptus and does not object to removal of Monterey Pine and acacia for the purposes of fire suppression. While many species of birds do use Eucalyptus for nesting, roosting, and foraging, Eucalyptus provides inferior and often deadly habitat for such activity. For example, Anna's Hummingbird's will often nest in Eucalyptus only to have their nests blown away due to the winds blowing through these uncommonly tall trees. Many native leaf gleaners such as kinglets, vireos, and wood warblers feed on the sticky gum found in Eucalyptus globulus flowers. Without the specialized long bills of their Australian counterparts, the gum clogs the faces, bills, and nares of these North American species, eventually suffocating them or causing them to starve. See <http://archive.audubonmagazine.org/incite/incite0201.html> for reference.

In spite of our approval of the general concept of the plan, the Golden Gate Audubon Society does not support this plan as drafted for the following reasons:

- 1) The plan calls for the removal of both non-native and native trees and brush with no plans to replant cleared areas with native vegetation;
- 2) The plan would use herbicides indiscriminately, rather than relying on more benign control of re-sprouting where herbicides are contra-indicated;

### **III. THE DRAFT EIS IS PROCEDURALLY AND SUBSTANTIVELY FLAWED.**

The draft EIS is not in compliance with NEPA and its implementing regulations. The draft EIS does not adequately describe the proposed proposal, does not provide required analysis and does not make explicit reference by footnote to the scientific and other sources relied upon for conclusions in the statement, does not provide required cost-benefit analysis, and dismisses alternatives without adequate explanation.

#### **A. The Proposal Is Not Properly Defined.**

In violation of § 1502.4, FEMA has not made sure that the proposal which is the subject of the EIS is properly defined.

##### **1. It is not clear how many trees of each species will be cut.**

The draft EIS states “The proposed and connected actions involve cutting down many trees to reduce wildfire hazard” and “Cutting of large amounts of non-native, invasive vegetation and some native vegetation.” “Many” and “large amount” do not provide the level of specificity required under FEMA and for the public to be able to understand and analyze the proposal. Although the draft EIS states that there are 105 project locations, FEMA has lumped these into 20 different project areas. Of those 20 areas, there are only estimates of the number of trees that will be harvested in three projects areas, some of which are further grouped together. Further, for the areas where the number of total trees is identified, there is no breakdown by species. For example: “The UCB grant application includes two project areas in which approximately 22,000 non-native trees would be cut down, including all eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and acacia trees.” The plan needs to provide more detail about the trees to be cut including accurate and detailed estimates of how many trees of what species will be cut in what specific locations.

##### **2. It is not clear the total amount of herbicides that will be used.**

Readers cannot assess the proposed action without understanding the volume of herbicide that will be used. The draft EIS states that the average amount of herbicides will be 1-2 oz. per stump, but without knowing how many total trees will be cut, it is impossible to estimate the volume of herbicides that will be used. It appears that FEMA has some of this information but does not present it in any format that is appropriate for public consumption. Appendix F includes dozens of pages of tables of estimated herbicide use but does not include total estimated use per site or overall. Moreover, there is no quantitative information provided on maintenance applications.

Further, the information in Appendix F appears to be contradictory to the rest of the EIS. There is no mention in the draft EIS that herbicide will be used to control brush. Yet, the majority of applications shown on the chart in Appendix F are for brush.

**3. There is no cost information, and no breakdown of various costs to complete the proposed action in each area.**

Without cost information the reader cannot assess whether the proposed alternative is a reasonable option, compared to other possible alternatives that were not addressed in the EIS. (This is addressed further in Section E. below).

**B. The Proposal Is Overly Broad.**

**1. This draft attempts to cover too many projects in one non-tiered EIS**

Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 1502.7, the text of a final EIS should be less than 150 pages and for proposals of unusual scope or complexity shall normally be less than 300 pages. This draft EIS is 1000's of pages long and includes 18 appendices. The public comment period is insufficient for the public to be able to read, analyze, and draft responses to such an overly broad and lengthy set of documents. GGAS requests that NEPA publish another draft EIS, drafted in compliance with NEPA, and provide at least a 60 day public comment period on that draft.

The draft EIS purports to address 105 separate projects in 105 defined project areas subject to at least nine different existing land use plans and spread over 998.3 acres under four separate grant applications submitted by three different jurisdictions and 1060.7 acres not eligible for FEMA funding but still included in this proposal. FEMA's justification for attempting to address such a wide-ranging set of programs as a single program in one EIS is unconvincing:

FEMA has determined that all proposed vegetation management work in the 60 project areas included in the four grant applications should be assessed in the same EIS. This determination is based on the proximity of the project areas to each other and the potential for cumulative impacts (see 40 CFR § 1508.25). In this EIS, the work proposed in those 60 areas is called the proposed action. FEMA has concluded that the proposed action and additional hazardous fire risk reduction projects planned by EBRPD are interdependent parts of an overall hazardous fire risk reduction program designed to create a fuel break at the interface between the developed and undeveloped portions of the East Bay Hills. The additional projects planned by EBRPD are connected to the proposed action and are therefore addressed in this EIS.

While FEMA is to be commended for focusing on the cumulative effects of these 105 projects, this cannot be accomplished by excluding analysis of each site individually. Further, the cumulative effect analysis is not sufficiently analyzed and explained. And finally, the project areas are not, in fact, all connected to the proposed action. For example, Miller/Knox Regional Shoreline is totally unconnected by geography from any of the other project areas and includes very different issues than the other project areas as a shoreline and heavily urbanized area. If each project was adequately addressed in one EIS, the EIS would be prohibitively complex and lengthy. This approach has been attempted here without success. GGAS therefore suggests that FEMA tier necessary EIS's pursuant to § 1502.20 and redrafts this EIS as the policy document to be followed by separate EIS's for each site.

**2. The EIS does not provide a long-term assessment or outlook of the project areas in 10 and 20 years.**

The plan notes that the long term expansion of native vegetation would enhance ecological productivity. GGAS agrees. However, the plan assumes that native vegetation will expand, but does not demonstrate how this might occur under the proposed action. It is possible that the proposed action will result in the expansion of other invasive species such as French broom that will not promote ecological productivity. There is no modeling of the proposed actions and their impact over ten or twenty years. If the only long term results of the proposed action will be to reduce fire hazards and open up the landscape to other invasive species, decision-makers should understand this and readers should have the opportunity to comment on such a scenario.

**C. The Draft EIS Makes a Number of Critical Conclusions without Documenting Methodology Used or Sources Relied upon in Forming the Conclusions.**

Pursuant to § 1502.24, FEMA needs to “identify any methodologies used and shall make explicit reference by footnote to the scientific and other sources relied upon for conclusions in the statement.”

**1. There is no support for the conclusion that native vegetation will return on its own**

The draft EIR states that “The goal is to reduce the amount of fuel in the project areas by allowing the forest to convert from a eucalyptus-dominated, non-native forest to a native forest of California bay laurel, oak, big-leaf maple, California buckeye, California hazelnut, and other native tree and shrub species currently present beneath the eucalyptus and other non-native trees.” FEMA has assumed, without reference to scientific study that native species, instead of invasive species, will naturally fill in logged areas. FEMA has not cited to any sources supporting its conclusion that native vegetation will return to the logged project areas without the planting of native vegetation and continued management of the areas thereby supporting the purpose of this proposal of decreasing potential for catastrophic fire. French and Scotch broom in particular are highly invasive, is pervasive in the region of this project.

**2. The EIS does not provide information or analysis on the eight bird species that are found in the project areas and are categorized as special status wildlife species.**

The report does not sufficiently address the impacts on biological resources of the use of herbicide. The report states that there are 103 species that could occur in the project area. This includes “A total of 16 other special-status wildlife species, including species designated as species of special concern by CDFW, have moderate or higher potential to occur in the vicinity of the proposed and connected project areas, including five invertebrates, one reptile, eight birds (including two raptor species), and two mammals.” (4.2.3.2.2 ) Section 5 and Appendix F only analyzes the impact on three of the endangered species present, a snake, frog, and fish, leaving

out 13 special status species. Herbicides affect species differently and a full analysis of each special status species is needed.

**D. The EIS Dismisses Alternatives to Herbicide Use without Sufficient Analysis and without Required Cost-benefit Analysis.**

Because FEMA has made a cost-benefit analysis relevant to the choice among environmentally different alternatives, cost-benefit analysis of resprout management is required

The draft EIS dismisses alternatives to herbicides as “too expensive” or “time-consuming” without addressing the costs of the proposed alternative. In fact, the draft EIS provides no information on the cost of any aspect of the proposed project other than to deem environmentally different alternatives “prohibitively expensive.” The Report must consider a cost-benefit analysis of alternative to herbicide and this analysis should include opportunity to recapture project costs through the sales of felled trees.

Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 1502.23, “If a cost-benefit analysis relevant to the choice among environmentally different alternatives is being considered for the proposed action, it shall be incorporated by reference or appended to the statement as an aid in evaluating the environmental consequences.” The draft EIS considers a cost-benefit analysis in eliminating numerous environmentally different alternatives but does not provide the analysis in any format. FEMA relies exclusively on a cost benefit analysis to dismiss alternative methods of management of resprouts:

Management of resprouts without herbicides is expensive because it takes much more time. An untreated eucalyptus stump produces large numbers of sprouts and may continue producing them for many years. Repeated manual removal of sprouts is likely to be prohibitively expensive. Covering stumps with opaque plastic is time-consuming because the plastic must be attached securely to prevent the sprouts from pushing it off. Sprouts need light to continue growing but do not need light to begin growing. For this same reason, coating stumps with natural tar is unlikely to be effective. Management of resprouts without herbicides would not meet the purpose and need and was eliminated from further study. (3.3.3.5)

The draft EIS claims that management of resprouts without herbicide would not meet the purpose and need but does not offer any supporting evidence for this other than to state, without a supporting cost-benefit analysis or citation to scientific or other sources, that these alternative are too expensive and too time consuming. The draft EIS does not provide any evidence that the much more ecologically preferential alternatives of stump grinding, tarping, toppling, and manual removal are not viable alternatives to widespread herbicide application. Such an analysis is needed and should include the offset of the cost of this project by the sale of felled wood.

The report does not include a cost benefit analysis of the various methods of sprout suppression or any discussion of actual cost or time it takes to grind stumps, tarp stumps, manually remove sprouts, or apply herbicide. The report does not even mention toppling – a method that would not be feasible for all trees but should be at least be considered in some areas. (“In order to avoid generating stumps, “toppling” has been used as an alternative to cutting. This method employs

heavy equipment to knock over large trees, which causes the unearthing of their root systems as they fall.” NPS.) Tarping need to be installed only once and kept in place for a year (see UC Davis) to effectively and permanently suppress sprouts.

In the cost-benefit analysis FEMA should consider if one time tarping of stumps is a superior method to widespread application of herbicide over many years. Tarping has been shown to be effective and poses no threats to human health, biological resources, and water quality – all potentially negatively affected by herbicide application. The National Park Service, University of California Weed Research and Information Center, California Invasive Plant Council (*see* Weed Works Handbook available at [http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/plant\\_profiles/Eucalyptus\\_globulus.php](http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/plant_profiles/Eucalyptus_globulus.php)) and scientific studies highlight tarping as a viable method of preventing eucalyptus stumps from regenerating. Tarping involves covering stumps or “coppices” with opaque fabric to prevent sun from reaching the stump and thereby making sprouting impossible. One study on eucalyptus found tarping to be 100% more effective than manual sprout removal, herbicide, and other toxic chemical use.

Even if tarping is more expensive than herbicide application, and this has not been demonstrated in the report, the increased costs can be offset by the sale of felled trees.

The cost-benefit analysis should include the sale of trees as a potential cost recovery strategy

The current plan fails to consider the commercial market for Eucalyptus, Monterey Pine, and acacia as a source of funds for this project. While the report makes a passing reference to shipping some tree trunks for use as fuel, a source of paper pulp, or horse bedding, the report does not make any plans, much less requirements, that trees be sold.

There are many commercial uses for Eucalyptus, Monterey Pine, and acacia. Eucalyptus trees are utilized worldwide for a wide array of products including pulp for high quality paper, lumber, solid and engineered flooring, fiberboard, wood cement composites, mine props, poles, firewood, essential oils, tannin, and landscape mulch. In fact, Eucalyptus is the most valuable and widely planted hardwood in the world, largely attributable to its superior fiber and pulping properties and the increased global demand for short-fiber pulp. Eucalyptus globulus is a major commercial crop planted all over the world and is considered the best eucalyptus species for pulpwood. The pulpwood market grew in 2012 and is a \$60+ billion industry with markets both within North American and worldwide and it may also be suitable as a source of bioenergy (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe//FAO Forestry & Timber Section <http://www.unece.org/forests.html>; Energy Product Options for Eucalyptus Species Grown as Short Rotation Woody Crops; Esser, Lora L. 1993. Eucalyptus globulus. In: Fire Effects Information System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory, Available: <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/> [2013, June 2].)

In the 1990’s, the State of California sold logged Eucalyptus globulus from Angel Island State Park, using the cost to cover the tree removal it could not otherwise afford: “There was no stable funding source to continue this expensive work. In 1993, however, California State Parks learned that a Japanese market for eucalyptus pulp chips was being developed which meant eucalyptus removal costs could be dramatically reduced. Under a contract with Planned Sierra Resources,

tree removal resumed in the fall of 1995 using traditional logging methods.” ((National Park Service, Golden Gate National Recreation Area Point Reyes National Seashore “Eucalyptus”).)

Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*) is the most widely planted pine in the world. Rapid growth and desirable lumber and pulp qualities cause it to be the leading introduced species in around the world. (U.S. Forest Service

[http://www.na.fs.fed.us/pubs/silvics\\_manual/Volume\\_1/pinus/radiata.htm](http://www.na.fs.fed.us/pubs/silvics_manual/Volume_1/pinus/radiata.htm))

The felled eucalyptus, Monterey pine and acacia trees can be sold as lumber, pulpwood, firewood, or for a wide variety of other uses. The proceeds can be used to fund this project. There is no explanation provided in the report for why this project does not include sale of this valuable resources. This is especially difficult to reconcile with the report dismissal of important alternative sprout suppression methods as “too expensive.”

#### IV. CONCERNS ABOUT THE PROPOSED ACTION

##### A. This plan is may not result in an increase in native trees and plants.

GGAS encourages FEMA to consider the following in its analysis of the ability of this plan to accomplish the goal of returning native vegetation to the project area. Planting native vegetation will help decrease erosion and resultant sedimentation of water bodies, balance out the loss of a major carbon sink in the 10,000’s trees to be cut down, help return logged areas to their more natural state, shade eucalyptus stumps thereby decreasing potential for sprouting, and decrease the impact the loss of current habitat will have on local wildlife populations by creating new habitat.

As the report correctly explains, “In the long term, expansion of mainly native vegetation in the project areas would mitigate or reverse aesthetic impacts and would enhance long-term ecological productivity.” (5.17) But the report may be wrong is its assumption that this will happen on its own. After removal of Eucalyptus on Angel Island, the California Department of Parks and Recreation struggled to fight invasive species, despite an aggressive campaign to plant native species:

After the 1990 removal of eucalyptus from 16 acres, almost 62,000 container-grown native grasses and shrubs were planted without any attempt at weed control. The success rate was poor except in areas of shallow soil where competition from non-native annual grasses was limited. In 1996, transect results indicated that the percent cover of natives varied between 11% and 65%, with the average for the entire area estimated to be closer to the high figure. This relatively high percentage of natives is primarily due to increases in coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*). Although this was one of the species planted, coyote brush invasion is occurring independent of planting. Adequate control of exotic annual grasses to allow survival of planted native perennial grasses is very difficult. The cost of planting and of weed control, along with the probable low rate of success, makes this effort unattractive on a site this large.

(California Exotic Pest Plant Council 1997 Symposium Proceedings)

The present report does not provide any justification for why the logged areas will not be replanted with native vegetation and does not address the many negative consequences to failing to do so. The report need to address replanting and include replanting as part of the plan.

**B. Heavy mulching will delay or prevent the growth of native species.**

FEMA's description of the effects of mulching includes the following:

Battaglia et al. (2009) found that at a mulch depth of 12.5 centimeters (cm), understory vegetation was almost fully suppressed in ponderosa pine forests. At a mulch depth of 9 cm, understory vegetation was almost fully suppressed in pinyon-juniper forests. Mulch treatments also alter the inputs of nitrogen and carbon and the availability of plant available forms of soil nitrogen (Battaglia et al. 2009). Battaglia et al. and other studies they cite showed that application of mulch reduces inorganic soil nitrogen by providing soil microbes a source of carbon that stimulates their growth and uptake of soil nitrogen (Morgan 1994; Zink and Allen 1998; Binkley et al. 2003; and Blumenthal 2009 as cited in Battaglia et al. 2009). Since forest growth is commonly limited by nitrogen supply, mulch application may lead to a substantial reduction in tree growth in some sites (Battaglia et al. 2009).

Given the facts stated above, it is obvious that the (desired) suppression of re-growth of undesired species will have the undesired effect of preventing the growth of native species as well.

The report also says (Section 5.4.1.2.2 Surface Water Quality Impacts Associated with Erosion and Sedimentation):

Eucalyptus leaves contain eucalyptus oil and other phytochemicals that are known to repel insects and inhibit weeds (allelopathy). Mary L. Duryea, assistant director of the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences at the University of Florida, has conducted research comparing several organic mulches, including eucalyptus. Duryea states that "our studies show that all fresh mulches had some allelopathic effects maybe for the first 3 months in the landscape." This suggests that allelopathic effects may occur where wood chips are left onsite, but such effects are likely to be relatively short lived (i.e., approximately 3 months) and discourages weeds, moderates soil temperatures, and promotes water conservation." Pine contains resins, which are leached from wood upon aging. Once aged, pine wood chips are considered nontoxic and acceptable as garden mulch. These findings suggest that short-term and localized effects on soil microbes, soil invertebrates, and terrestrial plant seedlings may result from exposure to fresh eucalyptus and possibly pine wood chips. Once aged, these chips are expected to be nonhazardous to soil associated organisms. The limited data described above, in conjunction with the benefits of using wood chips to



minimize overland runoff to surface water bodies, as well as implementation of best management practices suggest that retention of wood chips would be beneficial in the long term to minimize erosion and associated negative impacts to water quality.

This does not accurately report the effects of using freshly chopped eucalyptus and pine for mulch material. Duryea's study used store bought mulch. Store bought mulch is already aged and may be otherwise treated, so reliance on this study is misguided.

Furthermore, the "limited data described above" in the form of a single study on store bought mulch, does not support the conclusion that retention of wood chips would be beneficial to minimize erosion and associated negative impacts to water quality. In fact, use of these products may make the soil toxic thereby inhibiting vegetation regrowth for an extended period. This would increase erosion and associated negative impacts to water quality.

## **V. CONCLUSIONS**

Golden Gate Audubon Society supports removal of eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and acacia in the project area.

However, in spite of its length, the EIS leaves out key information that would allow GGAS, and decision-makers, to understand the impacts of the plan and to judge whether better alternatives are available. The EIS must be revised to describe the number and species of trees to be removed in each project area; to justify the total reliance on herbicides to prevent re-sprouting and to adequately consider alternatives, particularly in environmentally sensitive areas; and to address the very different conditions at Miller/Knox Regional Shoreline separately from the rest of the project.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael Lynes  
Executive Director  
Golden Gate Audubon Society

Philip Price  
East Bay Conservation Committee Chair  
Golden Gate Audubon Society

**From:** [nino maida](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 1:44:08 PM

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Dear FEMA;

Please do not to fund a futile Native Plant restoration project that will only increase the fire hazard by:

Destroying the wind-break;

Converting living trees into dead fuel on the ground;

Reducing landscape moisture from fog drip during the summer; and

Encouraging the growth of more-flammable plants.

It will also use thousands of gallons of toxic pesticides on steep hillsides where they can get into the watershed. It will release carbon emissions on a huge scale. This project is not only environmentally destructive, it is a waste of funds that should be used to actually reduce hazards, not increase them.

Instead, please approve the No Project alternative.

-Nino Maida

[NinoUpte7@gmail.com](mailto:NinoUpte7@gmail.com)

**From:** [Rachel Medanic](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** FEMA Tree Removal Plans: East Bay and UC  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 3:04:15 PM

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Dear FEMA,

As an Oakland resident and lover of the East Bay for the past 15 years, I want to submit my objection to the current plan to remove 100K trees throughout the UC, Oakland and East Bay Regional Park District area using potentially environmentally toxic chemicals.

In addition, the FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it relies on a fire model that is fundamentally flawed in that it compares the risk of the current environment with the environment that would exist the day after 100k+ trees are cut.

This is a meaningless comparison as the EIS does not specify any means by which the project proponents will maintain the environment in this state. Because of this, shortly after the projects are completed, the fire danger will increase as more flammable weed/brush and tall grass vegetation takes hold. Because of this, we ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to modify the fire modeling to compare the current state to the expected new equilibrium state, not a completely meaningless state.

Thank you for the opportunity to make this comment on how to best work to keep the Bay Area special.

Sincerely,  
Rachel D. Medanic

**From:** [Robin Craig](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** A really stupid idea  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 11:49:29 AM  
**Importance:** High

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As a concerned resident of the Oakland Hills, I strenuously object to the proposal to deforest the hills by my home and dump literally thousands of gallons of herbicides in areas where I walk my dog. The EIS doesn't even come CLOSE to adequately addressing the impact of this ridiculous proposal on animals, including domesticated animals like my companion pet and well as native species. The proposal is unlikely to even serve its intended purpose of reducing fire hazard. My house burned down in the 1991 firestorm so I am no stranger to the fire hazard in this area. However, this proposal would destroy the windbreak that is a barrier to wind driven fires, making it MORE likely for fire to spread to my house, not less likely. This is a highly inappropriate use of MY tax dollars to INCREASE my risk of fire, DESTROY the open space areas near my house, and RUIN the areas where I walk my dog. I have read the EIS and related documents and, frankly, I am shocked to think that this proposal is even being seriously considered.

Please don't waste this money. Please don't poison my neighborhood. Please don't do this.

Robin Craig  
 151 Taurus Ave.  
 Oakland CA 94611

Robin D. Craig  
[Craig & Winkelman LLP](#)  
 2001 Addison Street, Suite 300  
 Berkeley, CA 94704  
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From: [sally sommer](#)  
To: [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
Subject: comment  
Date: Monday, June 17, 2013 11:34:46 AM

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One better alternative, THIN THE TREES AND PRACTICE LONG TERM MAINTENANCE OF THE UNDERSTORY. We do not buy your rationale that this is the best management policy for fire risk reduction.

DO NOT ALLOW UC TO CLEAR CUT, WHOSE SOLE PURPOSE IS TO CLEAR THE LAND FOR DEVELOPMENT OF LABS AND/OR HOUSING. THEY HAVE OTHER OPTIONS BESIDES TOTALLY DESTROYING THIS TREASURE OF THE EAST BAY.

THERE ARE BETTER ALTERNATIVES.

The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately analyze reasonable alternatives proposed for fire risk mitigation. Far less costly, far less environmentally damaging, and far more effective methods have been proposed, but the EIS fails to consider them. The EIS needs to be retracted and reworked to analyze reasonable alternatives rather than simply dismissing them without any serious analysis.

The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it relies on a fire model that is fundamentally flawed in that it compares the risk of the current environment with the environment that would exist the day *after* 100k+ trees are cut.

This is a meaningless comparison as the EIS does not specify any means by which the project proponents will *maintain* the environment in this state. Because of this, shortly after the projects are completed, the fire danger will increase as more flammable weed/brush and tall grass vegetation takes hold. Because of this, we ask that you retract the EIS and rework it to modify the fire modeling to compare the current state to the expected new equilibrium state, not a completely meaningless state.

SALLY SOMMER  
a UC neighbor  
1640 walnut st, Berkeley, 94709

WHAT'S WRONG WITH ROUNDUP????

An alarming new study finds that glyphosate, the active ingredient in \_Roundup\_ (<http://www.greenmedinfo.com/toxic-ingredient/roundup-herbicide>)

weedkiller, is estrogenic and drives breast cancer cell proliferation in the parts-per-trillion range. Does this help explain the massive mammary tumors

that the only long term animal feeding study on Roundup and GM corn

ever  
performed recently found?

This study, accepted for publication in the journal *Food and Chemical Toxicology* last month, indicates that glyphosate, the world's most widely used herbicide due to its widespread use in genetically engineered agriculture, is capable of driving estrogen receptor mediated breast cancer cell proliferation within the infinitesimal parts per trillion concentration range.\_[i]\_

**From:** [Samuel Harrison](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [Donna Harrison](#); [Dan Wormhoudt](#)  
**Subject:** Please vote "No Project"  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 1:57:14 PM

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Dear FEMA,

There are just too many negative externalities that would come to pass if the East Bay Hills Project were to become operative. Look to “upcycling,” in which negative outcomes are ruled out from the outset of a planning process. The first step in ruling out negative outcomes is to vote, “No Project.”

Thank you for giving this your consideration.

Samuel E Harrison  
Architect, AIA  
Oakland, CA 94618

**From:** [Sharon Radcliff](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Comments on EIS  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 3:24:17 PM

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FEMA Officer:

I want to express my opposition to the plan to eradicate most of the Eucalyptus trees in the Oakland hills areas mentioned in the report via the use of the pesticide: tryclopyr. I think a less radical solution to fire danger should be pursued that does not involve the wholesale eradication of trees and use of a dangerous pesticide in an area that is home to many wild animals and used by many hikers. I also think the lack of dissemination of information about this project was a disservice to the public who use these areas.

I have used the trails near the areas being affected for over twenty years and I strongly oppose the project.

Sharon Radcliff  
829 47th St.  
Oakland, CA 94608



**From:** [Stacy Jackson](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** public comment  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 12:57:46 PM  
**Attachments:** [East Bay Hills project - public comment \(SJ\).pdf](#)

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See attached...

Stacy

## East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction (HFRR) Project

### Public Comment

The proposed project will dramatically change the landscape of the East Bay hills. To feel good about such a dramatic change, residents like me need to feel good that what we will be receiving in return is worth more to us than what we are giving up. In this case, what we are receiving is reduced fire risk and the potential for a healthier native ecosystem. In return, we are asked to give up a landscape that many of us love for its aesthetic beauty, for its solitude, and for the visual escape from city life. While a future grassland & shrub landscape may be safer and more native, the removal of trees will open up sightlines to cityscapes previously unseen and reduce the solitude of the natural experience of being in some sections of the hills.

Is the trade-off of this beauty and solitude worth the reduced fire risk? Each person has a different answer to that question depending on their personal values. For me, the decision is not a clear one. One thing that is clear to me in general is that there are trade-offs between risk reduction and quality of life. For example, it would be safer to move out of earthquake and wildfire country. Yet most of us remain because we appreciate the quality of life here. When it comes to fire risk reduction, the reduction of risk of a possible future event must outweigh the reductions in on-going quality of life.

The project managers could help residents understand these trade-offs by providing the following:

- **Photos & Artistic Renderings:** It would be helpful to provide the public with photos of each project area as it currently exists and artistic renderings of what the project area will likely look like 1 year, 5 years, and 15 years in the future – including any major changes in sightlines. Given uncertainties in ecosystem response, several sketches of possible futures could be provided. These photos and renderings would be similar to those provided when large architectural projects are under consideration.
- **Quantification of Risk Reduction:** It would also be useful to quantify the estimated level of risk reduction achieved by different variations on this project. For example, what % reduction in property damage is expected with the current project versus the status quo, weighted across a range of possible fire scenarios (different environmental conditions, fire start locations, fire-fighting response). How does this reduction compare with an 80/20 approach (e.g., doing only the 20% of project areas closest to high-value property or the top-20% most fire-prone areas), or with the approach of eliminating dead trees and fire ladders, or with other alternate approaches?
- **Visualizations of Fire Scenarios:** As a supplement to the numerical estimates of risk reduction, it would be informative to see visual model results of the East Bay fires that would result under different project scenarios under different environmental conditions (e.g., different wind patterns, different moisture levels) under different fire start locations (i.e., different project areas) under different fire-fighting capabilities (e.g., full regional response, full local response, no response). I understand that such models are not deterministic and that such visualizations would be examples derived from many model runs.

If these sketches and models already exist, then it should be a relatively straightforward matter to make them available on-line to the public. If they do not yet exist, the money and intellectual effort should be expended to create them. Having this information in-hand will improve the ability of project managers to do their job effectively and will improve the ability of the public to assess the project. Forever changing our local landscape is not a decision to be taken lightly. It is worth investing the time up-front in sketches and modeling to make sure the decisions being made are good ones.

While I do not think the project should go forward without discussion around the sketches and quantitative analysis, I do want to use the remainder of this comment to make notes on the existing project plan. If it goes forward, I would like to ask the managers to consider the following modifications:

- **Sightlines:** I would like to see an integration of sightlines into the choice of which trees will be cut. E.g., where trees presently provide a screen between trails and manmade features either in the foreground or in the distance, retain the trees in an aesthetically pleasing way.
- **Short Stumps:** Appendix F, Table 1-1 of the EIS includes the Best Management Practice of cutting stumps no higher than 4 inches above the ground. I want to note that these very short stumps are important to minimize the eyesore of tens of thousands of tree stumps. While difficult to achieve, I think it's worth the effort.
- **Selective Thinning:** The UC Berkeley (UCB) plan seems significantly different from the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) plan. While EBRPD is planning to selectively thin the eucalyptus trees and to encourage certain desired landscapes, UCB is planning to cut down all non-native trees. I would feel better if the UCB plan were more similar to the EBRPD plan, and if the cutting under both plans were done selectively, based on both fire management and aesthetic criteria.
- **Differentiation of Risk (aka, the 80/20 rule):** Some of the 105 defined project areas must pose greater fire risk to property and lives than other areas – due to wind patterns, proximity to structures, geography, forest composition, and other factors. I would feel better if the highest-risk areas were formally identified and were being treated differently than other areas.
- **Longer Timeline / Learning from Experience:** I would like to see these projects done over perhaps a 10-year timeline instead of the 2-3 year timeline currently in the project proposal. A longer timeline would allow management teams to learn from experience, particularly if experiments are explicitly built in to the earlier stages of the project (e.g., how does biodiversity respond in the areas covered in wood chips of different depths versus none at all?). A more gradual implementation could prioritize the highest risk areas while also ensuring continuity of habitat for wildlife adaptation.

This project is asking residents to accept a dramatic change in what we see and experience every day. I hope this comment at minimum demonstrates to project managers how important aesthetics, sightlines, solitude, and natural beauty are to residents in the area and that these considerations need to be taken into account, in addition to fire risk and biodiversity, as you modify the project plans.

Stacy Jackson  
Berkeley, CA

**From:** [sunmntain@aol.com](mailto:sunmntain@aol.com)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Request for FEMA to Revise its Draft EIS re East Bay Hills Fire Risk  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 3:02:05 PM

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To Whom It May Concern,

I ask that FEMA revise its Draft Environmental Impact Statement regarding reducing the risk of fire in the East Bay Hills. The draft EIS as it now stands poses too many risks to our watershed, to wildlife habitat, to the carbon sequestration of trees, and to the ecosystem itself. Also, it is detrimental to community character, to the aesthetic look and overall feel of the human community. The draft EIS especially in the UC Berkeley area would increase the risk of fire instead of reducing it.

FEMA must revise its Draft EIS to use alternative -- and non-toxic -- methods to reduce the risk of fire. The use of herbicides should be forbidden, especially the planned semi-annual applications. Thinning dense groves and clearing the debris from the understory would be far more effective. Funding this more moderate method is far preferable to funding applications of toxic herbicides. This alternative solution could involve creation of jobs.

We need to see land as a community to which we belong, not as a commodity to poison and exploit.

Thank you.

Nancy Merritt

**From:** [technocrat2@juno.com](mailto:technocrat2@juno.com)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org](mailto:inquiries@hillsconservationnetwork.org)  
**Subject:** FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 2:12:45 PM

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As an person who visits the East Bay Park system several time a week I would like to urge you retract the currently suggested deforestation project and examine far more ecologically sound fire prevention.

The FEMA Draft EIS for UC, Oakland, and EBRPD vegetation management projects in the hills is unacceptable because it does not adequately analyze reasonable alternatives proposed for fire risk mitigation. Far less costly, far less environmentally damaging, and far more effective methods have been proposed, but the EIS fails to consider them. The EIS needs to be retracted and reworked to analyze reasonable alternatives rather than simply dismissing them without any serious analysis.

Sincerely,  
Joseph H Dorsey  
30 Sheffield Ct.  
San Pablo, CA 94806

**From:** [Valada, Christine](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Clearcutting Oakland/Berkeley Trees  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 12:19:53 PM

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Are you out of your collective minds? Is there an Environmental Impact Statement on this clear-cutting? What about the loss of habitat for the wildlife? And using herbicides to prevent the regrowth is a threat to the water-table. Don't you care? Just who benefits from this wanton distruction?

**From:** [Wendy Tokuda](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Removal of Eucalyptus, Acacia and Pines in the East Bay Hills of California  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 12:15:24 PM

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Dear FEMA officials,

I live in the Oakland hills and remember the firestorm of 1991 well. I am a semi-retired television news reporter, trained to deal in facts and in my off time, I volunteer pulling invasive plants in the parks near my home. I have watched the fuel load grow before our eyes, even close to ground zero of the firestorm, as if we have all forgotten the dangers that presents in the wildfire urban interface.

**I am very much in favor of removing flammable trees.**

I support the proposal to do so in the East Bay hills, even if it requires the judicious use of herbicides. I am particularly concerned about the monoculture stands of Eucalyptus and Monterrey pines which fueled the 1991 firestorm.

In parts of the forests where I volunteer, there is a knee high layer of bark, leaves and branches that fall from the Eucalyptus- perfect tinder and kindling waiting for another fire. You can see the litter from he Eucalyptus everywhere- the bark falls annually, like sheets of cardboard. If you cut a Eucalyptus, it simply regrows from the stump - sometimes even though it' s been treated with an herbicide. It is very very hard to get rid of and all the research shows, it is a well known fire hazard. Further, it is allopathic and forms large stands where almost nothing else can grow. It also uses large amounts of water which is becoming more and more precious here in California.

Because some people fought the use of herbicides, you will now see Eucalyptus, French broom and other weeds returning to ground zero where the firestorm started in 1991. As a person who volunteers pulling out French broom and other invasives, I support the use of herbicides as the only way we can get rid of some of these fire hazards. There are simply not enough funds or volunteers to realistically fight these invasive and hazardous plants. I do not say this lightly- I am an organic gardener and try not to use toxic chemicals- but out in the field, I feel overwhelmed by the ability of some invasives like the Eucalyptus and Acacia trees to reproduce and spread.

I hope you will go forward with your plan to remove these trees. I think it will save many lives.

thank you,  
Wendy Tokuda  
East Bay Hills Resident

**From:** [Yasmina Hadri](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Comments on FEMA's proposal to cut 80,000 trees in Berkeley, CA  
**Date:** Monday, June 17, 2013 12:17:34 PM

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While we are all concerned about the risk of fire in the East Bay Hills, many of us are very concerned about FEMA's Proposal for Fire Risk Reduction in this area. We are concerned about the proposed logging of 80,000 trees, the spreading of 24" of wood chips on many of the targeted 1,000 acres, and the ten years of twice-a-year application of highly toxic herbicides. FEMA's proposal is in response to a request for funding by three agencies, EBRPD, City of Oakland, and UC Berkeley. The funds requested would total \$5.9 million.

If the plan is implemented, the loss of tens of thousands of large trees, eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and acacia, would mean the loss of shade, which now inhibits the growth of inflammable grasses, poison hemlock (Conium), star thistle, Italian thistle, among others. Being close to the ground, these plants are more susceptible to ignition, and therefore a greater risk of fire. Massive tree removal would release huge amounts of CO<sub>2</sub>, which would add to the greenhouse gases contributing to Climate Change. Removing so many trees would mean the loss of the fog drip which nourishes the plants and replenishes our water table. This would create further drought and desertification. Trees, shrubs, and roots hold the soil in place, and their removal would increase erosion and the risk of landslides. Silt would fill and alter the streams, affecting all life forms downstream.

If the plan is implemented, the impact on wildlife habitat would be horrendous. Gone would be the owls and hawks who keep in check the numbers of rodents. Gone would be the fox, deer, raccoon, and cougar. Gone within the soil would be the microbes and mycorrhizal fungi that nourish new plant life. Our streams would no longer sustain and nourish the animals who drink from them. No longer would the streams be safe for the children who play in them.

If the plan is implemented, covering the land with woodchips, whether two inches deep or twenty-four inches deep, would inhibit the nesting opportunities for many species of small mammals, reptiles, bees and other insects. The nation's bee population is already at risk. Woodchips are not adequate for the wildlife whose habitats have been disrupted. The woodchips and the sawdust created by such massive logging would generate more airborne particulate matter, and would inhibit the attempts of new plant forms to grow. Twenty-four inches of woodchips on the ground poses a substantial fire risk. If they ignite, the resulting fires are extremely difficult to extinguish. Neither EBRPD nor Oakland will allow that depth of woodchips. This twenty-four inch depth is requested by UC Berkeley.

The plan to apply 216,000 gallons of herbicide every year for ten years is extremely misguided. Garlon, a form of Triclopyr, is so toxic that it is not available for public use. An article in



the *Journal of Pesticide Reform* (Winter 2000, Vol. 20, No. 4) states that Triclopyr is known to cause an increase in breast cancer, damages the kidneys, causes reproductive problems, and disrupts the growth and development of the nervous system and fetal brain development. Triclopyr is toxic to fish, inhibits the ability of frogs to avoid predators, and decreases the survival of birds' nestlings. Triclopyr is mobile in soil and has contaminated wells, streams, and rivers. Roundup is already a known carcinogen. We, the people, and also speaking for the wildlife, we do not want our landscape and wild habitat poisoned. The proposal to apply herbicides twice a year for ten years is a nightmare conceived either in ignorance or in malevolence. FEMA should not do it.

In FEMA's EIS, Section 5.9.1 defines Community Character. "Community character refers to the aesthetic look and the overall feel of a community." Then, Section 5.9.1.3 states "No mitigation measures are specified for impacts to community character." Who wrote this? What on earth were they looking at while writing it? Most people would agree that a landscape of stumps and toxins and dead wildlife has some impact on community character.

There are alternative ways to reduce the risk of fire in the East Bay Hills. The \$5.9 million requested from FEMA by UCB, EBRPD, and Oakland could be redirected to methods that are more respectful of the area's entire ecology. Thinning dense groves and pruning shrubs require manual labor, labor that could be provided by the currently unemployed who are eager to work to feed their families. They could be paid by the funds not being used on bulldozers, chainsaws, and gallons of herbicides.

In the words of Aldo Leopold: "We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect."

Please rework your Draft Environmental Impact Statement, knowing that we belong to the land, and it will care for us as we care for it.

Sincerely yours,

Yasmina Hadri

**From:** [ann slaby](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#); [aslaby@rocketmail.com](mailto:aslaby@rocketmail.com)  
**Subject:** UC East Bay Hills fire reduction  
**Date:** Wednesday, May 08, 2013 4:16:04 PM  
**Attachments:** [1985 fire report.pdf](#)

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### To Whom It May Concern:

Panoramic Hill is in an extreme fire hazard area, immediately south of Strawberry canyon. The fire hazard is made even worse because there being only one access road for approximately 500 residents. See for example, the declaration of Berkeley's former deputy fire chief, Dave Orth. [http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/uploadedFiles/City\\_Manager/Level\\_3\\_-\\_General/DeclarationOrth\[1\].pdf](http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/uploadedFiles/City_Manager/Level_3_-_General/DeclarationOrth[1].pdf) See also the 1985 report by fire expert Carl C Wilson, attached. Brush clearing is better now, but great risks remain, in part because the land on these steep slopes was subdivided before it was understood that there must be defensible space between structures.

I well remember the Sunday morning in October 20, 1991 when the firestorm began. I saw a huge plume of black smoke to the south, but heard not a single fire engine. The news of the firestorm became worse as the day progressed. Eventually we were asked to evacuate. Had the winds turned north, my neighborhood, the forest in Strawberry Canyon, the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and buildings in the UC Berkeley campus would have been incinerated.

Last year, I attempted to increase the amount of fire insurance for my property because the amount had not been increased substantially for 26 years. My insurance company refused to increase the amount because of the ISO wildland fire score.

When I was president of the Panoramic Hill Association in the late 1980's, UC Berkeley conducted a control burn in the UC ecological area adjacent to the Oakland side of Panoramic Hill. We were trying to bring fire hazard to the attention of the city of Berkeley and the UC campus. Before the 1991 firestorm, no one paid attention to fire. Former UC Vice Chancellor, Daniel Boggan asserted that fire happens only "over the hills" to the east of Berkeley. The destruction caused by the Oakland Berkeley firestorm informed many decision makers.

One recent year, UC "forgot" to trim tall grass on their property adjacent to homes. Needless to say, several of us were urging the Berkeley campus to conduct their fire safety practices. UC used to use goats to clear dry brush but stopped, apparently because a neighbor sued when the goats accidentally got into her garden.

In 1995, UC thinned out some of the Monterey Pines and chipped a great deal of the wood. The wood chips were gone in a very short time.

I have experienced one UC action in the ecological area that lead to a landslide near Strawberry Creek just below the Botanical Garden. UC cut down Oak trees on the banks of a water course, apparently ignorant of the adverse impacts of such actions.

I strongly expect UC will not now conduct any action that will cause landslides.

This area was once hills with grass and Oaks near streams. Photos of this area before the 20th Century show grass hills barren of trees. The Eucalyptus is imported. Even photos in the mid 1950's show much less vegetation. Now the hills are covered with trees, grass and bushes. The Monterey Pines grow far better on the Monterey peninsula than they do in this area. Acadia is a weed.

This is fire country. Global warming will lead to more fires. Trees, bushes and dry grass are fuel for fire. Fire kills people and animals. Fire destroys building. Prevention of fire is absolutely necessary.

Thank you.

Ann Reid Slaby, Ph.D.,J.D., MSc., MSc., MS  
Attorney at Law CA #188148  
Patent Attorney USPTO #54880  
345 Panoramic Way  
Berkeley, CA 94704

Revised - 7/25/85

AN EVALUATION OF FIRE PROBLEMS

ON

PANORAMIC HILL

By

Carl C. Wilson, Consultant

AN EVALUATION OF FIRE PROBLEMS ON PANORAMIC HILLByCarl C. Wilson, ConsultantFOREWORD

During the early part of June 1985, I was contacted by Dr. Carroll Williams, Vice President (Berkeley) and Chair of the Fire Committee of the Panoramic Hill Association. He asked if I might be interested in examining and evaluating the wildland/urban fire problems on Panoramic Hill. He said he was concerned about the potential for a fire disaster in the area with major loss of life and property. Since I live in the area of north Berkeley which was devastated by the historic 1923 fire, I told him I was interested in looking at the problems in his neighborhood.

On June 13, 1985, I met Carroll at his office in Berkeley, and we drove to his residence at 89 Arden <sup>Road</sup>. From there, we examined the fuel hazards adjacent to his home and then walked about a mile on Arden, Panoramic, and Mosswood. The further we walked and looked at the area, the more concerned I became about the extremely complex fire problem existing on Panormic Hill. We met with Pat and Kathleen Devaney briefly at their residence, and they promised to obtain a copy of the <sup>Report on the</sup> 1973-1974 Panoramic Hill Study made by the Planning Department of the City of Berkeley. At the end of about two hours, I told Carroll that I wanted to return to the area later and to document on film some of the fuel hazards we had observed. (See Appendix I for typical photographs taken.)

I returned to Panoramic Hill on Friday, June 14, and, after finally finding a place to park, walked several miles over the area on Arden, Panoramic, Dwight, and Mosswood. The more pictures I took, and the further I walked, the hotter I became. At one point, about mid-afternoon, the area seemed about to explode. More than 30 individual photos were taken, mostly of fuel hazards and, occasionally, of some well maintained properties. In many cases, however, the clearance of hazardous fuels on individual lots would not comply with State Public Resources Code No. 4291.

On Sunday, June 30, 1985, Carroll Williams provided me with a copy of the unique Panoramic Hill Study, which was prepared in 1973-1974 by the Planning Department of Berkeley. Much of the text of this brief report will deal with the 1974 report and major changes during the past 11 years.

AN EVALUATION OF FIRE PROBLEMS ON PANORAMIC HILLBYCarl C. Wilson, ConsultantIntroduction:

This report is aimed at assessing the severity of the urban/wild-land fire problem on Panoramic Hill for the summer of 1985. It is based partly on the findings of the 1973-1974 Panoramic Hill Study by the City of Berkeley and partly on my observations made in June-July 1985.

Generally, I have found that much of what was reported in the report made 11 years ago still exists. The major changes have been:

- ...Increases in fuel volumes and the potential for high intensity fires.
- ...A decade of complacency, since there have been no major fires.
- ...New residents who are unaware of the 1974 report or the magnitude of present fire problems.

When appropriate, I will quote directly from the 1974 report, and most of these quotes will be surrounded by quotation marks and single-spaced. Some of the excellent figures will be included, too.

At the risk of seeming an alarmist, I believe that the Panoramic Hill neighborhoods have been "designed for disaster". There are flashy and heavy fuels near structures in the area; many of the residences are either wood framed and/or wood shingled; and adjacent areas on the north, east, and south are covered with highly flammable wildland fuels.

Panoramic Hill, unfortunately, has fire problems similar to those commonly found in Southern California--homes mixed in with heavy fuels on steep slopes and dead-end roads. Although major fires, such as those which occur in Los Angeles County each year, are not as common in the Bay Area, they do occur. The 1923 Berkeley conflagration completely destroyed 584 structures within a 4-hour period; the 1970 North Oakland Hills fire wiped out 37 homes; and 5 expensive homes were destroyed in Berkeley's Wildcat Canyon in December 1980.

My objectives in this report are to:

1. Highlight, in general terms, the most critical fuel hazards on Panoramic Hill and what all residents can do to mitigate them each year. (My observations and recommendations parallel those previously described in the 1973-1974 Panoramic Hill Study.)
2. Suggest certain followup actions by the Panoramic Hill Association to assure that all seven of the "Recommendations" in the 1973-1974 Panoramic Hill Study have been or will be implemented.

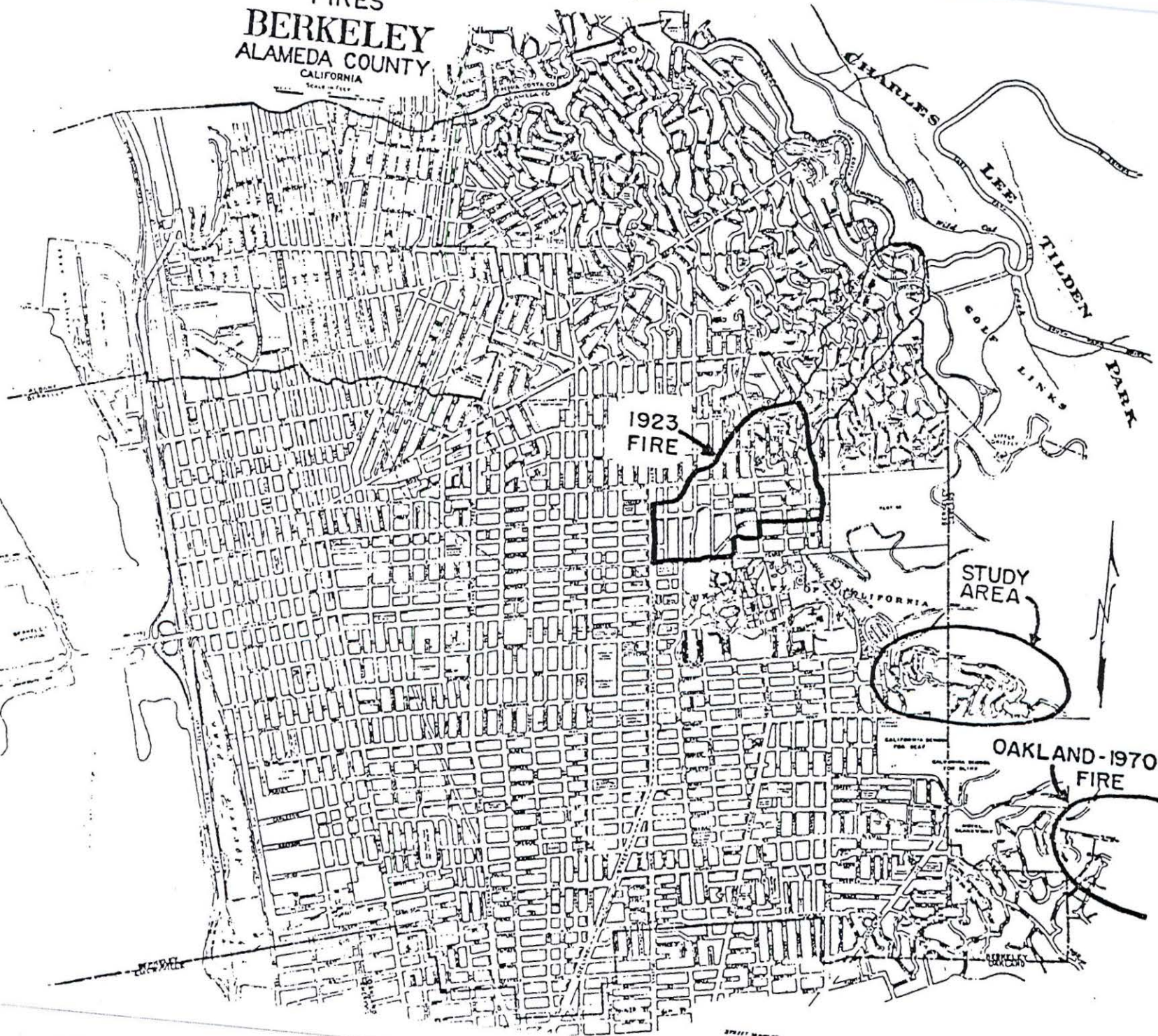
In the text of the report which follows, I will first present or summarize the findings of the 1973-1974 study and make comments to add or update the information as I believe appropriate. The text of the study will have quotation marks. My comments will be capitalized.



# FIRES BERKELEY ALAMEDA COUNTY CALIFORNIA

Scale in Feet

-1d-



3199\_Slaby\_Ann

I will make general comments about fire behavior and fuel problems in the urban/wildland interface and offer suggestions on how the fuel hazard can be reduced. Included in these suggestions are certain booklets describing landscaping and use of fire resistant plants around houses and fire safety guidelines. I also cite some specific examples of high fire hazards in the neighborhood. I conclude with some recommendations for action by the Panoramic Hill Association.



## Origin of the Study

"Panoramic Hill has long been recognized as a portion of the Berkeley planning area that needed special study. The area consists of two steep ridges upon which the cities of Oakland and Berkeley have allowed the construction of OVER 200 dwelling units over the last 50 years. Severe fire hazards, a single twisting narrow PUBLIC access road barely adequate for residential access, and severe traffic congestion AND PARKING problems plague the neighborhood.

Because it was felt that existing regulations and programs were not solving the neighborhood problems, on June 5, 1973 (ABOUT 2½ YEARS AFTER THE NORTH OAKLAND HILLS FIRE.) the Berkeley City Council imposed a one-year development moratorium on the Berkeley portion of the Panoramic Hill area. At that time, the Berkeley Planning Department was directed to review existing development policies and analyze Panoramic Hill problems. Consequently, a study was begun on fire hazards, traffic circulation, parking and other problems in both the Berkeley and Oakland portions of the Panoramic Hill area. The Oakland portion of the Hill was included, because it is impossible to separate the problems and environmental characteristics of the Oakland area from the Berkeley area."

## General Description of the Neighborhood

"Panoramic Hill is a neighborhood that straddles the Berkeley-Oakland border. It consists of approximately 200 dwelling units, 3/4 of which are located in the Berkeley portion of the Hill. Although the environment is very woodsy and rural, nearly half of the dwelling units are in buildings having two or more dwelling units.

The neighborhood rests on two ridges that jut out from the Berkeley Hills just south of Strawberry Canyon. Most of the development is on the north ridge that is bounded on the north by Strawberry Canyon and on the south by the middle fork of Derby Creek. The south ridge, which has only ten percent of the Hill's homes, is a far less prominent physical feature. It is bounded on the north by Derby Creek and to the south by the wildlands leased by the East Bay Regional Park District from the California School for the Blind and Deaf. (This has changed since acquisition of the School by the University of California.)

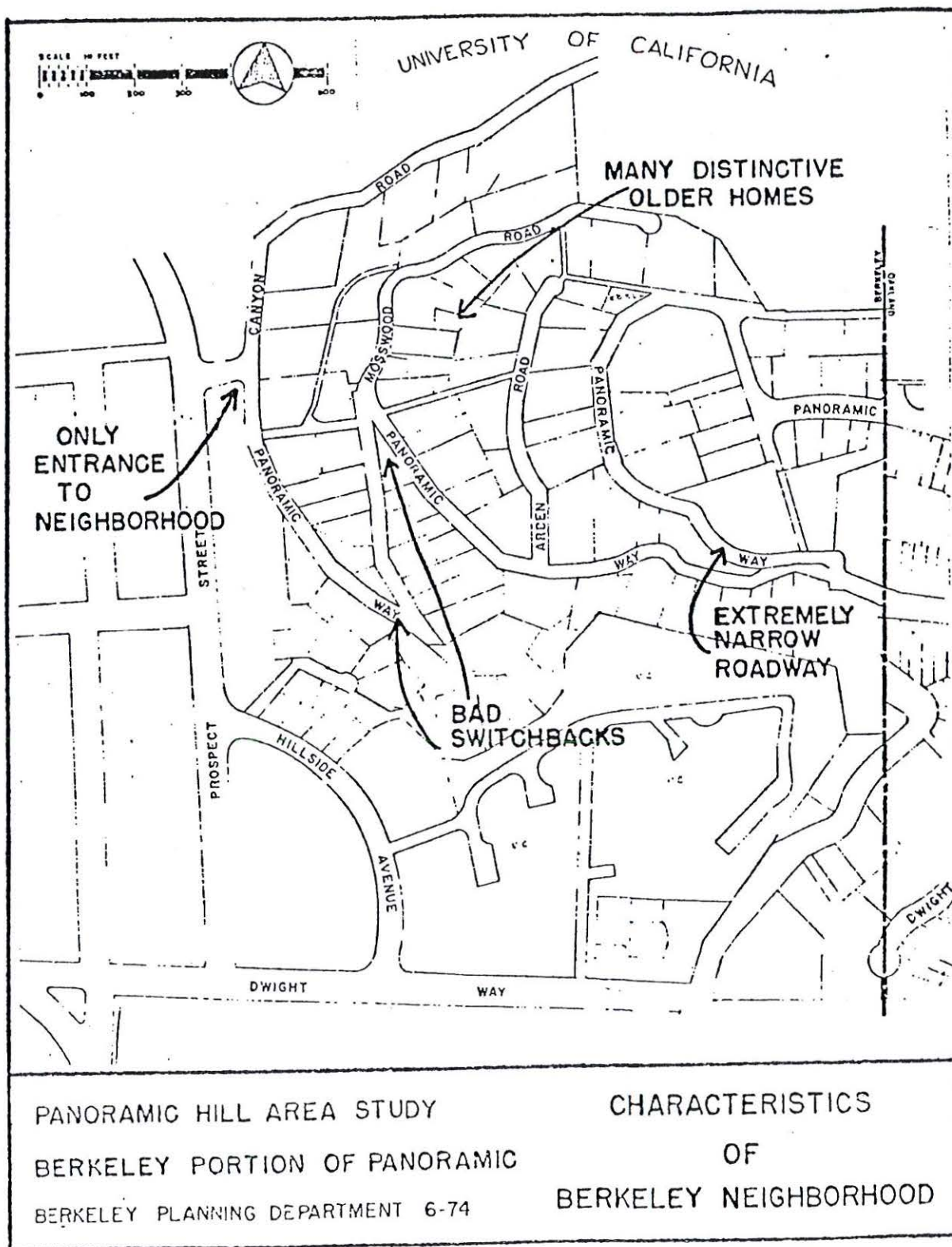
The neighborhood has 'wildland' properties to the north (UC-Strawberry Canyon), the east (steep ridgelines owned by the University of California), and to the south (steep hillsides once a part of the California School for the Blind and Deaf). On the west, the neighborhood borders on a highly urbanized portion of the City of Berkeley which lies adjacent to the University of California Stadium. The adjacent neighborhood has many student-oriented apartments, fraternity and sorority houses."

## Physical Character of the Hill

"The lower part of Panoramic Hill was first settled in the early years of the twentieth century. The homes become much newer at the higher elevations. At the top of the Hill (in Oakland) most of the houses were built since World War II. Most of the houses are made of wood. This, combined with the large yards and dense vegetation and the very narrow, twisting streets, gives much of the Hill the feeling of a National Geographic picture spread on a mountain village.

The main road of the Hill is Panoramic Way, a street varying in width from 12 to 18 feet. Panoramic Way provides the only access to the Hill. All traffic that enters or leaves the Hill must therefore, funnel through this narrow road. The road is extremely twisty--three major turns have corners with angles of far less than 90°."





# What Did the 1973-1974 Study Find Out?

Under "Fire Vulnerability", the planning group found that the Panoramic Hill "is in the presence of a very dangerous fire situation." Densely wooded UC Strawberry Canyon is a threat on the north side. In addition, "heavy amounts of fuel (wood houses, debris, thick vegetation) within the neighborhood itself constitute a dangerous situation." In addition, the effects of strong winds during September (primarily), very steep topography, and extremely poor access, make the Panoramic Hill area neighborhood among the most fire-dangerous neighborhoods in the Bay Area." IN ADDITION TO THE DRY EAST OR NORTHEAST WINDS WHICH INFLUENCED BOTH THE 1970 NORTH OAKLAND HILLS FIRE AND THE WILDCAT CANYON FIRE OF DECEMBER 1980, HOT, DRY PERIODS (LIKE THE LAST WEEK OF JUNE AND FIRST TWO WEEKS OF JULY 1985) OR THE NORMAL WEST WINDS CAN TRIGGER A MAJOR FIRE.

WOOD SHINGLE OR SHAKE ROOFS WITHIN THE NEIGHBORHOOD ARE A SERIOUS FUEL PROBLEM. SHINGLES BECOME DRY AND CURL UP DURING SUMMER. FIREBRANDS (SPARKS) CAN SETTLE BETWEEN AND BENEATH THESE SHINGLES AND EASILY CAUSE IGNITION. ONCE THE SHINGLES BECOME IGNITED, PIECES CAN BE BROKEN AWAY BY THE FORCE OF THE FIRE WIND, AND THESE CAN THEN IGNITE OTHER ROOFS OR WILDLAND FUELS.

Under "The Natural Environment" section, the authors of the report pointed out that "Panoramic Hill was composed of grasslands and brush on the ridges with dense tree and other growth along the creeks. However, man has altered the environment greatly. Between 1914 and 1924, the University of California planted dense conifer stands in the watershed land on both sides of Strawberry Canyon. These trees, CONSISTING MAINLY OF HIGHLY FLAMMABLE MONTEREY AND KNOBCONE PINES, have now matured into a forest." In addition, the residents have planted dense stands of trees and other vegetation (INCLUDING HIGHLY FLAMMABLE SHRUBS, SUCH AS JUNIPERS / AND SCOTCH BROOM, such that the homes look as though they had been built within the forest.

The Panoramic Hill Study team agreed on the following conclusions:

"Present and future fire problems of Panoramic Hill are caused by many natural and man-made factors. The major factors over which man has control are:

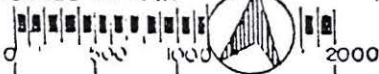
- a. The heavy amount of vegetative fuel present in the University of California land immediately to the north and east of the Panoramic Hill residential area; SOME PRESCRIBED BURNING AND OTHER CLEANUP WORK HAS BEEN DONE, BUT NOT ADEQUATELY.
- b. The heavy amount of fuel in the form of thick vegetation (MUCH OF IT EXOTIC AND HIGHLY FLAMMABLE), wooden houses, (SOME WITH WOOD SHINGLE AND SHAKE ROOFS), and trash found in the residential area of Panoramic Hill.



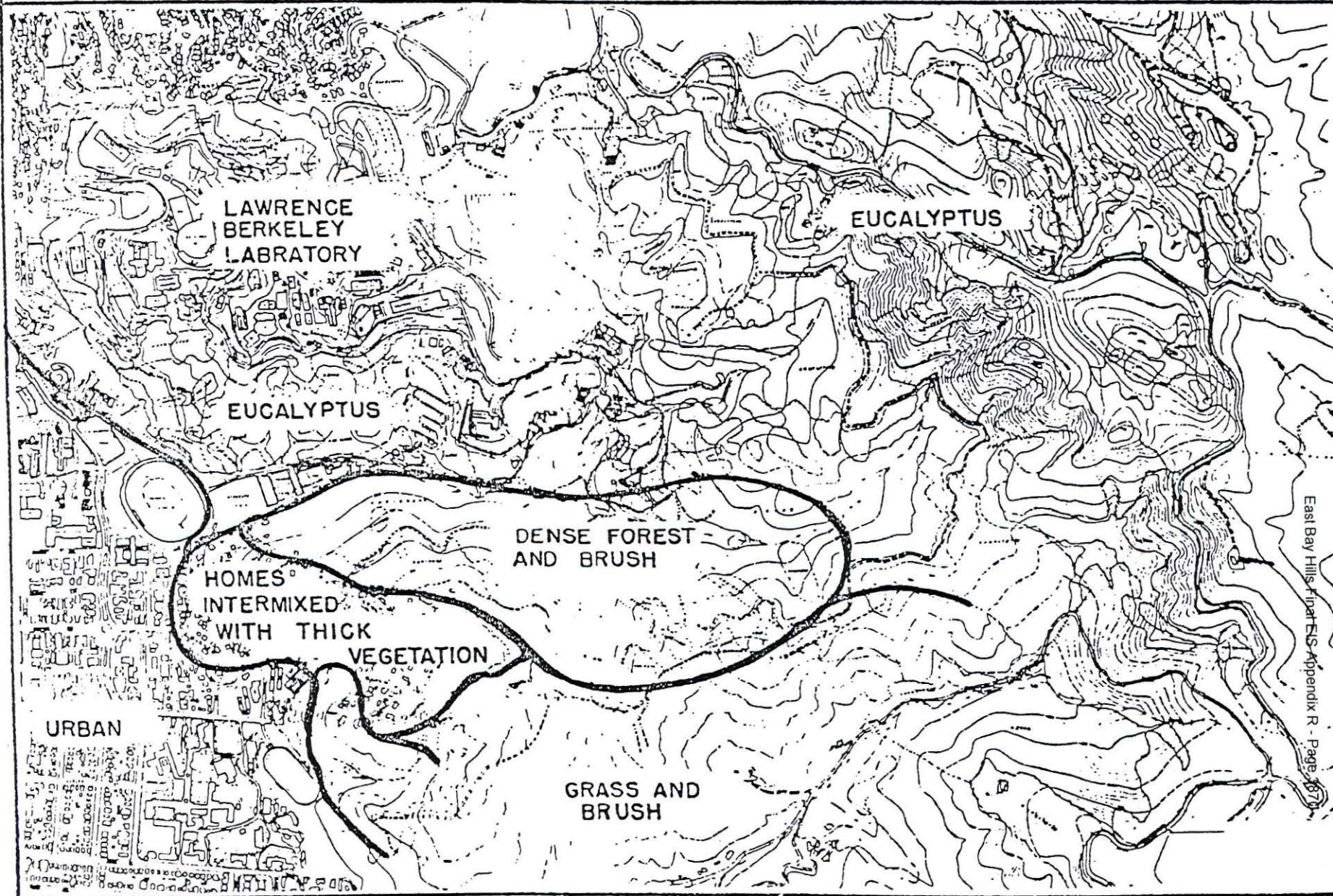
# PANORAMIC HILL STUDY AREA

BERKELEY PLANNING DEPARTMENT 6-74

SCALE IN FEET



## FUELS



East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 1070

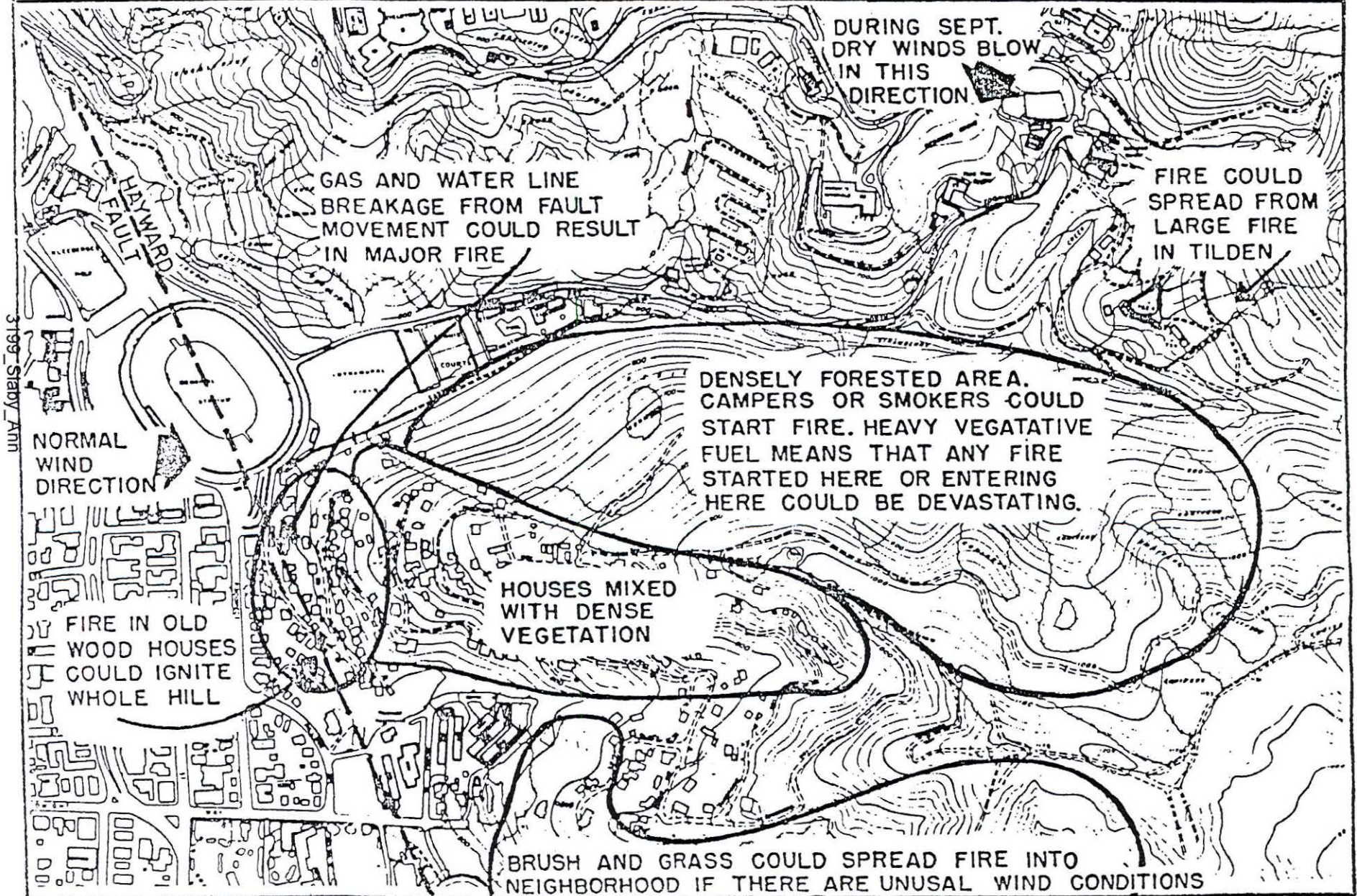


# PANORAMIC HILL STUDY AREA

BERKELEY PLANNING DEPARTMENT 6-74



## FIRE SITUATION





- c. The extremely poor emergency traffic circulation pattern on the Hill for resident evacuation and emergency vehicle access. THIS IS, IN FACT, A DEAD-END ROAD;
- d. The exposure of more than 400 residents to extreme fire safety problems and the presence of zoning regulations that encourage creation of additional dwelling units and additional exposure of people; THIS SITUATION HAS BEEN AGGRAVATED BY STATE AND BERKELEY LEGISLATION WHICH NOT ONLY AUTHORIZES BUT ENCOURAGES FILLING ALL AVAILABLE SPACE WITH RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES.
- e. The present of several sources of fire ignition in the area including residence fires, recreationist fires, and fires which may result from ground ruptures along the Hayward Fault, which slices through the lower part of the Hill. IN ADDITION, OTHER POTENTIAL IGNITION SOURCES ARE: ARSONISTS, CARELESS SMOKERS, POWERLINES, AND CHILD-CAUSED FIRES.
- f. The congestion of the neighborhood, primarily caused by inability of the neighborhood to absorb increased amounts of traffic and parked automobiles; THIS MUST BE WORSE THAN 11 YEARS AGO BECAUSE OF NUMBER OF 2-CAR FAMILIES.
- g. The lack of knowledge of residents relative to their possible actions in coping with a fire situation; THIS SITUATION MUST BE WORSE IN 1985 THAN 1974 BECAUSE OF THE "NEWCOMERS" TO THE HILL.
- h. The large number of fire and other agencies that have jurisdiction over fire safety in the area. THE COOPERATING FIRE AGENCIES WORKED TOGETHER WELL ON THE NORTH OAKLAND HILLS FIRE IN 1970, BUT NEARLY 15 YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THAT DISASTER.

When the study was completed, the study staff then determined which City Council actions were necessary to insure that the desired recommendations were implemented. The Recommendations and desired City Council actions are summarized below:

Recommendation #1: Develop Fire Emergency Response Plan for Panoramic Hill

The Berkeley Civil Defense Director (Fire Chief) should be directed to oversee the production of a Fire Emergency Response Plan for Panoramic Hill. THE RECOMMENDATION INCLUDED ACTIONS BY ALL LOCAL COOPERATORS, INCLUDING UC, CITY OF OAKLAND, PG&E, EBMUD, ET AL.

Recommendation #2: Regulate New Development to Promote Fire Safety

The Planning Director and Planning Commission in cooperation with neighborhood residents, should be directed to prepare new zoning regulations for Panoramic Hill. The City of Oakland was to be requested to adopt similar regulations.

Recommendation #3: Develop a Fire Safety Public Information Program

The Fire Chief, in cooperation with neighborhood residents, should develop and/or collect already available information on measures Panoramic Hill residents can take to reduce fire hazards, prevent fire ignitions, suppress small fires, and handle home fire situations. INSPECTIONS HAVE APPARENTLY BEEN MADE OF RESIDENCES DURING THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS, AND INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS HANDED OUT. BUT, IS THIS DONE FOR ALL RESIDENCES AND VACANT LOTS, AND DO ALL LANDOWNERS HAVE COPIES OF THE INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS?

Recommendation #4: Vigorously Enforce Existing City Regulations Which Affect the Level of Fire Safety

The Director of Inspection Services, Planning Director, Police Chief, and Fire Chief should be requested to identify which regulations under their responsibility relate to fire safety or factors related to fire safety such as overcrowding of units, illegal units, or traffic congestion.

Recommendation #5: Insure that the University of California Officially Adopts and Implements a Fire Safety Vegetative Management Plan for Strawberry Canyon.

The City Council should request the University of California, Berkeley Chancellor to forward a report to them on the status of the vegetative management programs that would affect the level of fire safety for Panoramic Hill. WAS THE REQUEST MADE? IF SO, WHAT ACTION WAS TAKEN BY UC? I AM AWARE OF ONE PRESCRIBED BURN ON THE PANORAMIC HILL SLOPE IN THE 1970's BY UC WITH INVOLVEMENT OF MARK HAMLIN. DON'T KNOW OF ANY CONCERTED EFFORT SINCE THE FIRST "BURN". DR. ROBERT MARTIN (UCB) SAYS THEY COULDN'T GET TO IT THIS YEAR

Recommendation #6: Further Develop and Add Emergency Roads Access and Resident Emergency Escape Routes

The Berkeley Fire Chief should assemble a committee consisting of himself, the Oakland Fire Chief, the U. C. Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Fire Chief, the U.C. Fire Marshal, and appointed representatives from the Berkeley and Oakland Public Works and Planning Departments in order to study fire road needs in the Panoramic Hill area. Preliminary study indicates one such road should connect the Hill with Tanglewood Road going through the Blind School properties.

WAS A ROAD CONSTRUCTED? WHAT IS THE RESIDENTS' ESCAPE ROUTE NOW? DO ALL RESIDENTS KNOW THAT THEY CAN ESCAPE VIA THE FIRE ROADS?

Recommendation #7: Adopt and Implement a Mandatory Fire Prevention and Fire Hazard Reduction Program for the Private Homes and Vacant Lands on Panoramic Hill.

Mandatory Fire Prevention and Fire Hazard Reduction Program (Cont.)

The Fire Chief should be directed to prepare a program designed to identify and abate fire hazards and prevent fire ignition. This program should require individual inspections of all Panoramic Hill residences and enforcement tools to insure that fire problems are eliminated.

The Fire Chief should be requested to declare Panoramic Hill a High Fire Hazard Area. This action will automatically put into effect Fire Code provisions which require vegetative fuels for hazard reduction.

The Oakland City Council should also be contacted regarding the development of a joint fire prevention program on the Hill.

THIS IS AN EXCELLENT RECOMMENDATION, AND IF IMPLEMENTED, WOULD MITIGATE MANY OF THE FUEL HAZARD PROBLEMS PRESENT ON PANORAMIC HILL IN 1985! SMOKE DETECTORS AND OUTSIDE WARNING DEVICES FOR FIRES WERE ALSO RECOMMENDED FOR ALL NEW AND EXISTING DWELLINGS ON THE HILL. THIS SHOULD HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED BY NOW!



### General Fire Behavior in Urban/Wildland Interphase

The behavior of wildland fires in grass, brush, or timber is influenced primarily by weather (temperature, relative humidity, and wind velocity) and topography. Fires burn faster and with greater intensity when temperatures are high and relative humidities are low as was true during the latter part of June and early July 1985. Fires in grass, brush, or timber also burn faster when wind provides more oxygen and helps firebrands to spread. For instance, a small fire will spread 3 times as fast, other factors remaining the same, when wind velocity increases from 5 to 20 miles per hour.

Topography is a major factor affecting fire spread. This would particularly true on the steep slopes of Panoramic Hill. For example, other factors remaining the same, a small fire in grass or brush on Panoramic Hill will spread twice as fast on a 20% slope as on the level.

So far, we have been unable to modify the weather so that fire potential can be reduced. Nor, can we make major changes in the topography, at least while fires are burning. So, the one factor that we can change in the so-called FIRE TRIANGLE, of FUEL, WEATHER, AND SLOPE is FUEL. Fortunately, we can do something about the grass, brush, and timber (tree) fuels before accidental or intentional ignitions ever occur. This is called "FUEL HAZARD REDUCTION".

### General Fuels Problems on Panoramic Hill

#### 1. North Side of Panoramic Hill

Major problem is the area of the University of California forested and brush-covered lands. There are thick stands of Monterey pines, eucalyptus, deodora cedar, and Monterey cypress. Within these groves are brush species, such as Baccharis sp., other underbrush, and dead vegetation.

THIS WAS COVERED BY RECOMMENDATION #5 IN THE 1974 REPORT.

#### 2. Neighborhood Fuel Hazards

There are a number of old, dry wood shingle homes, and there are also many newer plywood houses with cedar shingles or shake roofs.

In addition, there is much debris on the ground around some of the homes, dead grass, and other vegetation, and trash next to garages and houses. Also, so-called "ornamental plants", such as pine trees, eucalyptus, junipers, and Scotch broom are



very flammable and can be a threat to one's home. Scotch broom, a very aggressive and highly flammable brush species, covers much of the hill-sides below Arden Road and Dwight Place. High fuel accumulations in the form of grasses, brush, and dense groups of trees occur on vacant lots and other properties throughout the residential part of the neighborhood. IT SHOULD BE EMPHASIZED AT THIS POINT THAT GREEN VEGETATION, OPINIONS TO THE CONTRARY, WILL BURN VERY READILY. LIVE PINES, CYPRESS, MANY OTHER CONIFERS, EXCEPT REDWOOD, ARE VERY FLAMMABLE.

#### Fire Hazard Reduction

Fire safe fuel hazard reduction is nothing more than "good housekeeping" outside the home, but this practice is <sup>a/s0</sup> encouraged by State <sup>#4291</sup> Law.

"The California Public Resources Code provides that any person owning or maintaining any building adjoining brush, forest, or grass-covered land must clear away all brush and grass within 30 feet of the building. (This does not include ornamental shrubs, (EXCEPT SUCH PLANTS AS JUNIPERS), lawns, and the like.) Also, all tree branches must be farther than 10 feet from a chimney; all leaves must be removed from the roof; and an adequate screen must be placed over a chimney."

"A wide variety of fire-resistant plants are available for use in fire hazard areas. Many are listed in the following two tables. Some are drought resistant; some also have deep root structures, which will help prevent soil erosion. It should be emphasized that there are no fireproof plants." (WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF SEAWEED AND WATER CRESS, AND I HAVE SEEN SEAWEED SCORCHED?)

"Finally, proper plant placement, trimming, and grooming will reduce hazard. Dense, continuous cover can carry fire from one place to another; a continuous canopy of trees can also spread fire to buildings. Pines are especially likely to blaze up in flames. Trees should be kept somewhat separated from each other, and their lower branches kept high enough to be safe from grass AND BRUSH fires."

In addition to the plants listed in the two tables, I recommend two native species which are quite fire resistant and seem to thrive in our coastal climate:

Coastal Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens)

Christmas Berry (Toyon sp.)

Live Oak species (providing grass and brush is kept removed under the tree. Also, all dead branches should be removed from trees regularly. (Q. agrifolia or Q. wislizenii))

These trees are natives and are drought resistant.

As further guides in fire hazard reduction, I suggest the use of "A Homeowner's Guide to Fire and Watershed Management at the Chaparral/Urban Interface". This booklet was authored by Dr. Klaus W. H. Radtke, Los Angeles County Department of Forester & Fire Warden in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service.

FIRE-RESISTANT PLANTS

| <u>NAME</u>           | <u>DESCRIPTION</u>   | <u>DROUGHT RESISTANT?</u> | <u>ROOT STRUCTURE</u> |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Arabian Scurf Pea     | Has appearance of large mounded clover bush when well grown. Small purple flowers in late spring. Under adverse conditions becomes dormant through drought period, rebound well when weather improves.   | Yes                       | Deep                  |
| Coast Salt Bush       | Grows in low mats along coast. Fine textured gray green foliage becoming sufficiently compact to restrain weeds. Responds well to minimum care.  | Less                      | Deep                  |
| Creeping Rosemary     | Dark green sea of corded foliage with gray highlights. Low creeper, aromatic, apparently has no pests among insects or animals here.   | Yes                       | Shallow               |
| Dwarf Coyotebush      | Forms smooth mats about 1 foot high on steep slopes. Small green leaves cover maze of horizontal stems spreading 4-6 feet. Maintained with minimum care. Best used in coastal areas or where watering is possible.   | Less                      | Deep                  |
| Green Lavender-Cotton | Stays emerald green under hottest sun and dry weather. Low growing creeper, has tendency to mound after number of years with no pruning. Good ground cover on slopes.  | Yes                       | Shallow               |
| Gum Rockrose          | Narrow, glossy leaves stay green even during hot, dry weather. Under extreme drought, leaves reverse to show white underside.  | Yes                       | Deep                  |
| Ivy                   | While Algerian Ivy is more tolerant to sun and drought, under irrigation the deeper green and finer texture of various forms of English Ivy may be preferred. Both form dense ground covers, spread rapidly, produce surface roots. Requires water and proper maintenance. | Less                      | Shallow               |

FIRE-RESISTANT PLANTS

| <u>NAME</u>            | <u>DESCRIPTION</u>  | <u>DROUGHT RESISTANT?</u> | <u>ROOT STRUCTURE</u> |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Parrott Beak           | Feathery, gray foliage with interesting flowers through summer. Grows rapidly, makes good ground cover.   | Less                      | Shallow               |
| Purple Rockrose        | Becomes rounded mound clothed to the ground. Large, flat flowers unfold over long period in late spring. In the open, it stays attractive with little care.   | Yes                       | Deep                  |
| Salt Bush              | Silver-gray foliage tinged with rose during rapid early growth. Plant has a medium-fine texture - lends a feeling of distance at the back of a planting, or in peripheral groupings.  | Yes                       | Deep                  |
| Small-leaved Ice Plant | The more commonly planted low; creeping, fleshy-leaved ice plants are generally shallow rooted, spring flowering and ever-green matformers. Do well with occasional deep summer irrigation on gentle slopes and light soils. Avoid large-leaf varieties for slope planting. | Less                      | Shallow               |
| Sunrose                | Usually becomes a low, neat, fine-textured cushion of foliage in the open. Small, colorful flowers in spring--prefers sun and well drained soil.  | Yes                       | Shallow               |
| Woolly Yarrow          | Hugs the ground with soft, silvery-green carpet. Abundance of flowers in early summer. Seed heads are easily removed with rotary mower for neat appearance.   | Yes                       | Shallow               |
| Yerba Santa            | Glossy leaved, inhabits well-drained slopes, road banks and rocky outcroppings forming open drifts about two feet high. Extreme care needed in transplanting but once established, persists and increases for years.  | Yes                       | Shallow               |

Source: Brush Fire Safety Committee, Los Angeles, California



Although the booklet was written primarily for Southern California conditions, much of what it contains applies directly to the Panoramic Hill area. The booklet can be obtained in quantity from:

Louis E. Hill, Chairman  
Santa Monica Mountains Residents Association  
21656 Las Flores Hts. Road  
Malibu, California 90265 (200 copies@ \$105.34)

Another useful booklet was prepared by the Extension Forester of the University of California. It can be obtained from the University of California Agricultural Extension Service. The title is: "Landscape for Fire Protection" (#AXT-254).

I recommend that copies of both booklets be made available to every member of the Panoramic Hill Association and to all property owners who may not be members.

#### FIRE SAFETY GUIDES FOR CALIFORNIA WATERSHEDS

In 1965, twenty years ago, "recognizing the severe fire hazards plaguing California wildland and watershed area, the California Supervisor's Association adopted a series of recommendations designed to reduced fire danger in these areas. The guidelines were prepared with the assistance from various local, state, and federal fire and forestry agencies." I WAS A MEMBER OF THE TEAM WHICH HELPED PREPARE THE GUIDES--PRIMARILY IN COOPERATION WITH THE CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF FORESTRY.

"The following guidelines are reprinted from Be Fire Safe!, a publication of the County Supervisor's Association which is distributed by the California Division (now Department) of Forestry. Virtually all of the guidelines have applicability to the Panoramic Hill area. However, imposition of some of the recommendations at this state in the development history of Panoramic Hill may not be desirable." THE FIRE SAFE GUIDELINES PRESENTED IN THE 1973-1974 PANORAMIC HILL STUDY REPORT ARE STILL BEING IGNORED IN 1985.

1. Area development should provide for safe and ready access for fire and other emergency equipment and for routes of escape which will safely handle evacuations.
  - a. The only public access is by the dead-end road, Panoramic Way
  - b. Roads do not have 60-foot right-of-way.
  - c. Small or no turnarounds on cul-de-sacs.
  - d. Some grades are too steep.
  - e. Curvatures in Panoramic Way are greater than radius of curvature of less than 50 feet.
  - f. Fuel hazard not cleared within 200 feet of roadway.

2. Fire Protection Facilities: Water storage and distribution facilities are generally inadequate.
3. Clearance between brush, trees or other vegetative growth and structures is not adequate in many cases. The Public Resources Code (#4291) was cited on Page 9, but many of the structures on Panoramic Hill fail to meet the 30-foot clearance requirement.

There are tree branches within 10 feet of the outlet of chimneys, trees with dead or dying wood adjacent to or overhanging buildings, and roofs with leaves, needles, etc. on them. Some screens on chimneys exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch openings in size.

More specifically, the high fuel accumulations that exist on the several vacant lots situated between Mosswood and Arden Road deserve particular attention. These lots contain dangerous combinations of abundant, long dry grass, assorted dead branches, brush, and other vegetative debris on the ground. In addition, there are many shrubs (frequently, the highly flammable Scotch broom) and small trees whose tops intersect the crowns of large oaks and Monterey pines. These are the so-called "ladder fuels" which help create and maintain crown fires. The stand of pine trees is very dense, and numerous trees are in decline with thin crowns and faded foliage. Several of the pine trees have ivy crawling up their trunks and into their crowns, and <sup>they</sup> could be killed by girdling. To make matters worse, these vacant lots are steep and, with their large accumulations of fuels represent a serious fire threat to houses on adjacent properties on Mosswood and Arden Road.

4. Spacing between some buildings is inadequate.
5. Numerous roofs are not of fire resistant materials. Besides, there are some large window surfaces which face exposure to flaming fuels nearby.
6. There are no community firebreaks or fuel-breaks. And, there is no break to separate the University of California's fuel problems from those in the Panoramic Hill neighborhood.
7. House numbers are not highly visible in some cases--thus increasing response time for ambulances and/or fire engines.

AS THE 1973-1974 STUDY IMPLIED, NUMEROUS MISTAKES WERE MADE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PANORAMIC HILL. SOME CAN BE CORRECTED. THIS MEANS THAT EACH INDIVIDUAL LANDOWNER MUST DO WHAT IS PHYSICALLY POSSIBLE TO "GET HIS OWN HOUSE IN ORDER". OTHERWISE, THE ENTIRE NEIGHBORHOOD IS IN JEOPARDY.



### Summary and Conclusions

1. In addition to the fuel hazards on University of California lands adjacent to Panoramic Hill neighborhood, there are many within the area itself. Some of the worst are grass, brush, and trees too close to some structures. In addition, there are piles of trash too near some homes, high accumulations of fuels on steep vacant lots, and wood shake and shingle roofs.
2. There are many fire risks within the Panoramic Hill area. Some of the most serious are: smoking, fireworks, powerlines in trees(particularly on Mosswood), potential for child-causes fires, and arson. The risk with the highest potential threat is a burning structure within the area.
3. Traffic congestion, including illegal parking, can lengthen response time for fire engines and other emergency vehicles. The situation is probably worse than it was 11 years ago.
4. The 1973-1974 Study concluded that "residents lack knowledge regarding actions to take in a critical fire situation." Since there are newcomers to the area, the problem is likely worse in 1985.
5. Based in limited observations and some discussions in the area, it seems complacency is a major problem, because there has been no "major disaster" since the 1973-1974 report.
6. All 7 of the "Recommendations" of the 1973-1974 study are as appropriate in 1985 as they were then. They are briefly:
  - a. The Berkeley Fire Chief was to develop a Fire Emergency Response Plan for the area in cooperation with other agencies. THIS WAS REPORTED AS DONE IN JULY 1974.
  - b. The City of Berkeley was to Regulate New Development to Promote Fire Safety in Cooperation With Neighborhood Residents. APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE ON JULY 17, 1974 AND THE AREA CLASSIFIED AS ES-R (ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY-RESIDENTIAL) DISTRICT ON OCTOBER 23, 1979.
  - c. The Berkeley Fire Chief, in cooperation with the residents, was to Develop a Fire Safety Public Information Program. REPORTED AS DONE JULY 1974, AND I HAVE SEEN SAMPLE OF HAND-OUT MATERIALS. THE QUESTION IS: DID EVERY RESIDENT AND/OR LANDOWNER GET COPIES?

P A N O R A M I C   H I L L

RECENT   BACKGROUND

The following recommendations from the Panoramic Hill Study of June 1974, were adopted by both the Planning Commission and the City Council in July 1974. Actions have been taken as noted:

- / • Develop a Fire Emergency Response Plan for residents and for public and private agencies involved in mutual aid. This to be written document with maps and illustrations. This has been done;
- / • Develop a Fire Safety Public Information Program. This has been done;
- / • Develop improved fire road access and resident emergency escape routes. Two major fire access routes have been identified and are recommended by Land Use Committee and Fire Department and concurred in by committee of residents. Neighborhood residents have initiated discussions with the Oakland Fire Department in regard to their assistance in financing the route in Oakland;
- / • Adopt and implement a mandatory fire prevention and fire hazard reduction program including individual inspections of all residences. This has been done.

The following recommendations were adopted in principle by the Commission on July 17, 1974, subject to further study:

- Regulate new construction to promote fire safety;
- Vigorously enforce existing city regulations which affect the level of fire safety. This includes illegal units, overcrowding of units, traffic congestion, parking violations;
- Insure that the University of California adopts and implements a fire safety vegetative management plan for Strawberry Canyon.



- d. The City of Berkeley was to Vigorously Enforce Existing City Regulations Which Affect the Level of Fire Safety.

THIS RECOMMENDATION WAS APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE ON July 17, 1974, BUT WHAT SPECIFIC ACTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING THE PAST 11 YEARS?

- e. The City Council was to Insure that the University of California Officially Adopt and Implement a Fire Safety Plan for Strawberry Canyon. I KNOW OF ONE SMALL PRESCRIBED BURN WHICH WAS CONDUCTED IN THE 1970's. WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE THEN? THE RECOMMENDATION WAS APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE ON JULY 17, 1974.
- f. The Berkeley Fire Chief was to assemble a committee to Further Develop and Add Emergency Roads Access and Residents' Emergency Escape Routes. SOME ROUTES WERE RECOMMENDED IN JULY 1974, BUT ARE THESE THE FIRE ROADS SHOWN ON CERTAIN MAPS. IF THESE ARE THE FIRE ROADS, CAN THE RESIDENTS USE THEM FOR ESCAPE IF LOCKED AT BOTH ENDS?
- g. The Berkeley Fire Chief is to Adopt and Implement a Mandatory Fire Prevention and Fire Hazard Reduction Program for the Private Homes and Vacant Lands on Panoramic Hill. THIS WAS REPORTED AS DONE ON JULY 17, 1974. I HAVE SEEN A COPY OF THE HAND-OUT FIRE PREVENTION MATERIAL MADE AVAILABLE DURING ON-SITE INSPECTIONS, BUT IS THERE A MASTER PROGRAM AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW?

MY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION BY THE PANORAMIC HILL ASSOCIATION IN 1985

1. Arrange for a 100% fire prevention and hazard reduction of all properties on Panoramic Hill in both Berkeley and Oakland. THIS SHOULD BE DONE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!
2. In addition to the fire prevention materials handed out by the fire inspectors, residents and absentee owners should be alerted to the fire risks (causes) which are likely on Panoramic Hill. Some of the most serious are: fireworks, children-with-matches, smoking (burning tobacco and matches), powerlines, arson, burning buildings, and burning paper in the fireplace during summer months.
3. Determine the status of all seven of the "Recommendations" made by the Panoramic Hill Study team in 1973-1974. It appears that at least four of the seven were implemented, and the other three were "approved in principle" but not necessarily completed on July 17, 1974. One major task was completed by October 23, 1979 when the Panoramic Hill area was reclassified to an ES-R, Environmental Safety District.

4. One copy each of Dr. Radtke's publication and the University of California Extension booklet "Landscape for Fire Protection" should be made available to members of the Association and other residents on Panoramic Hill.

Also, copies of any<sup>part</sup> or all of my report may be used if deemed appropriate.

IN SUMMARY, I SUGGEST THAT "TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE". SINCE JUNE 27, 1985, ABOUT 200,000 ACRES OF GRASS-, BRUSH-, AND TREE-COVERED LANDS HAVE BEEN BLACKENED IN CALIFORNIA, AND DOZENS OF HOMES LOST. UNFORTUNATELY, THE WORST OF THE FIRE PROBLEMS FOR 1985 ARE NOT YET OVER. WE HAVE YET TO EXPERIENCE THE HOT, DRY SPELLS OF THE REST OF JULY AND AUGUST AND THE DESICCATING EAST AND NORTHEAST WINDS OF SEPTEMBER.

**From:** [linda](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Opposition to East Bay, CA "fire hazard mitigation" projects  
**Date:** Wednesday, May 08, 2013 2:28:12 PM

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As a longtime resident of Oakland, California I oppose FEMA funding the proposed "fire hazard mitigation" projects.

Killing thousands of trees would have devastating long-lasting environmental and health consequences for residents of the East Bay. It would greatly increase the risk of fire: by removing the shade and fog drip of those trees and thus increasing dry heat; by placing tons of dead wood onto bare ground; by leaving space for non-native grasses and brush to fill in and become a true fire hazard; by destroying wind breaks; and by doing prescribed burns that could easily get out of control. Most fires start in dry grass and brush, not under moist tree canopy where captured fog often visibly drips down and moistens the earth beneath even in summer. Even the maligned eucalyptus trees have been documented as resisting raging brush fires.

As if increased fire hazard is not bad enough, the toxic herbicides planned for this project would poison the woodlands and surrounding areas—earth, air, creeks and ultimately the Bay—damaging the health of exposed humans and animals for many years to come. Large parts of designated kill areas include frequented public parks and/or have residential neighborhoods nearby.

Killing thousands of trees would needlessly destroy vast areas of bird and animal habitat. It would also release the carbon sequestered in those trees into the atmosphere. Not to mention the destruction and pollution inflicted by the machinery used to kill the trees.

Funding these projects would be a shameful use of tax money, resulting in the opposite of its stated purpose and causing only enormous harm.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment,

Linda Giannoni

**From:** [Gary Molitor](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** clear-cutting the Berkeley-Oakland hills  
**Date:** Tuesday, May 07, 2013 12:24:32 PM

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I oppose the clear-cutting the Berkeley-Oakland hills.  
This project has nothing to do with fire prevention as thoughtful analysis has shown.  
It is all about destroying an existing ecosystem for an artificial construct grievously call "Native Plant Restoration"  
This native plant movement is a religious philosophy based on emotional justification.

Gary William Molitor  
<http://www.garymolitor.com/>  
841 St. Mary Avenue  
San Leandro, CA 94577-3853  
510-568-7888 510-200-5332

**From:** [anne](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Outrageous  
**Date:** Monday, May 06, 2013 7:24:48 PM

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This can only remind me of the many years where we insisted upon fireproof pajamas for children which later turned out to cause cancer

Who is responsible for this edict to destroy the diversity of nature in the Oakland Hills area? Sounds like another small group who will gain financially by this action or another small group of fearful people. Our whole government is run by via small but very active and loud and funded groups.

These projects would permanently alter the Berkeley/Oakland hills ecosystem, resulting in the loss of tens of thousands of mature trees, the application of massive amounts of toxic herbicides, destruction of an enormous amount of habitat, decreasing slope stability/increasing slide risk, and the release of very significant amounts of sequestered CO2.

Signed  
Anne Wolff, Ph. D  
Larkspur

**From:** [Peter Sorcher](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** OPPOSED TO FEMA EAST BAY EIS  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 30, 2013 10:47:39 AM

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I have read your EIS and am **opposed** to this execution in the name of fire safety.

-Peter Sorcher

**From:** [Jean Robertson](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** hard copy requested of FEMA document  
**Date:** Monday, April 29, 2013 10:04:10 PM

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Hi friends,

Wondering if we can get 2 hard copies of the draft EIS for the East Bay Hills haz. fire risk reduction project?

As members of the California Native Plant Society Conservation Committee, we have been waiting for this document to come out and we need to review it carefully before the deadline. Hard copies would be ever so helpful for us in that endeavor. Of course I see that it is on line, but can we get 2 hard copies please? I see that there is a CD available as well, which is great, but the hard copies would be even better.

Thanks so much,

Jean Robertson  
East Bay Chapter, California Native Plant Society  
Conservation Committee Chair  
510 655-1653

Please RSVP AND mail to:  
Jean Robertson  
5920 Fremont St.  
Oakland, Ca., 94608

**From:** [mwstrovink@gmail.com](mailto:mwstrovink@gmail.com) on behalf of [Mark Strovink](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Comments on East Bay Hills EIR for Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction  
**Date:** Saturday, April 27, 2013 4:38:19 PM

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Dear Sir/Madam

I have read the entire Executive Summary of the Draft East Bay Hills EIR for Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction and I take this opportunity to comment on it.

My wife and I witnessed the mismanagement of the small fire off Westmoorland Drive that preceded the 1991 Tunnel Fire by one day. On the next day, we witnessed from our roof on Norfolk Road the freight-train-like advance of the Eucalyptus-fed Tunnel firestorm. Without any official warning, we were barely able to flee the Tunnel Fire, but we lost 12 neighbors to it. We rebuilt in 1993, having devoted most of two years to managing the fire's aftereffects, which linger to this day. Prior to the Tunnel Fire, our small lot hosted more than 100 Eucalyptus trees; today, through our efforts, it hosts none.

For compelling reasons of public safety, I want to express my strongest possible support for the efforts proposed by the cooperating agencies for reduction of the Eucalyptus and other nonnative fuel load in the East Bay hills. Regarding likely side effects of this work, the major permanent change would be the conversion of Eucalyptus-dominated woodland to something more closely resembling the original East Bay hills habitat. On balance I consider this to be a positive change. As for temporary effects, such as road delays, erosion, and disruption of wildlife while wood chips decompose, I consider them a small price to pay for the safety benefits that would be gained.

Sincerely

Mark Strovink  
6911 Norfolk Rd



**From:** [Howard Matis](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** I support the EIR for the East Bay Hill  
**Date:** Saturday, April 27, 2013 9:51:30 AM

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I will be out of town when you have your public meetings so I must write.

I read the EIR and support it. It addresses problems endemic in our area. I was here during the Oakland Hills Fire and barely made it out alive. I was burned by flaming eucalyptus trees. I watched as a grove of eucalyptus exploded in flame. I was prevented from escape by burning Monterey Pines.

The cost of the 1991 disaster maybe was a billion dollars. FEMA has an opportunity to prevent another by doing the measures described in the EIR. Please proceed and do not let a very tiny minority of vocal and narrow minded individuals who want to stop your action.

We need the vegetation management described in the EIR. I support it.

Howard Matis  
6824 Sherwick Drive  
Berkeley, CA 94705

**From:** [Terry Galloway](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Notify me when FEMA Report on Eastbay Hills Fire Risk is available and for public comment.  
**Date:** Saturday, April 27, 2013 7:40:46 AM

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Please Notify me when FEMA Report on Eastbay Hills Fire Risk is available and for public comment.

I barely survived two hills fires, even though 10 of my neighbors died as the result of overgrown and accumulated Eucalyptus fire debris on the ground.

---Terry

Dr. Terry Galloway  
6801 Sherwick Drive  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Direct (510) 841-9774  
Cell (510) 841-4674

**From:** [JOHN STEWART](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-R1X](#)  
**Subject:** Oakland Hills non indigenous eucalyptus trees  
**Date:** Friday, April 26, 2013 9:34:07 PM

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These trees have been nothing less than a nightmare to our area!

From their annual prolific combustion-able leaf and bark droppings, to the consistent clogging of roof and street gutter systems, these trees are a lingering potential nuisance at best and hazard at most.

There root systems seem to stymie neighboring plant and tree systems ( other than poison oak and ivy).

I lost several neighbors in the devastating fire we experienced several years ago and don't wish to ever experience the same!!!

Please help us permanently eradicate the menacing plant.

John Stewart

6864 Sherwick Dr

Oakland , California

5102067352

I lived in this community since 10/1982

Thank you

Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Mike Vandeman](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Re: Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction  
**Date:** Thursday, April 25, 2013 8:34:32 PM

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At 03:46 PM 4/25/2013, Mike Vandeman wrote:

- >1. ONLY nonnative plants should be removed.
- >2. Give species the benefit of the doubt. For example, Monterey pine  
>is native to Monterey, and probably in the past also the Bay Area.  
>It would be very difficult to prove that it NEVER lived here. Leave  
>Monterey pines alone.
- >3. All plants removed should be allowed to have their nutrients  
>return to the soil from where they grew, so as not to lose those  
>nutrients: compost them in place.

P.S. Please don't use any chemical poisons, such as Round-Up! They harm the wildlife (especially amphibians).

--

I am working on creating wildlife habitat that is off-limits to humans ("pure habitat").  
Want to help? (I spent the previous 8 years fighting auto dependence and road construction.)

Please don't put a cell phone next to any part of your body that you are fond of!

<http://mjvande.nfshost.com>

**From:** [Kennedy, April L \(Veg Mgmt\)](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** FW: FEMA Draft EIS Published for East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction  
**Date:** Thursday, April 25, 2013 3:01:32 PM

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Can you please add me to your email list?

Thanks,

April Kennedy  
Area 2 Vegetation Program Manager  
Pacific Gas and Electric  
(209)662-0082

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**From:** Woodyard, Eric  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 25, 2013 3:00 PM  
**To:** Kennedy, April L (Veg Mgmt)  
**Subject:** FW: FEMA Draft EIS Published for East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction

April...do you get these emails?

Thanks,  
Eric

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**From:** EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX [<mailto:EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX@fema.dhs.gov>]  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 25, 2013 2:35 PM  
**Subject:** FEMA Draft EIS Published for East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction

Interested stakeholder:

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on proposed hazardous fire risk reduction activities in the East Bay Hills is now available for public review and comment. **Comments on this document must be submitted by June 17, 2013.**

You can access the draft EIS on the project website (<http://ebheis.cdmims.com>) or you can review hard copies at the following locations:

1. Oakland Main Library, 125 14<sup>th</sup> Street Oakland, CA 94612
2. Oakland Rockridge Library, 5366 College Avenue Oakland, CA 94618
3. Berkeley Main Library, 2090 Kittredge Street Berkeley, CA 94704
4. San Leandro Main Library, 300 Estudillo Avenue San Leandro, CA 94577
5. Richmond Main Library, 325 Civic Center Plaza Richmond, CA 94804
6. FEMA Region IX Headquarters, 1111 Broadway, Suite 1200, Oakland, CA 94607-4052
7. East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD), 2950 Peralta Oaks Court, Oakland, CA 94605-0381
8. University of California, Berkeley, Physical and Environmental Planning Office, 300 A & E Building, Berkeley, CA 94720-1500

9. City of Oakland, Office of the City Clerk, Oakland City Hall, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, 1 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, Oakland, CA 94612
10. California Emergency Management Agency, 3650 Schriever Ave, Mather, CA 95655

FEMA will host three public meetings in May 2013. At these meetings you can learn more about the proposed projects, review information about the draft EIS, and speak directly with federal, state, and local government representatives. You may also provide oral or written comments at the public meetings. Each of the three meetings will feature the same format and provide the same information. The meetings will be held at the following locations and times:

1. Tuesday, May 14, 2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m., Richard C. Trudeau Center, 11500 Skyline Boulevard Oakland, CA 94619
2. Tuesday, May 14, 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m., Richard C. Trudeau Center, 11500 Skyline Boulevard Oakland, CA 94619
3. Saturday, May 18, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., Claremont Middle School, 5750 College Avenue Oakland, CA 94618

FEMA is welcoming public comments on the draft EIS through June 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013. You may submit written comments in several ways:

1. Via the project website: <http://ebheis.cdmims.com>
2. At the public meetings listed above
3. By email: [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX@fema.dhs.gov)
4. By mail: P.O. Box 72379, Oakland, CA 94612-8579
5. By fax: 510-627-7147

Comments received on the draft EIS will be included in and addressed in the final EIS. Reviewers have an obligation to structure their participation in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process so that it is meaningful and alerts the agencies to the reviewers' position and contentions. Comments on the draft EIS should be specific and should address the adequacy of the statement and the merits of the alternatives discussed (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1503.3).

Thank you for your interest in the East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

East Bay Hills Environmental Impact Statement

**Email:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX@fema.dhs.gov)

**Website:** <http://ebheis.cdmims.com>

**Mail:** P.O. Box 72379, Oakland, CA 94612-8579

**Phone:** 510-627-7222

---

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---

**From:** [Brad Johnson](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** RE: FEMA Draft EIS Published for East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction  
**Date:** Thursday, April 25, 2013 2:44:09 PM

---

In looking at the project website, I see several documents (a scoping report, FAQ, a guide to the process) but not the EIS itself. Am I overlooking it? Is it in fact available?

## Brad Johnson

Principal  
The Crowden School  
1475 Rose Street  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
510.559.6910 ext. 123  
[bjohnson@crowden.org](mailto:bjohnson@crowden.org)

---

**From:** EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX [mailto:[EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX@fema.dhs.gov)]  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 25, 2013 2:33 PM  
**To:** Undisclosed recipients  
**Subject:** FEMA Draft EIS Published for East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction

Interested stakeholder:

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on proposed hazardous fire risk reduction activities in the East Bay Hills is now available for public review and comment. **Comments on this document must be submitted by June 17, 2013.**

You can access the draft EIS on the project website (<http://ebheis.cdmims.com>) or you can review hard copies at the following locations:

1. Oakland Main Library, 125 14<sup>th</sup> Street Oakland, CA 94612
2. Oakland Rockridge Library, 5366 College Avenue Oakland, CA 94618
3. Berkeley Main Library, 2090 Kittredge Street Berkeley, CA 94704
4. San Leandro Main Library, 300 Estudillo Avenue San Leandro, CA 94577
5. Richmond Main Library, 325 Civic Center Plaza Richmond, CA 94804
6. FEMA Region IX Headquarters, 1111 Broadway, Suite 1200, Oakland, CA 94607-4052
7. East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD), 2950 Peralta Oaks Court, Oakland, CA 94605-0381
8. University of California, Berkeley, Physical and Environmental Planning Office, 300 A & E Building, Berkeley, CA 94720-1500
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East Bay Hills Environmental Impact Statement

**Email:** [FBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:FBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX@fema.dhs.gov)

**Website:** <http://ebheis.cdmims.com>

**Mail:** P.O. Box 72379, Oakland, CA 94612-8579

**Phone:** 510-627-7222



**From:** [Levi, Ariu, Env. Health](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** fire reduction FEMA grants-East Bay Hills  
**Date:** Thursday, April 25, 2013 10:07:16 AM

---

Will the study and follow-up work also take into consideration trees/shrubs on private property?  
Will any recommendations come out on clear back distances from structures and will special consideration be given to trees that overhang structures?

**From:** [Jeff Kahn](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** subscribe  
**Date:** Friday, April 12, 2013 9:11:00 AM

---

**From:** [Ruth Grimes](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Subscribe  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 09, 2013 9:43:42 AM

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Sent from my iPad

**From:** [Shelagh Brodersen](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** updates on East Bay Hills Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction  
**Date:** Monday, April 08, 2013 4:26:30 PM

---

Please updates on the East Bay Hills EIS for Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction to this email:  
shelaghb1@me.com.

**From:** [Marge Gibson](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [openforum@northhillscommunity.org](mailto:openforum@northhillscommunity.org)  
**Subject:** EIS comment  
**Date:** Monday, May 13, 2013 10:38:02 AM

---

The FEMA grant for dealing with the combustible eucalyptus and monterey pine is critical to reducing the fire threat to the Berkeley Oakland Hill area. As the historical record so clearly shows, this area has been devastated by fire many times.

My personal experience as the Oakland Councilmember for the area in which the fire occurred is that there is very little that any fire department can do once the eucalyptus leaves begin to burn and fly in the winds. I was on duty at the Oakland emergency center from about 12:00 noon on the day of the fire. I will never forget the winds and was shocked to see eucalyptus leaves that showed some fire damage but were not completely burned actually being carried by the wind into downtown Oakland. They seem to have a shape that makes them very aerodynamic and with their oil are able to transmit fire easily.

These non-native trees are an incredible risk to lives and need to be eliminated.  
Marjory Gibson Haskell, former Oakland Councilmember District One

**From:** [Paul RD Silbey](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** removal of trees? No way!  
**Date:** Sunday, May 12, 2013 9:25:39 PM

---

Waste of time and money for FEMA to even think of removal of any or all of these trees... which is their proposal. Drop[ the entire idea! Thanks Paul Silbey, Farifax, Ca.

**From:** [Burl Willes](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** NO EUCALYPTUS.....Please  
**Date:** Sunday, May 12, 2013 5:34:41 PM

---

Please please please  
Accept the EIS and release the funds

We have had a very dry Spring and I will  
sleep better during fire season without these  
Combustible Trees.

THANK YOU,

Burl Willes  
2829 Russell street  
Berkeley CA 94705

**From:** [Alan](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Claremont Canyon - Good riddance to Eucalyptus  
**Date:** Sunday, May 12, 2013 3:40:59 PM

---

I STRONGLY Support your Approval of the Environmental Impact Statement to Remove Eucalyptus from Claremont Canyon. These trees are a horrible fire hazard.

Alan Goldhammer (Buckingham Blvd,  
Berkeley, CA)



**From:** [Jerry Skomer](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Environmental Impact Statement to Remove Eucalyptus from Claremont Canyon  
**Date:** Sunday, May 12, 2013 2:51:03 PM

---

It has been 20+ years since the devastating Oakland Hills fire. It is a shame that the eucalyptus trees, which contributed so heavily to the amount of destruction, are not being removed and/or managed properly. Please approve the EIS and release the funding.

Jerry Skomer  
78 Strathmoor Drive  
Berkeley, CA 94705

**From:** [Sharon Muneno](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Claremont Canyon  
**Date:** Sunday, May 12, 2013 2:26:08 PM

---

I would like to express my support for the removal of eucalyptus trees from the University of California property in the East Bay Hills/Claremont Canyon. Please approve the EIS and release the funds to begin the removal process.

Ray Johnston

**From:** [Berndt Schleifer](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** ["Claremont Canyon Conservancy"](#)  
**Subject:** Support of EIS for East Bay Hills  
**Date:** Sunday, May 12, 2013 1:21:46 PM

---

Dear FEMA,

I strongly support the wildfire hazard mitigation projects for the East Bay Hills and feel that they have been studied long enough. I believe the EIS findings of improved fire safety and likely long-term enhancement to the land should move forward without delay. We Claremont Canyon residents know only too well that, when ignited, the eucalyptus canopy will spread wildfire dramatically during our windy fire season. With removal of invasive trees and yearly follow-up to discourage re-growth and weeds, native vegetation will thrive. Thank you for supporting this important work. Please approve the EIS as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Berndt Schleifer  
1127 Alvarado Road  
Berkeley, CA 94705

**From:** [Susan Piper](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [North Hills Community Association List](#)  
**Subject:** Comments re Oakland, UC Berkeley, EBMUD FEMA Grant EIS Report  
**Date:** Monday, May 13, 2013 12:49:13 PM

---

As a 1991 fire survivor, chair of the Hiller CORE Steering Committee (Citizens of Oakland Respond to Emergencies) and co-chair of the effort to renew Oakland's Wildfire Prevention District, I wholeheartedly support the procedures outlined in the FEMA Grant EIS for fuel reduction in the East Bay Hills.

These hills have seen major wildfires once every 20 years, and we are lucky that there hasn't been another big fire since 1991. The annual fuel reduction efforts of residents, as well as the City of Oakland, UC Berkeley, EBRP and EBMUD have helped, but we need to move forward with removal of the many aging eucalyptus and Monterey Pines that contribute to our high fire hazards in the hills. Oakland, UC Berkeley, EBRP and EBMUD need to be able to use the full spectrum of best management practices for hazardous fire risk reduction to keep wildfires from occurring and/or spreading.

Last week's early red flag days remind us that we need to act sooner rather than later.

--

Sue Piper  
(510) 548-5729  
cell (510) 499-8933  
[www.oaklandwpad.org/learn](http://www.oaklandwpad.org/learn)

**From:** [Daniel Swafford](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Eucalyptus removal Oakland/ Berkeley  
**Date:** Monday, May 13, 2013 12:26:51 PM

---

Thank you for facilitating the availability of funds for the removal of eucalyptus and other vegetation overgrowth in the Oakland and Berkeley hills. Many, many residents are strongly in favor of this much needed and overdue reduction to the fire hazard. You have my full support, as an Oakland hills resident, and as a representative of over 230 businesses in the Montclair District of Oakland, please let me know if I may assist in advancing the timeline of the project.

Thank you,  
Daniel

Daniel Swafford  
Executive Director  
Montclair Village Association  
*Celebrating 65 Years of Service 1948 ~ 2013*

1980 Mountain Blvd., Suite 212  
Oakland, CA 94611  
[www.montclairvillage.com](http://www.montclairvillage.com)  
Phone: 510-339-1000  
Fax: 510-339-2368

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"Like" Montclair Village on [Facebook](#)  
Sign up for the [Montclair Village mailing list](#) for  
current news and events

**From:** [Claudine Torfs](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-R1X](#)  
**Subject:** The EIS draft  
**Date:** Monday, May 13, 2013 12:08:09 PM

---

Invasive species are destroying ecosystems all over the world. It has become a major ecological problem that is discussed in scientific journals and other responsible publications such as the National Geographic. The eucalyptus is just one of the worst destroyers of local species. The invasion of the eucalyptus is not just a California problem, but a world problem understood by most scientists. I know no plant biology literature and or scientist that promotes its use or conservation outside its land of origin, Australia. It is not just a fire problem (seeds do not open except by fire, so fire is part of its natural cycle); it is also the displacement of the natural local flora which it is important to address. I have never read a support for the destruction of local flora or fauna in any responsible scientific journal.  
Sincerely, Claudine Torfs

**From:** [Patricia A Schwartz](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Remove the Eucs  
**Date:** Monday, May 13, 2013 12:07:23 PM

---

As a survivor of the 1991 Oakland Fire, I am in strong support of the effort to clean out the highly flammable Eucalyptus trees in the Oakland Hills. They are not native, they are brittle and a fall danger, and they are extremely flammable.

I don't want to have to live through another conflagration like the last one - when it can be prevented by tree management.

Pat Schwartz  
Hiller Highlands III

**From:** [anneoshea](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** East Bay Hills Fuel Reduction proposal  
**Date:** Monday, May 13, 2013 11:49:38 AM

---

I am in favor of the proposal to reduce Eucalyptus and Monterrey pines and scotch broom from the "Fire Area".

I have lived in Berkeley and Oakland for 53 years. I personally lived through two wild fires in the East Bay hills. I saw exploding Eucalyptus and Monterrey Pines during the 1991 fire as I attempted to get out of the area of my home and also to rescue my parents from their home. I saw fires jump through flaming, swirling, eucalyptus bark from one tree to the next and burning embers land on houses. While waiting for my father to get a flashlight so we could see well enough to turn off his gas I was repeatedly hit with flying Eucalyptus bark embers that were flying and swirling down in the sky. By the time my father returned we decided to skip the gas shutoff and flee for our lives. We could hear exploding homes or cars nearby. My brother's home burned down to ash and rubble in this fire. A friend of mine died trying to save people during this fire. That night I watched our whole neighborhood burn in a massive firestorm.

Our lives were disrupted for years to come. Even now there is still construction on old homesites in my neighborhood. As we built our home we saw the wildlife and vegetation return. First the mice and then the birds of prey and foxes. The Oak trees in my neighborhood looked dead but my neighbor, who had lived through fires up here before, went around removing the orange markers and saved them from being cut down by city officials who didn't understand they were dormant. The oaks and the redwoods came back and the beautiful plants that thrive under them came back as well. Unfortunately the Eucalyptus and the scotch broom seemed to flourish and multiply with a vengeance and squelch and choke the return of the native plants. Soon our entire hillside was covered with scotch broom and nothing else. Neighbors have worked hard to reduce it and slowly other plants and wildlife have come back like skunks, quail, deer, raccoons.

I am afraid of Eucalyptus, monterrey pines and scotch broom. Please help us remove these dangerous plants that unnaturally fuel the fires that occur up here. It will save lives. It will give people a chance to evacuate.

Thank you for your time and treasure.

*Anne O'Shea*  
*1390 Grand View Dr.*  
*Berkeley, CA*  
*94705*  
*510-517-0272*



**From:** [Robert Mueller](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Subject:** Remove Eucalyptus from Claremont Canyon  
**Date:** Monday, May 13, 2013 11:33:53 AM

---

FEMA

P.O. Box 72379

Oakland, CA 94612-8579

Re: Support of EIS for East Bay Hills

Dear FEMA,

I strongly support the wildfire hazard mitigation projects for the East Bay Hills and feel that they have been studied long enough. I believe the EIS findings of improved fire safety and likely long-term enhancement to the land should move forward without delay. We Claremont Canyon residents know only too well that, when ignited, the eucalyptus canopy will spread wildfire dramatically during our windy fire season. With removal of invasive trees and yearly follow-up to discourage re-growth and weeds, native vegetation will thrive. Thank you for supporting this important work. Please approve the EIS as soon as possible.

Sincerely,  
Robert Mueller

**From:** [Howard Matis](#)  
**To:** [EBH-EIS-FEMA-RIX](#)  
**Cc:** [OpenForum](#)  
**Subject:** Re: [NH OpenForum] EIS comment  
**Date:** Monday, May 13, 2013 11:10:17 AM

---

To add to Marge's comments. I watched the Eucalyptus explode in fire in the canyon across from my house. When I tried to flee, I could not escape one way by the burning Monterey Pines. Tried another way and was slightly burned by the Eucalyptus. The five people in the next car behind me were burned to death.

These non-native trees need to be managed. The FEMA grant gets it right and should be supported by anyone who lives here.

Howard

On May 13, 2013, at 10:37 AM, Marge Gibson <mfgibson@pacbell.net> wrote:

> The FEMA grant for dealing with the combustible eucalyptus and monterey pine is critical to reducing the fire threat to the Berkeley Oakland Hill area. As the historical record so clearly shows, this area has been devastated by fire many times.

>

> My personal experience as the Oakland Councilmember for the area in which the fire occurred is that there is very little that any fire department can do once the eucalyptus leaves begin to burn and fly in the winds. I was on duty at the Oakland emergency center from about 12:00 noon on the day of the fire. I will never forget the winds and was shocked to see eucalyptus leaves that showed some fire damage but were not completely burned actually being carried by the wind into downtown Oakland. They seem to have a shape that makes them very aerodynamic and with their oil are able to transmit fire easily.

>

> These non-native trees are an incredible risk to lives and need to be eliminated.

> Marjory Gibson Haskell, former Oakland Councilmember District One

>

> OpenForum mailing list is sponsored by the North Hills Community Association - <http://www.northhillscommunity.org>

> [OpenForum@northhillscommunity.org](mailto:OpenForum@northhillscommunity.org)

>

> To subscribe, unsubscribe or change your email address, go to

> <http://seven.pairlist.net/mailman/listinfo/openforum> or send a message to [support@northhillscommunity.org](mailto:support@northhillscommunity.org).

>

> For OF Service Provider Recommendations, please visit:

> <http://www.northhillscommunity.org/index.php?page=SvcProviders>

>

> For Crime Mapping, please visit: <http://www.northhillscommunity.org/index.php?page=emergency#crimemaps>

>

> For suggested email standards, please visit: <http://www.northhillscommunity.org/index.php?page=openforum#tips>



# FEMA

Tuesday, May 14, 2013

Richard C. Trudeau Training Center

Main Room

11500 Skyline Boulevard

Oakland, CA 94619

2:00 PM—4PM & 6PM—8PM

Saturday, May 18, 2013

Claremont Middle School

Gymnasium

5750 College Avenue

Oakland, CA 94618

10:00AM—Noon

Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction, East Bay Hills, California 94617

## DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

NAME:

DAVID C. ELY

CONTACT INFO (optional):

david.c.ely@sbglobal.net

COMMENTS:

THE FEMA GRANT MONEY IS FOR  
THREE YEARS. WHERE WILL THE  
FUNDING COME FROM FOR  
FOLLOW-ON WORK + MAINTENANCE?

Signature and Date:

David C. Ely 18 MAY 2013

3235\_Ely\_David



# FEMA

## DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

NAME:

LARRY SHOUP

CONTACT INFO (optional):

Tuesday, May 14, 2013

Richard C. Trudeau Training Center

Main Room

11500 Skyline Boulevard

Oakland, CA 94619

2:00 PM—4PM & 6PM—8PM

Saturday, May 18, 2013

Claremont Middle School

Gymnasium

5750 College Avenue

Oakland, CA 94618

10:00AM—Noon

### COMMENTS:

*we as a community are already overloaded with toxic materials + this plan doses our collective environment with more poisons. When such topics are used, the implementation conditions are often ignored. Not are they (the cond.) adequate, a 60 foot no spray zone around water source is inadequate for example, these topics will get into the water.*

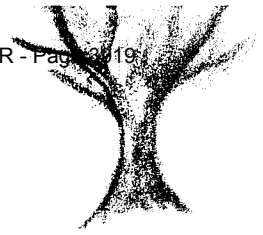
Signature and Date:

Larry Shoup

3236\_Shoup\_Larry

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2019



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
in the Oakland and Berkeley hills!

Because of the so called fire hazard, these trees,  
(mainly eucalyptus and pine) are scheduled to be cut down  
by The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).  
After the trees are cut down, pesticides will be poured  
on the stumps. There are no plans to replant the area,  
and the highly poisonous chemicals will hurt the environment  
and prevent any other growth. Furthermore, cutting down  
the trees will destroy the homes of many birds and  
other animals who live in them.

Please sign below to stop this outrageous  
project!

Name:

Address:

Rachael Zucker

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA 95474

Paul R. Amu E. Rubin 3249 Eberhard Nick 527 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| YSABELLA Richard        | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903              |
| Alex Eaton              | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903                   |
| Conner Murphy           | 56 San Rafael Ave. San Anselmo, CA                  |
| Nick Eberhard           | 626 Blackstone Dr, San Rafael, Ca, 94903            |
| Mikaela Fouts           | 17 Black Oak Ln. Novato, CA                         |
| Ella Cohen              | 40 Bretano Way Greenbrae CA 94945                   |
| Sam Eberhard            | 626 Blackstone dr San Rafael, Ca                    |
| Rita Talkach            | 19 Bayview ave. Larkspur CA 949                     |
| Sebastian Javaherparvar | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945                 |
| Kaileigh Hecker         | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94941             |
| Laura Eberhard          | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903                  |
| Dillon Bayless          | 98 maybeck st. Novato, CA                           |
| Laura Godwin            | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965                   |
| Manette Teitelbaum      | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930                   |
| Piper Perreault         | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903            |
| Samantha Martin         | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94901                 |
| Joey Johnson            | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952                   |
| Michelle Feldt          | 9 Terners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965               |
| Barbara Hammer          | 523 61 <sup>st</sup> St., Oakland, CA 94609         |
| JULIE BROWN             | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118         |
| Francesca Stimming      | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA                   |
| Janice Deneau           | 3249 Eberhard Nick 1535 E. ... st Crockett CA 94515 |

Name:Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
94803

Carol M. Lee

573 Wake Robin Ln San Rafael 94901

Ann D. Munk

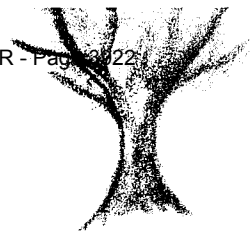
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 20/22



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down in the Oakland and Berkeley hills!

Because of the so called fire hazard, these trees, (mainly eucalyptus and pine) are scheduled to be cut down by The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). After the trees are cut down, pesticides will be poured on the stumps. There are no plans to replant the area, and the highly poisonous chemicals will hurt the environment and prevent any other growth. Furthermore, cutting down the trees will destroy the homes of many birds and other animals who live in them.

Please sign below to stop this outrageous project!

Name:

Address:

Rachael Zucker

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Tamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA, 95474

Paul R. Am. E. 3250 Goldsmith Tamara 521 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472



Name:Address:

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| YSABELLA Richard        | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903                 |
| Alex Eaton              | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903                      |
| Conner Murphy           | 56 San Rafael Ave. San Anselmo, CA                     |
| Nick Eberhard           | 626 Blackstone Dr, San Rafael, Ca, 94903               |
| Mikaela Fouts           | 17 Black Oak Ln. Novato, CA                            |
| Ella Cohen              | 40 Bretano Way Greenbrae CA 94945                      |
| Sam Eberhard            | 626 Blackstone dr San Rafael, Ca                       |
| Rita Talkach            | 19 Bayview ave. Larkspur CA 94945                      |
| Sebastian Javaherparvar | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945                    |
| Kaileigh Hecker         | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94945                |
| Laura Eberhard          | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903                     |
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| Manette Teitelbaum      | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930                      |
| Piper Perreault         | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903               |
| Samantha Martin         | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945                    |
| Joey Johnson            | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952                      |
| Michelle Feldt          | 9 Terners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965                  |
| Barbara Hammer          | 523 61 <sup>st</sup> St., Oakland, CA 94609            |
| JULIE BROWN             | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118            |
| Franchesca Stimming     | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA                      |
| Janice Deneau           | 3250 Goldsmith Tamara 1535 E. ... st Crockett CA 94505 |

Name:Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
94803

Carol Mee

573 Wake Robin Ln San Rafael 94901

Ann D. Munk

260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
in the Oakland and Berkeley hills!

Because of the so called fire hazard, these trees, (mainly eucalyptus and pine) are scheduled to be cut down by The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). After the trees are cut down, pesticides will be poured on the stumps. There are no plans to replant the area, and the highly poisonous chemicals will hurt the environment and prevent any other growth. Furthermore, cutting down the trees will destroy the homes of many birds and other animals who live in them.

Please sign below to stop this outrageous project!

| <u>Name:</u>     | <u>Address:</u>                       |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Rachael Zucker   | 78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901 |
| Jamara Goldsmith | 78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901 |
| Ayaka Terasawa   | 14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947        |
| Sophia Giegerich | 5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol ca, 95474 |
| Amu E. Ruban     | 521 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472       |

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| Sam Eberhard              | 626 Blackstone dr San Rafael, Ca            |
| Rita Talkach              | 19 Bayview ave. Larkspur CA 949             |
| Sebastian a jarreh parwan | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945         |
| Kaileigh Hecker           | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94941     |
| Laura Eberhard            | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903          |
| Dillon Bayless            | 98 maybeck st. Novato, CA                   |
| Laura Godwin              | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965           |
| Manette Teitelbaum        | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930           |
| Piper Perreault           | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903    |
| Samantha Martin           | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94901         |
| Joey Johnson              | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952           |
| Michelle Feldt            | 9 Turners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965       |
| Barbara Hammer            | 523 61st St., Oakland, CA 94609             |
| JULIE BROWN               | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118 |
| Franchesca Stimming       | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA           |
| Janice Deneau             | 3251 Terasaca Ayaka                         |

Name:

Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

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94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
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Ann D. Munk

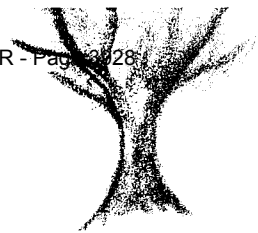
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 28



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
in the Oakland and Berkeley hills!

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Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA 95472

Paul R. Am. E. Ruben 3252 Giegerich Sophia 521 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

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| Barbara Hammer          | 523 61st St., Oakland, CA 94609             |
| JULIE BROWN             | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118 |
| Franchesca Stimming     | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA           |
| Janice Deneau           | 3252 Giegerich Sophia                       |

Name:

Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

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Carol Wee

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Ann D. Minh

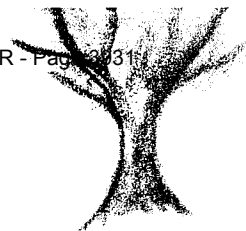
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133



# Petition For The Trees



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78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA 95474

Paul R. ... Amu E. Rubin 3253 - Ryan Amu Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| YSABELLA Richard        | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903                 |
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| Manette Teitelbaum      | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930                      |
| Piper Perreault         | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903               |
| Samantha Martin         | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94901                    |
| Joey Johnson            | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952                      |
| Michelle Feldt          | 9 Terners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965                  |
| Barbara Hammer          | 523 61 <sup>st</sup> St., Oakland, CA 94609            |
| JULIE BROWN             | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118            |
| Francesca Stimming      | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA                      |
| Janice Deneau           | 8253, Ryeview Ave 1535 E. Ryeview St Crockett CA 94520 |

Name:

Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

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5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
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Carol M. Lee

573 Wake Robin Lane San Rafael 94901

Ann D. Mink

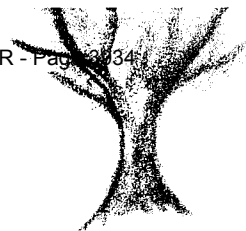
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 234



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
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Address:

Rachael Zucker

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA 95474

Paul R. Amu E. Ruben 3254 Richard Y. Valle 521 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| YSABELLA Richard          | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903      |
| Alex Eaton                | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903           |
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| Manette Teitelbaum        | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930           |
| Piper Perreault           | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903    |
| Samantha Martin           | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94901         |
| Joey Johnson              | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952           |
| Michelle Feldt            | 9 Turners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965       |
| Barbara Hammer            | 523 61 <sup>st</sup> St., Oakland, CA 94609 |
| JULIE BROWN               | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118 |
| Franchesca Stimming       | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA           |
| Janice Deneau             | 3254 Richard Ysabelle                       |

Name:

Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

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5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
94803

Carol Mace

573 Wake Robin Ln San Rafael 94903

Ann D. Munk

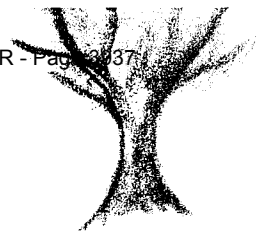
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2337



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
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Address:

Rachael Zucker

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA 95472

Paul R. Amu E. Rubin 3255 Eaton Ave. Hart In Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| YSABELLA Richard        | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903           |
| Alex Eaton              | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903                |
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| Laura Eberhard          | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903               |
| Dillon Bayless          | 98 maybeck st. Novato, CA                        |
| Laura Godwin            | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965                |
| Manette Teitelbaum      | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930                |
| Piper Perreault         | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903         |
| Samantha Martin         | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945              |
| Joey Johnson            | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952                |
| Michelle Feldt          | 9 Terners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965            |
| Barbara Hammer          | 523 61st St., Oakland, CA 94609                  |
| JULIE BROWN             | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118      |
| Franchesca Stimming     | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA                |
| Janice Deneau           | 3255 Eaton Alex 1535 E. ... st Crockett CA 94520 |



Name:Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

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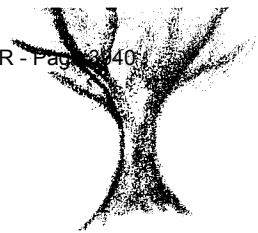
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2940



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
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Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA 95474

Paul R. AmE. Ruben 3256 Murphy Conner 521 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

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| YSABELLA Richard          | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903                        |
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| Laura Eberhard            | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903                            |
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| Laura Godwin              | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965                             |
| Manette Teitelbaum        | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930                             |
| Piper Perreault           | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903                      |
| Samantha Martin           | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94901                           |
| Joey Johnson              | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952                             |
| Michelle Feldt            | 9 Terners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965                         |
| Barbara Hammer            | 523 61 <sup>st</sup> St., Oakland, CA 94609                   |
| JULIE BROWN               | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118                   |
| Franchesca Stimming       | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA                             |
| Janice Deneau             | 3256 - Murphy - Conner<br>1535 E. Conner St Crockett CA 94505 |

Name:

Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

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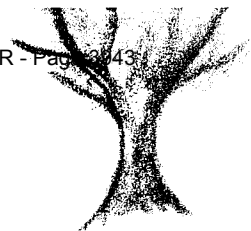
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2943



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Jamara Goldsmith

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Ayaka Terasawa

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Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA 95474

Paul R. AmE. Rubin 3257 Fouts Milla 521 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

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|                         |  |
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| Laura Eberhard          | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903                   |
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| Samantha Martin         | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94901                  |
| Joey Johnson            | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952                    |
| Michelle Feldt          | 9 Turners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965                |
| Barbara Hammer          | 523 61st St., Oakland, CA 94609                      |
| JULIE BROWN             | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118          |
| Franchesca Stimming     | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA                    |
| Janice Deneau           | 3257 Fouts Mikaela<br>1535 F... st Crockett CA 94505 |

Name:Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neale

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
94803

Carol Mace

573 Wake Robin Ln San Rafael 94901

Ann D. Mink

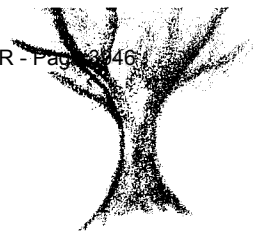
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2946



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
in the Oakland and Berkeley hills!

Because of the so called fire hazard, these trees,  
(mainly eucalyptus and pine) are scheduled to be cut down  
by The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).  
After the trees are cut down, pesticides will be poured  
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and the highly poisonous chemicals will hurt the environment  
and prevent any other growth. Furthermore, cutting down  
the trees will destroy the homes of many birds and  
other animals who live in them.

Please sign below to stop this outrageous  
project!

Name:

Address:

Rachael Zucker

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA, 95474

Paul R. Amu E. Rubin - 3258 - 521 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472



Name:Address:

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| YSABELLA Richard        | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903      |
| Alex Eaton              | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903           |
| Conner Murphy           | 56 San Rafael Ave. San Anselmo, CA          |
| Nick Eberhard           | 626 Blackstone Dr, San Rafael, Ca, 94903    |
| Mikaela Fouts           | 17 Black Oak Ln. Novato, CA                 |
| Ella Cohen              | 40 Bretano Way Greenbrae CA 94945           |
| Sam Eberhard            | 626 Blackstone dr San Rafael, Ca            |
| Rita Talkach            | 19 Bayview ave. Larkspur CA 94945           |
| Sebastian Javaherparvar | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945         |
| Kaileigh Hecker         | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94945     |
| Laura Eberhard          | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903          |
| Dillon Bayless          | 98 maybeck st. Novato, CA                   |
| Laura Godwin            | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965           |
| Manette Teitelbaum      | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930           |
| Piper Perreault         | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903    |
| Samantha Martin         | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945         |
| Joey Johnson            | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952           |
| Michelle Feldt          | 9 Turners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965       |
| Barbara Hammer          | 523 61 <sup>st</sup> St., Oakland, CA 94609 |
| JULIE BROWN             | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118 |
| Francesca Stimming      | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA           |
| Janice Deneau           | 3258 Cohen Ella St Crockett CA 94505        |

Name:

Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
94803

Carol Wee

573 Wake Robin Ln San Rafael 94901

Ann D. Minh

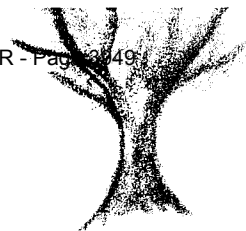
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2949



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down in the Oakland and Berkeley hills!

Because of the so called fire hazard, these trees, (mainly eucalyptus and pine) are scheduled to be cut down by The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). After the trees are cut down, pesticides will be poured on the stumps. There are no plans to replant the area, and the highly poisonous chemicals will hurt the environment and prevent any other growth. Furthermore, cutting down the trees will destroy the homes of many birds and other animals who live in them.

Please sign below to stop this outrageous project!

Name:

Address:

Rachael Zucker

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA, 95474

Paul R. ... Am E. Rubin 3259 Eberhard San ... 527 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| YSABELLA Richard         | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903             |
| Alex Eaton               | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903                  |
| Conner Murphy            | 56 San Rafael Ave. San Anselmo, CA                 |
| Nick Eberhard            | 626 Blackstone Dr, San Rafael, Ca, 94903           |
| Mikaela Fouts            | 17 Black Oak Ln. Novato, CA                        |
| Ella Cohen               | 40 Bretano Way Greenbrae CA 94945                  |
| Sam Eberhard             | 626 Blackstone dr San Rafael, Ca                   |
| Rita Talkach             | 19 Bayview ave. Larkspur CA 94945                  |
| Sebastian a jarrehparwar | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945                |
| Kaileigh Hecker          | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94945            |
| Laura Eberhard           | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903                 |
| Dillon Bayless           | 98 maybeck st. Novato, CA                          |
| Laura Godwin             | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965                  |
| Manette Teitelbaum       | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930                  |
| Piper Perreault          | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903           |
| Samantha Martin          | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945                |
| Joey Johnson             | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952                  |
| Michelle Feldt           | 9 Turners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965              |
| Barbara Hammer           | 523 61st St., Oakland, CA 94609                    |
| JULIE BROWN              | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118        |
| Franchesca Stimming      | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA                  |
| Janice Deneau            | 3259 Eberhard Sam 1535 E. ... st Crockett CA 94520 |

Name:Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
94803

Carol Wee

573 Wake Robin Ln San Rafael 94901

Ann D. Minh

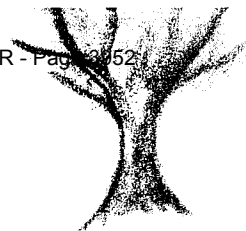
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2052



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
in the Oakland and Berkeley hills!

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(mainly eucalyptus and pine) are scheduled to be cut down  
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the trees will destroy the homes of many birds and  
other animals who live in them.

Please sign below to stop this outrageous  
project!

Name:

Address:

Rachael Zucker

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA, 95474

Paul R. Amu E. Rubin - 3260 Tokam Rita Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| YSABELLA Richard        | 74 Mt. Tabor ct. San Rafael, CA 94903       |
| Alex Eaton              | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903           |
| Conner Murphy           | 56 San Rafael Ave. San Anselmo, CA          |
| Nick Eberhard           | 626 Blackstone Dr, San Rafael, Ca, 94903    |
| Mikaela Fouts           | 17 Black Oak Ln. Novato, CA                 |
| Ella Cohen              | 40 Bretano Way Greenbrae CA 94945           |
| Sam Eberhard            | 626 Blackstone dr San Rafael, Ca            |
| Rita Tolkach            | 19 Bayview ave. Larkspur CA 94945           |
| Sebastian Javaherparvar | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945         |
| Kaileigh Hecker         | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94945     |
| Laura Eberhard          | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903          |
| Dillon Bayless          | 98 maybeck st. Novato, CA                   |
| Laura Godwin            | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965           |
| Manette Teitelbaum      | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930           |
| Piper Perreault         | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903    |
| Samantha Martin         | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945         |
| Joey Johnson            | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952           |
| Michelle Feldt          | 9 Terners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965       |
| Barbara Hammer          | 523 61st St., Oakland, CA 94609             |
| JULIE BROWN             | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118 |
| Franchesca Stimming     | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA           |
| Janice Denegani         | 3260 Tolman Rd. San Rafael, CA 94903        |

Name:

Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
94803

Carol Mace

573 Wake Robin Ln San Rafael 94901

Ann D. Mink

260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

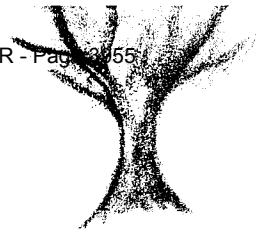
Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133



# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2955



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
in the Oakland and Berkeley hills!

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(mainly eucalyptus and pine) are scheduled to be cut down  
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Please sign below to stop this outrageous  
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Name:

Address:

Rachael Zucker

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA, 95474

Amu E. Azabehpaman Sebastian 524 Hill In Sebastopol CA 172

Name:Address:

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| YSABELLA Richard        | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903                     |
| Alex Eaton              | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903                          |
| Conner Murphy           | 56 San Rafael Ave. San Anselmo, CA                         |
| Nick Eberhard           | 626 Blackstone Dr, San Rafael, Ca, 94903                   |
| Mikaela Fouts           | 17 Black Oak Ln. Novato, CA                                |
| Ella Cohen              | 40 Bretano Way Greenbrae CA 94945                          |
| Sam Eberhard            | 626 Blackstone dr San Rafael, Ca                           |
| Rita Talkach            | 19 Bayview ave. Larkspur CA 94945                          |
| Sebastian Ajarrehparwan | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945                        |
| Kaileigh Hecker         | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94945                    |
| Laura Eberhard          | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903                         |
| Dillon Bayless          | 98 maybeck st. Novato, CA                                  |
| Laura Godwin            | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965                          |
| Manette Teitelbaum      | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930                          |
| Piper Perreault         | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903                   |
| Samantha Martin         | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945                        |
| Joey Johnson            | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952                          |
| Michelle Feldt          | 9 Turners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965                      |
| Barbara Hammer          | 523 61st St., Oakland, CA 94609                            |
| JULIE BROWN             | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118                |
| Franchesca Stimming     | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA                          |
| Janice Deneau           | 3261 Azabepamar Sebastian 1535 E. ... st Crockett CA 94505 |

Name:

Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
94803

Carol Mee

573 Wake Robin Ln San  
Rafael 94903

Ann D. Minh

260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

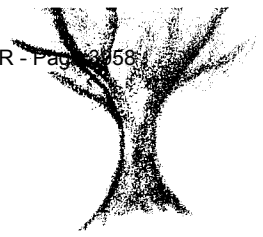
Frances Antaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

Frances Santaguida

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2058



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
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Name:

Address:

Rachael Zucker

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA 95472

Paul R. AmE. Rubin 3262 Hecker-Vallejo  
521 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| YSABELLA Richard          | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903      |
| Alex Eaton                | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903           |
| Conner Murphy             | 56 San Rafael Ave. San Anselmo, CA          |
| Nick Eberhard             | 626 Blackstone Dr, San Rafael, Ca, 94903    |
| Mikaela Fouts             | 17 Black Oak Ln. Novato, CA                 |
| Ella Cohen                | 40 Bretano Way Greenbrae CA 94945           |
| Sam Eberhard              | 626 Blackstone dr San Rafael, Ca            |
| Rita Talkach              | 19 Bayview ave. Larkspur CA 94945           |
| Sebastian a jarreh parwan | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945         |
| Kaileigh Hecker           | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94945     |
| Laura Eberhard            | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903          |
| Dillon Bayless            | 98 maybeck st. Novato, CA                   |
| Laura Godwin              | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965           |
| Manette Teitelbaum        | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930           |
| Piper Perreault           | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903    |
| Samantha Martin           | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945         |
| Joey Johnson              | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952           |
| Michelle Feldt            | 9 Terners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965       |
| Barbara Hammer            | 523 61 <sup>st</sup> St., Oakland, CA 94609 |
| JULIE BROWN               | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118 |
| Franchesca Stimming       | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA 94625     |
| Janice Denegani           | 3262 Hecker Kaileigh                        |

Name:

Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
94803

Carol Wee

573 Wake Robin Ln San  
Rafael 94903

Ann D. Minh

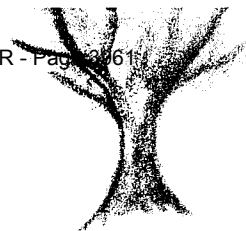
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2061



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
in the Oakland and Berkeley hills!

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(mainly eucalyptus and pine) are scheduled to be cut down  
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Please sign below to stop this outrageous  
project!

Name:

Address:

Rachael Zucker

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA 95472

Paul R. Amu E. Ruben 3263 Eberhard Ave. Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| YSABELLA Richard        | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903               |
| Alex Eaton              | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903                    |
| Conner Murphy           | 56 San Rafael Ave. San Anselmo, CA                   |
| Nick Eberhard           | 626 Blackstone Dr, San Rafael, Ca, 94903             |
| Mikaela Fouts           | 17 Black Oak Ln. Novato, CA                          |
| Ella Cohen              | 40 Bretano Way Greenbrae CA 94945                    |
| Sam Eberhard            | 626 Blackstone dr San Rafael, Ca                     |
| Rita Talkach            | 19 Bayview ave. Larkspur CA 949                      |
| Sebastian Javaherparvar | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945                  |
| Kaileigh Hecker         | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94941              |
| Laura Eberhard          | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903                   |
| Dillon Bayless          | 98 maybeck st. Novato, CA                            |
| Laura Godwin            | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965                    |
| Manette Teitelbaum      | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930                    |
| Piper Perreault         | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903             |
| Samantha Martin         | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94901                  |
| Joey Johnson            | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952                    |
| Michelle Feldt          | 9 Turners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965                |
| Barbara Hammer          | 523 61 <sup>st</sup> St., Oakland, CA 94609          |
| JULIE BROWN             | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118          |
| Francesca Stimming      | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA                    |
| Janice Deneau           | 3263 Eberhard Laura 1535 E. ... st Crockett CA 94505 |



Name:Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
94803

Carol Wee

573 Wake Robin Ln San Rafael 94901

Ann D. Minh

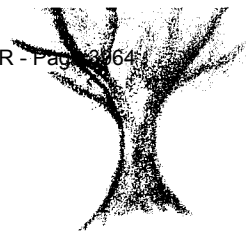
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2064



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
in the Oakland and Berkeley hills!

Because of the so called fire hazard, these trees,  
(mainly eucalyptus and pine) are scheduled to be cut down  
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Name:

Address:

Rachael Zucker

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA 95474

Paul R. ... Am E. Rubin 3264 Bayless Millon 521 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| YSABELLA Richard   | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903      |
| Alex Eaton         | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903           |
| Conner Murphy      | 56 San Rafael Ave. San Anselmo, CA          |
| Nick Eberhard      | 626 Blackstone Dr, San Rafael, Ca, 94903    |
| Mikaela Fouts      | 17 Black Oak Ln. Novato, CA                 |
| Ella Cohen         | 40 Bretano Way Greenbrae CA 94945           |
| Sam Eberhard       | 626 Blackstone dr San Rafael, Ca            |
| Rita Talkach       | 19 Bayview ave. Larkspur CA 94945           |
| Sebastian J. Jurek | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945         |
| Kaileigh Hecker    | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94945     |
| Laura Eberhard     | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903          |
| Dillon Bayless     | 98 maybeck st. Novato, CA                   |
| Laura Godwin       | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965           |
| Manette Teitelbaum | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930           |
| Piper Perreault    | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903    |
| Samantha Martin    | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945         |
| Joey Johnson       | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952           |
| Michelle Feldt     | 9 Turners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965       |
| Barbara Hammer     | 523 61 <sup>st</sup> St., Oakland, CA 94609 |
| JULIE BROWN        | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118 |
| Francesca Stimming | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA           |
| Janice Deneau      | 3264 Bayless-Dillon                         |

Name:

Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
94803

Carol Wee

573 Wake Robin Ln San Rafael 94901

Ann D. Minch

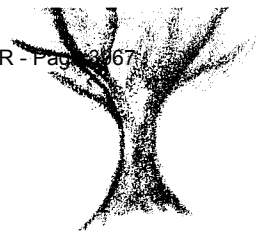
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 267



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
in the Oakland and Berkeley hills!

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(mainly eucalyptus and pine) are scheduled to be cut down  
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Name:

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Rachael Zucker

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Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA 95474

Paul R. ... Am E. Rubin - 3265 Godwin ... 521 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| YSABELLA Richard   | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903      |
| Alex Eaton         | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903           |
| Conner Murphy      | 56 San Rafael Ave. San Anselmo, CA          |
| Nick Eberhard      | 626 Blackstone Dr, San Rafael, Ca, 94903    |
| Mikaela Fouts      | 17 Black Oak Ln. Novato, CA                 |
| Ella Cohen         | 40 Bretano Way Greenbrae CA 94945           |
| Sam Eberhard       | 626 Blackstone dr San Rafael, Ca            |
| Rita Talkach       | 19 Bayview ave. Larkspur CA 94945           |
| Sebastian J. Jurek | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945         |
| Kaileigh Hecker    | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94945     |
| Laura Eberhard     | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903          |
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| Laura Godwin       | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965           |
| Manette Teitelbaum | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930           |
| Piper Perreault    | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903    |
| Samantha Martin    | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945         |
| Joey Johnson       | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952           |
| Michelle Feldt     | 9 Turners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965       |
| Barbara Hammer     | 523 61st St., Oakland, CA 94609             |
| JULIE BROWN        | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118 |
| Francesca Stimming | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA           |
| Janice Deneau      | 3265 Godwin-Laura St Crockett CA 94505      |

Name:Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
94803

Carol Mace

573 Wake Robin Ln San Rafael 94901

Ann D. Mink

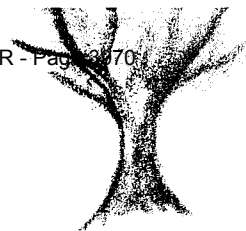
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2970



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
in the Oakland and Berkeley hills!

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(mainly eucalyptus and pine) are scheduled to be cut down  
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the trees will destroy the homes of many birds and  
other animals who live in them.

Please sign below to stop this outrageous  
project!

Name:

Address:

Rachael Zucker

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA, 95474

Paul R. ... Am E. ... Teitelbaum, Marlette ... Sebastopol CA 172



Name:Address:

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| Sam Eberhard          | 626 Blackstone dr San Rafael, Ca            |
| Rita Talkach          | 19 Bayview ave. Larkspur CA 949             |
| Sebastian Javahparvar | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945         |
| Kaileigh Hecker       | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94941     |
| Laura Eberhard        | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903          |
| Dillon Bayless        | 98 maybeck st. Novato, CA                   |
| Laura Godwin          | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965           |
| Manette Teitelbaum    | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930           |
| Piper Perreault       | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903    |
| Samantha Martin       | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94901         |
| Joey Johnson          | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952           |
| Michelle Feldt        | 9 Terners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965       |
| Barbara Hammer        | 523 61 <sup>st</sup> St., Oakland, CA 94609 |
| JULIE BROWN           | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118 |
| Franchesca Stimming   | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA           |
| Janice Deneau         | 3266 Teitelbaum Manette                     |

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10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

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~~XXXXXX~~

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573 Wake Robin Ln San Rafael 94901

Ann D. Minh

260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2073



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Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA 95472

Paul R. ... Am E. Ruben 3267 Perreault Piper 524 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

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| Francesca Stimming | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA                     |
| Janice Deneau      | 3267 Perreault Piper 1535 E. ... st Crockett CA 94505 |

Name:

Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

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Ann D. Mink

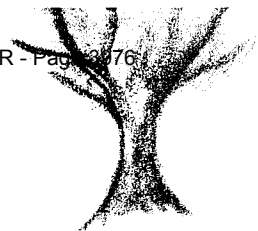
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2076



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
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Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA 95472

Paul R. Amu E. Ruben 3268 Martin Samantha 721 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| YSABELLA Richard   | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903      |
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| Piper Perreault    | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903    |
| Samantha Martin    | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945         |
| Joey Johnson       | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952           |
| Michelle Feldt     | 9 Terners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965       |
| Barbara Hammer     | 523 61st St., Oakland, CA 94609             |
| JULIE BROWN        | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118 |
| Francesca Stimming | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA           |
| Janice Deneau      | 1535 E. ... st ... CA                       |

Name:

Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
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Carol Mace

573 Wake Robin Ln San Rafael 94901

Ann D. Mink

260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

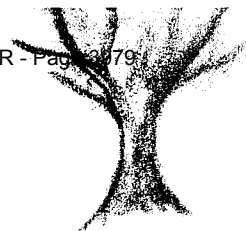
Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133



# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2079



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78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA, 95474

Paul R. AmE. Rubin - Johnson 3269 527 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| YSABELLA Richard        | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903      |
| Alex Eaton              | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903           |
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| Piper Perreault         | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903    |
| Samantha Martin         | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945         |
| Joey Johnson            | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952           |
| Michelle Feldt          | 9 Terners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965       |
| Barbara Hammer          | 523 61 <sup>st</sup> St., Oakland, CA 94609 |
| JULIE BROWN             | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118 |
| Franchesca Stimming     | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA           |
| Janice Denegani         | 3269 Johnson St Crockett CA 94505           |

Name:

Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
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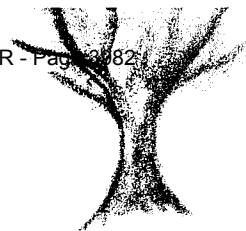
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2082



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
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Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA, 95474

Theresa Ann E. Rubin 3270 Feldt Michelle Hart 1 in Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| YSABELLA Richard        | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903                  |
| Alex Eaton              | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903                       |
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| Manette Teitelbaum      | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930                       |
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| Samantha Martin         | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945                     |
| Joey Johnson            | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952                       |
| Michelle Feldt          | 9 Terners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965                   |
| Barbara Hammer          | 523 61 <sup>st</sup> St., Oakland, CA 94609             |
| JULIE BROWN             | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118             |
| Franchesca Stimming     | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA                       |
| Janice Deneau           | 3270 Feldt Michelle<br>1535 E. ... st Crockett CA 94505 |

Name:

Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

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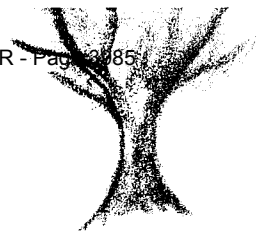
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 285



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
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Sophia Giegerich

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Paul R. AmE. Ruben Hammer Barbara 3271 Hamlet Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

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| JULIE BROWN             | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118                       |
| Franchesca Stimming     | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA                                 |
| Janice Deneau           | 3271 Hammer Barbara 1535 E. 15 <sup>th</sup> St Crockett CA 94515 |



Name:

Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

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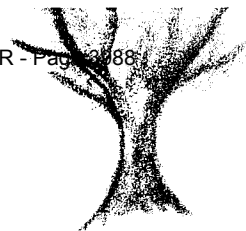
Ann D. Mink

260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees



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Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
94803

Carol Mee

573 Wake Robin Ln San Rafael 94901

Ann D. Munk

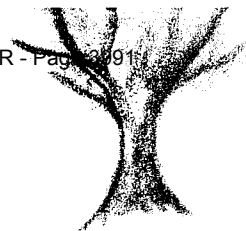
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2991



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
in the Oakland and Berkeley hills!

Because of the so called fire hazard, these trees,  
(mainly eucalyptus and pine) are scheduled to be cut down  
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and prevent any other growth. Furthermore, cutting down  
the trees will destroy the homes of many birds and  
other animals who live in them.

Please sign below to stop this outrageous  
project!

Name:

Address:

Rachael Zucker

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA, 95474

Paul R. AmE. 3273 Stimming Frenchesca 121 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| YSABELLA Richard        | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903                  |
| Alex Eaton              | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903                       |
| Conner Murphy           | 56 San Rafael Ave. San Anselmo, CA                      |
| Nick Eberhard           | 626 Blackstone Dr, San Rafael, Ca, 94903                |
| Mikaela Fouts           | 17 Black Oak Ln. Novato, CA                             |
| Ella Cohen              | 40 Bretano Way Greenbrae CA 94945                       |
| Sam Eberhard            | 626 Blackstone dr San Rafael, Ca                        |
| Rita Talkach            | 19 Bayview ave. Larkspur CA 94945                       |
| Sebastian Javrethparwan | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945                     |
| Kaileigh Hecker         | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94945                 |
| Laura Eberhard          | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903                      |
| Dillon Bayless          | 98 maybeck st. Novato, CA                               |
| Laura Godwin            | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965                       |
| Manette Teitelbaum      | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930                       |
| Piper Perreault         | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903                |
| Samantha Martin         | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945                     |
| Joey Johnson            | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952                       |
| Michelle Feldt          | 9 Terners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965                   |
| Barbara Hammer          | 523 61st St., Oakland, CA 94609                         |
| JULIE BROWN             | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118             |
| Franchesca Stimming     | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA                       |
| Janice Deneau           | 3273 Stimming Franchesca 1535 L... st Crockett CA 94505 |

Name:Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
94803

Carol W. Lee

573 Wake Robin Ln San Rafael 94901

Ann D. Minch

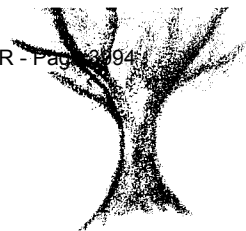
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2994



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
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Name:

Address:

Rachael Zucker

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA 95474

Paul R. ... Anne E. Ruben 3274 Dencaux Denise 521 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472



Name:Address:

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| YSABELLA Richard        | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903                   |
| Alex Eaton              | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903                        |
| Conner Murphy           | 56 San Rafael Ave. San Anselmo, CA                       |
| Nick Eberhard           | 626 Blackstone Dr, San Rafael, Ca, 94903                 |
| Mikaela Fouts           | 17 Black Oak Ln. Novato, CA                              |
| Ella Cohen              | 40 Bretano Way Greenbrae CA 94945                        |
| Sam Eberhard            | 626 Blackstone dr San Rafael, Ca                         |
| Rita Talkach            | 19 Bayview ave. Larkspur CA 94945                        |
| Sebastian Javaherparvar | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945                      |
| Kaileigh Hecker         | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94945                  |
| Laura Eberhard          | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903                       |
| Dillon Bayless          | 98 maybeck st. Novato, CA                                |
| Laura Godwin            | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965                        |
| Manette Teitelbaum      | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930                        |
| Piper Perreault         | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903                 |
| Samantha Martin         | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945                      |
| Joey Johnson            | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952                        |
| Michelle Feldt          | 9 Terners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965                    |
| Barbara Hammer          | 523 61st St., Oakland, CA 94609                          |
| JULIE BROWN             | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118              |
| Franchesca Stimming     | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA                        |
| Janice Deneau           | 3274 - Deneau - Denise<br>1535 L... st Crockett CA 94505 |

Name:Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

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94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
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Ann D. Mink

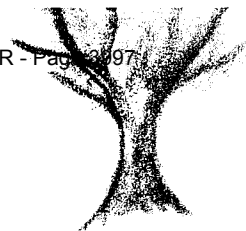
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 2997



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
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Address:

Rachael Zucker

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA, 95474

Paul R. AmE. 3275 Gallagher Betsy Ann  
21411 1st St Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| YSABELLA Richard         | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903        |
| Alex Eaton               | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903             |
| Conner Murphy            | 56 San Rafael Ave. San Anselmo, CA            |
| Nick Eberhard            | 626 Blackstone Dr, San Rafael, Ca, 94903      |
| Mikaela Fouts            | 17 Black Oak Ln. Novato, CA                   |
| Ella Cohen               | 40 Bretano Way Greenbrae CA 94945             |
| Sam Eberhard             | 626 Blackstone dr San Rafael, Ca              |
| Rita Talkach             | 19 Bayview ave. Larkspur CA 94945             |
| Sebastian a jarrehparwar | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945           |
| Kaileigh Hecker          | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94945       |
| Laura Eberhard           | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903            |
| Dillon Bayless           | 98 maybeck st. Novato, CA                     |
| Laura Godwin             | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965             |
| Manette Teitelbaum       | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930             |
| Piper Perreault          | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903      |
| Samantha Martin          | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945           |
| Soey Johnson             | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952             |
| Michelle Feldt           | 9 Turners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965         |
| Barbara Hammer           | 523 61 <sup>st</sup> St., Oakland, CA 94609   |
| JULIE BROWN              | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118   |
| Franchesca Stimming      | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA             |
| Janice Deneau            | 3275 Gallagher Betsy Ann St Crockett CA 94505 |

Name:

Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

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1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

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94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
94803

Carol Mee

573 Wake Robin Ln San Rafael 94901

Ann D. Munk

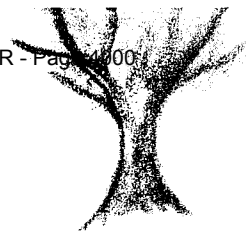
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 1000



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
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78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA 95474

Paul R. ... Am E. Rubin - 3276 Neale Adam Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| YSABELLA Richard         | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903      |
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| Conner Murphy            | 56 San Rafael Ave. San Anselmo, CA          |
| Nick Eberhard            | 626 Blackstone Dr, San Rafael, Ca, 94903    |
| Mikaela Fouts            | 17 Black Oak Ln. Novato, CA                 |
| Ella Cohen               | 40 Bretano Way Greenbrae CA 94945           |
| Sam Eberhard             | 626 Blackstone dr San Rafael, Ca            |
| Rita Talkach             | 19 Bayview ave. Larkspur CA 94945           |
| Sebastian a jarrehparwar | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945         |
| Kaileigh Hecker          | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94945     |
| Laura Eberhard           | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903          |
| Dillon Bayless           | 98 maybeck st. Novato, CA                   |
| Laura Godwin             | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965           |
| Manette Teitelbaum       | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930           |
| Piper Perreault          | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903    |
| Samantha Martin          | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945         |
| Joey Johnson             | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952           |
| Michelle Feldt           | 9 Terners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965       |
| Barbara Hammer           | 523 61st St., Oakland, CA 94609             |
| JULIE BROWN              | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118 |
| Franchesca Stimming      | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA           |
| Janice Deneau            | 3276 Neale Adam St Crockett CA 94515        |

Name:

Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neale

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
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Carol Wee

573 Wake Robin Ln San Rafael 94901

Ann D. Minh

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Frances Santaguida

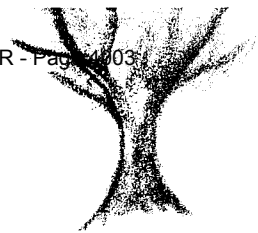
2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

Frances Santaguida



# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 1003



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
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Address:

Rachael Zucker

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA 95472

Paul R. Am. E. R. 3277 Eldridge Margaret 921 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| YSABELLA Richard        | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903      |
| Alex Eaton              | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903           |
| Conner Murphy           | 56 San Rafael Ave. San Anselmo, CA          |
| Nick Eberhard           | 626 Blackstone Dr, San Rafael, Ca, 94903    |
| Mikaela Fouts           | 17 Black Oak Ln. Novato, CA                 |
| Ella Cohen              | 40 Bretano Way Greenbrae CA 94945           |
| Sam Eberhard            | 626 Blackstone dr San Rafael, Ca            |
| Rita Talkach            | 19 Bayview ave. Larkspur CA 94945           |
| Sebastian Javaherparvar | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945         |
| Kaileigh Hecker         | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94945     |
| Laura Eberhard          | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903          |
| Dillon Bayless          | 98 maybeck st. Novato, CA                   |
| Laura Godwin            | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965           |
| Manette Teitelbaum      | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930           |
| Piper Perreault         | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903    |
| Samantha Martin         | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945         |
| Joey Johnson            | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952           |
| Michelle Feldt          | 9 Turners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965       |
| Barbara Hammer          | 523 61st St., Oakland, CA 94609             |
| JULIE BROWN             | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118 |
| Francesca Stimming      | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA           |
| Janice Deneau           | 3277 Eldridge Margaret St Crockett CA 94505 |

Name:Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
94803

Carol Mace

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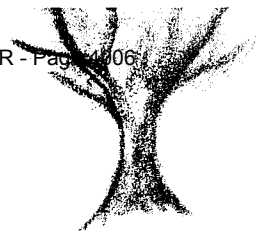
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 1006



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
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Name:

Address:

Rachael Zucker

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Jamara Goldsmith

78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901

Ayaka Terasawa

14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA 95474

Paul R. AmE. Rubin 3278 Zucker Randy 521 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| YSABELLA Richard        | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903      |
| Alex Eaton              | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903           |
| Conner Murphy           | 56 San Rafael Ave. San Anselmo, CA          |
| Nick Eberhard           | 626 Blackstone Dr, San Rafael, Ca, 94903    |
| Mikaela Fouts           | 17 Black Oak Ln. Novato, CA                 |
| Ella Cohen              | 40 Bretano Way Greenbrae CA 94945           |
| Sam Eberhard            | 626 Blackstone dr San Rafael, Ca            |
| Rita Talkach            | 19 Bayview ave. Larkspur CA 94945           |
| Sebastian Javaherparvar | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945         |
| Kaileigh Hecker         | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94945     |
| Laura Eberhard          | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903          |
| Dillon Bayless          | 98 maybeck st. Novato, CA                   |
| Laura Godwin            | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965           |
| Manette Teitelbaum      | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930           |
| Piper Perreault         | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903    |
| Samantha Martin         | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945         |
| Joey Johnson            | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952           |
| Michelle Feldt          | 9 Terners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965       |
| Barbara Hammer          | 523 61st St., Oakland, CA 94609             |
| JULIE BROWN             | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118 |
| Franchesca Stimming     | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA 94628     |
| Janice Deneau           | 3278 Zucker-Randy St Crockett CA 94505      |

Name:Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

Adam Neule

260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

~~XXXXXX~~

Margaret Eldridge

1288 Idylberry Rd, San Rafael CA 94903

RANDY ZUCKER

78 TWIN OAKS AVE SAN RAFAEL, CA  
94901

Donni O'Ryan Uzarski

5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
94803

Carol Wee

573 Wake Robin Ln San  
Rafael 94803

Ann D. Minh

260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

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Please sign below to stop this outrageous project!

| Name:                                 | Address:                               |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Rachael Zucker                        | 78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901  |
| Jamara Goldsmith                      | 78 Twin Oaks Ave. San Rafael CA 94901  |
| Ayaka Terasawa                        | 14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947         |
| Sophia Giegerich                      | 5587 Volkerts Rd. Sebastopol ca, 95474 |
| Th. A. R. Amu E. Ryan Uzarski (Donna) | 521 Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 172          |

Name:Address:

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| YSABELLA Richard          | 74 Mt. Talkac ct. San Rafael, CA 94903                       |
| Alex Eaton                | 342 Holly DR. San Rafael ca 94903                            |
| Conner Murphy             | 56 San Rafael Ave. San Anselmo, CA                           |
| Nick Eberhard             | 626 Blackstone Dr, San Rafael, Ca, 94903                     |
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| Sebastian a jarreh parwan | 104 San Andreas dr. Novato CA 94945                          |
| Kaileigh Hecker           | 1536 Indian Valley Rd. Novato CA, 94945                      |
| Laura Eberhard            | 626 Blackstone Dr San Rafael 94903                           |
| Dillon Bayless            | 98 maybeck st. Novato, CA                                    |
| Laura Godwin              | 611 Drake Ave Sausalito, CA 94965                            |
| Manette Teitelbaum        | 99 Taylor Drive Fairfax, CA 94930                            |
| Piper Perreault           | 544 Montecillo Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903                     |
| Samantha Martin           | 26 Karl Ave, San Anselmo, CA, 94945                          |
| Joey Johnson              | 3796 I st. Ext. Petaluma CA 94952                            |
| Michelle Feldt            | 9 Terners Dr. #32 Sausalito, CA 94965                        |
| Barbara Hammer            | 523 61st St., Oakland, CA 94609                              |
| JULIE BROWN               | 2860 Golden Gate Ave #2 San Francisco 94118                  |
| Franchesca Stimming       | 5607 Sobrante ave EL Sobrante, CA                            |
| Janice Deneau             | 3279 O'Ryan - Uzakski Bonni 1535 E. ... st Crockett CA 94505 |



Name:

Address:

Betsyann Gallagher

10 mesa Rd Bolinas CA 94924

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260 Laurel Street Inverness CA 94937

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5913 Amend Road, El Sobrante, CA  
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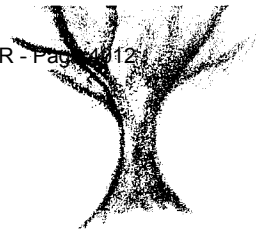
260 Laurel St Inverness CA 94937

Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 12



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
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14 Stasia Dr. Novato, CA 94947

Sophia Giegerich

5587 Volkers Rd. Sebastopol CA 95474

Paul R. ... Amu E. Rubin - 3280 - Walter ... Hart Ln Sebastopol CA 95472

Name:Address:

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
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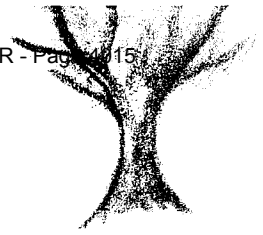
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Frances Santaguida  
Frances Santaguida

2140 Taylor St. San Francisco, 94133

# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 15



Please help 85,000 trees from being cut down  
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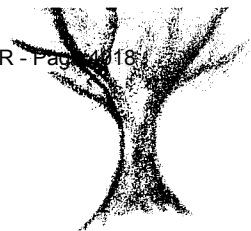
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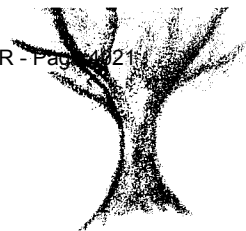
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# Petition For The Trees

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 21



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Jerry Bauer-Public Hearing Comment-06-17-2014

MR. BAUER: This is Jerry Bauer. I represent 8 the Hills Conservation Network.

Fire risk mitigation is the goal of everyone here today. Accomplishing this goal is lacking in this EIS. It does not adequately show how clear-cutting tens of thousands of trees will help with the sequestration of carbon, a problem that the New York Times says is at a three million year high.

It does not show how pouring tons of chemicals on tree stumps for the next 10 years will, in fact, stop a single fire from occurring. It does not prove that certain trees start fires while others stand by and watch.

It does not show the effect of these carcinogenic chemicals on small animals and children over the next 10 years. The alternative is clearing the under story of these trees. Limbing the branches off six-to-eight feet on all trees and keeping the canopy which would, in effect, be more effective and quite a bit cheaper. As well, it would help reach the goal we are all striving to achieve, that is, fire risk mitigation and not native plant restoration. Thank you.

MS. ZIOLKOWSKI: Thank you, sir.

Robert Seiben-Public Hearing Comment-06-17-2014

MR. SEIBEN: Thank you. I'll try to read through this before my cough kicks in.

I don't know anyone who's ever said you started a fire in the Oakland Hills. I've fully endorse the East Bay Hills Draft Environmental Impact Statement. I was a vice-chair of the advisory committee of the Oakland Fire Department -- the Wildfire Prevention District -- eight-years ago when this grant was first approved. I'm now on my third term in chair and I ask again to please expedite this very needed project.

Secondly, I'm chair of the fire prevention committee of the North Hills Community Association, which represents the area of North Oakland where much of the grant will be implemented.

Third, as a citizen at-risk, living near the epicenter of the 1991 fire storm in Hiller Highlands, which ran for about 20-30 minutes and led to fires downstream. I have spent thousands of hours doing hands-on management of hazardous vegetation on 14 acres of steep hills with many cases of poison oak over the last 16 years, supervising a professional vegetation management team funded by my homeowners association at \$8,000 to \$12,000 annually for the last several years.

Four, I just completed a 23-page document based on my experience, for the homeowners of the east bay hills. Not the ones in the flats of Idaho, which is quite different. It's called, Fire Prevention Matters. This deals with the sources of ignition, making fire prevention a year-round activity, reducing the homes' vulnerability to embers, maintaining a non-ignition zone near the home and creating a defensible space. What it does not cover is the wildland fuel reduction zone and all our efforts will be in vein when that rare fire gets out of control, tops out in the eucalyptus and the only thing that stops it is when the wind changes. If this is the type of fire, we really need your help so that all our efforts are not in vein.

Finally, I'm also a physician, a child neurologist to be specific, which deals with developmental problems, including those due to chemicals and I want to point out that the overemphasized risk of what we're talking about in the very limited use, very controlled use of herbicides. And I also led the campaign to get an exception to that from the Oakland City Council. This is an imagined risk compared to what the real risk is. For example, in 35,000 houses, all the cars, all the electric batteries, all the PVCs, all the junk in our computers and, you name it, poison oak and so forth, goes into the air. This is a very real hazard if we don't get our job done. Thank you very much.

MS. ZIOLKOWSKI: Thank you, sir.

Ken Benson-Public Hearing Comment-06-17-2014

MR. BENSON: I'm Ken Benson. I'm an Oakland Hills resident. I was the first chairperson of the Oakland Wildfire Prevention Assessment District. I'm currently the co-chair of Keep Oakland Fire-Safe, which is a campaign of local citizens trying to renew the district when it, in fact, sunsets next year. I grew up in a firefighting family. My uncle was a fire chief in Southern California and my father was a battalion captain. His cause of death was related to smoke inhalation in a three alarm fire. That said, I'm not worried about the three alarm fire, I'm worried about the firestorm, much like what we saw in 1991 and the over thousands of structures that were devastated. In fact, since we're talking about NEPA, the last three words are EPA. The 1991 costs of close to \$2 billion from the loss of that fire is much greater than the Times Beach disaster that lead to the Environmental Protection Agency.

Please move forward in favor of the proposed actions as stated in the EIS, giving us adequate tools and methodologies for dealing with our aging forest here in the East Bay Hills to help us mitigate the spread of fire. As Dr. Seiben said, the damage that was caused by that fire was a lasting damage in the release of the chemicals associated with the burning of those garages, those homes, the cars and vehicles as all of that was not only let into the air, but ended up in the bay and into the soil as well. Thank you very much.

MS. ZIOLKOWSKI: Thank you Mr. Benson.



Bev Van Doran-Public Hearing Comment-06-17-2014

MS. DORAN: I'm Bev Van Doran. We're lucky to have this incredible diversity of plants and trees in this area. It's been 22 years since the last big fire. That started in the grasslands. When the trees are cut down and the area is herbicided (sic), we're going to have more grasslands. It's going to be more flammable.

We also have the problem that wasn't so known and pervasive 22 years ago, which I'm seeing in my hiking, which is sudden oak death. And the trees are dying. You can be on trails and see dead oaks – dead tan oaks, which are not true oaks, and who knows where that's going to spread. We may end up with almost no trees at all and that would be an even more flammable state than if you've got an occasional dead oak with other trees around it, whether native or non-native. But the last thing you need is more grasslands which is -- that's where the fire started. I don't know of any fires that started under any of the forest.

The forests precipitate up to a foot or more of more moisture, the really tall trees, every year, so it's often green under the trees when it's completely brown on the hills.

I am just worried this is going to be a complete disaster and it's going to be the opposite of what's hoped for. And the amount of animals that are going to die hasn't even begun to be measured because the native animals will often chew the non-native trees, often their first choice for nesting and food and shelter.

What we have now, it's not what used to be here, but it's, at this point, an ideal kind of forest in that diversity will protect us. Most people don't even know about this plan. They don't know that a lot of this will end up in (unintelligible). They don't know the extreme detail. They also don't know that East Bay Regional Parks and some of the other -- UC Berkeley -- has a double-standard going where we've got a non-native tree planted there, some olive in the front, and they continue to plant non-native.

UC Berkeley, on their campus, they've got a book about the enormous number of non-native trees that they're proud of. For the rest of the city areas, the city chooses to ignore non-natives. They've got olive there, apples. Almost nobody has natives. If they do, it's a few shrubs. That's fine, I don't object. I just don't want the native animals -- the wild animals -- to suffer because of the other standard of what people are choosing in their own yards and what they're choosing for the wilderness areas. But the most important thing is, this has got to increase the fire hazards. It's not going to lessen. Again, I guess you can say sudden oak death, we have no idea how quick it's going to spread. How many of these trees will be left in a few years. Thank you.

MS. ZIOLKOWSKI: Thank you for your comment.

Keith McAllister-Public Hearing Comment-06-17-2014

MR. McALLISTER: The three applicants for FEMA funding present their projects as primarily fire hazard mitigation projects, but all three also claim their projects will replace areas with non-native vegetation with a landscape of native vegetation. This landscape transformation is to take place without actually planting any native plants. Its claimed that the natives will appear automatically by recruitment.

This is a fantasy not supported by any evidence and contradicted by considerable evidence. The non-natives are there now because current climate and soil conditions suit them. Recruitment into cleared areas will come from the surrounding landscapes which is dominated by non-natives. The seed bank is primarily non-native and that is what will germinate in the cleared area. Chip mulch does not favor native plants or non-native plants. So the disturbed areas of the project will be recolonized by English Ivy, acacia, French bloom, (indistinguishable) blackberry and the exotic annual grasses that are there now.

I've observed native plant restoration in San Francisco for 15 years. Even though San Francisco's natural areas program does plant native plants after non-natives are removed, the landscape quickly reverts to the vigorous non-natives. The same will happen in the east bay hills if these projects are implemented.

FEMA should not waste our money pursuing an ideological fantasy that will never be realized. And, of course, neither should UC, Oakland or the East Bay Regional Park District.

MS. ZIOLKOWSKI: Thank you Mr. McAllister.

Madeline Holland-Public Hearing Comment-06-17-2014

MS. HOLLAND: I've lived in the same house on Alvarado Road in Oakland for 39 years. Our house is in a narrow strip of about fifteen houses on Alvarado Road that did not burn in the 1991 fire. As it happened, the fire stopped at three tall eucalyptus trees up the street on the edge of Garber Park. The fire did not ignite those trees.

In one case in our neighborhood, just down the street, a redwood and a eucalyptus tree were growing beside each other. An ember ignited the redwood tree which burned to the ground. The eucalyptus was not ignited but was cut down after the fire. I saw the fire spread from house to house, not from trees to houses. I saw many flaming embers flying through the air during the fire. I did not see any pieces of bark litter flying through the air. Our own home conservation research, which was the only research that I know about that ever compared how various -- how debris from trees flies -- says that burning vegetation of any kind that flies through the air has a very limited range.

I saw that all of -- all of the vegetation that was in the path of the fire burned, both native and non-native trees, especially any tree that had an under-story of grass, weeds and brush. The Coast Live Oaks that grew across the street from our house burned right down to the ground. Fire does not discriminate between native and non-native vegetation, yet UCB and City of Oakland projects would remove all of the non-natives and protect the native trees and vegetation. What possible reason could there be for that.

Nowhere, except in Northern California where there is a heavy presence of natives, would people dare to say that only non-native trees promote fire. We are told over and over that eucs (sic) promote fire, yet, obviously native trees burned in the fire. Most of the fires in California are brush or grassland fires. I know of no other large fire in any other part of California that is blamed on non-native trees. As soon as the shade canopy provided by tall trees is gone, weeds, hemlock, thistle, poison oak, broom grass and chaparral brush will move in. Thus, instead of creating a safer environment, the UC and Oakland projects would actually increase the fire danger.

Just consider the matter of flame length. These figures are from the hills management -- Hills Emergency Forum Management recommendations. Grassland flames reached lengths of 12 to 38 feet. Brush and shrubs, including chaparral vegetation, can reach lengths in excess of 69 feet. Eucalyptus bark -- trees -- have flame lengths of six to 21 feet.

MS. ZIOLKOWSKI: Thank you very much for your comments.

Tim Wallace-Public Hearing Comment-06-17-2014

MR. WALLACE: Tim Wallace. I'm president of the Claremont Canyon Conservancy, a group representing about 500 families who live in and around Claremont Canyon, which is part of the heart of the FEMA project for UCB.

We are totally in favor of the EIS support it -- everybody supports it. And the idea for fuel reduction is one of the reasons why we support it. We do not like eucalyptus. We have been in fires with eucalyptus and it's not fun. We are also concerned about the public costs involved in maintaining a eucalyptus forest because of the drippage of about four tons per acre, per year. This has to be cleaned up if it's going to be maintained and the fuels and under-story brush kept in control.

I speak of this, not only as a representative of the conservancy, but I used to be a logger a long time ago, and I have fought forest fires and it's not fun to have your home and livelihood threatened as mine was with grain fields. So I know the dangers of forest fires and grass is burnable. I was caught in one, so we're well acquainted with fire, but we think that eucalyptus, stuffed with resins and oils, are candles waiting to be lit and we're very much opposed to that.

The public costs are about four-to-one, heavier for the public, if you do the maintenance, and so forth and so on, rather than clearing the land of eucalyptus. Thank you.

MS. ZIOLKOWSKI: Thank you Mr. Wallace.

Dan Grasetti-Public Hearing Comment-06-17-2014

MR. GRASETTI: Hi, I'm Dan Grasetti and I'm with the Hills Conservation Network. I'm just going to respond to a couple of things that were said here because they struck me as deserving of a response.

One is that there's this ongoing myth that's been pushed forward, that the 1991 fire had something to do with eucalyptus trees, and the reality is, as was acknowledged by Jerry Kim and others even at this meeting, is that that's not true. The fact is that all of this -- this justification of cutting down certain species because of the '91 fire is just irrational. The real fixes for what happened in '91 were largely with the Oakland Fire Department and infrastructure that needed to be fixed. And thankfully, a lot of that work has happened and as we've seen since '91, there have been two significant fires that were managed very effectively. One of them being an arson fire that was set in a eucalyptus grove, that was aggressively attacked from the air and didn't burn a single eucalyptus tree but burned everything else.

The other comment on that was -- there was a comment made earlier that pesticides are an imaginary risk. This is just an outrageous statement because if you do the math on what is proposed here, there's something in the order of 30,000 gallons of Garlon that's going to be needed to keep the eucalyptus stumps dead for up to 10 years. That doesn't even consider the amount of Garlon that's been sprayed by UC Berkeley to keep the hemlock, thistle and broom that has come up as a result of removing the tall tree canopy. So the amount of pesticide that is being contemplated here is just enormous. And it can't be dismissed as being insignificant.

The other thing to consider here is that what's being proposed here is really the same thing that happened on Angel Island which had no history of fire at all. And then, sometime in the early '90s, the native plant restoration people managed to get all of the eucalyptus trees cut down. Since then there were two large fires on Angel Island.

So the problem is, what this is really about. What this is really about is -- - everybody says that they want fire risk mitigation, but some people define the only acceptable kind of fire risk mitigation as removing three species of trees, that's it. They completely ignore the fact that once you remove those three species, you either get more of the same, or if you poison them enough, you get other species. But as Ken Blonski of East Bay Regional Park District once told me, fuel is fuel.

MS. ZIOLKOWSKI: Thank you, Mr. Grasetti.

Keith McAllister-Public Hearing Comment-06-17-2014

MR. McALLISTER: The three applicants for FEMA funding present their projects as primarily fire hazard mitigation projects, but all three also claim their projects will replace areas with non-native vegetation with a landscape of native vegetation. This landscape transformation is to take place without actually planting any native plants. Its claimed that the natives will appear automatically by recruitment.

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MS. ZIOLKOWSKI: Thank you Mr. McAllister.

Peter Scott-Public Hearing Comment-06-17-2014

MR. SCOTT: My name is Peter Scott. I live on Alvarado. I've lived there for a number of years, so I've gone through two of the fires; 1970 and 1991. And so I am not anxious to see another fire. And that's the reason that I've worked since the '91 fire almost continually on trying to make sure that we do get real fire hazard mitigation in the hills.

My work started when my wife and I instigated the grand jury investigation of the '91 fires, so we do know something about it. I am a charter member of the Claremont Canyon Conservancy and I must say that it irritates me a little bit to have Mr. Wallace say that they represent the opinions of everybody who is in that organization. I do not agree with what he said.

I'm also a member of the Hills Conservation Network. We are currently hard at work developing our comments on the EIS. And I -- I think it's safe to say that, at this point, we really enthusiastically support the idea of FEMA funding fire mitigation in the hills.

The trick is, it's got to be real fire mitigation and not some other agenda. The methodology that we believe that FEMA can follow is that -- is their statement that they can withhold funding to insist on certain modifications of the methodology and I think that's the way to go. As a result of the comments and other input, there should be modifications of the proposed methodology. That's doable. And that's the direction that we're supporting.

It was disappointing to see an EIS that really did not consider other alternatives. The statement was that there was no other viable, reasonable methodologies to consider. I think that's totally wrong. The Hills Conservation Network has supported viable treatments in the Claremont Canyon and I believe that that would be a format for the revised methodologies. I would also say, speaking as a member of the Claremont Canyon Conservancy, that I'm anxious to see the canyon preserved and the environment improved and I cannot see how the conservancy can support what has been done to-date in the canyon.

MS. ZIOLKOWSKI: Thank you, Mr. Scott.

Matt Campbell-Public Hearing Comment-06-17-2014

MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you. I've just got two comments.

My first comment is I only really learned about this project and was really struck by the scale of what's being proposed. I totally understand the need for fire risk reduction, but still, the scale of it is really surprising.

So my first comment is, to me, it does not feel that there's been sufficient outreach to the public to let them know about what's happening. And I'm sure that there are publications in newspapers and that sort of thing, but if you were to poll the thousands of daily users of the park system, my guess is very few of them are aware of what's happening. Just like when you want to renovate your house in Berkeley, you need to post a sign in front of your house, explaining to your neighbors what you plan to do. I think there needs to be better outreach to the users of the parks so they understand what's going to be done in terms of clear cutting and pesticides and other things that affect the park that they use the parks on the daily basis. So, my first comment would be, please, more communication. Post a sign at the trail heads. Let people know what's being proposed so they have an adequate window by which to come back with comments either for or against the project.

My second comment is just to reiterate some of the comments about moisture retention provided by the tree canopy. I work in the solar energy business. One thing that strikes us when we build a solar farm, is that after we create the shade at the solar farm, it actually enhances significantly the moisture retention of the soil because, number one; it condenses and drips on to the grass just like trees do. And the second is that it prevents the sun's scorching rays from drying out the grasses and it creates a green layer of plant life.

I think you can see if you just look out the window here. If anybody was to take a measurement of the soil moisture, the driest part of that hill is the scorched, level grass. And that's the most (unintelligible) part of that hill, so when you remove the tree canopy, you may have the unintended consequence of significantly reducing the moisture that is retained in the hill. So, we need to think these things through, especially in the context of cutting down a hundred year old forest. Let's study the consequences before dealing with the risk. Thank you.



Barbara Robin – Public Hearing Comment – 6-17-2013

MS. ROBINE: My name is Barbara Robine. I am making these comments without too much information about the specific things. I just found out about it at the Lawrence Berkeley National Lab community action group meeting last night; but I do have some information that I've gleaned over the years about FEMA. And one of the objections I have about FEMA is they're led by Levy Management. And so I have a negative feeling about that, unfortunately. And I also had trouble -- I read the newspapers. I read Berkeley Times, Berkeley Voice, Daily Cal. The BAN newspapers, which would be the Bay Area newspapers, which would include the Contra Costa Times, Tribune, East Bay Express. I try to read the newspapers carefully. So I have seen this information there (inaudible), whether it's by newspaper or some other means.

So I've been following the laboratory -- Berkeley National Laboratory here. They are concerned about fire, yes. But they also have many other hazards. They have earthquakes. They have landslides. They have floods. Water can come through the whole City of Berkeley.

My bicycle was in three feet of sediment. So the problem with the Berkeley lab is from toxins. It would be all kinds of toxins that would be in the air. There might be an evaluation point for everybody. So I want to separate out my comments for each part, keeping apart the UC Berkeley and the Lawrence National Laboratory, because I have an issue with those people, their managing of things. But I want to keep the East Bay Regional Parks out because I've been a fan of East Bay Regional Parks for years.

So what the East Bay Regional Parks, they have goats and so forth that clear it and control burning and different other things to -- for the fire issue. And also, I'm a member of the Berkeley Path Wanderers Association. So we have about a 130 pedestrians paths from Berkeley. (Inaudible) it was created from when there were the street cars that brought the people. I'm not finished.

MR. McAFEE: Thirty seconds.

MS. ROBINE: The people that perished, they apparently didn't walk enough. They got in their cars and tried to evacuate, which is a problem. (Inaudible) sudden oak death will take care of some of the trees. The federal tax thing -- the FEMA is a federal tax thing. I think it's an extra layer of bureaucracy and then FEMA's above that.

So I know that the agencies here are happy that they could get a grant. But to me, it's just tax money going out again. I would like to say that the hard copies -- the panels, if they could be in hard copy so we can get them and take them home.

MS. ZIOLKOWSKI: Ms. Robine, thanks for your comments. If you have more that you'd like to share, there are the options to post your comment to the web site or provide it written by sending it to the mailing address that's on the fax sheet. Thank you.

Gordon Piper – Public Hearing Comment – 06-17-2014

MR. PIPER: I'm Gordon Piper. I live in Hiller Highlands. One of the 3500 residents that lost their home in the Oakland Hills fire storm. I'm with the Oakland Landscape Committee, that's the Oakland tree group and the California relief tree planting (unintelligible) organization affiliate.

I feel the environmental impact study is an excellent document. It's been thoroughly reviewed, that FEMA should go forward and fund the proposed vegetation management projects. I feel the proposed tree removals are essentially just a drop in the bucket.

We suffer from a legacy of two million trees that were planted in the early 1900s that were basically the wrong kinds of trees. Many of these trees, the pines and the cypress, beyond their natural lifespan, and need to probably to be removed. And we also have millions of eucalyptus, the wrong kind of fire-prone trees that possess an ongoing major fire risk in our community.

We also have, near the areas where the work is proposed, homeless encampments and fire risks that can start from different sources, whether a cigarette -- we had a cigarette just a couple of years ago that was dropped next to a road in the St. Hiller Highlands community. Burned up the hill in 30 minutes. Could have taken our whole community again but for the water dropping and helicopters and construction workers. So it's imperative.

My assessment is we need probably twenty times the funding from the federal government and other sources to begin to address the kind of deferred maintenance, that we're not adequately maintaining our urban forest. We have not only the danger of fire prone trees, but very flammable French broom that's winning the battle in our hills.

Again, the program is extremely important to reduce the fire risk in our community. And I applaud the study that's been done and ask you to go forward.

MS. ZIOLKOWSKI: Thank you very much for your comment, Mr. Piper.

John Kaufman – Public Hearing Comment – 06-17-2014

MR. KAUFMAN: Thank you very much for the opportunity to speak this evening. My name is John Kaufman. I live at the foot of Claremont Canyon, which is one of the three areas that's being studied by this - by FEMA and the EIS.

When I first walked in this evening, I looked over and saw the report sitting there. I looked at it, it was three volumes. I said, "Oh, they made three copies of the report so everybody has a chance to look at it."

This has to be -- I've looked at a lot of EISs over time and EIRs in California. This has got to be one of the most comprehensive, thoroughly researched, well-thought out studies. So I commend FEMA for doing all of this work to get us to this point.

My only regret is that it's taken so long, and it's cost so much money because we have a lot to do. There are a lot of eucalyptus trees in the Claremont Canyon and elsewhere in the East Bay Hills that need to come down. And the longer we go without taking them down, the bigger the trees grow and the harder it is to cut them down. The fire hazard only increases. The bigger these trees are, the more expensive, the more money it takes to remove them. They need to come down and come down quickly.

So I urge that this study be approved, that the grants be made, and that the work gets under way. It's just very important to our future as residents of the East Bay Hills that this fire hazard disappears or is reduced as much as possible.

The no project alternative is not acceptable. The no project alternative means there's basically no money to do any of this work. The park district, the City of Oakland, and the University may try to do some things on their own, but they really can't. They don't have the resources. We are looking at the federal government and FEMA to make this possible. So I reject the no alternative, and this budget needs to move forward.

Once the trees are cut, the stumps need to be treated so that we don't come back here in 5, 10, or 20 years and have to do this all over again. Garlon or Roundup needs to be applied to the stumps immediately after they're cut because that will keep them from coming back. And as not only the member of Claremont Canyon Conservancy, but as the stewardship coordinator, we'll undertake the work as volunteers to go into this area in the upper part of Claremont Canyon and make sure that any eucalyptus sprouts that come up are cut down. That's what we see as important. So the work will go on after this grant is over. We pledge to do that, working with the University and others. So thank you very much.

MS. ZIOLKOWSKI: Thank you very much for your comment.

Norman LaForce— Public Hearing Comment – 06-17-2014

MR. LaFORCE: Good evening. My name is Norman LaForce. I'm speaking on behalf of the Sierra Club as the leader on park issues and vegetation management issues in the East Bay, and also as president of an organization called SPRAWLEDF dedicated to enhancing the environment.

We appreciate the fact that the EIS has focused on restoration of native habitat as a way to deal with the vegetation management issues over time, and that's very important.

Probably one of the concerns we have is that we know there's an issue dealing with shrubs and grasslands, that there appears to be a desire to remove coyote brush particularly in the East Bay park district, because coyote brush is a native habitat, and there needs to be a continuing emphasis on perfecting and enhancing and restoring that habitat. EIS goes a long way to doing that. We have to ensure that the work that is done is monitored over time because this is a long-term project. You just don't go in, do the work, leave, and say, "Everything's done. It's hunky-dory and we have our project completed." We're talking about 10, 20 years process.

We hope that the FEMA money is used in that way to help the long-term monitoring to ensure that what's done is done properly and when things need to be corrected and changed, that it's done properly.

This is an art as much as a science in terms of what's been proposed. And the East Bay Regional Parks district, in particular, is finding that out in their work on vegetation management.

Lastly, I think that another important concern is that any work done near and adjacent to repairing habitats and streams and creeks needs to be done very carefully and monitored very carefully. In times past, when work has been done near and adjacent to streams, it's been devastating to those habitats and environments.

Our point is that the success of any project that includes FEMA money must be a long-term monitoring of the work and the results of that work to ensure that it's done properly, and that any changes that ensure that we get what we want out of this are done and made over time. So it's a long-term long process we're involved with so you're around in 20 years. Thank you.

MS. ZIOLKOWSKI: Thank you very much, Mr. LaForce.

Stephen Kemp— Public Hearing Comment – 06-17-2014

MR. KEMP: Stephen Kemp. I had a few concerns about this whole business. Is it working?

MS. ZIOLKOWSKI: We can raise the volume. Is that better?

MR. KEMP: I don't hear anything. Whatever. I have a few concerns about this whole thing. The first concern I have is I didn't know about this meeting until today.

I look around this room and there's probably as many people here from the government as there are citizens. Okay? And I don't know why that is. If all this money is being spent on all these studies and everything to get it out, why can't the word be gotten out to the people who this effects, who live in this area? You say it's e-mailed. We've got seven hundred e-mails, or people who went to other meetings, or it's on a web site. How are we going to find that? I say get fliers and put it in all the mailboxes in the area it effects. The newspapers. Who reads newspapers? Everybody has a mailbox. Okay? That's one way to get more people here to get more input, not just from special interest groups or whatever. So I'm ticked off about that. And that's one reason I'm here.

So I don't know -- I'm born and raised in Oakland. I know we had a freeze in '72, '73, which killed eucalyptus trees. It's a fire danger. But I don't know which way to go on this. Is it clear cutting everything that has been not native to this area? That's what I get. You're shaking your head. Eucalyptus trees or whatever. So we're going to end up with a bunch of oak trees. Okay? And so I'm not too thrilled about that. I don't know what it's going to look like.

Do you guys have any models of what it's going to look like? You do. So you have models somewhere where we can find that, given we know that it's here to begin with.

Again, the citizenry is not notified about what's going on. You're sitting there laughing. Yeah, okay, whatever. I'm saying I didn't know. And I bet most people didn't know about this either. If we've got a thousand people notified, and maybe 250 people show up at all these meetings, and then it moves on to the next stage and the next stage, the next thing that's going to happen is people are going to be notified by buzz saws in the hills. And I don't think that's right. So I'm ticked off.

And another thing is, is there some provision for when this does actually happen, the people who are actually going to do the work, if work is done, are American citizens -- out of work American citizens, and legal residents in this country? That's another concern. Because you need to put Americans to work first with any project that you're going to do, not pull people off the Home Depot crowd and bring them here and say that's cool. So I'm ticked off about this.

I'm recording it. I'm going to put it out there. I'm going to do what I can. Because, obviously, with a big federal government, you guys can't tell the citizens what's going on. And I'm ticked off. Thank you.

MS. ZIOLKOWSKI: Thanks very much for your comment, Mr. Kemp.

Muriel Melendrez— Public Hearing Comment – 06-17-2014

MS. MELENDREZ: You got all the vowels in there. Hi, my name is Muriel Melendrez. I'm a former UC Berkeley student. I now live in Wildcat Canyon pretty close to Lake Temescal. I've been really happy to recently get involved in creating a community group to do a lot of the work that has been recommended by this project where people from the neighborhood and students came out and pulled French broom. We set them into approved-size burn piles.

We're working in approval with the East Bay Regional Parks, the Diablo Firesafe Council, and the Park Hills Homeowners Association. So we have a little bit of funding, and a lot of pull from the neighbors. I think that this money from FEMA should be used to create a groundwork for communities to start doing this on their own. And we're really glad that they did this survey of the environmental impact. It helps us as the community volunteers to make the best decisions that we can about the area we're working in. We don't have the scientific manpower to (inaudible) on their own.

We have been watching wildlife in our area. There is actually about eighty species of vertebrates in the site that we're at. We've been quite glad to see wild flowers. We've been identifying as many species as we can.

But I think if this community involvement would get things done over time, and this money is just a way to start that. I'd like to see the students of UC Berkeley involved. I know several organizations that would be perfect for this kind of outreach.

I'd like to see the youth of Oakland given jobs from this program. I'd like to see them being stewards of this land that they grew up in and get them involved in nature.

And one more point, this is a little bit out in left field, but a lot of the trees that were planted in the last century were actually planted as a cash crop; black acacia, eucalyptus. They are known as hardwoods. It is possible that they could be milled into valuable construction materials and even beautiful furniture. That way it's not just mulched where all of the carbon that was stored away by those trees in the last century. If it's mulched, that's not just released back into the environment. If it's made into hardwood floors, people can appreciate that for a lot longer. So I think that that would be a really great use for these forests. We can create a local cycle for that wood. Maybe train the youth in Oakland to mill the wood and make furniture. Thank you very much.

MS. ZIOLKOWSKI: Thank you very much for your comment.

Elizabeth Nickels– Public Hearing Comment – 06-17-2014

MS. NICKELS: Hello, my name is Elizabeth Nickels. I'm a resident of the Montclair Hills area. I just felt called to come up and second your – the earlier commenter's point, that I just found out about this today. And I let some of my neighbors know. But, you know, it's too late for them come. They may come to another later meeting. But I agree that it's really important that the residents of Oakland, both who are directly affected by -- because they live near these areas, and the youth of Oakland who might work, all those things, that there has not been sufficient notification and information out there. So point being, a lot of money is being spent, and we need to know about that. That's all. I just wanted to second that.

MS. ZIOLKOWSKI: Thank you very much for your comment.



Josh Berkowitz-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MR. JOSH BERKOWITZ: Thank you. I oppose these proposed projects which would clearcut thousands of mature, healthy trees which are critical for the health of the ecosystem and habitat for biodiversity. These projects would increase, rather than decrease, fire hazard by transforming the landscape to flammable chaparral. I oppose the use of toxic pesticides which would pose serious health threats to and animal species, as well as contaminate the soil and water supply. The EIS does not adequately address the increased Co2 emissions from the clearing which was required under CEQA, which will have a lasting environmental impacts. Thank you very much.

Pamela Sihvola-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MS. PAMELA SIHVOLA: Good morning I'm with the Committee to Minimize Toxic Waste in Berkeley. My name is Pamela Sihvola. I will address the UC Berkeley's portion in opposition of these FEMA grant application which is over a million dollars.

The UC Berkeley long-range development plan proposed several development projects in the high-risk fire zone, including a hundred unit housing project in the upper reaches of Strawberry Canyon as well as a conference center the vicinity of Claremont Canyon. UC Lawrence (inaudible) National Laboratory – they have currently hundreds of thousands of square feet of new development being constructed in Strawberry Canyon, some of it with privately funded moneys and we ask FEMA not to fund fire protection to privately funded commercial interests. They -- these private interests should provide the funding to protect their own enterprises.

UC already did clear cutting in Strawberry Canyon in a landslide area just below Lawrence Hall of Science and I urge all of you to go down Centennial Drive, look on your right and see the absolute, horrific, barren landscape. It is a war zone without any regard to aesthetics.

We ask you again to exclude UC Berkeley's grant application request, and we also ask you to request UC Berkeley to provide all information as to the long-range development plans for those areas in their proposal that are slated for clear cutting. And lastly, there are other options. There are options like thinning, controlling foliage, clearing the underbrush and specifically the grasses. Please, no funding for clear cutting in Strawberry Canyon or Claremont Canyon. Thank you.

Dee Segelman-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MS. DEE SEGELMAN: I want to correct the record. My name is Seligman, not Segelman.

I actually live in San Francisco and I came over to East Bay this morning because my grandson lives in East Bay and we're with him a lot. Also my experience in San Francisco is relevant to what is happening here. I am opposed to these grants. Fear of fires being used by native plant enthusiasts to get funding for native plant restorations, and in the process, to destroy thousands of non-native trees to plant them. All of this destruction is built on a nonscientific rationale, whose very illogic has been exposed by FEMA.

In San Francisco, even where our mild wet weather discourages fire, UCSF tried to get FEMA to fund the destruction of 30,000 trees on Mount Sutro by a grant. FEMA, however, sawed through -- pardon the pun -- the application smoke screen by yelling fire and refused to provide the grant. FEMA had point out that -- first of all, UCSF misrepresented and exaggerated the fire hazard by rating it as, quote, extreme. When Cal Fire said the eucs provided a quote, moderate fire hazard, which is their lowest fire rating.

Second, the fire hazard would be increased by eliminating the eucalyptus because losing tall trees reduces moisture on the forest floor and eliminates shade that provides moisture. The grassland and scrub brush that remains is more flammable, not less.

Third, wind whipping through canyons draws fire forward. Tall trees provide wind break for the spreading of fire. What is really needed in the East Bay hills is what I learned from living in the mesquite brush of Austin, Texas, where we really know about fire and wild-lined forests and homes and the need for defensible fire break space between homes and brush.

Unfortunately the FEMA grant does not require this basic effective concept. The issues are essentially the same between Mt. Sutro and the East Bay Hills, although the danger of fire is increased in the East Bay by temperature, lack of humidity and occasional freezing.

I want to thank FEMA for seeing through the San Francisco smoke screen and hope you'll do so again. If you don't, you will be setting a precedent for more applications from native plant advocates all over the country who will use this as a method of funding their projects.

Georgia Wright-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

GEORGIA WRIGHT: I have one question. That question is why no one has looked at the cautionary example of Angel Island. Angel Island had not burned, but a clear cutting of eucalyptus was finally conquered by a group that is called, Preserve Our Eucalyptus Trees, or POET. And the statistics are amazing. Eighty acres were cleared in 1990, the slash piles, 235 of them, covered 14,000 cubic yards. These were burned by prisoners. Cuts the cost. Obviously they didn't think that piles on the ground was very good way of stopping fire. Then what came, of course, after the removal was foreigners; Italian thistle, French broom and ice plant which had to be poisoned or cut. The natives were coyote bush and mixed evergreen and they came back. They tried to plant native grasses; nothing happened, or very little success. I have here the 1997 triumphal report of how this had occurred.

In 2004, two to three acres of Angel Island burned. This was the first burn since the Chinese were living in the dormitories -- in the prisons there. In 2005, 25 acres burned and in 2008, one-third of the island went up. And I would say Miss Seligman gave the reason; the trees were no longer precipitating fog into moisture on the ground, everything was dry, you could smell it when you went over there. It was very, very unpleasant.

So I would ask that the 290-page report that UCB prepared for that clear cutting is probably the basis for this. I haven't seen it. I don't know if it's published. Thank you.

Nelson-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MISS NELSON: Hello thank and you for holding this hearing and for supplying all these charts. I'm really happy to see so many people in the room here. I want to say that the areas that you propose to effect in those areas, I've had years of hiking in these areas, not just for exercise, but for restoration of my heart and soul and to provide enjoyment to my children and grandchildren.

With all the charts and information boards that you've supplied and your abuse of the term, hazardous risk reduction, I fail to see exactly how you propose to reduce the fire. I think I've seen the word, cutting trees, once. Now, do you mean cut them one by one? Do you mean cutting the ridge lines only? Do you mean clear cutting? And then in terms of how you propose to spread wood chips on the ground, I've heard from somebody that you're proposing to spread them two feet thick everywhere and then apply the herbicide Roundup everywhere. Now consider the impact of all that on, not just human beings, not just the streams and the entire hillside, with them being filled with sediment and poison, but the wildlife; the fox, the deer, the cougar, the squirrels, the owls, and the other birds. That wildlife get their water from those streams. Can you imagine what's going to happen to them as they drink water from streams that are filled with Roundup? Can you imagine what will happen to the children of our families, the children who are playing in those streams?

Herbicides will kill everything it touches, including the life-giving microbes that we can't see, including the life-giving bacteria that are everywhere that are the basis of all our lives and that are also in our very own bodies. They will effect plant growth for years to come -- detrimentally affect plant growth.

The loss of fire drip, as someone has mentioned, will further the risk of drought and desertification. The cutting of trees and the burning of them will not only increase air pollution and carbon dioxide, but already also greatly reduce oxygen. We have a synergistic relationship with trees; we breathe out carbon dioxide, they breath out oxygen. So what is going to happen to our air, our soil, our water? Thank you very much.

Sue Piper-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

SUE PIPER: My name is Sue Piper, I'm a fire survivor from the 1991 firestorm living in Hiller Highlands. I've been the chair of the Hiller Highlands core steering committee since 1993 and I'm co-chairing the effort to renew Oakland's wildfire assessment district.

I support the EIS. It is very important that this move forward. The wild fire assessment district has been waiting for this so that we can make use of the best practices tools that are necessary to deal with the aging urban forest that we have in Oakland. Without it, we'll continue to just deal with annual reduction of the fuel load, but we need the tools that are in -- that are spelled out in the EIS so that we can deal with major projects to build the fire breaks and actually make a long term difference and reduce the risk of wild fire which occurs about every 20 years. We've living on borrowed time. It's 23 years as the 1991 firestorm and as a survivor, I don't want anyone to have to go through that again. Thank you.

Jean Stewart-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

JEAN STEWART: I'm Jean Stewart. I live in El Sobrante. I have a degree in botany and I'm a weekly visitor to various of the parks that are targeted for tree removal by this project.

I can't begin to tell you how upsetting this project is to me. My disability resulted from herbicide exposure. A very aggressive tumor sprouted in me which required surgical removal of nearly all of my right hip muscle. What followed was a nightmare. Decade upon decade of unspeakable pain.

When I graduated from college I conducted research for an herbicide manufacturer. This gave me the opportunity to study the company's machinations from the inside. Let there be no mistake the makers of Roundup are at this moment, rubbing their hands and cackling with anticipatory glee en route to the bank. In case anyone wonders who will profit from this project, wonder no more.

I should mention that both of my caregivers and most of my beloved friends have severe asthma or otherwise compromised respiratory conditions. Their health has manifestly worsened with the addition of pesticides to the atmosphere and soil, not to mention the smoke and toxic particles released by the fires which inevitably result whenever mature trees are clear cut, paving the way for infinitely more flammable grasses and shrubs to move in.

Speaking as a scientist I am stunned by the irresponsibility of an EIS which fails to address the greenhouse gas emissions which will inevitably result when well over 400,000 tall trees are destroyed. It is as if the designers of this plan have never heard of global warming or carbon sequestration. And then there are the beautiful trees themselves and the plants and animals that depend on those trees for their existence.

Those various plants and animals have become my heart friends. Over the course of many decades studying them, learning from them, writing about them, falling in love with them. The extermination of an entire ecosystem should be named for what it is, eco-cide. Let me say this loud and clear for the record; if necessary, I'll place my body and my wheelchair in the path of the bulldozers. This insane, malevolent, destructive plan must not be allowed to go forward. If we the people don't do all we can to stop it, we can blame ourselves when the planet becomes entirely uninhabitable.

Nancy McCoy-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

NANCY McCOY: Regarding the fire hazard.

After cutting down most of the plants we'll be left with the oak trees and the bay trees and both these trees produce annually, large amounts of dead leaves. That with the dried grasses or weeds, whatever you have want to call them, is a fire hazard in itself. I have both those types of trees in my yard and I've been cited by the fire department to clean that mess up every year or else I'm going to be cited, and I was cited once.

But most important to me is the sudden oak death. There's no cure for it and it's killing oaks in Oregon and California and bay trees help transmit that disease. For certain the oaks will be dying out. And what will be -- we will be left with is seeing hot, mostly dry, brown hills, three-quarters of the year with no trees -- a few bay trees, a few manzanita, whatever, but no oaks.

And nobody will want to recreate there. Those hills will become good places for windmills and also for cities to build new housing on. So I don't understand why they want to save the oaks when the oaks are going to die because there is no cure. Thank you.



Robin Earth-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

ROBIN EARTH: Okay. I just learned about this just -- not very long ago, the day before yesterday, so I'm not as prepared with all the specifics. But what I can say as someone who's lived in Oregon and has experienced clear cuts and has experienced washout from the rain and has experienced seeing animals -- not seeing animals -- having the environment that animals have lived destroyed, I know what that part is like.

I know also, like Jean said, the numbers of people who are devastated -- their health -- by the use of pesticides and as someone with a disability, I -- I'm appalled at the use and the funding by our government as things such as this. This needs to be stopped. This cannot be approved, I also will be someone who will be right there if this does go forward. Thank you.

Janice Santos-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

JANICE SANTOS: I'm not an expert in all of this, but I've been very impressed so far with a lot of the things that people have said. The thing that I think is really important -- I hope you are sincere about listening to these comments because people are speaking very clearly about the devastation that will result on so many levels if this project is carried out.

It's important to respect the ecosystem. Everything is totally connected. I'm just amazed at how connected everything is, in terms of wildlife, in terms of us as human beings, in terms of the trees, the plants, everything is so connected to each other. And spraying pesticides and burning so that the natural environment is disturbed and that there's fire -- can just flame across open areas that have been -- their nature has its ways of taking care of things and I think this project is going to really be detrimental to interfering with that. I think it's going to be interfering with that in a big way. In terms of the pesticides, the burning, certainly our enjoyment of nature and wildlife. I'm not saying this eloquently like a lot of people have done.

But I sincerely believe that what people have said here this morning is very important in terms of, there's got to be other ways of addressing this problem. It doesn't make sense, it's going to cause more fire instead of less fire in my understanding of things. And the pesticides are horrifying. Think of the peoples' lives, the animals' lives, the wildlife that are going to be affected by this. Please don't do this project.

Diane Hill-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

DIANE HILL: My name is Diane Hill and I thank you for holding this hearing this afternoon – or this morning -- so that we can tell you how we feel.

I am a resident of Aspinwall Road in a house that my folks bought in '63 and they were here during the fire, but fortunately for them, and unfortunately for the other folks, the fire stopper about Broadway Terrace when the winds changed around midnight and turned back on itself. Had that not happened, it would have come down Thornhill Canyon and probably wiped them out.

I support the environmental -- the draft Environmental Impact Statement. It balances hazardous fire risk reduction with concerns for the environment. It has addressed the concerns raised about the removal methods and impact to plant and animal species. The proposed actions offer a way to reduce risk of wildfire and also to improve habitat, water quality and biodiversity. I urge you -- the folks here to read the summary. Thank you very much.

Jeff Conn-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

JEFF CONN: We live in a fire landscape; people need to remember that. Wildland fires have burned sections of the East Bay Hills in 1923, 1931, 1933, 1937, 1940, 1946, 1955, 1960, 1961, 1968, 1970, 1980 and 1991. That isn't the whole of it. The East Bay has burned fourteen times since 1924. Fires have cumulatively consumed over 13 square miles of the hills.

My family lost its home in the 1991 firestorm. We were lucky. My son almost died. His hair started melting and he got out. I didn't lose anything that really counted. Those of us who've been victims of fire have lost their ability to live in a state of denial.

I'd like to thank the hard working people that have spent the last five years putting this report together. I strongly support it. No action means that this will just happen again. That is not an alternative. Thank you, FEMA, for trying to act before a disaster to try and prevent another one happening again. They happen with real regularity here in the East Bay Hills.

Bob Flasher-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

BOB FLASHER: (Inaudible) frequently ask questions, you say the goal is to reduce or eliminate harm to people and damage to structures. In the potential environmental impact -- effect, it says -- potential for soil erosion and landslides, potential for sedimentation of streams -- this is a preferred alternative. Potential for herbicides to reach streams and water bodies. Significant adverse visual impact in the regional parks. Potential adverse health effects of herbicides on vegetation management workers, nearby residents and users of parks and open space. If that's a preferred alternative, I certainly can't see why it's preferred.

The 1923 fire burned 600 homes in an hour. The 1991 Tunnel Road fire ignited one home every five seconds during the first two hours. Similar fires in Southern California have burned all the way to the Pacific until they ran out of combustible material. No fuel break will protect the urban interface from these wind-driven fires. All the current proposal will accomplish is a temporary reduction in vegetation, the burning of native vegetation, the application of diesel-based herbicides over close to 1,100 acres of park lands, the erosion of topsoils by goats grazing on steep slopes, the destruction of habitat for dozens of native animal species and a false sense of security.

The bottom line is that the current grant proposal is requesting funds for fuel break maintenance of a fuel break that will provide close to zero protection during the Diablo wind events that lead to the most catastrophic fires in the East Bay Hills, which the speaker before we mentioned. These fuel breaks basically only protect the parks from fires, not local homes and business districts, and only during normal weather conditions.

There are several other significant problems with the current proposal. Reality check; the current proposal is to remove exotic trees, many of which provide significant wildlife habitat for many species of raptors, song birds, rodents and amphibians. Reality check; removal of trees allows sunlight to reach the ground which, in turn, leads to the growth of very flammable grassland and chaparral communities. Reality check; the increase in acreage of the fuel breaks being proposed will actually lead to a greater percentage of park, city and university revenues being spent to maintain them. This will inevitably deplete money that would otherwise be spent on more important services like sanitation, recreation, education and public safety.

The alternative is -- I would recommend that the no-action alternative be implemented, as it is the only one that makes sense financially, ecologically and realistically. Another option that's being offered which would really improve fire safety instead of just giving the appearance of doing so, would be to spend FEMA money to help homeowners retrofit their homes and cut down the necessary flammable vegetation on their property. This would include such things as; undergrounding (sic) utilities along the main arteries that can serve as escape routes. Creating a firefighter reserve force to augment trained staffing. Encouraging citizens to take CERT classes. Providing economic incentives that encourage homeowners in the fire zones to install double-pane windows, class-A roofing and remove unnecessary vegetation.

Saving life is way more important than throwing money at fuel breaks that have very limited utility, provide a false sense of security and create many negative side effects.

Arthur Fonseca-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

ARTHUR FONSECA: My name is Arthur Fonseca and I just want to say that the emergency that we're facing here now is not that there's going to be a drought this summer and there's going to be wildfires in the hills, I mean, it's guaranteed we're going to have wildfires up in the hills. There's going to be a drought this summer, so that's not the emergency that we're facing. The emergency that we're facing is that we're facing global warming, so if the Federal Emergency Management Agency would like, actually, try to fulfill its mission statement, it might be trying to do something in our society, with our government, in our country, to stop global warming.

Matt Morris-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MATT MORRIS: My name is Matt Morris and I'm a fire survivor too. I moved into the neighborhood behind the Claremont the day before the fire in '91 and stood on the roof with a garden hose trying to protect my property until I realized that was idiotic. There's no way to protect your property against a firestorm like that.

Subsequent to that, I worked with others in the Claremont Canyon trying to restore some of the native growth there. And I've had the opportunity to see what's happened in the UC treatment area south of Claremont Boulevard over the last ten or more years. If you go up Claremont Boulevard towards four corners, you'll see on the left, monocultures of eucalyptus trees and on the right you'll see what's happened over the last 10 years as the trees have been removed and the natives have sprung back. I encourage you to go there; it's beautiful. There are redwoods, buckeyes, oaks; it's just a lovely place to be. A lot of diversity.

It's my preferred place to walk. On the left you see these plantations, or abandoned plantations, of eucalyptus. These trees were brought here by mistake 100, 120 years ago for commercial purposes and it didn't pan out, so they were abandoned and they recede. They are non-native, so the ground microbes can't even break down the leaves or the bark. So this stuff builds up around the trees. And it's really quite different when you walk through there. You'll see that it's just tinder waiting for something to happen.

So I support the proposal for the treatment in Claremont Canyon and I hope everyone takes a look at the EIR because I think it has good mitigations. Thank you.



Marylin Goldfaber-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MARYLIN GOLDFABER: I am a resident of the hills also. I live near Claremont Canyon and I'm speaking today to FEMA regarding the EIS. We support the findings and we're appreciative for all the work that has gone into coming up with the possible adverse side effects of doing the proposed projects.

I represent -- I'm on the board of the Claremont Canyon conservancy and I represent about 500 homes that live to the east of College Avenue, basically. There's probably a lot of us here. We're not as noisy as some other groups, but we have been -- we've been studying the issues for 10 to 20 years. We recognize that eucalyptus are beautiful trees, it's a tragedy that we have to cut so many trees, but we know that the landowners have to manage their land for fire safety just as home owners have to manage their land for fire safety, so we do support the proposed projects and I would say the vast majority of the Claremont Canyon conservancy members, which probably total about a 1,000 people, do support the work. Thank you.

Alice Friedemann-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

ALICE FRIEDEMANN: My home and 97 others on our street burned down in the 1991 Oakland firestorm. We don't want to ever have our lives and our homes destroyed again. We understand that FEMA granted a substantial amount of money in 2005 and 2006 to remove fire prone vegetation in the Oakland and Berkeley hills.

We also understand that FEMA has placed a hold on these funds in response to a handful of individuals who want to protect the eucalyptus. By reacting to this vocal group of eucalyptus extremists, FEMA the putting tens of thousands of homes at risk and I'm outraged that these plans haven't been implemented yet. Right now, there is a certainty of a firestorm in the future, given the past 15 fires in the East Bay hills between 1923 and 1992. After each of these fires, a blue ribbon commission has studied what needed to be done to prevent future fires and pretty much came up with the same plan FEMA has, yet not once have these sensible, science-based plans been implemented, so we burn down over and over and over again -- fifteen times.

I have seen and read newspaper accounts of firestorms in Australia. Since then, I've driven and surveyed the Oakland and Berkeley hills and been sickened by the expanding extent of eucalyptus infestation. Eucalyptus continues to grow taller, sprout in dense tickets, shelter French broom and toxify the soil which prevents native vegetation from growing.

As a natural historian I'm repulsed and dismayed by the (unintelligible) of life in these empty, alien groves that expand their range after every wild fire. These are not forests, these are latent disasters. They are certain to destroy not just homes, but human lives in the future if nothing has done. President Obama has stated that his administration will be science-based. There is a longstanding scientific consensus on how to mitigate urban wildland fires, so it is hard for me to understand how a small group of people who find eucalyptus pretty, can continue to block and delay the FEMA funds granted years ago. I hope that FEMA will approve the EIS as soon as possible. Thank you.

Running Wolf-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MR. RUNNING WOLF: I'm a native elder in the indigenous communities numbering some 85,000. We know how to take care of the environment and this rape of mother earth in the indigenous -- getting rid of indigenous trees, non-indigenous trees with no replacement plan is simply insane. So, for all you landowners up on the hill, it's like beach front property when global warming -- the water are coming in -- you're going to cry about that? Fire is actually a natural part of nature. I hate to wake you up to this, but you bought property that's next to a forest, what do you expect? I mean, c'mon, wake up.

My address to FEMA; we have more destructive possibilities, like Chevron out there, who needs to be shut down. And we all need to get out of our cars. So this is a giant wake-up call for all of us. Yes. We need to personally not put our nature in parks, like zoos. It needs to be able to flourish and we are at critical mass.

This is not about property owners, this is -- we have killed so many species, so many species, that we're no longer the what -- protected ones? If somebody comes up to me and says it takes human's life? It's about time. About time. I mean, come on, let's get off our primrose. Sorry. This is reality. No polar ice caps. Let's get a grip here. So the university has a historic -- snatching 18,000 eucalyptus trees in the last three years, many of them which were in the East Bay regional parks. They did this vicariously at night because they were so wrong. So they, basically, in the last three years, go up there and you'll see that they've been clear cutting. So this is doubly no to UC Berkeley. Why did the regional parks allow UC Berkeley to go into their land and snatch it at night.

That's another question. And, basically, the city of Oakland should stand up but we've got Mayor Kwan -- where are the city officials, by the way? The city counsel people? That's our questions. So we do need to, basically, protect and, we will be in the trees. This project's not going forward.

Ben Kruse-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MR. KRUSE: My name is Ben Kruse. I'm opposed to this project and one of the main reasons is that they plan to use Roundup as a weed killer. A recent report of the non-profit organization, IRT, open soils report said that glyphosate, which is part of Roundup, is hazardous and dangerous to humans. It first states, that it's known since '93 by the industry that glyphosate can cause heart disease in rats. Since 2002, it's known that glyphosate can cause developmental malfunction in various lab animals.

There are many studies available on the web stating that glyphosate, which is part of Roundup is causing severe problems to humans, especially those in development, like babies and pre-birth babies. One of the most recent one -- studies -- is a situation in Argentina. Since the '90s, glyphosate was massively used in the culture. A few years later, after they began to use that, more and more health problems were reported such as high rates of birth defects, cancer, loss of crops, loss of livestock.

I would like to read from this article in the Huffington Post so you understand a little bit of this. So, I read now. Such reports gained further traction after an Argentine government scientist, Andres Carrasco, conducted a study which documents the impact of glyphosate to defects in development. The study, published in the journal Chemical Research in Toxicology in 2010, found that glyphosate causes malformations in frog and chicken embryos at doses far lower than those used in agricultural spraying. It also found that malformations caused in frog and chicken embryos by Roundup and its active ingredient, glyphosate, were similar to human birth defects found in genetically modified soy-producing regions.

These findings in the lab are compatible with malformations observed in humans exposed to glyphosate during pregnancy, wrote Carrasco, director of the Laboratory of Molecular Embryology at the University of Buenos Aires. I suspect the toxicity classification of glyphosate is too low.

Depending here on some regulations, which are most likely very much lobby-controlled. Please don't hide behind regulations. Please act responsibly. I am a (unintelligible). I have expert knowledge of water flow an soil, rock or simply underground flow. These chemicals -- these herbicides -- will find their way into our cycle of water. We will be exposed to that and please don't let this be done. I don't want this to be a health threat to my own baby, which is one week old, or to any babies in this environment.

I mentioned -- someone mentioned before -- that there are a thousand people who are supporting this. I think there are 100,000 people who do not want to have Roundup being exposed to their own development.

Steve Martinoff-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

STEVE MARTINOFF: Let's make one thing clear; doing nothing is not the alternative. There are other alternatives. What we need is an alternative that takes people into account and makes people primary. If they're going to spray massive amounts of carcinogen in these deforested areas, they're going to be causing cancer in an urban area and we don't know who it's going to hit. That is not taking people into account. We have to vote no on it.

If people aren't going to benefit from this program, who is? Well, we know Monsanto is, because they make Roundup, so what government is doing is a program that will benefit these corporations. They're going to cut down these trees. Do you think they're going to just chip them all out? No, they're going to sell them to the timber companies. Timber companies are going to benefit, not people. But they say they're going to chip the whole thing out. Two feet of chips?

You know what kind of fire hazard there's going to be? They're trading one fire hazard for another, and this is the places where there are no buildings. The reason why the hills burned in developed areas is because the houses there explode. And because people don't keep their vegetation sufficiently away from the house. If -- and that '91 fire would not have occurred if the fire department had listened to the weather report because the weather report said that the wind was going to come from the northeast instead of from the southwest.

If they clear cut, we have the example of the Russian River; where you clear cut, you get landslides. Landslides destroy houses. The property damage from clear cutting is going to be enormous. If they destroy this ecology, they're going to be destroying predators, rodents. There's going to be rodent infestations in urban areas in Oakland and in Berkeley. That's not taking people into account. On these grounds we have to vote no.

Now, I think we have to resist this attempt to criminalize an illegal immigrant tree. It doesn't work. They're part of an ecological system. Okay. What we need -- and I have to emphasize this -- is one, single project is not going to deal with this program. It's going to take a project of yearly maintenance. Yearly. People have to go up there and clear the brush, clear the ground of fire fuel. People have to go to houses to help people clear away their vegetation. Okay. That money should be put to hiring the unemployed of these cities to help in that effort to the help people clear away this fuel.

Dennis Cabuco-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

DENNIS CABUCO: I'm going to keep this short because most everyone before me has already spoken on some important points like Miss Stewart here – how we're all connected. Because I'd like to speak on behalf of the birds, the snakes, the deer, the insects, all the animals who are don't have a mortgage and are not part of the homeowners association. They couldn't be here today -- they didn't hear about the meeting.

What is this really about? Is it about fire? Is it about the environment? Is it about -- what is it about? I mean, I kind of thought about -- I found out about this kind of late, but it seems to me that much of it is about profit. But if it's not about money, what is it about?

We all have a symbiotic relationship with earth and everything around us. I didn't ask for the eucalyptus to be here. I'd like to save the oaks trees. We don't have that many left and they are going away, but I'd like them to be here for my niece. I'm not going to -- I don't have any children. I don't plan to. That's another story.

We all know the effects of Roundup, we know they're really bad for us. Roundup causes endocrine disruption, DNA damage, cancer, birth defects, neurological disorders. I don't why we're even using this anymore.

I don't really see any positive effects of Roundup. I think Roundup should actually be banned. And I don't really see how the -- how cutting trees is really going to prevent fires. From everyone that's already spoken, it sounds to me like, it'd be better just to leave the trees and if we don't like the eucalyptus, we should maybe cut them down and replace them with some native trees. Just one at a time -- all right. Thanks.

Shurer-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MR. SHURER: Some of you may remember the old joke about the village idiot who loses his watch on Main Street and looks at it under a lamp on First Street because there's more light. The question we have to ask is; is FEMA in any way spending its money wisely with this big project up here in Northern California? Every year we hear about countless fires in Southern California.

I think that what's really going on is FEMA has to show the taxpayers that they are, in fact, doing something and boy, it sure is impressive to cut down thousands of trees in an area where there have been nothing like the fire threats that were in Southern California -- and were and are.

So, a number of people here have given some alternatives to lowering the fire risk. You've heard them having homeowners cut back brush and, in some cases, discouraging shake roofs and improving access.

One thing needs to be said about the '91 fire; the papers reported there was a brush fire the day before and it was put out, more or less, and the fire chief decided that was fine, send everybody home, something that is never done, should never be done in conditions like that. Overnight or early the next day, the Oakland Hills fire erupted. So the point is; there's a lot that we can do to lower risk -- prevent fires -- that don't require cutting down all these beautiful trees. So I challenge FEMA to spend their money the way they should, namely, the most money in the most high risk areas and then alternative means such as I've described to lower the fire risks in less fire-risk areas. Thank you.

Dave Neely-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MR. NEELY: Hi, my name is Dave Neely. I live in Berkeley, over on Addison Street. I brought some posters here. I didn't have anywhere to put them, so I'll put them right here. One says, welcome to the Berkeley Hills wasteland. The other sign says, clear cutting equals clear stupid.

My wife and I spend time up at the top of (inaudible) Canyon, at the top of Dwight Way. They have a couple of beach volleyball courts there, a big soccer field, up at the top. There's a wonderful hike that goes up into the hills from there. And while she plays volleyball, I go on my hikes up there. The first four switchbacks are through the eucalyptus trees. Then it opens up into, I guess a grassland and the brush land up at the top. I guess my wasteland and -- I just imagine what that hike is going to be like when Oakland, I mean this is Oakland land -- your blue -- it's on the blue chart -- those eucalyptus are all going to be cut down.

There's going to be no shade for this hike and this hike is now going to now be through this new wasteland. But the wasteland is going to be covered with very large logs that are staged to prevent erosion. I think of all the wonderful people in Berkeley that enjoy the hike - - it's a very popular hike, especially on the weekends.

Dogs, families hiking with dogs, that hike's going to be lousy. People aren't going to hike it anymore. So I like the solution which is not proposed. No action; bad idea. EIS full report; entirety bad idea. Where's the middle solution from all the ideas that people are throwing out here. There are some middle solutions and I don't feel they're represented very well in the EIS report. Thank you for your time.



Riley-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MS. RILEY: I just found out about this meeting last night, so I signed up so I kept a place in line and I have no say that I'm not sure what I want to say yet. It seems like a lot of issues have come out from people standing up here. I agree with the previous speaker -- I there might be -- or several previous speakers. There must be another path that leads to a better solution. I wasn't clear that -- the little that I've read so far -- that the pesticides to be used are Roundup and it seems that is a major problem. It one thing to say that you're going to cut down on fire, but then the last part is, oh, then we're going to douse it all with Roundup.

And will it escape? Where does it go? How far? Who does it kill? Who does it effect?

We've heard from many scientists who were very concerned about Roundup. It seems like you follow it down a path, and then you get to this one point that makes you want to readdress the entire issue an rethink it.

I am also concerned about how long these effects will last -- of the pesticide -- if this is really clear cutting that we're talking about. Are we talking about -- because I didn't read the report, and I didn't get a sense of it -- is it clear cutting or is it individual trees that are being delicately removed and delicately poisoned? And really, what time frame and what size area are we thinking about in trying to protect our beautiful world, our beautiful life, our beautiful neighborhood? I walk in those hills almost every weekend and I don't want to walk in a wasteland.

How much will this plan really help in the long-and in the short-run? How fast will the natives come back and how much help will they need? I've seen times when they've done various things up in up in those hills that have caused terrible erosion, falling down on the hillside with no sensitivity. Just in little areas. What will happen with this? Will each of these areas be determined? How much erosion will take place?

I sometimes feel like this is kind of like building barriers around Manhattan to prevent rising tides. We have an installed base. We naturally want to protect it because it's where our homes and our lives are, but is that really a reasonable thing to do.

I love native plants and I'm not that fond of eucalyptus, but I am concerned about the effects on the entire ecosystem and on people by doing what this plan purports to do. And I think there's a lot of questions about who really are the stakeholders? Who are the people that care most about it. It feels a little bit like it's the homeowners versus the nature lovers and then with the native plant people thrown in on both sides. So I think, even though there's a lot of people here, we have to think about, how can we project all of us and how can we protect the larger world? Thank you

Schmidt-Banes-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MR. SCHMIDT-BANES: I'm a lifelong Berkeley resident, born and raised here. My daughter was born and raised here too, and I oppose this project the way it's structured right now because -- mainly because of the use of the chemicals.

I've been hiking these trails since I was old enough to walk, which is almost 40 years, and I want to have a space where I can walk around and not think, like, am I inhaling, you know, these chemicals. There's not many places in the world with 70,000 chemicals where we can feel like we have a place, a refuge. And I sympathize with people who have built homes or who've moved into homes that are in the hills. I had friends that had homes that burned down. In fact, I was up the street right here and saw the fire come down the hill, and it jumped 24, which is an elevated, 10-lane freeway.

So that's about the biggest fire break you can imagine; a freeway as tall as this ceiling, that's 10 lanes wide and nothing was going to stop that fire. Unfortunately these homes are built like when you are built in a flood plain. This is a traditional fire zone. Like I said, I had friends whose homes burned to the ground and I sympathize with that, but I don't think the use of the chemicals and wholesale clear cut is going to solve that when a 10-lane freeway -- with my own eyes -- in 10 minutes, the fire came down, blew up cars, blew up transformers with PCBs, burned houses to the ground and I saw people running for their lives.

And then that fire went right over the freeway. So taking out a handful of eucalyptus, or taking out a 100,000 eucalyptus, isn't going to change what a firestorm is going to do. And also -- I mean, you know -- putting in these chemicals. My mom died of cancer. My uncle died of cancer. My grandmothers on both sides died of cancer. My grandfather had cancer. My sister has cancer. I don't think we need more chemicals.

So you know, the homeowners that are there and the people that are concerned about what's going to be sprayed there, you guys should all get together and figure out how to make this work so that we don't have to adopt this FEMA plan the way it's written, because it's not written in a way that takes everybody into account.

Lee Edwards-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MR. LEE EDWARDS: I'm Lee Edwards and I live in the Temescal area of Oakland. I just learned about this outreach yesterday and that's one of my biggest concerns, that when you have something that impacts cross-jurisdictional areas; not just UC, not just Oakland, not just East Bay Regional Park, but hundreds of other jurisdictions, you need to get input from all those jurisdictions to take – get use out that park.

I guess the root core -- everyone said it, and I'll just say it again, some quite eloquently -- for over a hundred years now, we have created a gum-based tree ecosystem out there. All of us should just say, yes we have. Now what we need to do is figure out is how we can protect that ecosystem system and how also, simultaneously, to work with the homeowners there to find out what we can do to make their lives safer up there. They've chosen to live in a dangerous area. I once lived in the Parkwood Apartments. They burned down during the fire. I've had a house up on Rockridge Boulevard; it was the last house standing next to the edge of the fire. I know the fear you people have. I totally understand that, but there must be a better way to taking care of your needs than having our federal government -- which I have to say, because of my political beliefs -- borrow 60 cents for every dollar they spend, taking loans out to do something they're wasting their money on, this is ridiculous. So what I'd say is, use the 40 cents you have left that you're not borrowing and help these folks make their houses safer and leave our ecosystem alone.

Stewart Stark-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

STEWART STARK: I live in the North Berkeley hills and to the extent that this would actually help mitigate fire hazard, it would help me because I live close to where the cutting would be happening around -- you can't hear me? I'm sorry.

I live in the North Berkeley hills. To the extent that this would be effective at fire mitigation, it would help me, but living there I'm well aware that I'm exposing myself to fire risk and to earthquake risk, being a stone's throw away from the Hayward fault, so forth and so on; it's a risk that I'm voluntarily accepting in order to live there and all the benefits that brings.

One of the benefits that that brings is proximity to the entire East Bay Regional Parks system. My religion is a trail running; of being on the ridge at sunset whenever I have possibly can. On a weekly -- on a daily basis almost, I'm in Tilden Park. I run 50 to a hundred miles in the parks. I'm in Wildcat, Tilden, Shipley, Huckleberry, Redwood, Chabot, all of these parks in the Claremont Canyon. The effects on my quality of life if this goes through because of the toxics that are going to be dumped on the land is going to be utter devastation. This is going to completely ruin my life. I will not feel comfortable exerting, and running through the Roundup. It's just not going to work, right? By profession I'm a statistician. I don't want to be a statistic. Thank you very much.

Carol LePlante-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

CAROL LePLANTE: I'm a long-time resident of Berkeley and longtime user of the trails in the East Bay Hills. Like the previous speaker, I'm also a runner and I would be devastated by the destruction which is now planned. As an attorney, I find that the biggest problem is the logic underlying this proposed destruction of our environment.

When the 1991 Oakland Hills fire happened, the fire people -- the fire fighters -- were caught unprepared. They had poor judgment in the beginning when they initially thought the fire was out which allowed it to get going, and then when they fought the fire, they were unprepared. Curbs needed to be red-lined. They didn't know their way around the hills. They were caught unready. Since then, they have geared up enormously. There have been many fires in the East Bay Hills since then and they've been contained successfully. This has been 22 years they've been preparing. They know what they're doing. They need more resources. They need more help, but they have the matter under control.

Now, when you way the logic in the Environmental Impact Statement, they talk about the potential for water resources to be damaged, for the environment to be damaged, if there was a catastrophic fire again, but we haven't had a catastrophic fire in 22 years and we may very well not have one again.

But, on the other hand, the damage to the environment is an absolute certainty. It's a certainty that animals, creatures, and birds are going to lose their habitat. The report sort of suggests that, well, once the habitats are destroyed, they'll happily come back, they'll accept anything. That's not true. They may very well be dead or they'll have no place to live.

The same thing for the people who use our trails. They have won't be able to come back to running in this wasteland. We've heard of the restoration that took place in Claremont Canyon. That was loving and careful and very limited and very small scale. Compare that to the devastation of the clear cuts below the Lawrence Hall of Science. You can see what's planned here. It's simply clear cutting followed by poisoning. There is no justification for this. The logic is skewed, the logic is wrong.

You should consider what we're dealing with now, which is a very capable fire department and they should be given more resources instead

Beverly Potter-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

BEVERLY POTTER: My name is Beverly Potter. I live in the Temescal area. I'm not a friend of eucs (sic); I've got one falling from my rotten neighbor on my yard right now. It fell yesterday. I don't like them, nonetheless, I have two complaints about this situation.

Number one; who notified us? Okay. How many people just found out about this yesterday? See that? It's your job to let us know. You don't boss us around, you Feds. It's your job to let the people know. We didn't know. We're here. We're here because the people got us out and these people are trying to run over us. That's the first point. We need to know and it's our decision, not their decision.

The second point has to do with what the other woman mentioned and I'm saying it again. The second point; this stupid thing is lying with statistics. This side is what they're going to do to us and our property and are poisoning us.

This side is speculation. Speculation used to scare us. This side is false. So just like some other people, like Lee and some other people said; there are other alternatives to this problem beside inviting the fed in.

Helen Shoemaker-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

HELEN SHOEMAKER: Boy, it's hard to follow up the previous speaker, but I'll try. My name is Helen Kesore-Shoemaker. I've lived in Piedmont Pines and Montclair. I've been a hills resident since 1985.

I support the no-action alternative. The proposed plan is too extreme and will not achieve it's purported goal which is to reduce the risk of wildfire. Clear cutting our urban forest will have negative impacts on wildlife, the watershed, erosion, and our quality of life in the hills.

Where I live it's predominantly -- the trees are predominantly eucalyptus, acacia and Monterey pine. If they take those out, I can't imagine what it's going to look like after that. In fact, I've watched over the last few years up on Grizzly Peak -- I'm sure all of you are aware of the cutting that's been going up there -- and now when I go up in the hills the area's becoming a graveyard of stumps and I have seen a lot of mass applications of pesticides very close to home up in the hills and I wonder about that -- what the impacts are of that.

We need to preserve our trees, especially at a time when there are a lot of concerns about global warming and carbon emissions and, as we all know, trees sequester carbons, so what are we doing? As a longtime hills resident, I understand the risk of fire just as I understand that, living in California, we have earthquake risk. I mean, there are certain risks that we have to live with, don't we? So, clear cutting our trees will not be effective in stopping wildfires as wildfires are part of our natural ecology.

And I just don't want taxpayer funds wasted on a project that will degrade our natural environment and will be ineffective in achieving the proposed project goal. Thank you.

Steven Gretinger-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

STEVEN GRETINGER: My name is Steven Gretinger, for the record. When I was young, I watched in Stone Canyon in Los Angeles, the wildfires jump the canyons sometimes half a 2 mile or more. There were no eucalyptus trees present, but you certainly don't need eucalyptus trees to have a firestorm.

My step-father ran fire crew camps. My mother requisitioned them. My sister has done rehab after forest fires. My brother-in-law was a forest fire fighter, so I have a family that has been around – and I've been around fire understanding -- my entire life and there's nothing about taking out some eucalyptus trees and leaving the deadwood sitting there that's going to stop fires. Just like if your on a spit of land out in Pensacola -- another place I've lived -- and people build homes and wait for the hurricane to come wipe them out, that federal money should be used to build a wall to block them from the sea they wanted to be next to. I don't see why destroying a park you put your house next to, to be quote, unquote, safe -- which you would not be -- would make any sense. You're there because there's a freaking park there. You wanted to be near the park because it's a park.

The next part's about eucalyptus itself. It is not native and I can understand wanting to carefully -- like they did in parts of Claremont -- take away some eucalyptus and plant native trees. That's not what's happening here. Eucalyptus are very good add at coming back in disturbed areas and they come back from the roots. That's how they spread so fast. If you clear cut this thing and if you put mulch over the top, what's going to come through? The eucalyptus from the roots. You're taking away every bit of competition from the eucalyptus and encouraging it to reforest rest itself. So that's an extremely temporary way of cutting back eucalyptus, leaving the deadwood so you've doing nothing to reduce fires, and then encouraging that eucalyptus to make a monoculture with no animals, no broad leaf plants, no insects; the impact would be horrific. You have totally taken away the resource of the beautiful parks.



David Romaine-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

DAVID ROMAIN: Good morning, I'm David Romaine. I'm a former urban planner and a retired teacher of physical geography at the community college. My main address is to the -- the plan to reduce hazardous fire risk and speaking to that; one of the first problems that I see with fire risk is -- particularly firestorms -- they are a result of over crowded for rests. Parts of the areas that we're talking about have been cleared but there are other parts that are over forested. I think if they're really serious about addressing the fire hazard, the first thing they would do is go through and reduce the tree population in the overcrowded areas and plant some trees in the areas that are mainly covered by grassland or nothing at all. So for me, the first step would be to fill the forests and plant trees where the trees need to be planted because this is a forest.

One of the biggest problems that came out of the last firestorm is these huge areas that are serviced by one road. The hill above the Caldecott Tunnel -- for instance, there's one road serving all those people up there. Now there are twice as many people living up there that have done their work at the time of the last fire.

In effect we're creating huge cul de sacs. The area above the Berkeley campus -- the stadium -- is another area where one road goes in and serves lots of houses. In the event of an emergency, you have a fire trap. That, to me, is the first thing that needs to be taken care of.

The other thing is people need to come to grips with, is that it's nice to live in the hills, but you're living in the forest and the forest works a certain way. So we need to take into consideration that part of it. The risk is something that many of the people living there have bought.

The other things that needs to be done is supporting the forest for its own sake, because that is what -- that's what holds the whole ecology together. We've built too many buildings on the hills and that creates a whole erosion problem, and that's the other thing that we have need to take care of. Thank you.

Patty Rich-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MS. RICH: My name's Patty Rich. I'm a research scientist for the State of California. I'm against this project. It is ridiculous that we are going to be cutting down the forest to serve the homeowners who choose to live there. The hills and the coast were once filled with redwoods. I don't know if any of you guys remember this, but humans decided to cut them down. So this is our problem that we created why the eucalyptus trees are here. Having said that, some of us don't like the eucalyptus and they are very hard to deal with, but we need other plans like many people have said.

Also, as a biologist, I was always taught that forests go through stages before they become their climax of what they ultimately end up to be. They were redwoods, and we decided to cut them down. Now we have to wait for the transition to happen again. We can't just keep cutting down the forest and expect that humans know better than nature. We just need to let it be. Manage our houses so that we can manage the fires around our houses. But the logic that FEMA has come up with, it's like, I grew up in Tahoe National Forest. Should we cut down the whole forest because it might burn one day? No, we choose to live there because you love the trees.

The other thing is, as most people have said, that Roundup is terrible. As a research scientist, I just saw a symposium at work where they were showing us that Roundup is an endocrine disruptor that changes your DNA for generations. So we're going to spray it on our plants, on our forests. It's already on all of our food. The next thing you know our children, their DNA is going to be changed. We need to stop this ridiculous behavior.

If this is funded for the purpose of developing the canyons with fat houses, that's not what we need. This is a crime that we all have to pay for, wealthy people to have nicer houses. Come on now.

Jasper Leach-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MR. LEACH: Most of my concerns were definitely addressed by a lot of the excellent previous speakers. I'm an UC Berkeley Alumni. I graduated in 2008 which is curiously the year that the oak grove incident happened. So when I heard about this yesterday, of course, as the alternate Internet source on Facebook, it really smacked of the same thing connected with, I believe, the first two women that spoke about UCSF's aspirations a few years ago. I'm sure that Berkley has more aspirations there just as they did when they cut down all the historical oaks that there was a mass protest against. Berkeley overrode it.

So if you think that UCB cares about oak populations, you've got to be out of your mind. On top of that, I'd like to reiterate my contempt that this was not more publicly known, that we all found out about this in the last couple of days.

And that it's taking place as UCB has its finals and most of the kids are going home for the summer. So it obviously (unreportable cross-talk) by everybody. Thank you very much.

Curtis Manning-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MR. MANNING: I was notified this morning by a friend who already spoke. It's kind of endemic, I think. For instance, there is one bay area EIR which was due on Thursday, all comments are due – anybody hear about that? Large scale stuff happening to us, and we don't know about it. I read a little bit. I didn't get much of a chance to see it. I read a little bit about what the university is going to do to Strawberry Canyon, and I heard a little bit from other people about how they plan to put development in there.

I've been in Berkeley since 1960 I really love that canyon behind the university, Strawberry Canyon. It used to be -- they used to have a hiking club that took care of it, but they kind of went out and now the blackberry bushes, the poison oak are closing in. We really need to maintain these trails. They're our forests. The university owns it, but it's the State of California's land really. It's our land. It's not theirs to just out rent out to British Petroleum and Monsanto to allow them to spray Roundup at the top of our watershed, which is what it is.

And you know, the tides are changing, you know. People want to be involved ourselves. We need to hire the people that don't have any jobs to do this work. Not to hire out these operating engineers to come up with large machines, cut them down, throw poison on afterwards. If there needs to be poison, you can have some young men and women up there to cut those suckers off that could up. They could be the ones who are watering new trees to come in.

This top down concept has got to have an end sometime. We're the people of this region here. We want to say in it. You cut us out of the project like we don't matter. We have the same problem in the City of Berkeley. It's a big endemic problem. It's probably caused by TV. Everybody's watching TV while this stuff is going down.

I don't know if I need 30 seconds, but would like to say that I did hear about what was happening on the south side of Claremont Canyon by careful attention to the land. I think that's what we need to do. That's the alternative which they don't have in there. I would suggest to them that they have a people's alternative to put into this EIR, and they give us a chance to put one together. Thank you.

Melissa Washburn-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MS. WASHBURN: Hi, my name's Melissa Washburn. I was born and raised here in Berkeley. My parents built their first house in 1947 right on the edge of Tilden Park. I spent all of my childhood and every day after school running through the trails, the deer trails, and playing in the forest. People who say that nothing grows in a eucalyptus forest are absolutely wrong. I can tell you many species of plants and animals that live there.

There are thousands of migratory birds that come through and rest in the forest on their way up and down the coast. There are endangered species, wild. There's the red-legged frog that lives in the waterways up in Tilden park and would be absolutely destroyed if these forests were deforested.

I'm extremely concerned with any alterations of the forest that exists. As previous people have stated, these forests have been there for over a hundred years, and we need to protect them. We need to find ways to keep as many trees as possible. Trees are protecting us from the pollution in our environment, the pollution that we have created as humans.

I think that we need to try to find ways to look at the forests in a different way. They're not just a fire fuel that is a danger to your houses. They are a home for many creatures, and they are the web of -- part of the web of life. And we can't just look at them in this singular way of a fire danger. Every tree gives us -- takes out pollutants that we as humans have created. It takes out pollutants like sulfur, and nitrogen, and particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide. These things in small quantities are extremely damaging to human health.

It's been shown that even small changes in those -- in the ability of ecosystems to -- if they remove the trees, even small amounts of change in those kinds of abilities the trees have to remove those pollutants from our environment can adversely effect human health and every other creature on this planet. So please protect your creatures. I know that there are other ways to protect houses. Thank you.

Michael Warburton-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

WARBURTON: I am Michael Warburton. I am executive director of a group called the Public Trust Alliance. And as some of the previous speakers have said, you know, some resources are so important for public use, that they aren't treated like private property. They're held in trust for future generations. That's a big part of the law. I'm actually using that law in commenting on environmental issues where I try to ask trustees if they might do a better job of protecting public assets.

That is a real problem here, because the use of fire danger as a justification for commercializing dangerous chemicals is way out of control. Concentrations of flame retardants are absolutely out of control in the Bay Area. It was united fire marshals who came out in favor of flame retardant standards which required flame retardant to be put in clothes and computer screens, all over the place. But it turned out that the tobacco industry, which wanted something else to blame for fires than cigarettes, and the chemical industry which wanted to sell chemicals, are the main funders of the flame retardant standards.

We're here when we don't know who to trust. We only found out about this meeting. I am among many people who only found out about this, so we're not experts on probably your twenty-thousand page Environmental Impact Statement. But there does come a time when the public must act to take action even in the absence of total certainty. And all I'm asking is that the University of California maybe take a look at science and what science can offer us if we honestly ask the questions. And if the scientists could honestly answer them in public. That would be a really nice thing.

And again, with the public trust doctrine, please, all the trustees which are legally involved in the assets which are being managed by this project, please do your first duty and listen to the public.

Phoebe Sorgun-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MS. SORGUN: I have a degree in biology. I'm a long term environmentalist. For eco reasons, I'm a vegetarian, increasingly vegan, and for the past 11 years I've been driving a little all electric zero emissions buggy. So there's -- pardon my credentials. Using chemical herbicides is completely unacceptable and will not be allowed by we the people. So the FEMA grants will be wasted unless alternative -- acceptable alternatives are chosen.

First alternative: People power is a tremendous resource. Instead of using herbicides, hire a cadre of currently unemployed workers to regularly snip starters that resprout. Give people jobs. That's a win/win possible acceptable alternative.

Second alternative: For wood that can't be used for lumber or as erosion retainers and must be chipped, capture that decomposing methane for energy use.

Third modification: Nonflammables must be cultivated to replace flammables. Clear cutting and 24-inch mulching is not acceptable, but please prioritize replanting native species; but also, consider nonnative pyro protective species such as succulents and redwoods. Normally, I would trust even a nonnative invasive tree more than I would trust post Katrina FEMA, or UCB, or especially Monsanto.

But that said, I did see footage of exploding eucalyptus in the Oakland Hills fire. I remember the dramatic -- I was in San Francisco looking across the bay. I saw just the entire East Bay covered with orange and black smoke. So ever since then, I've been searching for proactive solutions such as replacing redwoods with -- replacing euc's with redwoods. Of course, that's very expensive.

So I was relieved, but only last week, to learn of the FEMA funds. This is unacceptable. We need to have much more of a public process. I'm grateful for this public process. I'm especially grateful for all of you thoughtful and outspoken environmentalists who will not allow chemical herbicides. We need to stop this plan unless this can be acceptably modified by hiring unskilled, untrained manual labor to prevent regrowth of flammable vegetation and to cultivate -- to prepare the terrain adequately cultivate nonflammable plants. I care about wildlife. Don't let the wildlife burn. And don't let more huge fires/smoke contribute to global warming. Global warming, of course, is increasing fire risk and we need to address that. Thank you.

Warren Chip-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MR. CHIP: I'm Warren Chip. I live in Oakland. I've been hiking in these hills for many decades. I'm totally against this project. There's a lot to hate about this project. Let me just focus on one aspect; that is the use of the herbicides, the ecocide-producing, death-producing chemicals that they plan on spreading there. In their own thing here that you can look at yourself under health and safety, they admit that this is going to be a problem. Potential adverse health affects of herbicides on vegetation management workers, on nearby residents and users of parks and open spaces.

So they admit that this has an adverse health effect under their own criteria here. They say this is going to be mitigated by restrictions on herbicide use and the use of best management practices. I submit, if you look at the EIS, you'll see that they're restrictions are -- they're not going to put it in within 60 feet of any waterway or standing water, as if the 60 feet away doesn't wash into a waterway. Of course, it's going too, obviously, and over time especially. Another restriction is you can't put it in if it's going to rain within 24 hours. Are they going to know if it's going to rain 24 hours? Or if the wind is going to go above 10 miles an hour. So those are inadequate restrictions to begin with.

In any case, they're not going to be enforced. Who's going to enforce these restrictions? Is somebody going to be there watching them not that they're not going to be putting this pesticide close to 60 feet of a water way. It's absurd. There's going to be no enforcement of this. So the best management practice is not to spread these herbicides to begin with.

We've have to organize, to fight against that with nonviolence, civil disobedience. An alternative is hiring people, as many people have said. Let's use the money to create jobs for those that are unemployed, not help Monsanto poison our environment and cause more cancer for all of us.



Shalan Newman-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MS. NEWMAN: Hi. My name is Shalan Newman. I'm a lifetime resident of Berkeley. I grew up here. I run in that Strawberry Creek Canyon three to four times a week. I have children, two young daughters who live here as well and hike up in those hills. My mom is -- she helps up at Tilden Park in the little farm, and we love the Bay Area and we love to support what's here.

There was a report published yesterday that came out in the AP wire about the use of Roundup and its effects of these pesticides on our environment and on our bodies. And one of the things that I read in there was that the negative impact on the body is insidious and manifests slowly over time as inflammation damages cellular systems throughout the body. It can cause Parkinson's disease, cancer, and many other issues.

So given that that was a report that just came out and that now the EPA is considering whether it should be used in our environment at all, to think that this is something that we're going to use thousand of pounds on all over our area in order to keep the eucalyptus from coming back makes me very concerned. I don't want this in my body, and I certainly don't want it in the bodies of my children.

The other thing I'd like to say is I wonder about the inadvertent cause of soil erosion and creek contamination by both the contaminants from the pesticides and from the cutting of large amounts of trees all at once. What happens to the animal habitats that are lost? People have been talking a lot about what happened in Claremont Canyon. In that area, my understanding is there were only several hundred trees that were cut down or felled. So to compare an area where several hundred trees were felled, to an area we're talking about taking twenty thousand trees out in just the Strawberry Creek Canyon area, to give an example, at once, I just don't see how that's the same.

We're not talking about replanting other trees to reforest that area and to really deal with that. And I'm really concerned about doing large amounts of cutting all at once. Several other people have talked about FEMA using funds to help homeowners do retrofitting and clear their own overgrowth. I think that's an excellent use of funds as well.

I want to speak also to David Romaine who was an educator and geographer who spoke earlier and just this idea of reforesting the barren areas that we've created. And if we are going to do large areas of cutting, to really consider alternatives to replanting other things and being careful and methodical about that reforestation.

And I also wonder about how cutting so many hundreds of thousands of trees will effect the air quality in our area. I don't know if that's in the report, but I'd like to know if that's in there too. I hope that you will consider other alternatives to doing nothing and doing the current proposed project. Thank you.

Yolanda Wong-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MS. WONG: I'm a long term resident of Berkeley. I use Claremont Canyon, Strawberry Canyon regularly on a weekly basis. I'm up there running. I walk my dog. I love going there to watch the sunset after dinner. And I want to say that I'm very upset that I did not find out about this until Thursday. If people who are doing this wanted to get input, it would be very easy. They could have posted notices at the beginning of those trails. There are quarterly advertisements from East Bay Regional Parks. There is your neighbor newsletters from UC Berkeley, and I read those from front to back and not one of them had a notice saying we want to cut sixty thousand trees in your hills. What do you think? On Friday -- I found out about this late Thursday. On Friday I called the Sierra Club and I said, "Did you guys know about this?" And they said, "No." I called the Audubon Society and said, "Did you know about this?" They said, "No." So major players who are concerned about environment have not been notified of this very drastic plan.

In terms of people who make a horrendous statement that eucalyptus are desolate, that is absolutely not true. Last year on a trail on Claremont Canyon a Great Horned Owl made a nest and fostered an owlet, and it was huge and wonderful. I would get up at seven in the morning. I bought myself a pair of binoculars for the first time in my life. I would run up there with my cup of coffee and sit there in the cold just to watch this little owl. I know that lots of people did it. Lots of kids did it. It was just tremendous to be that close to wildlife five minutes from my house. So I know that the owls live in those eucalyptus trees. I have heard them in the groves as we go around the corner. There is nothing in mitigation about what you're going to do when you destroy this habitat.

Second of all, redwood trees. I've been on the Berkeley parks and recreation commission for ten years. I'm no longer on it. But one of the issues is people have these romanticized views of what will grow because redwoods are native. Well, they live in a very particular ecosystem. And if you drive along Highway 13, you will see that the highway maintenance people have planted redwood trees that are dying because it's not their native ecosystem. Now, along Claremont Canyon, which I'm familiar with, they've planted these redwoods and they're babies. What I have seen when you plant redwoods in the wrong place that did not get enough moisture, especially during the hot months, is that when they hit age 20 and they're 25 to 35 feet tall they start to die off. So the fact that it's been planted for 10 years and that's touted as a successful project, is nothing in terms of the life of the redwood which can live a thousand years. So I think that until there's going to be more careful study of what are they're going to do in mitigation, the report in the EIR is inadequate.

The last thing I want to say is about the issue of cancer. My father died of a bone marrow cancer. I want to say that the oncologist, when the diagnosis came in, the first thing he said to my father is, "Are you a golfer?" Because golfers are exposed regularly to pesticides and herbicides, and they have a very high incidents of cancer. So we're going to be spreading this all over. And kids eat and touch, my dog runs through it. I'm going to be petting my dog. It's going to get all in our systems, and there is nothing in there about how that is going to be controlled or prevented. Thank you.

Derek Wallace-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MR. WALLACE: Right here. I'll be right there. Good morning, everybody. I'm glad to be celebrating my early Saturday morning with you all here instead of doing things that I like to do like going to the farmer's market with my girlfriend because there was no announcement given.

I am the most Facebook and Twitter savvy man you will ever meet. If there's a Youtube video worth seeing, I'll see it. The only reason I found out about this is because I put together a Google alert and I found it from an alternative news source; which, as a man of science, I already am skeptical about, but I checked it out anyway.

I came here today and I heard people speak about their homes, where they live, where their kids live, where their families are, where the homes are. And we got to say it's enough after a certain point. We have to say it's enough. Yes, people have homes up there, but that is a lifestyle choice. And to pour chemicals that will then come down on the children and remove animals that didn't have anything to do with that. It's unconscionable. I'm sorry. I'm not here the ask FEMA not to do this. I'm telling you, you will not do it because I'll stand. I'll put my body in front of these bulldozers and you will not pour chemicals down.

Now, the one thing I want you to all to understand too is FEMA did not just come up and is not trying to take over America. A group, an organization approached them and said, "Hey, we're worried about fires." Which is true. We're all worried about fires. So this is what they put together for us. However, what they put together for us is three books like this. How are we supposed to physically have time to read this let alone to educate ourselves? We don't have to because all of this is a distraction; because the bottom line is, no chemicals, just period. No. Monsanto go away.

Give us the keys to your buildings. Turn off your lights and stop doing business because we're not giving up. All right. If anybody would like to come to the March against Monsanto, who, by the way, makes the Roundup chemicals that are going to be poured on to us and our children, I have fliers. Please take one. There's enough for all of you all. March 25th at cities all across the world people are marching against Monsanto because they're in bed with our government. Look up Monsanto for yourself. Don't take my word for it. Don't ever take anybody's word for it. Even if they speak passionately and they're very well dressed. 16 March 25th. Thank you, May 25th.

Now that being said, I want to thank FEMA for even giving us this opportunity, for handling it well. And I would like to request a way for all of us to access the footage that was filmed if that is possible. Thank you all and have a great day.



# FEMA

Tuesday, May 14, 2013

Richard C. Trudeau Training Center

Main Room

11500 Skyline Boulevard

Oakland, CA 94619

2:00 PM—4PM & 6PM—8PM

Saturday, May 18, 2013

Claremont Middle School

Gymnasium

5750 College Avenue

Oakland, CA 94618

10:00AM—Noon

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix B, Page 4086  
Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction, East Bay Hills, California

## DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

NAME:

Derek Wallace

CONTACT INFO (optional):

gloverreaction@gmail

COMMENTS:

I am here to voice  
my opposition to any  
clear cutting of trees  
in Berkeley and Oakland  
and DEFINITELY in opposition  
to the use of any  
herbicides like Roundup  
being used. No Poisons in the Bay!

Signature and Date:

Derek C. Wallace 05/18/2013

3560\_Wallace\_Derek

Marie Pagliareni-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MS. PAGLIARENI: I'll keep this super brief because I've been here three hours. So I learned about this two days ago. I am someone who would be on top of this. I teach at St. Mary's College and I teach a class -- I only heard about this two days ago. And like other people have discussed, I'm someone who would have been aware of this given what I do. I teach courses on environmentalism and social justice issues.

And I want to ask that when you -- just to keep this very brief, when you're considering the comments from homeowners, I want you to also consider people who live in the Oakland and Berkeley area who do not own homes, and who live in the inner cities, and who are already breathing toxic air, and who do not have the kind of wealth and power to impact decisions like this.

The people who have argued for this have been primarily wealthy homeowners. I want you to consider the people's voices who you haven't heard today who, perhaps, do not have the luxury of coming here and making comments because they're working or don't have cars and they can't drive here. Thank you.

Fred Werner-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MR. WERNER: My name's Fred Werner. I live on Perry McWay, pretty high up. So I've got Strawberry Canyon on one side and Claremont Canyon on the other. And when, not if, there is another fire, there's a good chance my house could burn down. The fire risk is real. Even if there aren't houses there, there is a real chance -- there is a risk of fires getting out of control because we've actually overmanaged and mismanaged them. The dense stands of eucalyptus are dangerous. They do need some management but it's not because they're eucalyptus. It's because we've been preventing fires. They're too dense, they're too thick.

The stands are unsafe. There was one month and two days ago April 16th, there was a fire in that eucalyptus grove right where those owls were nesting a couple of years ago. It was started by someone camping out. And the Oakland and Berkeley fire departments were right there, they put it out. They stayed with it all night to make sure that the '91 fire wasn't repeated.

We have learned some lessons, but what we haven't learned is that we actually do need to thin the forest. And prescribed burning, thinning is going to help. So maybe 80 percent of what the plan is, is actually good. It's the kind of management that we need. And restoring native species, restoring the native oak bay woodlands, increasing habitat is also a positive ancillary benefit.

I have two natural resources degrees. I've worked in forestry. I've work on invasive species control. Twenty percent of the plan that involves the use of the toxic lucozade that so many people have been talking about, and that involve the large scale clear cutting and spreading of wood chips two feet deep does not make sense. Not only is the reduction in fire risk minimal, but it's actually the ancillary cost in terms of reduced habitat for wildlife. We do have some wildlife using the eucalyptus. And the very serious threat to human health that so many people have talked about, those ancillary costs are not justified by clear cutting the eucalyptus.

There was something else that I wanted to say. I do want to say that I live in the hills. My house is going to burn down, and I did choose to live there because of the trees because of the wildlife that's around there. So I strongly support a new alternative that incorporates most of this plan with proscribed burning, thinning, restoration of native species, but without the massive clear cuts that are just going to do conversion to open grassy shrubs and the wasteland that people have talked about that are not desirable on any account.

So please go back to the drawing board and give us the alternative that has the good elements of this and doesn't have the parts that so many have spoken wisely about why we don't want them. Thank you.

Steve Kemp-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MR. KEMP: Hi, my name is Steve Kemp. I just want to say that a all or nothing plan not is the right solution. If our cars worked that way, we would either not go anywhere or be killed trying. So I also want to say that I'm very happy how many people turned out for this meeting. I went to the meeting in the Open Hills, second meeting, and there was hardly anybody there. I think there's actually 20 or 25 citizens there. So you really do need to do a better job whoever is in charge of letting people know to let people know about these meetings. Even with the people here, there was, like, maybe two hundred people here total. This affects I don't know how many millions of people. Which is good. I'm glad everybody showed up.

The crowd has thinned out some, that's for sure. I think that's probably part of the solution of what we need to talk about here is thinning as opposed to clear cutting or eradicating. We have to do things in moderation in my opinion. That's a good way to go.

I live right across the street from Joaquin Miller Park. I know a lot's been said about this area where the firestorm. That's a big -- everybody knows about the firestorm. I saw it happen too, so I know about that. But I live right across the street from Joaquin Miller Park and almost none of the plants are native. So -- and my wife and I have gone through and tried to find out information about this plan. How it effects Joaquin Miller Park, specifically, because there's a lot of people in the Pacifica area. This plan goes all the way from Richmond to Castro Valley, so it's not just here in the Berkeley, Hills, okay.

So we can't really find information about what's going to happen with Joaquin Miller Park which is under the jurisdiction of Oakland, okay. So we can't find -- we can find maps of where the trees are, but we have no idea of what they're planning on cutting. Maybe that's not planned out yet. I don't know, because you know, as a previous gentleman said, you know the books are like 3,000 pages long. We don't know what's going on.

I think it's moderation. I also think that it is clearing out some of the houses. I've seen trees completely surrounding houses right up to the decks, right on top of it. And there was so much debris down below, guess what? Those place are going to burn. That stuff needs to be cleared back. And I guess that's more public awareness or whatever. But that needs to happen as well.

So it's a several tiered approach to this problem. Joaquin Miller Park has all kinds of dead branches. I don't know when the last time things were cleaned up around this area. As far as labor goes to do this if it does happen, yes, American citizens need to be out there doing it or people who are here legally in this country need to be the ones who are doing this work. That's my opinion. I want to put Americans back to work with any kind of project. Especially, one that a government grant comes from. That's what I have to say. Thank you very much.

Bob Sand-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MR. SAND: Hello, folks. My name is Bob Sand and I want to tell you right off that my house burn in the '91 fires. You would think, therefore, that I would be in favor of clear cutting, but I've made -- I gave myself a chore to study fires in general as it effects housing. And I do not believe that clear cutting will do anything to prevent a wildfire.

I have found from my efforts to study fire basically reading stuff that the US Forest Service has put out, that the thing that spreads a fire is vegetation that's less than three inches in diameter and mostly find in the order of a sixteenth-of-an-inch in diameter. That means grasses. That means brush. That's what has burned so much and when you see in the news. And that's where the fire prevention should be focused.

Even if it's a eucalyptus tree, a tree in general is difficult to set on fire. I know. I have eucalyptus on my property. I have a eucalyptus that survived the fire that burned the house. There's two eucalyptus on my property right now. The idea that eucalyptus is the source of fire is fallacious. If I thought for one minute that eliminating eucalyptus, large pines, and similar trees like that would create fire safety, I would be for it; but there isn't the evidence to support that.

In the '91 fire, that fire got out of hand when it started on a Saturday and started up again on a Sunday. We have to accept the fact that fire departments have always been the last resort to protect housing. It used to be when -- well, it used to be that cities like London and Chicago large portions burned because fire department didn't have the experience, didn't have the technology, the equipment to contain the fire. That's why when you see a news report on the fire, they always talk about its containment.

Well, I'll have to quit. Everybody's gone into the discussion about biocides, things like that. Roundup is not the preferred chemical that's used. It's Garlon. You cannot buy Garlon. You have to be licensed to be able to buy it. It's a poisonous substance. I wanted to correct that impression, and I'll quit. Thanks.



Yinay Borgases-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MS. BORGASES: Hello, everybody, so I'm going to keep this pretty brief. I want to touch on something that I don't believe has been really talked about in this meeting so far. I think we can all agree on how devastating this project will be to our microclimate in the Bay Area.

I also want to just remind people why the Bay Area, in particular, is such a unique place and why many people have settled here in the last hundred years. As we all know, the gold rush is what brought people to San Francisco. People from all over the world came here. The reason they stayed here is because we have a microclimate, very Mediterranean, nice weather, beautiful nature, it's easy to get around. Basically, we have a huge cul-de-sac of -- I don't know, how do I say it? You get the gist of what I'm trying to say.

So what I want to talk about is, like, the socioeconomic impact of this project and how I think it will really drive people out of the area. I'm a Bay Area native. I was born and raised here and a lot of my friends who are from out of the area, are people who have moved here. I'm always interested to know, like, why did you come here, what brought you here, why are you staying here. And pretty much the biggest response that it's beautiful. It's easy to get around. It's close to San Francisco. And actually, between the Silicon Valley and the Napa Valley we have one of the largest micro economies in the world. And I wholly believe that if this project goes through with what is intended it will completely devastate that aspect of our life here and possibly the rest of California, because a lot of what comes out of Bay Area goes all over the world; like, West Oakland Port, you get goods and -- I'm terrible at public speaking. I don't know if you can tell.

But more or less what I'm trying to say is that it's a terrible idea not only for the environment, for the pesticide purposes, for animals, but just as our health and well-being as people continuing to thrive in this area and create strong communities and continue with the reason as to why we love the Bay Area.

James Dougherty-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MR. DOUGHTERY: Hello. I must say this plan really gets my goat. In fact, I believe there was quite a few goats released in the, shall we say, target zone to naturally chew up hazardous vegetation. I'm not quite sure what the status of the goat population is at this point but it's an interesting point.

I've been bicycling around the Berkeley campus for almost 40 years now. I suspect that Chancellor Birgeneau is busy at the Hearst Greek Theater where commencement is underway today. Possibly his charming wife Catherine is there too, but is there anyone from the chancellor's office here today? I guess not.

Well, I must say UC Berkeley's green record is shabby for such a great school. It really is the crown jewel of the UC system. I left on the entrance sign-in table a Sierra Club magazine that recently rated the coolest universities in the United States. Actually, UC Davis came in as number one. There are twenty thousand bikers on the campus just about everyday. UC Berkeley funds set aside for bicycling have actually been used to put up signs prohibiting bicycling, which I think is quite sad, and is a poor reflection of UC Berkeley's green track record.

The waste of taxpayer funds that university has managed to pull off is staggering. The best example is the university art museum, constructed using millions of dollars, practically on the Hayward fault. Then they realized it was a totally inappropriate architectural design and spent more millions on a retrofit, which was so marginal that now the entire structure is slated for demolition and shipping to a landfill. They're going to build a new art museum in Berkeley downtown somewhere.

So I've been saying, this plan to wipe out -- or the attempt to wipe out the eucalyptus, which I grant you, is a gnarly species that never should have been imported from Australia; but cutting them all down, it's too little, too late. You just can't abolish them.

It's hopelessly, impractical, and expensive idea to just wipe them out with some help from Monsanto. It's out of balance. I realize fire hazard mitigation is important, but we need to be practical and pragmatic here. I think goats are just about as good as it'll get. That's enough out of me.

Jesse Teeger-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MR. TEEGER: Hi, my name is Jesse Teeger. I've lived in the East Bay for over 30 years. I just found out about this meeting today. There was a few e-mails floating around a couple of days ago, but that was the first I've ever heard of this. So I think, you know, public notification, if it wasn't deliberate, it was poorly done. So I'd like to see a better noticing of the public of the issues because they effect us in really profound ways.

I want to bring up something that -- first of all, I want to say that, you know, I think every side has legitimate concerns here. I was here when the fire happened. I have a friend who lost their home. I think property owners have legitimate concerns. I'm a long standing environmentalist, worked in the field for 20 years. You know, but this plan just sounds half baked to me. That's just the bottom line. I'm really against any kind of use of these pesticides; Roundup for all the reasons that have already been mentioned. I'm against the clear cutting. The idea of putting two feet of chips sounds insane to me. I've heard that the Roundup would be applied to the tree stumps. So I don't know that it's going to be spread everywhere. I think there's some misinformation and incomplete information, so we need to educate ourselves about the facts of this.

I just heard about it, but I have some good sources of information who've synopsized it for me. Whether it's accurate or not, I believe it is.

But, you know, I'm not a great fan of eucalyptus, and I am not sure that that's the best thing to do to it. They have a really shallow root structure. But if you're going to clear cut, you have got to have a plan. You can't clear cut in the first place, but if you are going to cut these trees down, you need to have a replacement plan of native species and really think this thing through so that you just don't devastate the area and cause massive erosion, et cetera.

One of the things I wanted to bring up that somebody flagged for me was that there -- one of the reasons that FEMA is behind this, I haven't verified this, is that with -- that homeowners can't have trouble getting fire insurance up in the hills, and that FEMA is, then, providing fire insurance. And if that is -- and that they are looking at the risk of this, if there is another big fire. So it's cheaper for them to do this project than to have to pay for the damages of the huge fire is incurred. So I think, you know, a lot of times it comes down to follow the money. I agree with the comments that we could spend time -- spend the money with homeowners, you know, of spending money employing people to do risk abatement and fire abatement in the area. That would be a much better use of the funds.

I'm definitely opposed to this project as it stands. I think it needs to go back to the drawing board.

Marge Hall-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

Who's here from FEMA? Who am I addressing from FEMA? Okay. Thanks. So I worked as a building inspector and an engineer, and I know FEMA through that work. You've done great work funding hazard mitigation. You've reinforced public buildings, you make great handbooks for engineers, but this proposal, I can't even -- I'm speechless. It's an outrage to call it hazard mitigation when it's going to engender so much hazard.

I think one of the worst issues in the hills in terms of fuel are houses and wood roofs. This does nothing to address that, nothing. There are no sustainable, safer approaches. But they're decentralized labor intensive, not so dramatic, not so profitable.

I'm a person with a disability. I have a chemical injury partly as a result of occupational exposure to pesticides. So I have a lot of feelings about this issue. One day I was walking -- I also walk in Strawberry Canyon. One day I was walking in the hills. There was a white truck on the fire road. They were driving along the fire road. It was a University of California truck, and they had -- the window was open and there was a guy holding a spray rod just spraying the side of the road. No warning to hikers, no protection for workers. No concern about drift. And these are the people we're going to give money to for hazard mitigation?

This is -- I think you picked up on the fact that in the Bay Area, we have a proud history of protest. We follow -- we follow -- unlike most of the country, many of us believe in the precautionary principal. We'll defend that habitat with our bodies. You will see a firestorm in the hills and it will be a firestorm of people power.

Peggy Crawford-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MS. CRAWFORD: Hi, thanks for staying. How many have grandchildren or children? Raise your hand. One reason I'm here, one reason I fought GMOs. I have a little tale to tell you because I'm sure most of you don't have time to look up facts and when you retire you have lots of time.

I was a little concerned about Michael Taylor. Does anyone know who he is? Michael Taylor was an outside lawyer for Monsanto, then he went in-house. Now, he's a guardian at the FDA for human safety. Go look up FDA rules, but one of them -- how long do you think you should study something like Roundup, genetic engineering, inserting a pesticide into a gene of corn?

Three months, that should do it. Anyone who has any scientific awareness of anything, starting with biology, knows that's absolutely absurd. Almost as absurd as your plan to strip everything.

First of all, carbon goes into the green. The green absorbs carbon, whether it's grass or leaves. To chop all that down is just ensuring more carbon dioxide. Forget methane. Nobody dares to talk about that. Look it up.

Human power and money has garnered so much hubris, it's appalling. So you can come in and think you've got a degree, you've got a lot of money. I don't know who's behind you, but I love that sign. Follow the money. I don't know who's behind you or what you think about your role in society or how you sleep at night to propose something this atrocious.

Helen Wood-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MS. WOOD: Hello, everyone. Thank you for being here. I've heard wonderful stories and really cogent, well thought out arguments against why this project should not go forward. Regardless of who wrote those huge pages, I wonder had the three of you hiked in those hills? Are you familiar with that area? I hike up behind UC Berkeley regularly.

I'd like to talk about water. I'd like to talk about -- I'd like to talk about the watershed. The watershed is something that effects everyone. And what happens when you clear cut, which has -- this has been demonstrated in clear cut areas all over the Pacific Northwest is that you lower the water table, you increase soil erosion. The soil erosion -- and I see it up there hiking up in the hills. The soil erosion, these gullies where the soil's literally being carried away. What that does is it lowers the water table. When the water table is lowered like that, what that does is it decreases the ability of the plants to hold the water in the system, and it will increase the dryness, the drying out, and the fire hazards. That's just one aspect of the water table.

The other is that anything you apply up there, where does it flow? It flows into our basin. Those streams -- there's these beautiful little streams flowing through the botanical gardens. Have you hiked in the botanical gardens? There's a gorgeous stream. I can imagine residue from the Roundup killing them. The siltation from soil erosion silts the streams, kills the streams, the Roundup will kill things. This -- I encourage you to actually get out there and actually see what consequences would be.

The only way to replace nonnative with natives is to do it in small areas. To do it slowly. To do it step-wise. To do it very carefully and specifically. And you know, the native redwoods and oak trees, they take the long time to grow, so it has to be done in small areas so that the animals and plants can adapt and come back into that area. That would be the way to do it. This would give people jobs. This would increase our economy. This would increase the quality of life.

And do you -- I don't know if you live here, but if you did live here, I think that you would understand that this is fundamental land stewardship. We're talking about stewardship of our native lands and that effects all of us. Thank you.

Denise Martella-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MS. MARTELLA: My name's Denise Martella, and I grew up here on Golden Gate Avenue. My parents had to escape their home when the flames came up through Temescal and came to our neighborhood. Typically, you wouldn't think our neighborhood would go down in flames, but unforgettable.

So having grown there, I made a commitment to use my energy in the neighborhood. And I co-lead a group that I negotiated with city and while our memories were fresh, because it's so important. And I'm so glad some of these things are being addressed. I found out from Channel 7 and Channel 2 last night. It's terrible not to know about this.

What we did is we spent two-and-a-half years negotiating and also presenting to our neighborhood information on hydraulic study that was made and improvements were made to the fire flow, the water delivery system to the neighborhood. Because what happened was, previous to the firestorm, there was a fire in the neighborhood that didn't have enough water pressure. So -- and we learned through the study that only seven-and-a-half miles of infrastructure of pipeline is replaced by East Bay mud a year.

Now, one of the wonderful things that came out, I think, out of the mitigation during that time was the undergrounding of the firestorm area. I think that, as far as the prep for disaster of earthquake or fire is a good thing that that was done. I really appreciate that it was effort. The Oakland fire department had some wonderful captains. It had a history of experience that were just walking books of information.

I can't -- I'm thinking that why can't some infrastructure studies be done? Let's beef up or understand our -- is the pressure there to deal with some of these possible conflagrations. So, I mean, FEMA could spend money that way, because that money isn't being spent, that work isn't being done. We have an infrastructure that's ageing. What they did is in strategic places they beefed up the pipe. They didn't take all the pipe underground. In fact, the piping down there, in our area is over a hundred years old. It's redwood and it's still there working. This is just a different angle. I thought I'd better say something about it.

And I do really appreciate the more -- the slow small effort to take -- to deal with the mitigation. And to bring back natives. It's too much. It's too big, the impact is incredible. And unfortunately, when you think about a firestorm and the kind of impact that we had, terrible amounts of pollution was, you know, produced by that firestorm with all that material. So okay. Thanks.



# FEMA

## DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

NAME:

DENISE MARTELLA

CONTACT INFO (optional):

(925) 890-4372

Tuesday, May 14, 2013

Richard C. Trudeau Training Center

Main Room

11500 Skyline Boulevard

Oakland, CA 94619

2:00 PM—4PM & 6PM—8PM

Saturday, May 18, 2013

Claremont Middle School

Gymnasium

5750 College Avenue

Oakland, CA 94618

10:00AM—Noon

COMMENTS:

'91-94' (COMMUNITY)  
I VOLUNTEERED 2 1/2 YRS AS CO-LEADER  
NEGOTIATING AN ENHANCEMENT, UPGRADE  
TO THE EBAND (FIRE FLOW) WATER DELIVERY  
SYSTEM IN OUR ROCK RIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.  
LET'S LOOK AT THE HYDROLOGIC STUDIES THAT  
COULD BE DONE TO GUIDE IN SOME INFRASTRUCTURE  
IMPROVEMENTS.

UNDERGROUNDING THAT WAS DONE FOR THE  
UTILITIES AFTER THE FIRESTORM WAS A GOOD  
Signature and Date: Denise Martella MITIGATION EFFORT  
WILL SPENT.



Allan Bernheimer-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MR. BERNHEIMER: My name is Allan Bernheimer. I'm a Berkeley resident since 1985. I came here today with an open mind having heard about this issue as little as 24 hours ago like most of you and FEMA. I appreciate your patience, your diligence in going all through this, but you should seriously question the adequacy of the notification process with stakeholders such as the eloquent people in this room this morning and clubs and organizations such as the Sierra Club and other environmental organizations were unaware of it.

You may have a defective notification process. It may not survive litigation. I don't know. I'm surprised if there isn't litigation after all the passion that we've heard this morning. There's passion -- there's been passion on both sides, pro and con.

And I came here, as I said, with an open mind. I am a Berkeley homeowner. I'm in the flats. But the 1920s Berkeley fire stopped just 10 blocks short of where I live, so I don't feel immune. On the other hand, when I tell people how happy I am to live in the East Bay, I say it's because in 10 minutes I can be up in the woods. I don't say it's because in 10 minutes I can be up in the wood chips.

This is not a clueless plan. FEMA's a government agency tasked with administering a NEPA process for determining the environmental adequacy of this plan. The proponents; UC Berkeley, City of Oakland, East Bay Regional Park District. This is their plan. FEMA in its role was required to come up with a draft Environmental Impact Statement for which they are gathering public input today. But this is not FEMA's plan, so let's not attack FEMA.

FEMA, we don't want an either/or binary process that we must accept this plan or do nothing. That is simply unacceptable. Proponents, that is unacceptable. You've heard the passion in this room. You're going to have a lot of opposition and it shouldn't have taken a firm storm of Internet activity last night to get people out here.

So in summary, I don't want to repeat things that a lot of other people have said eloquently this morning, but we need a better plan for fire safety that addresses our concerns about our woods. I'm not a huge eucalyptus fan, but when I want to walk in the woods, I don't want to walk in the barren hills with a couple of clumps of trees and bushes. Thank you so much.

Samana Fox-Public Hearing Comment-06-18-2014

MS. FOX: Hi. First of all, I want to say I'm really proud of everybody who spoke and showed up today. It takes a lot of the courage and this is not something we were trained to do living in this country. I really have to get emotional about this, because I, you know, learning that the carbon in the atmosphere reaches four hundred parts per million. We are in deep shit. This is really, really, bad. We are past the tipping point. Whether this project goes through or not, and I'm putting my body on the line to make sure it doesn't, everything is not going to be okay. Either way, everything is not going to be okay. We are losing species every day. The waterways are polluted beyond repair. It's too much. We have to stop doing it. Too many people. I recognize that no one individual is responsible for this, and yet I ask you, please to search your heart and get in touch with your body and the earth and whatever you have beyond yourself and beyond your job role to disassociate yourself and use the power you have to -- FEMA -- it's like the fascist ecocidal money agency. And this, you know, drop the ball -- I'm not just attacking FEMA, but frankly, FEMA dropped the ball during Katrina. Poor people of color were basically left to fend for themselves. There was trailers with no keys. Now, you're coming here not having finished the job over there. It's like, unless you're in the business of creating disasters and abandoning people in times of need, we don't need you over here.

If you have want to help, we need people -- we need to be digging up the streets and planting gardens right now. You've welcome to pay us to do that. If you can't help, just get out of the way because we're hungry and we're tired. I'm scared shitless of the state of this planet. I'm scared and I'm outraged. We just can't go on like this. It really can't happen. Climate refugees. The whole thing with Monsanto and development. If you're just going to create a catastrophe here, we've already heard this is going to increase the risk of fire danger. The pollution is unspeakable.

My guess is if you were to do it, it would happen. And you would move on to the next corporate orgy with whatever company that can make a profit for these horrible practices. Yeah. Just, that's it.



# FEMA

East Bay Hills Final EIS Appendix R - Page 4101  
**Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction , East Bay Hills, California**

**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

NAME:

*Dan Stern*

CONTACT INFO (optional):

*510-339-8392*

Tuesday, May 14, 2013

Richard C. Trudeau Training Center

Main Room

11500 Skyline Boulevard

Oakland, CA 94619

2:00 PM—4PM & 6PM—8PM

Saturday, May 18, 2013

Claremont Middle School

Gymnasium

5750 College Avenue

Oakland, CA 94618

10:00AM—Noon

COMMENTS:

*I am against the  
proposed fire mitigation plan.*

Signature and Date:

*[Handwritten Signature]*

*5-18-13*

3574\_Stern\_Dan



# FEMA

## DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

NAME:

Sally Nelson

CONTACT INFO (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS:

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\_\_\_\_\_

Tuesday, May 14, 2013

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5750 College Avenue

Oakland, CA 94618

10:00AM—Noon

Signature and Date:

[Signature] 5/18/13

3575\_Welson\_Sally

## **Oakland homeowner, 6291 Skyline Blvd, response to East Bay Hills Proposal and EIS for Hazardous Fire Risk Reduction**

### **Clear cut of eucalyptus trees is not best**

We do not believe it is desirable or practical to cut down enough trees to significantly reduce the fuel for wild fires in the East Bay hills.

We like the trees and do not want to see taxpayers money spent to cut down tens of thousands of trees per square mile.

We would like money spent on:

1. Firefighters, firefighting equipment, water lines and reservoirs, fire monitoring and communications systems, so that the response would continue to be rapid and strong like that of the 1998 Sibley Park Arson Fires rather than the 1991 Oakland Hills fire.
2. Grass and brush clearing, which provides the most cost-effective reduction in fuel. A quick look around our neighborhood shows much remaining dry grass and brush to be cut on both public and private land (see Fig 1).



**Fig. 1 EBRPD Sibley Island west of Skyline Blvd, June 2, 2013** (a) Eucalyptus tree stumps, grass, and brush after circa 2006 clear cut. (b) Eucalyptus trees after recent thinning.

### **Thinning is better than clear cut**

If eucalyptus trees are judged to be much more hazardous than other trees (we do not believe this), we would like to see them thinned as was done recently in Sibley Island (see Fig. 1b). The number of trees cut should be limited to minimize:

1. Environmental exposure to the herbicide Graylon 4.
2. Loss of habitat for wildlife
3. Soil erosion from loss of tree roots

**Replanting is desirable after clear cut**

If a eucalyptus clear cut was necessary, the plan would only be acceptable to us if it included a requirement to

**plant oak and redwood trees,**

so that the area

1. Retains its ecosystem and park-like appearance (see **Fig. 2**)
2. Does not look like the treeless clear-cut areas west of Skyline Blvd. in Sibley Island (see **Fig 1a**).



**Fig. 2** Oak trees in Sibley Island west of Skyline Blvd.

Matthew McClelland and Catherine Greer  
6291 Skyline Blvd  
Oakland, CA 94611

Homeowners for 26 years at 6291 Skyline Blvd, who witnessed the 1991 fire ¼ mile from the Broadway Terrace fire line.

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**This is very important to anyone who lives in the Oakland Hills. FEMA needs to support the draft EIS ASAP.**

**vallery Feldman  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 12, 2013**

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we were lucky our house barely escaped the firestorm, due to defensible space. We saw Eucalyptus trees explode like firecrackers. We can't afford NOT to eradicate them.

Julie Nachtwey  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 8, 2013



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I moved to the Hills long after the 1991 fire and find it hard to believe the eucalyptus trees are still here. When cancer strikes a human, poisonous chemotherapy drugs are utilized and the patient lives. In this case using herbicides on the stumps is no different .

ed Matney  
Oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 5, 2013

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Eucalyptus are a poor fit for the East Bay hills. Lets not settle for the devil we know.

Matthew Booker  
Raleigh, NC 27601  
Jun 4, 2013

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Protection of Bracken Cave is a world wide concern. Bracken Cave is my primary reason for wanting to visit San Antonio.

sharon Rollins  
san Francisco, CA 94108  
Jun 4, 2013

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**We have serious fire danger in the East Bay. This will help reduce it.**

**Griffin Dix  
Kensington, CA 94708  
Jun 4, 2013**

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I'm only signing this because I agree more with this than with Dan Grasseti's petition, however I do not believe this decision should be left in our hands. We have many clear thinking, tree loving foresters and other professionals among us who are far more knowledgeable about it. Most of them think the trees should come down. I'm a landscape contractor and hate the idea of killing trees, but I defer on this one. Rather than using herbicide to retard sprouting after removal, couldn't we hire people to remove seedlings, instead? Perhaps that would be a better fire and land management solution. Either way, I think MoveOn should not be involved with a yay or nay on this. Thanks, Lisa

Lisa Goodman  
Kensington, CA 94707  
Jun 2, 2013

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**Please remove the trees and reduce the fire danger for our neighborhood. We strongly support the timely conclusion of the EIS so that funds will be released and used to start work immediately. Thank you.**

**Sam Singer  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 2, 2013**

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I support the decision to go forward with the projects addressed in the East Bay Hills EIS. I applaud your review of connected actions that provides a more comprehensive look at potential cumulative impacts of the projects. I appreciate the recommended mitigation measures that may be incorporated into our adaptive management strategies to continue to avoid environmental impacts.

christopher campbell  
SF, CA 94112  
May 31, 2013

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I live near and hike frequently in the subject area, and strongly agree with the petition perspective on fire reduction and native species encouragement.

Linda Agerter  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 30, 2013

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I believe that petitions are more valuable when they have been generated by groups that have studied an issue, and who have needed to come to a consensus on the work to be done. I know that replacing non-native species with native species is controversial and can be expensive, and requires a transition. I still think it is worthwhile.

Mary Carleton  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 29, 2013

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Do what ever to prevent fires.

Kevin Knickerbocker  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 29, 2013

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I agree with this petition.

Bruce Arneson  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 28, 2013

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**The eucalyptus forest in my backyard here in the Oakland Hills poses a huge fire danger. The oil and the branches turn them into torches.**

**Anita Bowers  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 28, 2013**

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I believe this is a good move for our community.

linda owen  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 28, 2013

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I have lived all of my adult life between the Berkeley hills and Orinda. I experienced the horrendous 91 fire and seen the devastation to families and friends. This Conservancy with the idea of the science based prevention has my full support to reduce the risk of fires and the loss of life.

Susan H. Mellers  
Orinda, CA 94563-3200  
May 28, 2013

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I believe the effort is based on research rather than emotional attachments.

Rachel Sing  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 28, 2013

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**The eucalyptus have got to go. No excuses.**

**Martin Nicolaus  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 28, 2013**

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I would like to encourage all parties to use least toxic techniques and products to remove and prevent regrowth of invasive species.

Staeppan Snyder  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 27, 2013

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Our fire in the hills of Berkeley in '91 was horrendous. It was a fire-storm from a circulating air mass that brought hot dry air from the Central Valley roaring from East to West where we live. The main fire was a few miles south of us where residents were desperate to get out. It is prone to occur when the Santa Anna winds begin to blow, drying out the moisture in plants and trees in a day or two, ready to burn. The Coast Range is often endangered from this condition, LA and San Diego as well. Always it remains a disaster waiting to happen. john jensen kensington, ca

john jensen  
kensington, CA 94707  
May 27, 2013

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**As a user of East Bay Hills wild lands, I support a balanced, science-based approach to fire suppression, ecosystem management and protection/promotion of native species.**

**David Cone  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 27, 2013**

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I think as well as replacing the eucalyptus with "shrubs" they should also put in live oaks and other native, not terribly flammable trees. J

Janine Johnson  
Berkeley, CA 94703

May 27, 2013

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Signing with reservations: FEMA wants to use some herbicides. I believe the fire safety objectives can be met without using any poisons.

j a ellis  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 26, 2013

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**Eucaliptus is an invasive species that must be removed. I didn't support the petition against it because the author has no idea what he's talking about.**

**Trini  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 26, 2013**

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Of course, none of us want many trees cut, but these pose a real danger, and there are other plants and trees among the eucalyptus. The native species spring up within 5-7 years and if you've been to the trails on the south side of Claremont Canyon where there were many cut, 7 years ago, its lush with vegetation, very beautiful! So, there are groves that will be barren for awhile, but this cutting does not make for a barren wasteland as people fear. I wish there was more information out there about this!

Eva Cohen  
Pleasant Hill, CA 97405  
May 26, 2013

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If the plan is to clear out the understory and remove the Eucalyptus trees I am in favor.

Wini Williams  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 26, 2013

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Eucalyptus are a non-native species that quickly take over an area. Their oily leaves present a fire danger and they provide no sustenance for wildlife while displacing native plants and trees that do.

Beth Thomas  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 26, 2013

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Eucalyptus are non-native and serious. fire dangers. The area should be returned to its natural state.

donald friedman  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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I actually like the eucalyptus, but I recognize that they are inappropriate and pose a serious fire hazzard (live oaks, by contrast, are fire resistant).

Thomas W. Cline  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 26, 2013

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**I totally agree with the goals, objectives and tactics!!!!**

**Dan O'Brien  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 26, 2013**

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I support the Conservancy position

Carol Carpenter  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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**Thank you for starting this petition. The email campaign against cutting the eucalyptus trees has been highly misleading and is counter to science and neighborhood benefit. I like that this petition includes the rationale and information.**

**Claire Broome  
Berkeley, CA 94708-2008  
May 26, 2013**

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I grew up in the Bay Area, hold a doctorate in biological science, and my mother has helped to document the natural and environmental history of Northern California (A Natural History of the UCSC Campus, UC Press). Eucalyptus trees are non-native and have evolved to burn (see SJ Pyne: Burning Bush, a Fire History of Australia). Indeed, eucalyptus trees do not so much burn as they explode. Eucalyptus trees should be extirpated and replaced with safer and more environmentally sound native flora that will support California wildlife and native Californian biological community structure.

Alexey Merz  
Seattle, WA 98125  
May 26, 2013

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Eucalyptus are an invasive, non-native species that crowd out natural vegetation and pose a significant fire hazard. They should be removed, to permit native species (such as fire-resistant redwoods) to re-occupy these hillsides.

Anthony Hansen  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 26, 2013

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Hard to believe this hasn't been done already!

Dave Bunnell  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 26, 2013

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Get rid of the foreign trees. We need to have a native vegetation based policy.

Anant Sahai  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 26, 2013

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I lived through the 1991 fire. Sadly, our beloved Eucalyptus have got to go.

Laura Morland  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 26, 2013

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Eucalyptus is a foreign and invasive species and has no place in California. Please cut.

Kerry Kozelka  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 26, 2013

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As a resident of the Berkeley hills I am an ardent supporter of the plan to remove Eucalyptus groves and encourage the re-growth of native habitats.

Martin Edwards  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 26, 2013

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**This is based on science. The eucalyptus trees must go.**

**sara sanderson  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 26, 2013**

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**As a local resident, I not only support the removal of these dangerous weeds, I will volunteer for the restoration project!**

**Bob Strayer  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013**

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Great idea!

Suzanne P McKee  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 26, 2013

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I totally support this petition. This will save lives!

John Forge  
San Francisco, CA 94108  
May 26, 2013

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**Eucalyptus trees don't belong in the East Bay Hills. I strongly support replacing them with native plants.  
Hooray for FEMA!**

Nancy Ryan  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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**We need our native plants back! The eucalyptus should be removed ASAP! They are a terrible fire danger, in addition to being messy and ugly. 1991 was enough. We don't need a repeat. Maybe we even can encourage the regrowth of some of the original redwoods that were cut down to satisfy 19th century building needs.**

**Helene Whitson  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 25, 2013**

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To avoid a new fire

Michele Forge  
San Francisco, CA 94108  
May 25, 2013

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The plaNET is warming f

Barbara hunt  
Berkeley, CA 94750  
May 25, 2013

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Thank you Mr. & Mrs. Pilfer, your efforts are appreciated.

Steve Sacks  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 24, 2013

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Failure to reduce the fuel load from non-native trees is foolish and very dangerous.

William Jenkins  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 24, 2013

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Removal of eucalyptus trees is consistent with both good fire hazard management and conservation policy.

Joe Magruder  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 23, 2013

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**Please follow the carefully thought out and scientifically based plan to reduce fuel load in the East Bay hills.  
Don't listen to those who use emotionally based arguments rooted in fear of change.**

**Dave Diamond  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013**

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approve the draft EIS as soon as possible

Chuck Scurich  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 23, 2013

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I am particularly concerned as a former Oakland resident who lived only a few miles from the area devastated by the 1991 fire.

Pete Klosterman  
San Mateo, CA 94401  
May 23, 2013

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**REducing the cover of blue gum Eucalyptus is such a sensible thing to do to promote safety!!!!**

**Letitia Upton Brown  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 23, 2013**

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**This should have been done 20 years ago, but better late than never. Removing the invasive flammable eucalyptus and replacing it with native vegetation will save structures, lives, and wildlife.**

**Arvind Kumar  
San Jose, CA 95148  
May 23, 2013**

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I strongly support funding the FEMA grant applications. I've read the draft Environmental Impact Statement Summary and support all of it. It is very important that we reduce the vegetation in the these hills by removing eucalyptus and other non-native trees, and applying herbicides to cut stumps to prevent re-sprouting.

Diane A. Wrasse Hill  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 23, 2013

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Stands of Eucalyptus pose a significant fire danger wherever they occur. They also degrade biodiversity by extirpating native plant species. Eucalyptus removal should be a high priority.

David Long  
Mill Valley, CA 94941-3845  
May 23, 2013

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**Eucalyptus trees are a terrible fire hazard (their bark explodes in heat) and are NON indigenous trees, NON native to California. Yes, they should be removed to mitigate fire danger as well as to make way for the reemergence of our beautiful native species.**

**susan harris  
kensington, CA 94707  
May 23, 2013**

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**We live on Panoramic Hill and recognize the severe fire hazard that the non-native trees pose and totally support the FEMA proposal.**

**John and Judith Ratcliffe  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 23, 2013**

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It is very frightening to have Eucalyptus so close to my house. I lived through to last fire.

Jill Horowitz  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

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**Please remove the high fire danger eucalyptus trees**

**Kathryn Wong  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 23, 2013**

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Eucalyptus is an invasive species that crowds out native vegetation and creates a biological desert as an understory. It is unpleasant to walk in a Californian (as opposed to Australian) eucalyptus groves.

Andrew Paul Gutierrez  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 23, 2013

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I love eucalyptus. But they are right. Look at the fires in Australia. And guys, eucalyptus are not a native species.

Deborah Black  
Berkeley, CA 94704-2528  
May 23, 2013

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I support the Claremont Canyon Conservancy.

Jason Snell  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 23, 2013

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**This is a no brainer! Why has it taken so long and cost so much? Mother nature has been kind, she will not always be so kind. Please approve!**

**Chuck Bowes  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 23, 2013**

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**The danger of wildfire is great. I support the eradication of eucalyptus in the area.**

**Melinda diSessa  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013**

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Fire is a constant threat during the long dry season. Anything to mitigate the dangers is welcome.

M Cruz  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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I am in support of reducing the fire load by removing the non native eucalyptus trees

Margaret Booth  
Berkeley, CA 94708

May 22, 2013

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The East Bay is very dear to me. I own a condo property in Oakland where I plan to retire. Please approve this!

Susana Kaiser  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 22, 2013

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We strongly support the draft EIS asap to protect this wonderful area in the East Bay. We live across the hills from there and could see the ravaging smoke for hours. We've known for a long time not to plant eucalyptus trees (as much as I love the aroma). Thank you. Meg Franklin

Margaret Franklin  
Moraga, CA 94556  
May 22, 2013

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We are grateful for this opportunity to reduce our fire danger.

Michael Walden  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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I wholeheartedly support the removal of all eucalyptus trees from the hills, and trust that the application of herbicides will be handled in a professional manner.

David Quady  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Just as we all know that sooner or later there will be another severe earthquake in the Bay Area and take steps to prepare for it, we all know, or should know, that sooner or later there will be another fire in the Berkeley Hills. We should do everything we can to make sure it is not a firestorm of the kind that devastated the Oakland Hills in 1991 or the 1923 fire that burned from the Berkeley Hills down to Shattuck Avenue, destroying nearly 600 houses.

David Johnson  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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The Oakland Fire should have provided enough reason for this to happen; that said, let's do it now!

Sue Sommer  
Corte Madera, CA 94925  
May 22, 2013

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**This EIS should be approved ASAP**

**Tony Kay  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 22, 2013**

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**The EIS is comprehensive, covers the required NEPA issues and objectively describes impacts and mitigation. It should be approved and the project started as soon as possible.**

**Elaine M. Bild  
Berkeley, CA 94705-1751  
May 22, 2013**

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**I have survived 1971 and 1991 fires, but lost my house in '91 and know first hand how the Eucalyptus trees spread the fire.**

**Terry Galloway  
Berkeley, United States 94705-1744  
May 22, 2013**

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**I absolutely support the initiative to mitigate the fire danger in the Oakland Berkeley hills**

**Steven E. Hanson  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 22, 2013**

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Remove these highly flammable trees to prevent wildfires in the canyon.s

Maureen Alano  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 22, 2013

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Thank You, for all your hard work.

Mike Bresso  
+, CA 94619  
May 22, 2013

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**We must have this grant. Don't believe the blatant misrepresentations of the opposition.**

**Robert Sieben, MD  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 22, 2013**

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Please help us prevent potential fire damage

Marla Lee  
Alameda, CA 94502  
May 22, 2013

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My daughter and grand daughter live in the Berkeley Hills. We all know that many people died in the 1991 fire as the roads become impassable very quickly. The eucalyptus trees are extremely hazardous to the Hills residents. Please move quickly to remove this hazard.

B. Schwendinger  
berkeley, ca, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Please support the East Bay Hills EIS draft; fire danger is high and residents are very concerned. Thanks.

Christine Leefeldt  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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**Please approve the EIS and let the hazardous trees be removed to make the Berkeley and Oakland Hills safer.  
We don't want another preventable fire avoided.**

Aileen  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Anyone who was here in 1991 knows the horror of watching the hills burn and that it could happen again. I personally have witnessed how quickly the native less fire prone ecosystem returns. I strongly support the projects.

Shelagh Brodersen  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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**These stands of trees are another disaster waiting to happen and should be removed ASAP.**

**Steven Cobbledick  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013**

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Not only will removal of eucalyptus mitigate fire danger, it will improve habitat for wildlife, especially birds

Pam Young  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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Eucalyptus is a non-native species only native to Australia. Once their leaves fall, they poison the ground so that nothing else can grow. Aside from the fire danger, these trees should be removed and replaced with native trees and other native plants.

Jeff Hoffman  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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Fire safety is highly important to me and I want to benefit from the FEMA grant to help eliminate trees that are flammable.

Larry Ginsburg  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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I remember the terrible fire 22 years ago.

Robin Slovak  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Please move forward and make our hills safe.

Robert Brodersen  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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excess fuels , especially invasive non-native plants such as eucalyptus, broom and pampas grass, would make us more fire-safe and would encourage the return of native plants.

Helen Black  
Oakland, United States 94611-1037  
May 21, 2013

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I fully support the FEMA approved EIS to mitigate fire dangers in the East Bay Hills and also return the environment back to its native state.

W. Mike Martin  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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**Important. Only way to limit a major fuel source.**

**Nancy Mennel  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013**

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**Support East Bay Hills and Science-Based Conservation**

**Pearlean Traylor  
Oakland, CA 94605-5645  
May 21, 2013**

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**Mixed native forest is so much more beautiful and manageable than messy eucalyptus flammable trees.**

**Marie Alberti  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013**

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As long as the herbicides used are not toxic to soil and water, I fully support the fire mitigation plan.

Jackie Levin  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013



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I'm still researching, but I tend to support removal of highly flammable euc's--which has long been a concern--but only if an alternative(s) to chemical herbicides is adopted for controlling re-growth. There are several effective alternatives, tho they are more costly:

<http://www.stoptoxictrespass.org/oaklandfactsheet.html> Other options are yet to be explored such as goat herds. Monsanto is NOT an option. If the plan sticks w/ herbicides, there may well be activists (one in a wheelchair) chaining themselves to the trees or building treehouses and/or bringing lawsuits that will delay execution of the tree-chopping.

Commissioner Phoebe Sorgen  
Berkeley, CA 94708-1445  
May 21, 2013

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**One of the contributing factors to losing my home in the Oakland Firestorm was the prevalence of highly flammable eucalyptus trees. I support all efforts to reduce their numbers in Claremont Canyon**

**Warren Wincorn  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013**

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Having lost our home in the 1991 Oakland Firestorm, I wholeheartedly support this effort to make this area more fire safe.

Peggy Wincorn  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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**Our East Bay Hills need protection! I urge your support of the draft EIS in order to help mitigate the high fire danger in our hills!**

**Rev. F. Noreen Meginness  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 21, 2013**

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**We need funding to safeguard the East Bay Hills from fire danger. The risks are great, but can be mitigated.  
Help us maintain our homes, wildlife, and environment.**

**Carole C Quan  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 21, 2013**

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Do not let out-of-our-area people determine the future of our community. Approve the EIS.

Tamia Marg  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Please proceed with removing the highly invasive and flammable eucalyptus ASAP. These trees shed an immense amount of dry debris, and we need to remove them before our community experiences another devastating fire which, no doubt, will be greatly fueled and spread by the eucalyptus.

Cheryl Schleifer  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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**It is time to do the maintenance of the hills that should have been completed after the 1991 fire.**

**Marge Gibson Haskell  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013**

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To take down so many trees is beyond my comprehension. be prudent and do the right thing!

Richelle Lieberman  
oakland, CA 94606  
May 21, 2013

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**Thank you for creating this petition!**

**Samuela Evans  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013**

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I strongly support FEMA approving the draft EIS!

Mark Medress  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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This time the government is really helping people. The grant will save lives.

Howard Matis  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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The mass planting of eucalyptus in the East Bay Hills was a misguided series of acts that needs to be remedied.

Glen Kohler  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 26, 2013

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**This is a matter of public safety and should not be delayed.**

**Benjamin Fay  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013**

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Once you stand atop this piece of dirt viewing the glorious SF Bay, you instantly realize what this treasure must be protected and cherished.

Robert Michael Dowd  
Modesto, CA 95453  
May 21, 2013

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Several years ago, when I was a board member on Oakland's Wildfire Prevention District, we were unanimous in our plea to FEMA, asking for approval of this critically important document. Why is this taking so long?!

Don Johnson  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 21, 2013

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We don't know if our actions can mitigate another fire for sure, but acting on the FEMA EIS is our best bet and inaction is certain future disaster.

David Kessler  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Fuel reduction is the primary factor that we can control. Dense stands of eucs, esp the ones grown back from frost are exceedingly dangerous. Please support the EIS as a reasoned, scientific approach. Thank you.

Nancy Mueller  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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We need the necessary tools to reduce fire risk in the Oakland Hills. We've been waiting years for the EIS to be approved.

Susan Piper  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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I live in Claremont Canyon and strongly support the well-thought out fire management plan to remove eucalyptus and focus on a natural mixed and partially open landscape. Please do not lose sight of long-term fire safety and removal of invasive, non-native and hazardous species.

Matthew Plunkett  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Having grown up in the East Bay hills and living through two devastating fires I know first hand how important this is. Please restore these lands to their historically natural (and less incendiary) ecosystems.

Mike Blackwell  
Milton, MA 02186  
May 21, 2013

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**This project is critical to the safety and welfare of thousands of people. It must be approved quickly!! We are ready and waiting.**

**Indra Klatt  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013**

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**Please approve the draft EIS. I live near the canyon and remember well the destruction of the 91 fire and the destructive role of the eucalyptus groves. Also this will help restore the natural ecology of the canyon**

**Bruce Feingold  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013**

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As a Hills resident, I firmly support the Environmental Impact Statement regarding the removal of the eucalyptus which are a significant fire hazard.

Renee goldhammer  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013



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Eucalyptus trees are an incredible fire hazard - the less of them, the safer we all will be.

Alan Goldhammer  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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The EIS is a document that presents in a forthright manner the possible impacts to the environment of removing hazardous trees and other vegetation from strategic locations in the East Bay Hills. Positive impacts of the work, such as increased wildfire safety and, after a period of recovery, a likely enhanced environment for native plants and animals, is deemed extremely likely. Potential negative impacts are thoroughly investigated in the EIS as well. Discussion of potential negative impacts does not mean that the hills will be devastated. The EIS concludes that the work is worth doing, that the positive impacts far outweigh the negative impacts and the work should go forward.

Marilyn Goldhaber  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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The work UC has done so far in Claremont canyon shows how quickly the native plants rebound when the eucs are removed. We need this funding to complete the removal work (reducing fire danger) and to let the further restoration take place.

Matt Morse  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Removal of the eucalyptus trees will significantly reduce fire danger and allow native species to recover.

Kenneth Robin  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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We should never forget the Firestorm of 20 ears ago.

Allene Warren  
Oakland, CA 94605-5617  
May 20, 2013

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**This will also help recover the CA native vegetation and fauna from invasive species. Previous FEMA work in the hills proves it works.**

Claudine Pierette Torfs  
Berkeley CA 94705, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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**We have lived on Marlborough Terrace since 1982. We have seen the calamity of the eucalyptus and Monterey pines on fire first hand. Please approve this EIS so that work can begin on making our area safer.**

**Victor Gold  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013**

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It is in the best interest of the entire community to do what needs to be done to mitigate the extreme fire hazard posed by the large stands of Eucalyptus in the hills area.

Gerry Keenan  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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**Remove the eucs during non-nesting times**

**Sveinn Olafsson  
Canyon, CA 94516  
May 20, 2013**

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Claremont Canyon does a good job of stewarding the land and preventing wildfires.

Maxine Davis  
Walnut Creek, CA 94598  
May 20, 2013

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**Eucs are a fire danger. Please approve the EIS!!!!**

**Elana Chaitman  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013**

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**Eucalyptus trees are both non-native and an extreme fire hazard. They need to be removed and replace by native, less combustible plants. Approve the EIS and release the funds ASAP.**

**Jerry Skomer  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013**

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As much as I love eucalyptus trees, especially their wonderful scent, they are a serious fire hazard. Bottom line, fire safety first and besides, some nice native species will soon fill in the space.

Claire Greene  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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It is time to reverse the huge mistake we made many years ago in planting large stands of inappropriate non-native trees such as eucalyptus. As one who recently hiked this area I can see the huge difference between the areas where native plants dominate and the less diverse areas of non-native eucalyptus forests.

Robert E Johnson  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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**It is time to reverse the huge mistake we made many years ago in planting large stands of inappropriate non-native trees such as eucalyptus. As one who recently hiked this area I can see the huge difference between the areas where native plants dominate and the less diverse areas of non-native eucalyptus forests.**

**Robert E Johnson  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013**

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Dear FEMA,

We are pleased to present you with this petition affirming this statement:

**"FEMA should approve the draft EIS as soon as possible so that funds will be released and projects to mitigate fire danger in the East Bay Hills can begin. The projects planned by UC, EBRPD, and the city of Oakland to reduce the risk of serious wildfire in the east bay hills balance fire risk reduction with concerns for the environment. The proposed actions are supported by the facts and science:**

- **The fire danger posed by stands of eucalyptus trees, compared to other tree species, has been thoroughly studied and is well-documented.**
- **The risk of uncontrolled wildfire in ecosystems dominated by eucalyptus poses a demonstrated risk to nearby neighborhoods and a larger danger of the release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere than the one-time cutting of eucalyptus, which will be rapidly replaced by other species which absorb carbon dioxide.**
- **The existing understory and numerous remaining trees and plants will rapidly take the place of the cut eucalyptus. "Clear-cutting" and "deforestation" are misleading, unscientific descriptions of the planned measures.**

**UC, EBRPD, and the city of Oakland have no profit or ulterior motive for the proposed land stewardship measures, which are based on science and long-term planning for conservation. We support the findings of the draft EIS and the proposed fire management measures."**

Attached is a list of individuals who have added their names to this petition, as well as additional comments written by the petition signers themselves.

Sincerely,  
Jon Kaufman





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This is very important to anyone who lives in the Oakland Hills. FEMA needs to support the draft EIS ASAP.

vallery Feldman  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 12, 2013

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Alan Kren  
Oakland, CA 94610  
Jun 10, 2013

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Tom Kolbeck  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
Jun 10, 2013

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michael saba  
oakland, CA 94618  
Jun 10, 2013

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Diane Seifi  
OAKLAND, CA 94618  
Jun 8, 2013

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we were lucky our house barely escaped the firestorm, due to defensible space. We saw Eucalyptus trees  
explode like firecrackers. We can't afford NOT to eradicate them.

Julie Nachtwey  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 8, 2013

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Sharon McPherson  
Oakland, CO 94618  
Jun 8, 2013

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Russ Aubry

Russ Aubry  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 8, 2013

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Casandra Bonacini  
Oakalnd, CA 94618  
Jun 8, 2013

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Elaine Tanaka  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
Jun 7, 2013

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I moved to the Hills long after the 1991 fire and find it hard to believe the eucalyptus trees are still here. When cancer strikes a human, poisonous chemotherapy drugs are utilized and the patient lives. In this case using herbicides on the stumps is no different .

ed Matney  
Oakland, CA 94611  
Jun 5, 2013

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john Kerr  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
Jun 4, 2013

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Christine Kerr  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
Jun 4, 2013

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Maxine Berzok  
Oakland, CA 94610  
Jun 4, 2013

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Eucalyptus are a poor fit for the East Bay hills. Lets not settle for the devil we know.

Matthew Booker  
Raleigh, NC 27601  
Jun 4, 2013

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Protection of Bracken Cave is a world wide concern. Bracken Cave is my primary reason for wanting to visit San Antonio.

sharon Rollins  
san Francisco, CA 94108  
Jun 4, 2013

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We have serious fire danger in the East Bay. This will help reduce it.

Griffin Dix  
Kensington, CA 94708  
Jun 4, 2013

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Clarke Daniels  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
Jun 4, 2013

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Jonathan Oppenheimer  
Oakland, CA 94602  
Jun 3, 2013

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Marion Henon  
Kensington, CA 94708  
Jun 2, 2013

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Christine Rosen  
Kensington, CA 94707  
Jun 2, 2013

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Korkut Bardakci  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
Jun 2, 2013

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Kathleen Jones  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
Jun 2, 2013

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I'm only signing this because I agree more with this than with Dan Grasseti's petition, however I do not believe this decision should be left in our hands. We have many clear thinking, tree loving foresters and other professionals among us who are far more knowledgeable about it. Most of them think the trees should come down. I'm a landscape contractor and hate the idea of killing trees, but I defer on this one. Rather than using herbicide to retard sprouting after removal, couldn't we hire people to remove seedlings, instead? Perhaps that would be a better fire and land management solution. Either way, I think MoveOn should not be involved with a yay or nay on this. Thanks, Lisa

Lisa Goodman  
Kensington, CA 94707  
Jun 2, 2013

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John Kenny  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
Jun 2, 2013

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Janis Bankoff  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 2, 2013

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Please remove the trees and reduce the fire danger for our neighborhood. We strongly support the timely conclusion of the EIS so that funds will be released and used to start work immediately. Thank you.

Sam Singer  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 2, 2013

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Shirley Taylor  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
Jun 1, 2013

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barbara henninger  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
Jun 1, 2013

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Iris Priestaf  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Jun 1, 2013

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Gary Knecht  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 31, 2013

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I support the decision to go forward with the projects addressed in the East Bay Hills EIS. I applaud your review of connected actions that provides a more comprehensive look at potential cumulative impacts of the projects. I appreciate the recommended mitigation measures that may be incorporated into our adaptive management strategies to continue to avoid environmental impacts.

christopher campbell  
SF, CA 94112  
May 31, 2013

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John Sample  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 31, 2013

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louisespecht@juno.com  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 31, 2013

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Charles Metzger  
Sacramento, CA 95819  
May 31, 2013

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Billie Zinser  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 30, 2013

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Robert Herrick  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 30, 2013

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Doris Bergman  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 30, 2013

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I live near and hike frequently in the subject area, and strongly agree with the petition perspective on fire reduction and native species encouragement.

Linda Agerter  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 30, 2013

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I believe that petitions are more valuable when they have been generated by groups that have studied an issue, and who have needed to come to a consensus on the work to be done. I know that replacing non-native species with native species is controversial and can be expensive, and requires a transition. I still think it is worthwhile.

Mary Carleton  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 29, 2013

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Jane Oman  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 29, 2013

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Dale Ridsen  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 29, 2013

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Do what ever to prevent fires.

Kevin Knickerbocker  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 29, 2013

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CAROLYN CORBELLI  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 29, 2013

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I agree with this petition.

Bruce Arneson  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 28, 2013

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The eucalyptus forest in my backyard here in the Oakland Hills poses a huge fire danger. The oil and the branches turn them into torches.

Anita Bowers  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 28, 2013

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I believe this is a good move for our community.

linda owen  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 28, 2013

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Sarah Killingbeck  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 28, 2013

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Mark Takaro  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 28, 2013

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I have lived all of my adult life between the Berkeley hills and Orinda. I experienced the horrendous 91 fire and seen the devastation to families and friends. This Conservancy with the idea of the science based prevention has my full support to reduce the risk of fires and the loss of life.

Susan H. Mellers  
Orinda, CA 94563-3200  
May 28, 2013

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Comment

RUTH BARDAKCI  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 28, 2013

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Emily Earl  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 28, 2013

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Dianna Bolt  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 28, 2013

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I believe the effort is based on research rather than emotional attachments.

Rachel Sing  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 28, 2013

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Holly Scheider  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 28, 2013

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The eucalyptus have got to go. No excuses.

Martin Nicolaus  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 28, 2013

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I would like to encourage all parties to use least toxic techniques and products to remove and prevent regrowth of invasive species.

Staeppan Snyder  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 27, 2013

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Fran Rohrbach  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 27, 2013

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Our fire in the hills of Berkeley in '91 was horrendous. It was a fire-storm from a circulating air mass that brought hot dry air from the Central Valley roaring from East to West where we live. The main fire was a few miles south of us where residents were desperate to get out. It is prone to occur when the Santa Anna winds begin to blow, drying out the moisture in plants and trees in a day or two, ready to burn. The Coast Range is often endangered from this condition, LA and San Diego as well. Always it remains a disaster waiting to happen. john jensen kensington, ca

john jensen  
kensington, CA 94707  
May 27, 2013

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As a user of East Bay Hills wild lands, I support a balanced, science-based approach to fire suppression, ecosystem management and protection/promotion of native species.

David Cone  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 27, 2013

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Rachel Katz  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 27, 2013

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joseph brulenski  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 27, 2013

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I think as well as replacing the eucalyptus with "shrubs" they should also put in live oaks and other native, not terribly flammable trees. J

Janine Johnson  
Berkeley, CA 94703

May 27, 2013

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Paul H. McGee  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 27, 2013

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Landry  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 27, 2013

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Emily Killingbeck  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 27, 2013

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Moshe Maler  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 27, 2013

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John Hanes  
Berkeley, CA 94709-2121  
May 27, 2013

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McNitt  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 27, 2013

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William Klitz  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 27, 2013

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Denise Louie  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 27, 2013

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Michael McGowan  
Orinda, CA 94563  
May 27, 2013

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joan mac beth  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 27, 2013

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susan schulman  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 27, 2013

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lenore sorensen  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 27, 2013



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martha rabkin  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 27, 2013

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Christopher Chandler  
Kensington, CA 94706  
May 27, 2013

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Andrea Aidells  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 27, 2013

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stephen Ajay  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 27, 2013

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Signing with reservations: FEMA wants to use some herbicides. I believe the fire safety objectives can be met without using any poisons.

j a ellis  
berkeley, CA 94703  
May 26, 2013

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Lorraine Force  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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Zipporah Collins  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 26, 2013

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Lorraine Taggart  
CA, United States 94702-2321  
May 26, 2013

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Eucaliptus is an invasive species that must be removed. I didn't support the petition against it because the author has no idea what he's talking about.

Trini  
Oakland, CA 94609  
May 26, 2013

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Karl Koessel  
Blue Lake, CA 95525  
May 26, 2013

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Ora Cipolla  
Kensington, CA 94708

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May 26, 2013

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Susan Thoms  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 26, 2013

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Janice Pardoe  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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Richard Spees  
Alameda, CA 94501  
May 26, 2013

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Of course, none of us want many trees cut, but these pose a real danger, and there are other plants and trees among the eucalyptus. The native species spring up within 5-7 years and if you've been to the trails on the south side of Claremont Canyon where there were many cut, 7 years ago, its lush with vegetation, very beautiful! So, there are groves that will be barren for awhile, but this cutting does not make for a barren wasteland as people fear. I wish there was more information out there about this!

Eva Cohen  
Pleasant Hill, CA 97405  
May 26, 2013

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Douglas Greenberg  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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If the plan is to clear out the understory and remove the Eucalyptus trees I am in favor.

Wini Williams  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 26, 2013

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Eucalyptus are a non-native species that quickly take over an area. Their oily leaves present a fire danger and they provide no sustenance for wildlife while displacing native plants and trees that do.

Beth Thomas  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 26, 2013

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Eucalyptus are non-native and serious. fire dangers. The area should be returned to its natural state.

donald friedman  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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Laura Spautz  
Berkeley, CA 94709-1513

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May 26, 2013

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Sally Greenberg  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 26, 2013

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I actually like the eucalyptus, but I recognize that they are inappropriate and pose a serious fire hazzard (live oaks, by contrast, are fire resistant).

Thomas W. Cline  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 26, 2013

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I totally agree with the goals, objectives and tactics!!!!

Dan O'Brien  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 26, 2013

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I support the Conservancy position

Carol Carpenter  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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david isler  
albany, CA 94706  
May 26, 2013

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Janet Cox  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 26, 2013

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Thank you for starting this petition. The email campaign against cutting the eucalytpus trees has been highly misleading and is counter to science and neighborhood benefit. I like that this petition includes the rationale and inflrmation.

Claire Broome  
Berkeley, CA 94708-2008  
May 26, 2013

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I grew up in the Bay Area, hold a doctorate in biological science, and my mother has helped to document the natural and environmental history of Northern California (A Natural History of the UCSC Campus, UC Press). Eucalyptus trees are non-native and have evolved to burn (see SJ Pyne: Burning Bush, a Fire History of Australia). Indeed, eucalyptus trees do not so much burn as they explode. Eucalyptus trees should be extirpated and replaced with safer and more environmentally sound native flora that will support California wildlife and native Californian biological community structure.

Alexey Merz  
Seattle, WA 98125  
May 26, 2013

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Eucalyptus are an invasive, non-native species that crowd out natural vegetation and pose a significant fire hazard. They should be removed, to permit native species (such as fire-resistant redwoods) to re-occupy these hillsides.

Anthony Hansen  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 26, 2013

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Jon Musacchia  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 26, 2013

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Katie Gluck  
United States 94707-1221  
May 26, 2013

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Steve Robey  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 26, 2013

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Hard to believe this hasn't been done already!

Dave Bunnell  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 26, 2013

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Geo Millikan  
Berkeley, CA 94708-1826  
May 26, 2013

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Marianne Koch  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 26, 2013

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Peter Truskier  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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john g elliott  
berkeley, CA 94709  
May 26, 2013

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Paul Rauber  
Berkeley, CA 94703-2006  
May 26, 2013

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Ernest Herbert  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 26, 2013

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William Abernathy  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 26, 2013

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thomas jones  
berkeley, CO 94708  
May 26, 2013

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Stephanie Friedman  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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Get rid of the foreign trees. We need to have a native vegetation based policy.

Anant Sahai  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 26, 2013

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I lived through the 1991 fire. Sadly, our beloved Eucalyptus have got to go.

Laura Morland  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 26, 2013

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Eucalyptus is a foreign and invasive species and has no place in California. Please cut.

Kerry Kozelka  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 26, 2013

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As a resident of the Berkeley hills I am an ardent supporter of the plan to remove Eucalyptus groves and encourage the re-growth of native habitats.

Martin Edwards  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 26, 2013

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Marcia W Beck  
BERKELEY, CA 94707-1524  
May 26, 2013

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Howard Barkan  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 26, 2013

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This is based on science. The eucalyptus trees must go.

sara sanderson  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 26, 2013

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Lois Sharpnack  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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brenda kennard  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 26, 2013

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Kathi Whalin  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 26, 2013

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carol brownstein  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 26, 2013

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mary jane brimhall  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 26, 2013

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Katherine Brady  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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Thomas Brougham  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 26, 2013

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Elisabeth Long  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 26, 2013

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linda berland  
albany, CA 94706

May 26, 2013

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ann Rawley  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 26, 2013

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Laura Marlin  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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As a local resident, I not only support the removal of these dangerous weeds, I will volunteer for the restoration project!

Bob Strayer  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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Helen Londe MD  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 26, 2013

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ray wheeler  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 26, 2013

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Colin Morgan  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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Kathryn Day  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 26, 2013

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Ricki Blau  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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Sally Woolsey  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 26, 2013

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Doug Keislar  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 26, 2013

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Kate Colwell  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 26, 2013

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Great idea!

Suzanne P McKee  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 26, 2013

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kristen buntring  
berkeley, CA 94704  
May 26, 2013

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Daniel Feinberg  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 26, 2013

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The mass planting of eucalyptus in the East Bay Hills was a misguided series of acts that needs to be remedied.

Glen Kohler  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 26, 2013

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Laura Margulius  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 26, 2013

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I totally support this petition. This will save lives!

John Forge  
San Francisco, CA 94108  
May 26, 2013

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Vishnu  
Ukiah, CA 95482  
May 26, 2013

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Eucalyptus trees don't belong in the East Bay Hills. I strongly support replacing them with native plants.  
Hooray for FEMA!

Nancy Ryan  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 26, 2013

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Sari Broner  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 26, 2013

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Susan Miller  
Tara Hills, CA 94806



May 25, 2013

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We need our native plants back! The eucalyptus should be removed ASAP! They are a terrible fire danger, in addition to being messy and ugly. 1991 was enough. We don't need a repeat. Maybe we even can encourage the regrowth of some of the original redwoods that were cut down to satisfy 19th century building needs.

Helene Whitson  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 25, 2013

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Nick Huard  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 25, 2013

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To avoid a new fire

Michele Forge  
San Francisco, CA 94108  
May 25, 2013

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Edwin R Lewis  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 25, 2013

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The plaNET is warming f

Barbara hunt  
Berkeley, CA 94750  
May 25, 2013

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Michele Monson  
Tiburon, CA 94920  
May 25, 2013

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Sue Emmons  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 24, 2013

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Lesley Stansfield  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 24, 2013

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Clarence Kyle  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 24, 2013

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Greg Gaar  
San Francisco, CA 94127  
May 24, 2013

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Nia Nguyen  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 24, 2013

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Earlyne Clift  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 24, 2013

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Katerina Villanueva  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 24, 2013

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Alison Ascher Webber  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 24, 2013

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Blake Gilmore  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 24, 2013

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Ruth Gravanis  
San Francisco, CA 94131  
May 24, 2013

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Jeff Black  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 24, 2013

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Thank you Mr. & Mrs. Pilfer, your efforts are appreciated.

Steve Sacks  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 24, 2013

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Failure to reduce the fuel load from non-native trees is foolish and very dangerous.

William Jenkins  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 24, 2013

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Stephen Graham  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 24, 2013

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R SAMMANI  
NAPERVILLE, IL 60567  
May 24, 2013

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John Anderson  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 24, 2013

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In Ja Rhee  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013

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Lewis Stringer  
Mill Valley, CA 94941  
May 23, 2013

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joe cernac  
ssan jose, CA 95126  
May 23, 2013

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DAVID STURTZ  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

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Liwen Mah  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 23, 2013

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michael henrikson  
LAFAYETTE, CA 94549  
May 23, 2013

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Removal of eucalyptus trees is consistent with both good fire hazard management and conservation policy.

Joe Magruder  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 23, 2013

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Joan Levinson  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 23, 2013

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Jonathan Frisch  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 23, 2013

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Janice Ruchlis  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 23, 2013

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Jean Conner  
San Francisco, CA 94131

May 23, 2013

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Richard Bruehl  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013

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martha Black  
kensington, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013

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Susanna Marshland  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 23, 2013

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Please follow the carefully thought out and scientifically based plan to reduce fuel load in the East Bay hills.  
Don't listen to those who use emotionally based arguments rooted in fear of change.

Dave Diamond  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013

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Harper Mann  
Berkeley, CA 94708-1723  
May 23, 2013

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Alan Fong  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013

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William Vaughan  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013

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approve the draft EIS as soon as possible

Chuck Scurich  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 23, 2013

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Karen Cleek  
San Francisco, CA 94118  
May 23, 2013

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Gertrude Allen  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013

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janet de haven  
Richmond, CA 94804

May 23, 2013

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I am particularly concerned as a former Oakland resident who lived only a few miles from the area devastated by the 1991 fire.

Pete Klosterman  
San Mateo, CA 94401  
May 23, 2013

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REducing the cover of blue gum Eucalyptus is such a sensible thing to do to promote safety!!!!

Letitia Upton Brown  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 23, 2013

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derek shuman  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 23, 2013

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Barbara & henrik Bull  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 23, 2013

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Alice Polesky  
San Francisco, CA 94107  
May 23, 2013

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This should have been done 20 years ago, but better late than never. Removing the invasive flammable eucalyptus and replacing it with native vegetation will save structures, lives, and wildlife.

Arvind Kumar  
San Jose, CA 95148  
May 23, 2013

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H. Anthony Draeger  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013

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Kelly Trego  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 23, 2013

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I strongly support funding the FEMA grant applications. I've read the draft Environmental Impact Statement Summary and support all of it. It is very important that we reduce the vegetation in the these hills by removing eucalyptus and other non-native trees, and applying herbicides to cut stumps to prevent re-sprouting.

Diane A. Wrasse Hill  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 23, 2013

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Eric Schell  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 23, 2013

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Stands of Eucalyptus pose a significant fire danger wherever they occur. They also degrade biodiversity by extirpating native plant species. Eucalyptus removal should be a high priority.

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David Long  
Mill Valley, CA 94941-3845  
May 23, 2013

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Ned C. Pearlsteinn  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013

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Maureen Wesolowski  
CA, United States 94707-2635  
May 23, 2013

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John Bongiovanni  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

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Evvah J. Barshad  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 23, 2013

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Richard Judd  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

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Eucalyptus trees are a terrible fire hazard (their bark explodes in heat) and are NON indigenous trees, NON native to California. Yes, they should be removed to mitigate fire danger as well as to make way for the reemergence of our beautiful native species.

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susan harris  
kensington, CA 94707  
May 23, 2013

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Eileen Plichta  
Albany, CA 94706  
May 23, 2013

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Bonnie L Stack  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

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Richard Fateman  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

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We live on Panoramic Hill and recognize the severe fire hazard that the non-native trees pose and totally support the FEMA proposal.

John and Judith Ratcliffe  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
May 23, 2013

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Stephanie Alvelda  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

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Mary K McConnon  
BERKELEY, CA 94704  
May 23, 2013

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C  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

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Jonathon Paul  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

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Tong Xiao  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013

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Dana Whitaker  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

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judy jackson  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013

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It is very frightening to have Eucalyptus so close to my house. I lived through to last fire.

Jill Horowitz  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

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Michael Nadolny  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013

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Austin  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013

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David  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 23, 2013

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Ellen Veomett  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 23, 2013

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Betsy Hess-Behrens  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 23, 2013

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Please remove the high fire danger eucalyptus trees

Kathryn Wong  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 23, 2013

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Eucalyptus is an invasive species that crowds out native vegetation and creates a biological desert as an understory. It is unpleasant to walk in a Californian (as opposed to Australian) eucalyptus groves.

Andrew Paul Gutierrez  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 23, 2013

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I love eucalyptus. But they are right. Look at the fires in Australia. And guys, eucalyptus are not a native species.

Deborah Black  
Berkeley, CA 94704-2528  
May 23, 2013

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Mary Lynch  
berkeley, CA 94709  
May 23, 2013

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Michael reynolds  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013

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Daniel McLoughlin  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 23, 2013

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I support the Claremont Canyon Conservancy.

Jason Snell  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 23, 2013

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This is a no brainer! Why has it taken so long and cost so much? Mother nature has been kind, she will not always be so kind. Please approve!

Chuck Bowes  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 23, 2013

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Timothy Frederick  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013

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jack emerson  
Alameda Pt, CA 94501  
May 23, 2013

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Carolyn Reynolds  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 23, 2013

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Greer Alley  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 23, 2013

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Carole Nacon  
Martinez, CA 94553  
May 23, 2013

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june wiley  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 22, 2013

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david miller  
berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Charlie Bowen  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Evan Snow  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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patricia shanks  
berkeley, CA 94707  
May 22, 2013

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Patrick Thorson  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 22, 2013

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annie Nalezny  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Susan Prausnitz  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Steve Randall & Kevin Knickerbocker  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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The danger of wildfire is great. I support the eradication of eucalyptus in the area.

Melinda diSessa  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Christine johnston  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Marvin Snow  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Fire is a constant threat during the long dry season. Anything to mitigate the dangers is welcome.

M Cruz  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Linda Twilling  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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I am in support of reducing the fire load by removing the non native eucalyptus trees

Margaret Booth  
Berkeley, CA 94708

May 22, 2013

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The East Bay is very dear to me. I own a condo property in Oakland where I plan to retire. Please approve this!

Susana Kaiser  
San Francisco, CA 94117  
May 22, 2013

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susan frankel  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Robert M. Johnson  
Walnut Creek, CA 94595  
May 22, 2013

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Linda Mann  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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We strongly support the draft EIS asap to protect this wonderful area in the East Bay. We live across the hills from there and could see the ravaging smoke for hours. We've known for a long time not to plant eucalyptus trees (as much as I love the aroma). Thank you. Meg Franklin

Margaret Franklin  
Moraga, CA 94556  
May 22, 2013

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We are grateful for this opportunity to reduce our fire danger.

Michael Walden  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Mary Hurd  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Eva L Stevens  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 22, 2013

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Tommaso Boggia  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 22, 2013

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Carolyn Stern  
Berkeley, CA 94708

May 22, 2013

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Carol Curtis  
BERKELEY, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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I wholeheartedly support the removal of all eucalyptus trees from the hills, and trust that the application of herbicides will be handled in a professional manner.

David Quady  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Stephen Chernicoff  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Just as we all know that sooner or later there will be another severe earthquake in the Bay Area and take steps to prepare for it, we all know, or should know, that sooner or later there will be another fire in the Berkeley Hills. We should do everything we can to make sure it is not a firestorm of the kind that devastated the Oakland Hills in 1991 or the 1923 fire that burned from the Berkeley Hills down to Shattuck Avenue, destroying nearly 600 houses.

David Johnson  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Robert Langridge  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Andrew Bearman  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Eric Hughes  
Piedmont, CA 94610  
May 22, 2013

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Ellen Hill  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Thomas Parenty  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Margot Murtaugh  
Berkeley, CA 94708

May 22, 2013

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Thomas Payne  
Concord, CA 94521  
May 22, 2013

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William D. Fleig  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Brad Bunnin  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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sandra ayer  
berkeley, CA 94702  
May 22, 2013

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william kasoff  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 22, 2013

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The Oakland Fire should have provided enough reason for this to happen; that said, let's do it now!

Sue Sommer  
Corte Madera, CA 94925  
May 22, 2013

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Bessie M Irvine  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 22, 2013

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Rebecca Wright  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Jack Robbins  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 22, 2013

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Deanna Lee  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 22, 2013

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Nancy Voils  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 22, 2013

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This EIS should be approved ASAP

Tony Kay  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 22, 2013

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Martin guerrero  
Berkeley, CA 94804  
May 22, 2013

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Vin Dunn  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Maria Distler  
OAKLAND, CA 94611-1860  
May 22, 2013

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Beverly Pincus  
Walnut Creek, CA 94595  
May 22, 2013

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Pat Brennan  
Lodi, CA 95240  
May 22, 2013

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John Baker  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Nancy Taussig  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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The EIS is comprehensive, covers the required NEPA issues and objectively describes impacts and mitigation. It should be approved and the project started as soon as possible.

Elaine M. Bild  
Berkeley, CA 94705-1751  
May 22, 2013

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Amy Kittiver  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 22, 2013

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michael wolf  
oakland, CA 94618  
May 22, 2013

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I have survived 1971 and 1991 fires, but lost my house in '91 and know first hand how the Eucalyptus trees spread the fire.

Terry Galloway  
Berkeley, United States 94705-1744  
May 22, 2013

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I absolutely support the initiative to mitigate the fire danger in the Oakland Berkeley hills

Steven E. Hanson  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 22, 2013

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Michael McClenney  
Philatelic Center, CA 94612  
May 22, 2013

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Ellen Denmead  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 22, 2013

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Russell Matus  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Remove these highly flammable trees to prevent wildfires in the canyon.s

Maureen Alano  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 22, 2013

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Thank You, for all your hard work.

Mike Bresso  
+, CA 94619  
May 22, 2013

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Tamara Janson  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 22, 2013

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Michael Bahn  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 22, 2013

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Peter Kranz  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 22, 2013

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We must have this grant. Don't believe the blatant misrepresentations of the opposition.

Robert Sieben, MD  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 22, 2013

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Paul Larudee  
El Cerrito, CA 94530  
May 22, 2013

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catherine matthews  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 22, 2013

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Peggy irvine  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 22, 2013

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Michele Tilford  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 22, 2013

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Please help us prevent potential fire damage

Marla Lee  
Alameda, CA 94502  
May 22, 2013

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David Fleisig  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 22, 2013

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Amy Slater  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 22, 2013

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My daughter and grand daughter live in the Berkeley Hills. We all know that many people died in the 1991 fire as the roads become impassable very quickly. The eucalyptus trees are extremely hazardous to the Hills residents. Please move quickly to remove this hazard.

B. Schwendinger  
berkeley, ca, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Hank Lewis  
Oakland, CA 94612  
May 21, 2013



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Please support the East Bay Hills EIS draft; fire danger is high and residents are very concerned. Thanks.

Christine Leefeldt  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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Please approve the EIS and let the hazardous trees be removed to make the Berkeley and Oakland Hills safer. We don't want another preventable fire avoided.

Aileen  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Laren Brill  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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George Sauter  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Anyone who was here in 1991 knows the horror of watching the hills burn and that it could happen again. I personally have witnessed how quickly the native less fire prone ecosystem returns. I strongly support the projects.

Shelagh Brodersen  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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I support the East Bay Hills EIS

Jay Tennenbaum  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Tamar Enoch  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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These stands of trees are another disaster waiting to happen and should be removed ASAP.

Steven Cobbledick  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Patricia Werts  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Not only will removal of eucalyptus mitigate fire danger, it will improve habitat for wildlife, especially birds

Pam Young  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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Eucalyptus is a non-native species only native to Australia. Once their leaves fall, they poison the ground so that nothing else can grow. Aside from the fire danger, these trees should be removed and replaced with native trees and other native plants.

Jeff Hoffman  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 21, 2013

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Fire safety is highly important to me and I want to benefit from the FEMA grant to help eliminate trees that are flammable.

Larry Ginsburg  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Ann and John Kadyk  
Berkeley, CA 94707-2444  
May 21, 2013

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I remember the terrible fire 22 years ago.

Robin Slovak  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Blythe Mickelson  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Fred Booker  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Virginia Rich  
Berkeley, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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Carol Kuelper  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 21, 2013

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Eric Sorensen  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Please move forward and make our hills safe.

Robert Brodersen  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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excess fuels , especially invasive non-native plants such as eucalyptus, broom and pampas grass, would make us more fire-safe and would encourage the return of native plants.

Helen Black  
Oakland, United States 94611-1037  
May 21, 2013

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Lynne Hofmann  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Laura Mahanes  
Berkeley, CA 94705-2721  
May 21, 2013

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Kathy Woofter  
Livermore, CA 94551  
May 21, 2013

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Catherine Moss  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Michael Kurman  
Owings Mills, MD 21117  
May 21, 2013

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Ina Clausen  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
May 21, 2013

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DALE NESBITT  
BERKELEY, CA 94707-2206  
May 21, 2013

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I fully support the FEMA approved EIS to mitigate fire dangers in the East Bay Hills and also return the environment back to its native state.

W. Mike Martin  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Important. Only way to limit a major fuel source.

Nancy Mennel  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Carol Ekberg  
Belfast, ME 04915  
May 21, 2013

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Maria R. Morales  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Don Jacobus  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Robert Hofmann  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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John Dal Pino  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Sarah C. Jones  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 21, 2013

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Justin Horner  
OAKLAND, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Stuart Eberstein  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Barbara Goldenberg  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Kimberly Liljequist  
San Leandro, CA 94578  
May 21, 2013

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Karen Zukor  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Eli Cochran  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Brian Lee  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Jeff Kahn  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Eliza Greene  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 21, 2013

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Bob Evans  
Manchester, CA 95459  
May 21, 2013

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**Support East Bay Hills and Science-Based Conservation**

Pearlean Traylor  
Oakland, CA 94605-5645  
May 21, 2013

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Alice Friedemann  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Nicholas James Vigilante  
Oakland, CA 94611-1423  
May 21, 2013

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Eric Elia  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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tamara  
Piedmont, CA 94618

May 21, 2013

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c.p. miller  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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sanford schaffell  
Kensington, CA 94707  
May 21, 2013

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Mixed native forest is so much more beautiful and manageable than messy eucalyptus flammable trees.

Marie Alberti  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Mike Lonergan  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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Donald W. Vasco  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 21, 2013

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As long as the herbicides used are not toxic to soil and water, I fully support the fire mitigation plan.

Jackie Levin  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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rena rickles  
oakland, CA 94612  
May 21, 2013

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Julia Orri  
Richmond, CA 94805  
May 21, 2013

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I'm still researching, but I tend to support removal of highly flammable euc's--which has long been a concern--but only if an alternative(s) to chemical herbicides is adopted for controlling re-growth. There are several effective alternatives, tho they are more costly:

<http://www.stoptoxictrespass.org/oaklandfactsheet.html> Other options are yet to be explored such as goat herds. Monsanto is NOT an option. If the plan sticks w/ herbicides, there may well be activists (one in a wheelchair) chaining themselves to the trees or building treehouses and/or bringing lawsuits that will delay execution of the tree-chopping.

Commissioner Phoebe Sorgen  
Berkeley, CA 94708-1445  
May 21, 2013

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One of the contributing factors to losing my home in the Oakland Firestorm was the prevalence of highly flammable eucalyptus trees. I support all efforts to reduce their numbers in Claremont Canyon

Warren Wincom  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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janet perlman  
berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Having lost our home in the 1991 Oakland Firestorm, I wholeheartedly support this effort to make this area more fire safe.

Peggy Wincom  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Dorothy Berndt  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Our East Bay Hills need protection! I urge your support of the draft EIS in order to help mitigate the high fire danger in our hills!

Rev. F. Noreen Meginness  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 21, 2013

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Erin Denney  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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maria morales  
San Diego, CA 92105  
May 21, 2013

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We need funding to safeguard the East Bay Hills from fire danger. The risks are great, but can be mitigated. Help us maintain our homes, wildlife, and environment.

Carole C Quan  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 21, 2013

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Do not let out-of-our-area people determine the future of our community. Approve the EIS.

Tamia Marg  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Elaine Gerber  
Richmond, CA 94804  
May 21, 2013

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Judy Casey  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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Bridget Wessa  
Kensington, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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Perry hall  
Berkeley, CA 94703  
May 21, 2013

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Berndt Schleifer  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Leif Jenssen  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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June Ko-Dial  
Oakland, CA 94602  
May 21, 2013

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dan cohen  
Oakland, CA 94612  
May 21, 2013

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anne bruff  
oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Mehmet Kemal Celik  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Grant Reid  
Oakland, CA 94607  
May 21, 2013

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Please proceed with removing the highly invasive and flammable eucalyptus ASAP. These trees shed an immense amount of dry debris, and we need to remove them before our community experiences another devastating fire which, no doubt, will be greatly fueled and spread by the eucalyptus.

Cheryl Schleifer  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Joel milgram  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Delmar Sanders  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Linda Harris  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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It is time to do the maintenance of the hills that should have been completed after the 1991 fire.

Marge Gibson Haskell  
Piedmont, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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To take down so many trees is beyond my comprehension. be prudent and do the right thing!

Richelle Lieberman  
oakland, CA 94606  
May 21, 2013

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Kathy Goss  
Piedmont, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Thank you for creating this petition!

Samuela Evans  
Berkeley, CA 94705

May 21, 2013

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Bill McClung  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Elizabeth Serpa  
Piedmont, CA 94602  
May 21, 2013

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Ben Bowen  
Berkeley, CA 94705-1712  
May 21, 2013

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Amitabh Sharma  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Elizabeth Warrick  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 21, 2013

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I strongly support FEMA approving the draft EIS!

Mark Medress  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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This time the government is really helping people. The grant will save lives.

Howard Matis  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Amber Gardner  
Glendora, CA 91740  
May 21, 2013

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Terry Boom  
OAKLAND, CA 94606  
May 21, 2013

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Diane J. Mintz  
Berkeley, CA 94702-1035  
May 21, 2013

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Rani Marx  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Peter Gold  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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This is a matter of public safety and should not be delayed.

Benjamin Fay  
Oakland, CA 94611  
May 21, 2013

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Once you stand atop this piece of dirt viewing the glorious SF Bay, you instantly realize what this treasure must be protected and cherished.

Robert Michael Dowd  
Modesto, CA 95453  
May 21, 2013

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Donna Karch  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Cheryl Miller  
Oakland, CA 94619  
May 21, 2013

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Several years ago, when I was a board member on Oakland's Wildfire Prevention District, we were unanimous in our plea to FEMA, asking for approval of this critically important document. Why is this taking so long?!

Don Johnson  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 21, 2013

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We don't know if our actions can mitigate another fire for sure, but acting on the FEMA EIS is our best bet and inaction is certain future disaster.

David Kessler  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Dale Uptegrove  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Stephen Coffin  
Berkeley, CA 94709  
May 21, 2013

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Peter Gadd  
Moraga, CA 94556  
May 21, 2013

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Lewis Voils  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Janet Saalfeld  
oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Fuel reduction is the primary factor that we can control. Dense stands of eucs, esp the ones grown back from frost are exceedingly dangerous. Please support the EIS as a reasoned, scientific approach. Thank you.

Nancy Mueller  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Barry Pilger  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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We need the necessary tools to reduce fire risk in the Oakland Hills. We've been waiting years for the EIS to be approved.

Susan Piper  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 21, 2013

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Yolanda Whipp  
Moraga, CA 94556  
May 21, 2013

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Elizabeth Gold  
Northampton, MA 01060  
May 21, 2013

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I live in Claremont Canyon and strongly support the well-thought out fire management plan to remove eucalyptus and focus on a natural mixed and partially open landscape. Please do not lose sight of long-term fire safety and removal of invasive, non-native and hazardous species.

Matthew Plunkett  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 21, 2013

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Having grown up in the East Bay hills and living through two devastating fires I know first hand how important this is. Please restore these lands to their historically natural (and less incendiary) ecosystems.

Mike Blackwell  
Milton, MA 02186  
May 21, 2013

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Sherrick SLATTERY  
Berkeley, CA 94705-2402  
May 21, 2013

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Jerry D Kent  
Lafayette, CA 94549  
May 21, 2013

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Stephen Passek  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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This project is critical to the safety and welfare of thousands of people. It must be approved quickly!! We are ready and waiting.

Indra Klatt  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Paul wang  
Oakland, CA 94608  
May 20, 2013

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Hong Chin  
Richmond, CA 94801  
May 20, 2013

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Please approve the draft EIS. I live near the canyon and remember well the destruction of the 91 fire and the destructive role of the eucalyptus groves. Also this will help restore the natural ecology of the canyon

Bruce Feingold  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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As a Hills resident, I firmly support the Environmental Impact Statement regarding the removal of the eucalyptus which are a significant fire hazard.

Renee goldhammer  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Eucalyptus trees are an incredible fire hazard - the less of them, the safer we all will be.

Alan Goldhammer  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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The EIS is a document that presents in a forthright manner the possible impacts to the environment of removing hazardous trees and other vegetation from strategic locations in the East Bay Hills. Positive impacts of the work, such as increased wildfire safety and, after a period of recovery, a likely enhanced environment for native plants and animals, is deemed extremely likely. Potential negative impacts are thoroughly investigated in the EIS as well. Discussion of potential negative impacts does not mean that the hills will be devastated. The EIS concludes that the work is worth doing, that the positive impacts far outweigh the negative impacts and the work should go forward.

Marilyn Goldhaber  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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The work UC has done so far in Claremont canyon shows how quickly the native plants rebound when the eucs are removed. We need this funding to complete the removal work (reducing fire danger) and to let the further restoration take place.

Matt Morse  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Removal of the eucalyptus trees will significantly reduce fire danger and allow native species to recover.

Kenneth Robin  
Oakland, CA 94618  
May 20, 2013

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Martha Breed  
Walnut Creek, CA 94595  
May 20, 2013

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We should never forget the Firestorm of 20 ears ago.

Allene Warren  
Oakland, CA 94605-5617  
May 20, 2013

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This will also help recover the CA native vegetation and fauna from invasive species. Previous FEMA work in the hills proves it works.

Claudine Pierette Torfs  
Berkeley CA 94705, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Kerry Blackwell  
Oakland, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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We have lived on Marlborough Terrace since 1982. We have seen the calamity of the eucalyptus and Monterey pines on fire first hand. Please approve this EIS so that work can begin on making our area safer.

Victor Gold  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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It is in the best interest of the entire community to do what needs to be done to mitigate the extreme fire hazard posed by the large stands of Eucalyptus in the hills area.

Gerry Keenan  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Robert S Nelson  
Canyon, CA 94516  
May 20, 2013

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John LAN  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Ken Benson  
Oakland, CA 94605  
May 20, 2013

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Remove the eucs during non-nesting times

Sveinn Olafsson  
Canyon, CA 94516  
May 20, 2013

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Claremont Canyon does a good job of stewarding the land and preventing wildfires.

Maxine Davis  
Walnut Creek, CA 94598  
May 20, 2013

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Eucs are a fire danger. Please approve the EIS!!!!

Elana Chaitman  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Eucalyptus trees are both non-native and an extreme fire hazard. They need to be removed and replaced by native, less combustible plants. Approve the EIS and release the funds ASAP.

Jerry Skomer  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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As much as I love eucalyptus trees, especially their wonderful scent, they are a serious fire hazard. Bottom line, fire safety first and besides, some nice native species will soon fill in the space.

Claire Greene  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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While we all dislike the notion of cutting down trees these particular ones are a tinder box, new and more appropriate plantings will take their place.

Carolyn Jones  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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It is time to reverse the huge mistake we made many years ago in planting large stands of inappropriate non-native trees such as eucalyptus. As one who recently hiked this area I can see the huge difference between the areas where native plants dominate and the less diverse areas of non-native eucalyptus forests.

Robert E Johnson  
Berkeley, CA 94708  
May 20, 2013

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Janet Byron  
Berkeley, CA 94702  
May 20, 2013

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C. Perry  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Anthony Bernhardt  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 20, 2013

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Steve Holtzman  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
May 19, 2013

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Jon Kaufman (Claremont Canyon Conservancy)  
Berkeley, CA 94705-1510  
May 19, 2013