

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Lawson-Remer, Terra](#); [BOS, District1Community](#); [MontgomerySteppe, Monica](#); [Supervisor Joel Anderson District 2](#); [Desmond, Jim](#); [Coronado Mayor John Duncan](#); [Councilmember Jack Fisher](#); [Katie Melendez](#); [Luz Molina](#); [East County Rep. Robin Maxson](#)
Cc: [FGG, Public Comment](#)
Subject: [External] Fw: MASSIVE SCHOOL DATA BREACH
Date: Thursday, May 7, 2026 5:22:08 PM

Good Afternoon,

This just out. Please share with the schools/districts (this article was published a few hours ago):

It is alarming that it is the same crooks. Tells me where students and school staffers rank on the list of things to investigate. Better to avoid data sharing especially with the cloud but best is not at all, and not to believe hook, line, and sinker the bland recitations of how safe the site is

Since student ID numbers, in particular. Were stolen, please change these if you share my daughters' data with anyone

Stolen data is likely to include sensitive medical/mental health info and other ethnic info.

Monitoring accounts for unusual activity is also encouraged.

The first breach was in Sept. 2025, and there are still a ridiculous number of unknowns.

Regards, Pau`l

CBS 8 News

Hackers breach Canvas learning platform, exposing data on millions of students and teachers nationwide

A criminal extortion group claims to have stolen 275 million records from Instructure, the company behind the widely used Canvas platform.

WASHINGTON — A cybersecurity attack on the nation's most widely used classroom software has potentially exposed the personal data of millions of students and educators across the country.

Instructure, the company that runs the Canvas learning management system used by more than 7,000 universities, K-12 districts and education ministries worldwide, disclosed the breach to affected institutions this week. The company confirmed names, email addresses, student ID numbers and private messages between users had been accessed before the breach was contained.

Canvas is used by 41% of higher education institutions across North America to deliver courses. Millions of K-12 students rely on it as well. In North Carolina alone, the state Department of Public Instruction has used Canvas across all public K-12 schools since 2015.

The criminal extortion group ShinyHunters claimed responsibility for the attack. On a dark web leak site, the group alleged it had stolen more than 3.65 terabytes of data and threatened to release it unless its demands were met. The group said it stole roughly 275 million records tied to students, teachers and staff, and shared a list of 8,809 school

districts, universities and online education platforms it claims were affected.

A ransom message on Canvas from the alleged hackers.

ShinyHunters warned that a failure to pay could result in the release of "several billions of private messages among students and teachers." A ransom message on the platform appears to give Infrastructure until May 12 to respond before the hackers leak information.

The company stated that the affected data might have included full names, email addresses, student ID numbers and messages, but that there is no evidence passwords, dates of birth, government identifiers or financial information were exposed.

[Not sure how they can be so smug and sure.]

The sensitivity of Canvas messages compounds the concern. The platform is used by students to disclose medical and mental health information to academic advisers, to request accommodations and to communicate with Title IX advocates.

Notably, this is Instructure's second confirmed breach in approximately eight months. In September 2025, the same ShinyHunters group exploited a social engineering attack against the company's Salesforce environment.

Officials across the country are advising students, parents and staff to be cautious of unsolicited emails or messages that appear to come from Canvas, particularly those requesting personal information or password

resets. Monitoring accounts for unusual activity is also encouraged.

Instructure said it has engaged outside forensic cybersecurity experts and law enforcement. The investigation is ongoing, and the full scope of the breach has not yet been determined.

From: [John Sadler](#)
To: [FGG, Public Comment](#)
Subject: [External] Missing street names
Date: Tuesday, May 12, 2026 3:45:12 PM

Corner of Lakeview Ave and Saddle Ridge Rd street sign has been missing for several years.
Reported twice.

Can we please get it repaired.

Thanks

V/R

John Sadler



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May 15, 2026

Via Email and Overnight Mail

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Re: **Workforce Safety Standards for Battery Energy Storage Systems**

Dear Chair Lawson-Remer, Board Members, Mr. Potter, Chief Mecham:

On behalf of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 569 ("IBEW 569"), we submit these comments regarding the County of San Diego ("County") Board of Supervisors ("Board") consideration of the County's proposed Workforce Safety Standards for Battery Energy Storage Systems ("BESS", "BESS Workforce Standards").

IBEW 569 appreciates the County's attention to public safety and fire prevention related to BESS installations and energy storage management system ("ESMS") facilities by considering the adoption of minimum workforce safety standards for BESS and EMSM facilities through the San Diego County Fire Protection District ("SDCFPD" or "Fire District"). Establishing workforce safety standards for the installation, maintenance, repair, and decommissioning of BESS and ESMS facilities is critical to ensure the safe and consistent integration of these systems and their components in the County.

This letter addresses pending recommendations for workforce standards for BESS and ESMS facilities, and responds to questions and concerns raised by staff and members of the public during the SDCFPD's public comment period on the proposed BESS Workforce Standards.¹ IBEW 569 supports the adoption of minimum workforce safety standards for BESS facilities at or above 80 kwh into the San Diego County Consolidated Fire Code, including requiring that state-certified electricians perform all electrical work involving the installation, assembly, testing, commissioning, maintenance, repair, retrofitting, and decommissioning of BESS and ESMS facilities, and requiring a minimum percentage of onsite certified electricians be certified in Energy Storage and Microgrid Training and Certification ("ESAMTAC").²

Adopting the proposed BESS Workforce Standards would address critical gaps in existing BESS safety standards and would not preclude subsequent State action or regulation of BESS facilities. The State sets minimum standards that the County must enforce. However, the County has broad authority under the California Constitution to adopt additional local safety standards, including requiring ESAMTAC certification. The adoption of installer training requirements is a legitimate exercise of the County's police power to address public safety.³ The certification requirement would not delegate legislative authority to a private organization or provide unauthorized public benefits.⁴

With regard to the scope of "electrical work" covered by the proposed standards, the applicable definition can be found in the California Code of Regulations' discussion of general electricians, addressed below.⁵ Additionally, proposals by other commenters to rely solely on the California Public Utilities Commission ("CPUC") General Order 167 ("GO 167") and National Fire Protection Association ("NFPA") standards, including NFPA 70E, NFPA 72, and NFPA 69, do not ensure safe adequate BESS installation or fire prevention, and would not adequately protect public safety, because none of those are directly relevant to the installation of energy storage systems and none of those are installer training and certification standards. Finally, recent proposals to rely on a skilled and trained workforce⁶ for utility-scale BESS and ESMS projects, instead of certified and

¹ See County BESS Workforce Standards proposal, available at [Workforce Safety Standards for Battery Energy Storage Systems | Engage San Diego County](#) (last visited 5/10/26).

² See ESAMTAC, <https://esamtac.org/> (certified expertise in the safe and effective installation, commissioning, maintenance, retrofitting, and decommissioning of energy storage and microgrid equipment and systems).

³ Cal. Const. Art. 11, § 7; Bus. & Prof. Code § 16100.

⁴ See Cal. Const. Art XVI § 6 (public purpose exception to Cal. Constitution gift clause).

⁵ 8 Cal. Code of Regs. § 290.1.

⁶ Skilled and trained workforce is defined in Public Contract Code § 2600 et seq.

ESAMTAC-trained electrician requirements, is not specific enough to ensure that BESS and ESMS electrical installers and workers have the most current safety training for electrical work on energy storage systems. Skilled and trained workforce requirements ensure high standards of safety, training and experience on jobsites, but ESAMTAC ensures that workers are trained in the most up-to-date energy storage system safety standards. Skilled and trained requirements may also require more administrative oversight and enforcement by County staff than the proposed BESS Workforce Standards.

IBEW 569 urges the County to adopt SDCFPD's currently proposed BESS Workforce Standards.

I. The County Should Adopt Minimum Workforce Safety Standards for BESS and ESMS Facilities Which Ensure Necessary Training and Certification for Electrical Work

In February 2026, the Board of Supervisors asked County staff to report on options for setting minimum safety standards for workers involved in BESS and ESMS projects, including requiring that a certified electrician perform all electrical work involving the installation, assembly, testing, commissioning, maintenance, repair, retrofitting, and decommissioning of BESS and ESMS facilities, and requiring that a minimum percentage of the certified electricians have ESAMTAC certification.⁷

The current BESS Workforce Standards presented by County staff identify the following minimum workforce safety standards for facilities at or above 80 kwh:

1. Require a state-certified electrician perform all electrical work involving the installation, assembly, testing, commissioning, maintenance, repair, retrofitting, and decommissioning of a BESS facility or ESMS.
2. Require a minimum percentage (15 %) of the onsite certified electricians performing electrical work involving the installation, assembly, testing,

⁷ See February 10, 2026 Statement of Proceedings of Board of Supervisors / SDCFPD Meeting, p. 4. available at https://ehq-production-us-california.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/3453edfd65615081cc2c767b448e6323781213e6/original/1773773074/27169cdc3fe4da835e0e5d150904a886_Minutes.pdf?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Credential=AKIA4KKNQAKIPIQP5NM%2F20260512%2Fus-west-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20260512T163039Z&X-Amz-Expires=300&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Signature=3a267f48e720761e015cba55b4bbfbf010d622f87034b0347cc340a3c8a2a0a7 (last visited 5/11/26).

commissioning, maintenance, repair, retrofitting, and decommissioning of a BESS or ESMS facility obtain ESAMTAC certification.⁸

IBEW 569 supports this proposal and recommends incorporating the BESS Workforce Standards into the San Diego County Consolidated Fire Code.⁹ Given the complexity and potential hazards of BESS and ESMS systems, these standards are critical to ensuring that individuals performing electrical work on BESS and ESMS systems possess the specialized skills and qualifications needed to effectively reduce safety risks.

IBEW 569 also supports the recommendation to require C-10 licensed contractors on BESS at or above 80 kwh, as proposed by the National Electrical Contractors Association, San Diego Chapter.¹⁰ C-10 contractors are required by law to only use state-certified electricians to perform electrical work. The California Department of Industrial Relations (“DIR”) Electrician Certification Program certifies electricians for purposes of C-10 compliance.¹¹ Certification of electricians is not required for contractors licensed under different classes. Other contractors, including General A and B contractors, are therefore not required to use state-certified electricians to perform electrical work. Instead, they can hire and use workers off the street who do not have the necessary training or experience to perform electrical work for BESS facilities.

Incorporating the proposed BESS Workforce Standards into the San Diego County Consolidated Fire Code would directly address the significant risks posed by unqualified personnel working on complex energy storage technologies. Without clear countywide workforce standards, the risk of errors and failures during BESS installation and operation remains unacceptably high.

A. Local BESS Workforce Standards Would Not Preclude State Action

Staff asked whether adopting local Countywide BESS minimum workforce standards would preclude State action by the California State Licensing Board (“CSLB”) or other State BESS rulemaking. It would not.

⁸ [Workforce Safety Standards for Battery Energy Storage Systems | Engage San Diego County](#).

⁹ See April 8, 2026 letter from IBEW 569 to SDCFPD re: Establishing Workforce Safety Standards for Battery Energy Storage Systems.

¹⁰ See March 24, 2026 letter from NECA San Diego Chapter to SDCFPD re: Support For Minimum Workforce Safety Standards on BESS Facilities.

¹¹ See DIR, Electrician certification program, available at <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dlse/ecu/electricaltrainee.htm> (last visited 5/11/26).

The County has authority to adopt the proposed BESS Workforce Standards pursuant to the County's general police power to protect the order, safety, health, morals and general welfare of County citizens.¹² Workforce standards, which include "conditions of employment" like the proposed Standards, are an area where the State has not preempted local regulation where local regulation implements more stringent standards.¹³ The Labor Code clarifies that state worker mandates "shall not be deemed to restrict the exercise of local police powers in a more stringent manner."¹⁴

In this case, any State action would set a floor for minimum local regulations. The County cannot allow work to be done that does not meet State requirements, but the County can set its own more burdensome local requirements. The County's proposed BESS Workforce Standards would incorporate existing State electrician certification requirements and ensure that electricians on BESS and ESMS facilities in the County have the advanced training necessary for safely handling BESS and ESMS equipment and mitigating the unique fire and safety risks posed by these systems. This is a permissible area for County regulation.

Other California jurisdictions have successfully implemented workforce standards for technical and safety-critical tasks, highlighting the importance of qualified professionals in protecting public safety. For example, Los Angeles County requires that technicians working for contractors that perform plumbing or gas fitting work must meet certain workforce qualification requirements, including passing a competency examination, and requires registration of maintenance electricians.¹⁵ The City of Los Angeles imposes similar requirements to ensure that individuals performing these tasks are adequately trained and qualified.¹⁶ More recently, in March 2026, the City of San Marcos/San Marcos Fire Department updated their protection guidelines for energy storage systems to require contractors to have a C-10 license to perform work on BESS facilities with a capacity greater than 80kwh.¹⁷

¹² Cal. Const. Article XI, section 7; *In re Rameriz* (1924) 193 Cal. 633, 649-650; *Chow v. Santa Barbara* (1933) 217 Cal. 673, 702 (Under modern conditions, police power includes general welfare which embraces regulations to promote economic welfare, public convenience, and general prosperity of the community); 89 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 502 (1990) (ordinances setting wage and apprenticeship standards for private construction projects are valid exercise of police power).

¹³ Labor Code § 1205(a)(3), (c).

¹⁴ Labor Code § 1205(c); see *RUI One Corp. v. City of Berkeley* (9th Cir., 2004) 371 F.3d 1137, 1141-2, 1157 (upholding living wage ordinance against contractual and constitutional challenges).

¹⁵ Los Angeles County Plumbing Code § 105 *et seq.*; Los Angeles County Code, Title 27 Sec. 82-4(d).

¹⁶ Los Angeles Plumbing Code § 94.103.13.0.

¹⁷ See City of San Marcos/San Marcos Fire Department, 2026 Protection Guidelines for Lithium-Ion BESS Facilities, Item 16, available at <https://www.sanmarcosca.gov/files/assets/city/v/1/public->

The County's proposed BESS Workforce Standards would not conflict with the current State rulemaking at the CSLB. The CSLB rulemaking regarding the use of C-10 contractors on BESS facilities at or above 80 kwh simply involves the scope of work that a particular contractor license is permitted to perform under State law.¹⁸ The proposed BESS Workforce Standards are consistent, and would not conflict with, the outcome of the CSLB rulemaking. In the unlikely event that a future conflict arose, State law ensures that the statewide standards would prevail, notwithstanding that the County is a charter county.¹⁹

Finally, State contractor licensing requirements are business licenses.²⁰ They do not regulate or impose training standards on workers, and installers are not the same as contractors. The proposed ESAMTAC certification goes beyond State contractor licensing requirements to ensure that the workers actually installing these systems have undergone training related to safe and effective assembly, testing, commissioning, maintenance, repair, retrofitting, and decommissioning of energy storage and microgrid systems.²¹

B. The County Can Require ESAMTAC Certification for Electrical Work Performed at BESS and ESMS Facilities to Address Public Safety

Staff asked whether the County can require a specialized certification from ESAMTAC on a countywide basis. It can. Under California law, a county may require workers to obtain safety certification from a private organization as a legitimate exercise of police power when the requirement is related to a legitimate public safety interest, does not conflict with state law, and does not delegate

[safety/fire-department/documents/fire-prevention-standards-amp-forms/san-marcos-bess-guidelines-v22026.pdf](https://www.sanmarcosfire.org/safety/fire-department/documents/fire-prevention-standards-amp-forms/san-marcos-bess-guidelines-v22026.pdf) (last visited 5/11/26).

¹⁸ See CSLB Notice of Proposed Rulemaking re Battery Energy Storage Systems, 4/28/23, available at <https://perma.cc/A7YU-CYCM> (last visited 5/11/26); CSLB Initial Statement of Reasons, 4/28/23, available at https://www.cslb.ca.gov/Resources/LawsAndRegulations/2023/BESS_ISOR_OAL.pdf (last visited 5/11/26).

¹⁹ *Sherwin-Williams Co. v. City of Los Angeles* (1993) 4 Cal.4th 893, 897 (where local ordinance conflicts with state law, it is preempted and void); Cal. Const. Art. 11, § 4(g); *Dibb v. County of San Diego* (1994) 8 Cal.4th 1200, 1207 (charter counties not subject to broad home rule authority as charter cities); *Cultiva La Salud v. State of California* (2023) 89 Cal.App.5th 868, 875 (charter counties cannot invoke "statewide concern" analysis that protects charter cities. Instead, charter county ordinances are preempted when they conflict with state law through duplication, contradiction, or field occupation under Cal. Const. Art. XI, Section 7).

²⁰ See e.g. CSLB Licensing Classifications, available at https://www.cslb.ca.gov/about_us/library/licensing_classifications/ (last visited 5/11/26).

²¹ See ESAMTAC, <https://esamtac.org/> (last visited 5/11/26).

legislative authority to the private organization.²² The County's proposed ESAMTAC certification falls within these parameters.

SDCFPD holds broad authority under the California Fire Code ("CFC") and its regulatory jurisdiction to establish workforce guidelines for electrical work performed on BESS and ESMS facilities. Chapter 1 of the CFC grants fire code officials the authority to create safety requirements for matters that are not provided for in the existing fire code. Specifically, Section 102.9 provides: "Requirements that are essential for the public safety of an existing or proposed activity, building or structure, or for the safety of the occupants thereof, that are not specifically provided for by this code, shall be determined by the fire code official."²³ This provision empowers fire code officials to address emerging technologies or unique risks, such as those posed by BESS and ESMS, by developing standards that go beyond existing fire safety measures. The County can therefore require ESAMTAC certification as a legitimate exercise of its police power because the requirement is intended to address public safety related to BESS and ESMS facilities.²⁴

ESAMTAC is a nonprofit, brand neutral, national training and certification program based on safety standards and codes developed and/or approved by the NFPA, National Electrical Installation Standards ("NEIS"), National Electrical Code ("NEC"), American National Standards Institute ("ANSI"), and the Electric Power Research Institute ("EPRI").²⁵ ESAMTAC training is available to all qualified installers, whether union or non-union. ESAMTAC credentials ensure that workers and electrical contractors have undergone extensive training related to safe and effective assembly, testing, commissioning, maintenance, repair, retrofitting, and decommissioning of energy storage and microgrid systems.²⁶ A County ESAMTAC certification requirement would therefore be directly targeted at protecting public safety and worker safety by ensuring that workers on all stages of BESS and ESMS installation, maintenance, and decommissioning, are adequately trained.

Requiring ESAMTAC certification would not delegate legislative authority to a private organization because ESAMTAC would not conflict with applicable regulatory standards for BESS and ESMS work. ESAMTAC training and certification implements existing standards from NFPA, NEIS, NEC, ANSI, and the

²² Cal. Const. Art. XI, § 7; Bus. & Prof. Code § 16100.

²³ California Fire Code § 102.9.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ See <https://esamtac.org/>.

²⁶ *Id.*

EPRI,²⁷ ESAMTAC does not decide what the applicable safety standards should be. Rather, ESAMTAC trains electrical contractors and workers in existing standards. While ESAMTAC updates its certification process to mirror updates in the national and state codes and standards, ESAMTAC does not set codes and standards because it is not a codes and standards body and that would be out of scope of its nonprofit organization stated mission.²⁸ Moreover, State Law requires construction to follow the State Building Standards Law, and is preemptive. Finally, ESAMTAC will be adopted by the County as a minimum training requirement, not to set forth installation standards. ESAMTAC ensures that installers have a minimum level of training to ensure they are able to safely implement installation and operation and decommissioning requirements set forth by State, national and local standards, and are able to safely and accurately implement manufacturer installation instructions.

A County ESAMTAC safety certification requirement would designate the private organization's certification program as the required credential, but the County, and applicable State, national and local agencies, would retain authority to determine the underlying standards that the certification implements. And the County would designate when the certification is required, and how violations are enforced. This is consistent with California law holding that incorporating standards of private organizations into agency regulations is valid and does not constitute an unlawful delegation of legislative authority.²⁹

Moreover, requiring ESAMTAC certification would not constitute an unfair public benefit under the public purpose exception to the State Constitution's gift clause³⁰ because the County would not be transferring public money to ESAMTAC. The County would be regulating conduct of workers on BESS and ESMS facilities within the County by requiring electrical contractors and workers to pay private fees for ESAMTAC safety certification as a condition of working. ESAMTAC would not be performing the work being regulated. ESAMTAC merely provides a safety certification for the contractors and workers that would be performing the work.³¹ This is consistent with caselaw holding that "expenditures of public funds or property which involve a benefit to private persons are not 'gifts' within meaning of

²⁷ See <https://esamtac.org/>.

²⁸ See <https://esamtac.org/>.

²⁹ *Int'l Assn. of Plumbing etc. Officials v. Cal. Building Stds. Com.* 1997) 55 Cal.App.4th 245, 254; *Plastic Pipe & Fittings Assn. v. Cal. Building Standards Com.* (2004) 124 Cal.App.4th 1390, 1410 (government agency — not private organization — must retain ultimate control over which standards are adopted).

³⁰ Cal. Const. Art XVI § 6.

³¹ See <https://esamtac.org/>.

state constitutional prohibition of gift of public funds, if those funds are expended for a public purpose.”³²

Finally, a County ESAMTAC certification requirement would not involve the transfer of public funds. Requiring electrical contractors and workers to pay fees to a private certifying organization does not involve the County appropriating, giving, or lending public money to ESAMTAC. Instead, private individuals (or their employers) are paying private fees to a private body as a condition of doing business. This is permissible and would not constitute an unfair public benefit.³³

C. The Definition of “Electrical Work” Is in the California Code of Regulations for Electrician Certification

Staff and commenters asked for more information on the definition of “electrical work” under the proposed BESS Workforce Standards. The definition of electrical work performed by a certified electrician is set forth at Title 8, § 290.1 of the California Code of Regulations. This section states that the work of certified general electricians encompasses “installing, constructing or maintaining any electrical system that is covered by the National Electric Code.”³⁴ This is a standard definition that is well understood in the industry because it is part of the definition of a general electrician for purposes of defining the scope of work that falls within the requirement for C-10 electrical contractor to use certified electricians. This is also the most detailed definition, since the Code sets forth the individual components and actions required to install the covered electrical systems, including for BESS and ESMS systems.

In the alternative, the County could define electrical work as “any work that falls within the scope of work for electricians set by the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) as part of its prevailing wage determinations applicable to San Diego County.” As part of its prevailing wage determination, the DIR lists the scope of work for each individual craft which is used to identify what work triggers what prevailing wage rate.³⁵ These scopes are familiar to the construction industry since they apply to all public works projects and are used to delineate work processes for the purposes of determining if such work is electrical work subject to electrician

³² *Preston v. State Bd. of Equalization* (2001) 25 Cal.4th 197, 225; *West Contra Costa Unified School Dist. v. Sup. Ct.* (2024) 103 Cal.App.5th 1243, 1256.

³³ Cal. Const. Art XVI § 6; *Los Angeles County v. La Fuente* (1942) 20 Cal.2d 870, 877 (“If the money is for a public purpose, the appropriation is not a gift even though private persons are benefited by the expenditure”); *West Contra Costa Unified School Dist.*, 103 Cal.App.5th 1243.

³⁴ 8 Cal. Code Regs. § 290.1.

³⁵ The electrician scopes of work for San Diego County can be found on the DIR website at <https://www.dir.ca.gov/oprl/2026-1/PWD/Determinations/Subtrades/SDI.html>.

prevailing wage rates or work of another craft subject to that craft's prevailing wage rate. While the proposed BESS Workforce Standards do not require payment of prevailing wage, the scope of work definitions for prevailing wages set by the DIR nonetheless provide an industry standard description of what is considered electrical work. However, as detailed as the DIR scope of work definitions are, they still are not as detailed as what is set forth in the National Electric Code. For that reason, IBEW 569 recommends adopting the definition of electrical work found in Title 8, § 290.1 of the California Code of Regulations.

One commenter suggested using the definition of electrical work in Labor Code § 108(c).³⁶ However, this definition is inappropriate because it is not, as claimed, a definition of “electrical work,” but rather is a regulatory definition of electricians that is used for the threshold determination of when the statutory certified electrician requirement applies. By its very terms (“electricians includes”), this definition is not comprehensive. Furthermore, the scope of work that applies when the certified electrician requirement applies under Labor Code section 108(c) is expressly set forth in implementing regulations at Title 8, section 290.1 – which is the definition that we have proposed.

Section 290.1 clarifies that the work of certified general electricians encompasses “installing, constructing or maintaining any electrical system that is covered by the National Electric Code Reliance on the incomplete and inapplicable definition of “electricians” set forth in Labor Code § 108(c) could result in an absurd interpretation that training in the installation of BESS and ESMS is only necessary when making the final connection between electrical devices. The scope of work set forth in the National Electric Code demonstrates that electrical work and electrical safety installation knowledge goes far beyond simply making a final electrical connection. Critical work on BESS and ESMS facilities that should be subject to the BESS Workforce Standards could escape basic safety requirements if Section 108 were utilized.

If staff believes a definition of “electrical work” is needed, **we recommend defining “electrical work” as “work covered by the National Electric Code.”** In the alternative, the County could define “electrical work” as “any work that falls within the scope of work for electricians set by the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) as part of its prevailing wage determinations applicable to San Diego County.”

³⁶ See May 4, 2026, LiUNA Local 89 comments to San Diego County Re: Workforce Safety Standards BESS Board . Scheduling.

D. Existing CPUC and NFPA Safety Standards Do Not Address Worker Training for BESS and ESMS Systems

SDCFPD received comments recommending that the County rely on existing CPUC and NFPA safety standards (CPUC General Order (“GO”) 167, NFPA 70E, NFPA 72 and NFPA 69), QEW-based training programs, and OEM-led, system-specific training in place of the County’s proposed BESS Workforce Standards with ESAMTAC and universal certified electrician requirements.³⁷ While well-intended, these comments misunderstand the specific worker training proposed by the BESS Workforce Standards to comprehensively address safety issues arising from assembly, testing, commissioning, maintenance, repair, retrofitting, and decommissioning of BESS and ESMS projects.

Reliance on existing standards does not address the worker training for electrical installers that the County has determined is relevant to protecting public safety and preventing fires and BESS emergencies. Incorrectly performed electrical work can result in catastrophic fires, explosions, or environmental damage, posing significant risks to life, property, and public resources. Workforce requirements – such as mandating certifications, training in applicable standards, and experience specific to energy storage systems – help ensure that individuals performing this critical work are adequately equipped to prevent these risks.

The alternatives proposed by commenters do not ensure installers are actually trained and qualified to install energy storage systems. For example, CPUC GO 167 is not applicable. It primarily addresses Maintenance and Operation Standards for Electric Generating Facilities.³⁸ While GO 167 was amended in 2025 to add some requirements for BESS facilities (GO 167-C),³⁹ the amended Order 167-C is limited to BESS operational standards and emergency response and emergency action plans – not installation of BESS and ESMS systems – and failed to establish minimum electrician workforce training requirements for BESS, as proposed here.⁴⁰

³⁷ See March 2026 letters to SDCFPD from Terra-Gen, CESA / ACP-CA, and Cleantech San Diego.

³⁸ CPUC General Order 167, Enforcement of Maintenance and Operation Standards for Electric Generating Facilities, available at CPUC General Orders webpage, <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/Home/Proceedings-and-Rulemaking/CPUC-general-orders> (last visited 5/11/26).

³⁹ CPUC General Order 167-C (amended by Resolution ESRB-13 Adopted March 13, 2025), available at <https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M567/K474/567474805.pdf> (last visited 5/11/26).

⁴⁰ The General Order 167-C Statement of Reasons clarifies that ESS requirements are limited to operation and maintenance, and expressly rejected proposed certified electrician standards and ESAMTAC certification requirements for electricians. CPUC Resolution ESRB-13 (May 20, 2025) at p. 13, available at <https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M566/K891/566891631.pdf> (last visited 5/11/26).

CPUC GO 167 is also not a training and certification program. Even if it were applicable, its mere existence does not demonstrate that installers have been trained and certified to implement its requirements.

NFPA 70E, NFPA 72, and NFPA 69 standards are also not relevant. They also are not worker training certification programs. Rather, they are standards for worker safety (NFPA 70E), fire detectors and alarms (NFPA 72), and industrial explosion prevention/hazard mitigation systems (NFPA 69). None are specific to BESS or ESMS and none provide training and certification to workers.

Moreover, many of the relevant procedures of these NFPA standards, as well as other installation requirements for safe BESS installation, are covered in the ESAMTAC training and certification program. ESAMTAC was developed in partnership with NFPA⁴¹ so that it would be consistent with NFPA requirements. Unlike the NFPA standards alone, ESAMTAC certifies that workers have been trained in implementing applicable standards. General references to standards are not relevant to the issue of whether a worker has been properly trained to safely install BESS and ESMS systems. To simply state that installation must comply with those standards is meaningless without a requirement that installers actually be trained in the relevant standards. Currently, only ESAMTAC provides the relevant installer training and certification. The County's proposed BESS Workforce Standards recognize this distinction.

Furthermore, ESAMTAC certification provides a training floor which any qualified installer can obtain – union or non-union – and can be complemented with additional training. The best practice is to also be trained in the specific system being installed. However, the manufacturer trainings proposed by commenters are not mandated, are inconsistent in quality, are limited in scope, and do not provide foundational safety and electrical installation training. By contrast, ESAMTAC ensures that installers have minimum relevant training in BESS installation. To the extent that individual contractors may want their technicians to have additional safety training, IBEW 569 supports additional training, including product-specific manufacturer training where available, contractor training, or through apprenticeships. IBEW 569 members, for example, have substantial additional electrical safety training through their apprenticeship programs, in addition to ESAMTAC certification.

None of the commenters' proposals cite an equivalent or relevant alternative installer training and certification program to ESAMTAC that could be uniformly required. IBEW 569 therefore supports the proposed adoption of a minimum

⁴¹ <https://esamtac.org/>.

ESAMTAC certification requirement for certified electricians working on BESS or ESMS facilities.

E. The Proposed BESS Workforce Standards Provide ESS-Specific Training and Less Burdensome Administrative Enforcement than Skilled and Trained Workforce Standards

Staff received comments recommending the use of a skilled and trained workforce, as defined in Public Contract Code § 2600, instead of the proposed BESS Workforce Standards. Skilled and trained requirements mandate that a percentage of workers on a project be graduates of state-approved apprenticeship programs. While apprenticeship training provides workers with excellent skills necessary to construct and maintain complex infrastructure, it is not specific to the ESS training and certification requirements proposed by the BESS Workforce Standards. A skilled and trained requirement does not ensure that workers have been trained in the most up-to-date ESS standards, as ESAMTAC certification does. Reliance on a skilled and trained workforce may not be as protective of public safety related to electrical work on BESS and ESMS facilities.

The proposed BESS Safety Standards require that state-certified electricians perform all electrical work involving the installation, assembly, testing, commissioning, maintenance, repair, retrofitting, and decommissioning of BESS and ESMS facilities, and require a minimum percentage (15 %) of onsite certified electricians performing electrical work obtain ESAMTAC certification.⁴² Electrical work is a major component of safe BESS and ESMS installation and operation. The proposed Standards directly address the risks posed by complex energy storage technologies, and would ensure that BESS and ESMS projects in the County use the most trained and qualified workers for electrical work on energy storage systems.

Skilled and trained requirements may also require additional oversight and enforcement by County staff than the proposed certified electrician and ESAMTAC standards. State certification and ESAMTAC certification are self-executing. Participants in the ESAMTAC courses receive instruction, testing and credentialing based on skills attainment.⁴³ Workers can provide their State certification and ESAMTAC certifications to the County or any other necessary parties for verification.

⁴² [Workforce Safety Standards for Battery Energy Storage Systems | Engage San Diego County.](#)

⁴³ See <https://esamtac.org/>.

II. Conclusion

IBEW 569 urges the County to move forward with the proposed BESS Workforce Standards and require a skilled, highly trained, and ESAMTAC-certified workforce for the life cycle of BESS and ESMS facilities in the County. The proposed Standards are a practical and lawful exercise of the County's regulatory authority, and a critical component of ensuring that BESS and ESMS projects deliver their intended benefits without compromising safety or reliability. By adopting these minimum standards, the County will proactively mitigate the leading causes of BESS and ESMS failures, enhance public safety, and align with California's broader policy goals for clean energy and sustainable development.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide input on this important matter and welcome further discussions to support the County in implementing these recommendations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Christina Caro', is positioned above the printed name.

Christina Caro
Tom Enslow

CMC:acp

From: [Craig Cameron](#)
To: [Lue, Askparks](#)
Cc: [FGG, Public Comment](#)
Subject: [External] Woodson parking complaint
Date: Friday, May 15, 2026 9:29:08 PM

I hike woodson all the time now I am confused because sunrise is not an open time per your website and your enforcing parking and not telling people when they can get in the gate. Also how can you deploy a parking permit payment system that doesnt allow a date to be chosen when purchasing or show one until after you purchase. That is totally unacceptable and I will be submitting the screen print complaint against your system for not declaring whatvwas being purchased. I paid for date 5 15 after your were already closed without any system check review! Not a happy county resident and the road was totally fine to park on you guys made a bunch of stuff up and overcomplicated the new parking. Its time for new leadership and park management because whatever you are doing isnt working anymore -Craig

[Yahoo Mail: Search, Organize, Conquer](#)

From: [melissa](#) [REDACTED]
Cc: [melissa](#) [REDACTED]
Subject: [External] Starlight Solar Project | Jewel Valley Boulevard CA
Date: Monday, May 18, 2026 11:53:15 AM

To Whom It May Concern,

I own property in Boulevard on Jewel Valley Road, and I strongly oppose approval of the Starlight Solar Project.

This project represents an inappropriate industrial-scale development in a rural, fire-prone community with limited evacuation infrastructure and insufficient emergency response capacity. The scale and location of this project create unacceptable risks to residents, wildlife habitat, and the long-term character of the Boulevard region.

My primary concerns include:

1. Fire and Public Safety Risks

The proposed battery energy storage system introduces serious fire hazards in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Lithium-ion battery fires are uniquely dangerous due to thermal runaway, toxic smoke, and the difficulty of extinguishment. Recent battery facility fires in California and elsewhere demonstrate that these risks are real and cannot be dismissed as hypothetical.

The project's proximity to homes and evacuation routes is deeply troubling. Jewel Valley Road is already a constrained rural roadway, and residents depend on it during wildfire emergencies. Adding a large industrial battery facility near critical evacuation corridors increases danger during precisely the situations when residents are most vulnerable.

2. Inadequate Emergency Response Capacity

Boulevard and surrounding rural communities do not have the same level of firefighting infrastructure and hazardous-material response resources available in urban areas. The County should not approve a project that could require specialized battery-fire response capabilities beyond what local agencies can reasonably provide.

Before considering approval, the County should demonstrate exactly how a worst-case battery fire, wildfire ignition, or evacuation scenario would be managed safely and effectively.

3. Industrialization of Rural Communities

Boulevard and the Mountain Empire region have already absorbed a disproportionate concentration of energy infrastructure projects, including wind, solar, substations, and transmission facilities. Rural residents should not be expected to continually sacrifice their landscape, safety, and quality of life to serve distant urban energy demands.

This project would further transform Jewel Valley from a rural residential and natural landscape into an industrial energy corridor.

4. Environmental and Wildlife Impacts

The project footprint and associated infrastructure threaten sensitive habitat, wildlife movement, native vegetation, and scenic open space. Mitigation measures and conservation easements do not fully replace intact rural habitat or restore the loss of landscape connectivity.

The County should prioritize protection of existing ecosystems rather than approving additional large-scale industrial development in environmentally sensitive areas.

5. Cumulative Impacts

The County must evaluate this proposal in the context of cumulative regional impacts. Residents are not experiencing this project in isolation. The ongoing concentration of utility-scale energy infrastructure in eastern San Diego County has already altered the environment, viewsheds, traffic patterns, noise conditions, and rural identity of the area.

The cumulative burden placed on Boulevard-area communities is unreasonable and inequitable.

For these reasons, I urge San Diego County to deny approval of the Starlight Solar Project and protect the health, safety, environment, and rural character of the Boulevard community.

Sincerely,

~ Melissa Lamoureux

From: [Andrew](#)
Cc: [CTO, Webmaster](#); [FGG, Public Comment](#); [FGG, BCC](#); [County of San Diego, Form 700](#); [County of San Diego, Assessment Appeal Services](#); [COBmaps](#); [COB, Records](#); [Fire Authority, San Diego County](#); [Office of Sustainability and Environmental Justice](#); [CTO, Digital Experience Team](#); [LUEG, HMDUTYEH](#); [HHSA, Communities](#); [publicaffairs@sdcdca.org](#); [Jones, Brenda SDSO](#); [Mascardo, Nina SDSO](#); [ccw@sdsheriff.org](#); [Jaskowski, Priscilla A.](#); [Potter, Andrew](#); [info@sbsheriff.org](#); [tips@sbsheriff.org](#); [PIO@sbsheriff.org](#); [ceo@co.santa-barbara.ca](#); [sbcoem@sbcoem.org](#); [sbcob@countyofsb.org](#); [gmilligan@countyofsb.org](#); [pwwweb@countyofsb.org](#); [jsaucedo@countyofsb.org](#)
Subject: [External] File edited. Fwd.
Date: Saturday, May 16, 2026 7:57:59 AM
Attachments: [SEMIEDIT.pdf](#)

From: Andrew [REDACTED] >
Subject: You set this meeting up with Gossett, Sutherland, et cetera.
Date: May 16, 2026 at 10:08:39 AM EDT
To: Rod B [REDACTED] >
Cc: [REDACTED]

Rod Alan Bonham of [REDACTED] Texas, 78613,

Knowing that they traffic drugs, or that they used to traffic drugs, you set this meeting up with Gossett, and you set this meeting up with Sutherland.

As usual, drug trafficking and stock fraud and raiding federal supplies—you witnessed that being the exact excommunication reason in Texas—is now the norm, and you have refused to even respond, even after food, laundry, and now internet, being completely or partially deactivated for the now completed fourteenth consecutive week.

That is also with this [bisexual maniac](#) that was rejected for eight weeks.

—A.M.B.

Austin, Gossett, Koenig, Sutherland, et Alia, Part III

Since they have decided to enter the public square on the sixteenth of November with wiretapped mandated Title 18 Section 2382 reports of previous drug trafficking and fraud, this is mandated response, public under the same Title 18 Section 2382, which has not changed in these twelve years:

Here is a list of locations of these narcoterrorists that raid federal supply lines:

- Texas Agriculture and Mechanics University:
 - Biomedical Engineering Department,
 - Chemistry Department,
 - Physics and Astronomy Department;
- Complete Genomics;
- Hughes Research Laboratories; and
- Scripps Research at La Jolla;

including:

- Department of Defense;
- Department of Energy; and
- Department of Health and Human Services;

with immunity through their bisexual drug trafficking and human trafficking Fort Myers and Jamaica personnel through [Anton "Akafa" Austin](#) of Boca Raton and Boynton Beach, now expanding drug and prostitution services through Delray Beach with enhanced attacks, including now the sixth housing transfer block.

This has been their response in the ten days, as they did in Brazos and Los Angeles and San Diego County, possibly Maricopa County as well, for refusal to mix stock accounts or drug money, which typically involves their subsequent trapping and other attacks, with these:

- Food lines deactivated,
- Laundry lines deactivated,
- Transportation lines deactivated, and now
- Remote internet deactivated,
- Blocking housing,

as Gossetts—pedophiles dealing drugs from behind principal's desks at elementary schools and pastor pulpits, with cops that will have you jailed for throwing away illegal codeine, repeatedly—those ten days since the fifth of May during which requests for Gossett to deliver his drug traffickers:

- Anton "Akafa" Austin of Boynton Beach (see Gossett and Sutherland list location);
- Bradley Piper of Austin (see Gossett and Sutherland list location);
- "Scottie" of the Mississippi State drug enforcement agency or MS-DEA;
- Gabriel Sutherland of Life Changing Ministries of Sugar Land;
- Wade Sutherland of Life Changing Ministries of Sugar Land;
- Kevin Sutherland of Elevate Church of Miami;
- Blake Gossett of Lake Buchanan and Hollywood of Texas and California, videre licet:

- Trails at Wolf Pen Creek Distribution Centers of Brazos;
- Cedar Park distribution centers:

- Hijacked 409 Mandarin Flyway of Cedar Park through Dylan for Xanax distribution (my wrestling comrades knew that because they were hispanic, they would be arrested, so they were too scared to try), where they were forced to leave, for raiding our pharmaceutical stocks after distributing their stocks of purchased, found, or stolen opioids and benzodiazepines,

- His own house near their other police, Abernethy;

- The Woodlands apartment complex in College Station;

- 117 Fairway Drive, where a resignation, with federally contracted property was forced, due to Blake's decision to move cocaine, lysergic acid diethylamide, and Xanax through that house, without permission from all tenants, attempting to force cocaine, lysergic acid diethylamide, marijuana, methamphetamines, mushroom, and Xanax use, which he had his contacts do in Calabasas within ten days of receiving my location, forcing a third resignation, which they also attempted at Scripps;

- (These are as of 2016);

- Dylan Gossett of Lake Buchanan and Hollywood of Texas and California;

- Michael Gossett of Lake Buchanan and Hollywood of Texas and California.

None of these individuals, as of 2019, had managed to maintain legal living wages.

Their Boynton Beach Counterpart has additional contacts, since he was their bisexual approach.

**Greetings to Associate Attorneys of the United States of America
and Colleagues,**

Admittedly, in these matters, your expertise is high above mine.

My personal contacts, in a two decade game, have gone public with federally contracted professional contact electronic mail document contents: Intended for North Bay Village to La Jolla and Malibu, but Miami Beach, Miami, and Houston nonaddressed persons had this information, going public with it within less than twenty four hours on the sixteenth of November of this most recent year, less than twenty four hours before one of these companies began to lose nearly fifty percent of what was previously their work force in California—along with about ten percent at their so called parent companies, General Motors and The Boeing Company.

Since (they do this during contract work, hence these resignations five out of five) they have moved from stealing identifications, to stealing debit cards, to deactivating laundry, to banning kitchen access, to now shutting down internet remotely—you have to understand that these drug traffickers have done this with Texas Agriculture and Mechanics University Chemistry Department federally funded property, as well, particularly with regard to controlled and hallucinogenic narcotics such as cocaine, codeine, lysergic acid diethylamide, and methamphetamines—it is appreciated that a cease and desist order for SEC Rules and Regulations Violations and Title 18 Section 2511 Violations would be promptly enacted.

Dylan Gossett;
Blake Gossett;
(Universal Music Group of Santa Monica, California and Lake Buchanan,
Texas);
Gabriel Sutherland;
Wade Sutherland;
(Life Changing Ministries of Sugar Land, Texas);
Kevin Sutherland;
(Elevate Church Miami of Miami, Florida).

—A.M.B.



U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

Tips, Complaints, and Referrals

Summary Page - After Submission

This export was generated on Thu, January 15, 2026 at 07:54:11 PM EST

The Complaint Form questions that you responded to, the answers you entered for those questions, and any documents that you have uploaded to this TCR are listed below.

Submission Number: 17685-248-503-628

Thank you for contacting the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. This automated response with your Submission Number confirms that your submission has been received successfully. Please write down your Submission Number or print/save a copy of your submission for future reference. Once you navigate away from this page you will not be able to get back to your submission.

We are always interested in hearing from the public, and your submission will be given careful consideration in view of the Commission's overall responsibilities under the federal securities laws. Please note, however, that it is the Commission's policy to conduct its investigations on a non-public basis in order to preserve the integrity of its investigative process. Subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, we cannot disclose to you any information which we may gather, nor can we confirm the existence or nonexistence of an investigation, unless such information is made a matter of public record in proceedings brought before the Commission or the courts. Therefore, this may be the only response that you receive. If you want to learn more about how the Commission handles inquiries or complaints, please visit http://www.sec.gov/complaint/info_tipscomplaint.shtml.

Please note that if you selected an answer of "Yes" to the question indicating that you want to file this information under the SEC's Whistleblower program, you are agreeing to the following statement:

- I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the information contained herein is true, correct and complete to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. I fully understand that I may be subject to prosecution and ineligible for a whistleblower award if, in my submission of information, my other dealings with the SEC, or my dealings with another authority in connection with a related action, I knowingly and willfully make any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations, or use any false writing or document knowing that the writing or document contains any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry.

If you are an attorney completing this form on behalf of your client, by selecting an answer of “Yes” to the question indicating that you want to file this information under the SEC’s Whistleblower program, you are agreeing to the following statement:

- I certify that I have reviewed this form for completeness and accuracy and that the information contained herein is true, correct and complete to the best of my knowledge, information and belief. I further certify that I have verified the identity of the whistleblower on whose behalf this form is being submitted by viewing the whistleblower’s valid, unexpired government issued identification (e.g., driver’s license, passport) and will retain an original, signed copy of this form, with Section F signed by the whistleblower, in my records. I further certify that I have obtained the whistleblower’s nonwaivable consent to provide the Commission with his or her original signed Form TCR upon request in the event that the Commission requests it due to concerns that the whistleblower may have knowingly and willfully made false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations, or used any false writing or document knowing that the writing or document contains any false fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry; and that I consent to be legally obligated to do so within 7 calendar days of receiving such a request from the Commission.

PRINT SUBMISSION

What is your complaint about?

Please select the option that best describes your complaint.

Fraudulent investment scheme, such as a Ponzi scheme or the promise of high-yield returns

Please select the specific category that best describes your complaint.

Other

Please provide more information.

BA, GM, INTC, LPLA, MU, PLAB, GUER (OTC)

If you are alleging offering fraud, how was the offer made?

Personal message (email, voicemail, phone call)

Is this supplemental information to a previous complaint?

Yes

What is the Submission Number of the previous complaint?

17682-451-059-706

In your own words, describe the conduct or situation you are complaining about.

Now in three cases since 2024: Reporting UMG connected persons over Department of Defense, Department of Energy, Department of Health and Human Services, Australian, British, Canadian, Chinese, Dutch, and Japanese nonpublic or other property, and police show up [every year since 2020 but direct with these] without even once addressing the lethal intentions against the annual refusals, and this is even though it has been over one hundred billion dollars (and four chief executive officers) in 2024; more (two Vice Presidents) in 2025; and directly involving fifteen million dollars at a non-profitable over the counter stock worth only fifteen million dollars and one billion dollars at a Chinese contracted billion dollar company; this is following knife and gun attacks for reporting Dylan's associates in the past!

https://github.com/ambonham96/finance_revisited

[these documents are mostly unedited]

<https://drive.proton.me/urls/RB8PM19K0G#cuWUdkj9HVeM>

So they seized my Morgan Stanley account credentials---which they only got because they stole two drivers license (Anton "Akapha" Austin may have stolen another, but that is unproven or unlikely) and the first two transactions involving this group are of a strictly illegal nature.

Dylan and Blake Gossett--undercover drug dealers for fifteen years--trading controlled substances for stolen federally funded property, after trying to break in to CGI, HRL, MSS, SBIR, SRI, et cetera trafficking it to Jamaica--using Universal Music Group.

I sent many emails about this, but the hour that they chose to make those threats was the hour that I documented that Gossett (who studied political science at Texas A&M University) was involved in federal bribery--then, they made death threats--were documented again, and then they doubled Photronics (PLAB) and Guerrilla Radiofrequency (GUER) within two weeks of each other--and there were only two that Rod and I had discussed with Mike Gossett.

So the idea was to pay me off--they gave me this apartment--by giving money to quiet the discussions about them trying to break in to Hughes Research Laboratories and Scripps Research, followed by Millennium Space Company and Santa Barbara Infrared, through the manipulation of two additional federally contracted American (in this case, also Chinese) corporations.

- CE11E0001017
- DMR-2011750
- D18AC0025
- N66001-15-C-4027
- W911NF-13-1-0024
- W911NF-22-C-0002
- W911NF-24-1-0020

Implicitly in 2024 it was known that these had people in the Securities Exchange Commission--with Amber Vazquez known to have family within the Securities Exchange Commission, through Mark Allen Koenig of Golfo, it is confirmed.

Moreover, I am formally requesting in light of 18 USC 201, 241, 371, 641, 1028, 2029, 1030, 1343, 1344, 1832, 1951, 2511, et cetera, with a particular emphasis on 201, 241, 371, and 641 (1030 is irrelevant de facto because this information was public, unless it was my medical or personal company information--not worth suing for--at all) because of these individuals's direct requests to engage in this kind or these types of activities, [REDACTED]

--AMB

How did you learn about the conduct? You may select more than one answer.

Conversations, Publicly available information, Social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, blogs, chat rooms, and electronic communities of interest)

Have you taken any action regarding your complaint? You may select more than one answer.

Complained to firm, Complained to other regulator, Complained to SEC, Complained to law enforcement, Complained to other, Legal action, Other

Provide details.

SEC, FINRA, multiple city officials, et cetera.

Who are you complaining about?

Person or Firm 1

Are you complaining about a person or a firm?

Firm

Are you or were you associated with the person or firm when the alleged conduct occurred?

Yes

How are you or were you associated with the person or firm you are complaining about?

I have known Dylan Gossett since 2008, and I have known Mark Allen Koenig since 2004.

Identifier Type

Ticker Symbol

Ticker Symbol

UMG

Firm Name

Universal Music

City

Santa Monica

Which investment products are involved?

Select the type of product involved in your complaint.

Equities (e.g., common stock, preferred stock)

About you

Are you filing this tip under the SEC's whistleblower program?

Yes

Are you an attorney filling out this form on behalf of an anonymous whistleblower client who is seeking an award?

No

First Name

Andrew

Last Name

Bonham

Mobile Telephone

6

What is the best way to reach you?

Phone

Are documents or other information being submitted that could potentially identify the whistleblower?

Yes

Identify with particularity any documents or other information in your submission that you believe could reasonably be expected to reveal your identity.

All.

Does the whistleblower want to be eligible to apply for a whistleblower award?

Yes

1. Are you, or were you at the time you acquired the original information you are submitting to us, a member, officer or employee of the Department of Justice; the Securities and Exchange Commission; the Comptroller of the Currency; the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; the Office of Thrift Supervision; the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board; any law enforcement organization; or any national securities exchange, registered securities association, registered clearing agency, or the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board?

No

2. Are you, or were you at the time you acquired the original information you are submitting to us, a member, officer, or employee of a foreign government, any political subdivision, department, agency, or instrumentality of a foreign government, or any other foreign financial regulatory authority as that term is defined in Section 3(a)(52) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. Section §78c(a)(52))?

No

3. Did you acquire the information being submitted to us through the performance of an engagement required under the federal securities laws by an independent public accountant?

No

4. Are you providing this information pursuant to a cooperation agreement with the SEC or another agency or organization?

Yes

If the answer to the question is "Yes," please provide details.

This is ambiguous, and I have answered "no" previously.

5. Are you a spouse, parent, child, or sibling of a member or employee of the SEC, or do you reside in the same household as a member or employee of the SEC?

No

6. Have you or anyone representing you received any request, inquiry or demand that relates to the subject matter of your submission (i) from the SEC; (ii) in connection with an investigation, inspection or examination by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or any self-regulatory organization; or (iii) in connection with an investigation by Congress, any other authority of the federal government, or a state Attorney General or securities regulatory authority?

No

7. Are you currently a subject or target of a criminal investigation, or have you been convicted of a criminal violation, in connection with the information you are submitting to the SEC?

Yes

If the answer to the question is "Yes," please provide details.

Framed. 2023 [over this drug business---since drugs are the exchange for the stock information, which they attempt to extract from me, even at the expense of Department of Defense, Energy, or Health and Human Services---having trouble with the same groups of drug dealers, all Blake and Dylan's contacts, and each time that I reject their drugs [hydrocodone, oxycodone, oxycontin, mushrooms, lysergic acid diethylamide, cocaine, ectsasy, et cetera, the police arrive, typically within two weeks---now threatening, while they stole \$5 million of DHHS projects, drivers license, social security card, and Morgan Stanley credentials, further action].

8. Did you acquire the information being provided to us from any person described in Questions 1 through 7?

No

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the information contained herein is true, correct and complete to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. I fully understand that I may be subject to prosecution and ineligible for a whistleblower award if, in my submission of information, my other dealings with the SEC, or my dealings with another authority in connection with a related action, I knowingly and willfully make any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations, or use any false writing or document knowing that the writing or document contains any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry.

Agree

Attach Files

Upload Document(s)

- *gossett_internet_search_stock.pdf* (208.3 KB)
- *Screenshot.jpg* (389.8 KB)

Gossett—in Texas at 117 Fairway Drive, *you were never absent when cocaine and xanax were present, and you were never present when cocaine and xanax were absent, costing that resignation*—in twelve consecutive years and more than seven counties, you still have not given up.

So since this has been going on since 2015, after I rejected the Gossetts for rooming, and 2018, after I rejected the Sutherlands for rooming, you will give:¹

List of persons with that access technology;

List of persons entering BA, INTC, LPLA, MU (2024) orders within this network;

List of persons entering GUER, PLAB (2025) orders within this network;

*List of persons trafficking Blake's:*²

Amphetamines:

Adderall,

Crystal methamphetamines,

Ecstasy;

Benzodiazepines:

Ativan,

Xanax;

Cocaine:

Powder form,

Solid so called rock;

Codeine:

Acetaminophen comb.,

Promethazine comb.;

Lysergic acid diethylamide;

Other opioids:

Hydrocodone,

Oxycodone;

Psilosibin mushrooms;

NBOME:

25-C,

25-E,

25-I.

Since that was a Switzerland server that Sutherland tapped, you will also give a list of the people with whom and to whom he sent that email.

Considering that they shut down access to laundry and to kitchen, and that this has been the only time staying out of jail, conveniently with zero contact, here—regarding unlawful custom retaliations, that will be your now seventh consecutive year in responding to federal supply chain breach allegations with assault, obstruction of justice on police documentation servers, and psychiatric fraud, because this has never happened

¹Since you went public on 16 November, 2025, at roughly 1000 in Miami, I feel comfortable.

²Again, this cost that Texas Agriculture and Mechanics University Chemistry Department job, as well, again, with no request, direct use, buying, or selling, at all. A full list is available separately.

except when that flow of illegal stock information or federal supply chain elements was mitigated for legal reason.

I am mandated by Title 18, §2382, of the United States Code to document such acts, as they fully know, and they decided to go public that morning, after which, for an entire calendar week their network said that they would kill anybody that stood against them setting aside these laws.³

And then, to show that they could do it without being scathed, they then put that money on GUER and PLAB—proof again of the efficacy of two things: Education (India and China) and weapons (Texas and Florida).

In this case, these seem to be coalescing.

You can forward it to the Miami Mayor, a Democrat, unfortunately for you.

³That was proof [of the Second Amendment's absolute Necessity]! Because Democrats were unarmed and completely unable to defend themselves. They had two options: Fright, and flight!

GOSSETT'S ASSIGNMENT: *Deliver:*

1. List of persons trafficking your:
 - (a) Amphetamines:
 - i. Adderall,
 - ii. Crystal methamphetamines,
 - iii. So called ecstasy;
 - (b) Benzodiazepines:
 - i. Ativan,
 - ii. Xanax;
 - (c) Cocaine:
 - i. Power,
 - ii. So called solid rock;
 - (d) Lysergic acid diethylamide;
 - (e) NBOME *serie, videre licet*:
 - i. 25-C,
 - ii. 25-E,
 - iii. 25-I,
 - iv. *et cetera*;
 - (f) Opiates:
 - i. Codeine,
 - ii. Hydrocodone,
 - iii. Morphine,
 - iv. Oxycodone,
 - v. Oxymorphone;
 - (g) Psilosibin mushrooms:
 - i. Chocolate edibles,
 - ii. Standard;
 - (h) 4-ACO-DMT;
2. List of persons to whom and with whom Sutherland sent that 16 November⁴ electronic mail document;
3. List of persons with that access technology;
4. List of persons that entered Boeing (BA), Intel Corporation (INTC), LPL Financial (LPLA), Micron Technology (MU) orders during 2024 within this network;
5. List of persons entering Guerrilla Radiofrequency (GUER) and Photronics (PLAB) orders during 24 September through December of 2025 within this network;
6. List of persons to whom locations of federally contracted research personal have been illegally distributed;

Failure to deliver such documents, and encouragement of others to do so, falls under classification of Title 18 §§371, 641, 642, 2382, *et cetera*, as you well know and are completely fully aware.

Sincerely,

A.M.B.,
7 May, 2026.

⁴This was routed through California, Florida, and Switzerland directly, but also Texas, servers at approximately 1000 eastern time, Miami, Florida, United States of America.

UNAUDITED GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
PARAPHRASED ANALYSIS:
WIRE TAPPING:

1. 18 U.S.C. §371: — conspiracy;
2. 18 U.S.C. §641: — theft or conversion of U.S. government money, property, or records;
3. 18 U.S.C. §1030: — Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (unauthorized access);
4. 18 U.S.C. §1956: — money laundering communications, if applicable;
5. 18 U.S.C. §2511: — unlawful interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications;
6. 18 U.S.C. §2701 – 2712: — Stored Communications Act;
7. 18 U.S.C. §3237: — continuing offense / venue across multiple districts;
8. 21 U.S.C. §843(b): — if the email facilitated a drug trafficking offense;
9. 50 U.S.C. §1801 et seq.: — Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA).

UNAUDITED GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
PARAPHRASED ANALYSIS:
DRUG DISTRIBUTION:

1. Amphetamines and Stimulants:
 - (a) 21 U.S.C. §841(a)(1) (Adderall/amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA/ecstasy);
 - (b) 21 U.S.C. §841(b) (amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA/ecstasy);
 - (c) 21 U.S.C. §846 (amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA/ecstasy);
2. Benzodiazepines:
 - (a) 21 U.S.C. §841(a)(1) (Xanax/alprazolam, Ativan/lorazepam);
 - (b) 21 U.S.C. §841(b) (alprazolam, lorazepam);
 - (c) 21 U.S.C. §846 (alprazolam, lorazepam);
3. Cocaine:
 - (a) 21 U.S.C. §841(a)(1) (powder cocaine, crack cocaine);
 - (b) 21 U.S.C. §841(b) (powder cocaine, crack cocaine);
 - (c) 21 U.S.C. §846 (powder cocaine, crack cocaine);

4. Psychedelics and Hallucinogens:

- (a) Lysergic Acid Diethylamide or “LSD:”
 - i. 21 U.S.C. §841(a)(1) (LSD);
 - ii. 21 U.S.C. §841(b) (LSD);
 - iii. 21 U.S.C. §846 (LSD);
- (b) NBOMe Series:
 - i. 21 U.S.C. §813 (25C-NBOMe, 25E-NBOMe, 25I-NBOMe, related analogues);
 - ii. 21 U.S.C. §841(a)(1) (NBOMe compounds when treated as Schedule I analogues);
 - iii. 21 U.S.C. §846 (NBOMe compounds);
- (c) Psilocybin and Psilocin:
 - i. 21 U.S.C. §841(a)(1) (psilocybin mushrooms, psilocybin chocolate edibles);
 - ii. 21 U.S.C. §841(b) (psilocybin);
 - iii. 21 U.S.C. §846 (psilocybin);
- (d) 4-AcO-DMT:
 - i. 21 U.S.C. §813 (4-AcO-DMT analogue prosecutions);
 - ii. 21 U.S.C. §841(a)(1) (4-AcO-DMT when treated as analogue);
 - iii. 21 U.S.C. §846 (4-AcO-DMT);

5. Opiates and Opioids:

- (a) 21 U.S.C. §841(a)(1) (codeine, hydrocodone, morphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone);
- (b) 21 U.S.C. §841(b) (codeine, hydrocodone, morphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone);
- (c) 21 U.S.C. §846 (codeine, hydrocodone, morphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone);

6. Related Trafficking and Distribution Tools and Enhancements:

- (a) 21 U.S.C. §843(b) (phones, encrypted apps, internet, mail, communication devices used in trafficking);
- (b) 21 U.S.C. §856 (houses, apartments, warehouses, clubs, storage units used for drug activity);
- (c) 21 U.S.C. §860 (distribution near schools, playgrounds, colleges, public housing);
- (d) 21 U.S.C. §848 (continuing criminal enterprise and large trafficking organizations);
- (e) 21 U.S.C. §844 (simple possession of controlled substances).



Expanded Statutory Summarisation:

Title 15 — Commerce and Securities Laws:

1. 15 U.S.C. §78e — Transactions on Unregistered Exchanges;
2. 15 U.S.C. §78i — Manipulation of Security Prices;
3. 15 U.S.C. §78j — Manipulative and Deceptive Devices;
4. 15 U.S.C. §78u — Investigations and Actions;
5. 15 U.S.C. §78u-1 — Civil Penalties in Insider Trading Cases;
6. 15 U.S.C. §78u-3 — Cease-and-Desist Proceedings;
7. 15 U.S.C. §78u-4 — Private Securities Litigation.

Title 18 — Federal Criminal Code:

1. 18 U.S.C. §2 — Principals;
2. 18 U.S.C. §111 — Assaulting, Resisting, or Impeding Certain Officers or Employees;
3. 18 U.S.C. §201 — Bribery of Public Officials and Witnesses;
4. 18 U.S.C. §241 — Conspiracy Against Rights;
5. 18 U.S.C. §371 — Conspiracy to Commit Offense or to Defraud the United States;
6. 18 U.S.C. §641 — Public Money, Property or Records;
7. 18 U.S.C. §642 — Tools and Materials for Counterfeiting Purposes;
8. 18 U.S.C. §842 — Unlawful Acts;
9. 18 U.S.C. §844 — Penalties;
10. 18 U.S.C. §875 — Interstate Communications;
11. 18 U.S.C. §876 — Mailing Threatening Communications;
12. 18 U.S.C. §921 — Definitions;
13. 18 U.S.C. §922 — Unlawful Acts;
14. 18 U.S.C. §923 — Licensing;
15. 18 U.S.C. §924 — Penalties;
16. 18 U.S.C. §926 — Rules and Regulations;
17. 18 U.S.C. §926A — Interstate Transportation of Firearms;
18. 18 U.S.C. §926B — Carrying of Concealed Firearms by Qualified Law Enforcement Officers;
19. 18 U.S.C. §926C — Carrying of Concealed Firearms by Qualified Retired Law Enforcement Officers;
20. 18 U.S.C. §927 — Effect on State Law;
21. 18 U.S.C. §928 — Separability;
22. 18 U.S.C. §929 — Use of Restricted Ammunition;
23. 18 U.S.C. §930 — Possession of Firearms and Dangerous Weapons in Federal Facilities;
24. 18 U.S.C. §1001 — Statements or Entries Generally;
25. 18 U.S.C. §1024 — Purchase or Receipt of Military, Naval, or Veteran's Facilities Property;
26. 18 U.S.C. §1025 — False Pretenses on High Seas and Other Waters;
27. 18 U.S.C. §1027 — False Statements and Concealment of Facts in Relation to Documents Required by ERISA;
28. 18 U.S.C. §1028 — Fraud and Related Activity in Connection with Identification Documents, Authentication Features, and Information;
29. 18 U.S.C. §1028A — Aggravated Identity Theft;
30. 18 U.S.C. §1029 — Fraud and Related Activity in Connection with Access Devices;
31. 18 U.S.C. §1030 — Fraud and Related Activity in Connection With Computers;
32. 18 U.S.C. §1111 — Murder;
33. 18 U.S.C. §1112 — Manslaughter;
34. 18 U.S.C. §1113 — Attempt to Commit Murder or Manslaughter;
35. 18 U.S.C. §1114 — Protection of Officers and Employees of the United States;
36. 18 U.S.C. §1343 — Fraud by Wire, Radio, or Television;
37. 18 U.S.C. §1344 — Bank Fraud;
38. 18 U.S.C. §1345 — Injunctions Against Fraud;
39. 18 U.S.C. §1346 — Definition of "Scheme or Artifice to Defraud";
40. 18 U.S.C. §1347 — Health Care Fraud;
41. 18 U.S.C. §1348 — Securities and Commodities Fraud;
42. 18 U.S.C. §1349 — Attempt and Conspiracy;
43. 18 U.S.C. §1512 — Tampering With a Witness, Victim, or Informant;
44. 18 U.S.C. §1831 — Economic Espionage;
45. 18 U.S.C. §1832 — Theft of Trade Secrets;
46. 18 U.S.C. §1951 — Interference With Commerce by Threats or Violence;
47. 18 U.S.C. §1952 — Interstate and Foreign Travel or Transportation in Aid of Racketeering Enterprises;
48. 18 U.S.C. §1956 — Laundering of Monetary Instruments;
49. 18 U.S.C. §1957 — Engaging in Monetary Transactions in Property Derived from Specified Unlawful Activity;
50. 18 U.S.C. §1959 — Violent Crimes in Aid of Racketeering Activity;
51. 18 U.S.C. §1961 — Definitions (Racketeering);
52. 18 U.S.C. §1962 — Prohibited Activities;
53. 18 U.S.C. §2311 — Definitions;
54. 18 U.S.C. §2314 — Transportation of Stolen Goods, Securities, Moneys, Fraudulent State Tax Stamps, or Articles Used in Counterfeiting;
55. 18 U.S.C. §2315 — Sale or Receipt of Stolen Goods, Securities, Moneys, or Fraudulent State Tax Stamps;

56. 18 U.S.C. §2318 — Trafficking in Counterfeit Labels, Illicit Labels, or Counterfeit Documentation or Packaging;
 57. 18 U.S.C. §2319 — Criminal Infringement of a Copyright;
 58. 18 U.S.C. §2319C — Illicit Digital Transmission Services;
 59. 18 U.S.C. §2320 — Trafficking in Counterfeit Goods or Services;
 60. 18 U.S.C. §2323 — Forfeiture, Destruction, and Restitution;
 61. 18 U.S.C. §2327 — Mandatory Restitution;
 62. 18 U.S.C. §2328 — Mandatory Forfeiture;
 63. 18 U.S.C. §2332 — Criminal Penalties;
 64. 18 U.S.C. §2332A — Use of Weapons of Mass Destruction;
 65. 18 U.S.C. §2332B — Acts of Terrorism Transcending National Boundaries;
 66. 18 U.S.C. §2332D — Financial Transactions;
 67. 18 U.S.C. §2332F — Bombings of Places of Public Use, Government Facilities, Public Transportation Systems and Infrastructure Facilities;
 68. 18 U.S.C. §2332G — Missile Systems Designed to Destroy Aircraft;
 69. 18 U.S.C. §2332H — Radiological Dispersal Devices;
 70. 18 U.S.C. §2332I — Acts of Nuclear Terrorism;
 71. 18 U.S.C. §2333 — Civil Remedies;
 72. 18 U.S.C. §2334 — Jurisdiction and Venue;
 73. 18 U.S.C. §2335 — Limitation of Actions;
 74. 18 U.S.C. §2336 — Other Limitations;
 75. 18 U.S.C. §2337 — Suits Against Government Officials;
 76. 18 U.S.C. §2338 — Exclusive Federal Jurisdiction;
 77. 18 U.S.C. §2339 — Harboring or Concealing Terrorists;
 78. 18 U.S.C. §2339A — Providing Material Support to Terrorists;
 79. 18 U.S.C. §2339B — Providing Material Support or Resources to Designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations;
 80. 18 U.S.C. §2339C — Prohibitions Against the Financing of Terrorism;
 81. 18 U.S.C. §2339D — Receiving Military-Type Training from a Foreign Terrorist Organization;
 82. 18 U.S.C. §2340 — Definitions;
 83. 18 U.S.C. §2381 — Treason;
 84. 18 U.S.C. §2382 — Misprision of Treason;
 85. 18 U.S.C. §2383 — Rebellion or Insurrection;
 86. 18 U.S.C. §2384 — Seditious Conspiracy;
 87. 18 U.S.C. §2385 — Advocating Overthrow of Government;
 88. 18 U.S.C. §2386 — Registration of Certain Organizations;
 89. 18 U.S.C. §2387 — Activities Affecting Armed Forces Generally;
 90. 18 U.S.C. §2388 — Activities Affecting Armed Forces During War;
 91. 18 U.S.C. §2389 — Recruiting for Service Against the United States;
 92. 18 U.S.C. §2390 — Enlistment to Serve Against the United States;
 93. 18 U.S.C. §2510 — Definitions;
 94. 18 U.S.C. §2511 — Interception and Disclosure of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications Prohibited;
 95. 18 U.S.C. §2512 — Manufacture, Distribution, Possession, and Advertising of Intercepting Devices Prohibited;
 96. 18 U.S.C. §2513 — Confiscation of Intercepting Devices;
 97. 18 U.S.C. §2515 — Prohibition of Use as Evidence of Intercepted Communications;
 98. 18 U.S.C. §2516 — Authorization for Interception of Communications;
 99. 18 U.S.C. §2517 — Authorization for Disclosure and Use of Intercepted Communications;
 100. 18 U.S.C. §2518 — Procedure for Interception of Communications;
 101. 18 U.S.C. §2519 — Reports Concerning Intercepted Communications;
 102. 18 U.S.C. §2520 — Recovery of Civil Damages Authorized;
 103. 18 U.S.C. §2521 — Injunction Against Illegal Interception;
 104. 18 U.S.C. §2522 — Enforcement of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act;
 105. 18 U.S.C. §2523 — Executive Agreements on Access to Data by Foreign Governments.
- Title 21 — Controlled Substances and Narcotics Laws:**
1. 21 U.S.C. §841 — Prohibited Acts A;
 2. 21 U.S.C. §842 — Prohibited Acts B;
 3. 21 U.S.C. §843 — Prohibited Acts C;
 4. 21 U.S.C. §844 — Penalties for Simple Possession;
 5. 21 U.S.C. §844A — Civil Penalty for Possession of Small Amounts of Certain Controlled Substances;
 6. 21 U.S.C. §846 — Attempt and Conspiracy;
 7. 21 U.S.C. §847 — Additional Penalties;
 8. 21 U.S.C. §848 — Continuing Criminal Enterprises;
 9. 21 U.S.C. §853 — Criminal Forfeitures.

REVISED IMPLICATION; 11 MAY, 2026.

We are going to need to restore security on our federal supply lines.

My only knowledge of the Gossett brothers, Blake and Dylan of Cedar Park and Lake Buchanan and Hollywood and now Europe, Australia, and Asia, is drug trafficking, raiding federal supplies, and stock fraud.¹

Because of their connection with illegal factions of law enforcement personnel through Sutherland and Mark Allen Contreras Koenig, they have successfully attacked and removed personnel at each of my federally contracted locations—not including Millennium Space Systems, Santa Barbara Infrared, or General Motors—with direct examples at the Texas Agriculture and Mechanics University Chemistry Department, Complete Genomics,² Hughes Research laboratories, and the Scripps Research Institute.

Their lie is that they did not ask me to get them inside of Hughes Research Laboratories, and that instead, *Democrats* corrupted me—but they were the group that was trying to connect me with Gossett’s controlled and hallucinogenic narcoterrorist ring, rejected since 2015 and particularly 2016, when it cost me my Texas Agriculture and Mechanics University Chemistry Department role.

They then bring me in, expecting either physical documents, physical property, or names and locations of personnel, sometimes funding details or other nonpublic information.

Unanimously, they are refused—resignation or reporting was unanimous, because I gave those companies my spoken and written word, but I have no agreement with any of these people, outside of Rod Alan Bonham, and that is for stock software, at fee, and stock advice, at no fee.

After refusal, they then attack food lines, laundry lines, and transportation lines, before proceeding to hijacking identifications and bank and brokerage accounts.

¹That would be two of only two direct encounters: 2024 Boeing (BA), Intel Corporation (INTC), LPL Financial (LPLA), and Micron Technology (MU) and 2025 Guerrilla Radiofrequency (GUER) and Photonics (PLAB), both of these involving direct theft of identification and indirect theft of banking documents.

²They were doing raids during November of 2019 and in August through November of 2022.

In 2024, when they did this across Texas, during that incident, there were four of five chief executive officer losses, hundreds of millions of dollars in inventory damage, tens of billions of dollars in stock fraud, and that was followed by the exactly predicted multitrillion dollar market decline in other industries, again, with their personnel, Anton “Akapha” Austin, attempting to reconnect to clean up that.

Anton made the same offer that they made in the City of Del Mar of the State of California of the United States of America—Anton got the same answer that they got, and both in 2022 and 2025 they had the same response.

So this is going to need local police upgrades.

We are going to initiate the most extreme police refunding operation that the United States of America has ever enacted, rewarding those cops who stayed dangerous, but honest—and we will pour money not into their private pockets like slippery snakes, but into their department accounts like legal patriots and statesmen.

Firstly, Republicans will need to pay cops a little less than they currently pay, and Democrats will need to pay cops a little bit more than they currently pay.

These cops will also need basic training, eliminating that Diversity, Equity and Inclusion nonsense—they need training on what drugs are being moved, what technology is being moved, and what kinds of accounts are being used to move the drugs and technology.³

That is where their medication—Gossett tried to use Texas Agriculture and Mechanics University Chemistry Department stock for his drug distribution centers, five or more houses in 2016,⁴ which they repeated at Hughes Research Laboratories—and weapons come from, so these cops will have to choose: With whom will they trust their medication and weapons?

—A.M.B.

³They are going to need to cut out any and all Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion or Critical Race Theory education, or pseudo education, and instead, they take that!

⁴Absolutely in light of that they have moved on to further raiding federal supply chains, I am going to guess now that they have about a dozen drug distribution houses, condominiums, apartments, or business locations or other real estate, and since this is the twelfth year of the same dozen criminals being denied—this is how I found out that Contreras Koenig is *Golfo*—it is evident that their next retaliation will be extreme.

—A.M.B.

LENIENT CHARGE SCENARIO

Alleged Conduct	Possible Charge	Code Violation	Likely Court Level
Falsified municipal court paperwork without strong evidence of fraud intent	Class A misdemeanor tampering with governmental record	Texas Penal Code §37.10	County Court at Law, Williamson County, Texas
Possession/use of two stolen driver's licenses without broader fraud scheme proven	Misdemeanor or lower-level identity-related offense	Texas Penal Code §32.51	County Court
Wrongful retention/use of vehicle title treated primarily as ownership dispute	Civil conversion or misdemeanor theft-related matter	Texas Penal Code §31.03	Justice Court / County Court
Threats or minor assault allegations after reporting misconduct	Assault misdemeanor	Texas Penal Code §22.01	County Court
Securities-related allegations insufficiently tied to actual trading fraud	Administrative or investigatory matter only	SEC Rule 10b-5	SEC inquiry or no criminal filing

NEUTRAL CHARGE SCENARIO

Alleged Conduct	Possible Charge	Code Violation	Likely Court Level
Knowingly falsified court documents affecting proceedings	State Jail Felony — Tampering with Governmental Record	Texas Penal Code §37.10	Texas District Court
Fraudulent possession/use of two driver's licenses	State Jail Felony — Fraudulent Use/Possession of Identifying Information	Texas Penal Code §32.51	District Court
Fraudulent transfer/use of vehicle title	State Jail Felony theft/title fraud	Texas Penal Code §31.03 and Transportation Code Chapter 501	District Court
Retaliation or intimidation after reporting misconduct	Felony obstruction or retaliation	Texas Penal Code §36.06	District Court
Coordinated use of false records for financial advantage	Fraud/conspiracy allegations	18 U.S.C. §1343 (Wire Fraud)	District Court or Federal Court
Possible insider trading or market manipulation investigation	Securities fraud investigation	SEC Rule 10b-5	U.S. Federal District Court

ENHANCED CHARGE SCENARIO

Alleged Conduct	Possible Charge	Code Violation	Likely Court Level
Fabricated judicial orders, forged judge signatures, false warrants	Third Degree Felony or higher	Texas Penal Code §37.10 and §32.21	Texas District Court
Identity theft tied to financial fraud or impersonation	Third Degree Felony or higher	Texas Penal Code §32.51	District Court
Vehicle title fraud tied to organized fraud or concealment of assets	Felony fraud/conspiracy	Texas Penal Code §31.03 and Transportation Code Chapter 501	District Court
Gun-and-knife attack allegedly intended to silence complainant	Aggravated Assault with Deadly Weapon + Retaliation	Texas Penal Code §22.02 and §36.06	District Court
Coordinated suppression of whistleblower/reporting witness	Witness retaliation / obstruction conspiracy	18 U.S.C. §1513	State or Federal Court
Trading on MNPI using falsified records and stolen identities	Securities Fraud, Wire Fraud, Insider Trading, Conspiracy	SEC Rule 10b-5 and 18 U.S.C. §1343	U.S. Federal District Court
Multi-party coordinated fraudulent enterprise	Potential racketeering-style allegations	18 U.S.C. §1962 (RICO)	Federal Court

From: [Susana Strang](#)
To: [FGG, Public Comment](#)
Subject: [External] Cannabis program Valley Center - STRONGLY OPPOSE
Date: Thursday, May 21, 2026 11:47:15 AM

Dear County Board of Supervisors,

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the County's cannabis program for Valley Center. I urge you to consider the following negative impacts associated with this initiative:

Water Issues

- **High Consumption:** Cannabis consumes approximately 6 gallons of water per plant, per day. This excessive use threatens local surface water and shallow aquifers, which are already strained.
- **Fire Risks:** We reside in a high fire risk area and need to preserve every drop of water. The hazardous wastewater generated from cannabis operations, due to THC extraction chemicals and pesticides, poses additional fire hazards. Many homeowners in Valley Center struggle to secure affordable fire insurance; introducing cannabis cultivation will only exacerbate this issue.
- **Impact on Organic Growers:** Valley Center is home to numerous organic growers who do not use pesticides or hazardous chemicals. We should prioritize their sustainable practices over cannabis cultivation that could pollute our soil.

Electricity Demand

- **Strain on Electric Grid:** The high electricity demand from cannabis operations could significantly strain our local electric grid.
- **Carbon Footprint:** The estimated CO2 emissions from cannabis cultivation are concerning, especially as California promotes electric vehicles to reduce carbon footprints. We should not be increasing our carbon emissions with cannabis production.

Air Quality

- **Pollution Concerns:** Cannabis grow sites emit Biogenic Volatile Organic Compounds (BVOCs), which produce strong odors. These compounds can lead to the formation of ground-level ozone and particulate matter, degrading local air quality.

Public Health Risks

- **Health Hazards:** Cannabis grow sites present significant public and occupational health risks, including hazardous air emissions, mold exposure, chemical contamination, and unsafe working conditions. These risks affect both workers and surrounding communities.
- **Reputation:** I believe the County Board of Supervisors would not want to be known for supporting initiatives that jeopardize public and occupational health.

In closing, I urge you to seriously consider the environmental, health, and social risks associated with cannabis grow sites in Valley Center.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

Susy Strang

Valley Center resident



From: [Russell palmer](#)
To: [FGG, Public Comment](#); [Desmond, Jim](#); [BOS, District1Community](#); [Anderson, Joel](#); [Lawson-Remer, Terra](#); [MontgomerySteppe, Monica](#)
Subject: [External] Planning for the Future of Cannabis in Our Community
Date: Wednesday, May 20, 2026 5:44:30 PM

Dear County of San Diego Planning Officials

I am writing to encourage thoughtful, forward-looking cannabis policy that reflects the current and rapidly evolving reality of cannabis in California and across the United States.

With cannabis moving toward federal Schedule III and increasing recognition of its medical applications, we must begin planning for what responsible, community-integrated cannabis looks like. In the past, the war on drugs, and especially cannabis, has led to a stigma, mass incarceration, and anti-human belief embedded in our judgmental notions to control our neighbors.

I urge you to consider a more humanitarian approach moving forward with empathy in the place of shame, and stewardship in the place of policymaking, and considerations of the following:

1. Outdoor Cultivation Matters

Outdoor, sun-grown cannabis produces high-quality, full-spectrum medicinal products. Like wine grapes, cannabis expresses terroir: soil, climate, and farmer's touch of care matter. Supporting outdoor cultivation supports quality, sustainability, and local agriculture. This is important for licensing, home growing, but also tourism, our terroir deserves to shine.

2. Cannabis Tourism & Events

Cannabis is positioned to follow the model of wine, tourism, tastings, education, and experiences. Events, lounges, and regulated gathering spaces reduce stigma and create economic opportunity. Local legacy genetics are important! We should have farm tours like we have vineyard tours and brewery tours.

3. Smart Land Use

Cannabis cultivation can be zoned responsibly, similar to other agricultural uses, with reasonable setbacks and designated districts. Aroma is temporary and comparable to many existing agricultural and industrial activities.

4. Public Health & Consumption Trends

As cannabis becomes more accepted medically, consumption patterns are shifting. Many individuals are replacing alcohol, pharmaceuticals, and other substances with cannabis. Policy should reflect this shift, not resist it. This is a humanitarian motion, plant healing is a human rights issue for many of your constituents. Read about this from peer reviewed research:

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36677891/>

“Overall, for both cultivars, there were significantly greater oxidized and degraded cannabinoids in the indoor-grown samples. Moreover, the outdoor-grown samples had significantly more unusual cannabinoids.... There were also significant differences in the terpene profiles between indoor- and outdoor-grown cannabis. The outdoor samples had a greater preponderance of sesquiterpenes relative to the indoor samples.” This is the importance of terroir, and our community has a chance to shine.

5. Social Equity & Justice

Cannabis policy must include pathways for equitable participation and must acknowledge the ongoing injustice of cannabis incarceration. Individuals remain behind bars for activities that are now generating legal revenue. These folks were not moving dangerous narcotics, they were demonized as such and they still worked as stewards to take action on humanitarian rights to access plant healing alternatives.

6. The Need for Realistic Policy

The illicit market remains significantly larger than the regulated one. Overregulation and limited access contribute to this imbalance. Expanding access through cultivation, events, and legal participation helps correct this. With the drop in the needs for unnecessary security of cannabis on a lower scheduled substance level, more demand means more market, but people are only going to the licensed market because the schedule 1 nature of the fear and stigma associated with the so called “black market”, over night, these folks became plant healers as the government just agreed their voice has been right all along. We need safe community spaces for gathering and consuming, this is about consumers rights and this is a medical right issue, no longer a “Narcotic”.

7. Home Grow Rights

We need social space for home growers to educate and discuss cannabis openly. Our community needs safe space for gathering. Homegrowers need space to gather and share their work with other connoisseurs. Home growers should be permitted to grow outdoors of their homes, and when they cannot grow at home, there should be opportunities for folks to have pathways for growing in a safe environment.

This is a moment to lead with clarity, not fear.

Cannabis is NOT simply something to regulate, it is a humanitarian work to integrate responsibly into our community, economy, and culture. This is the real healing needed, we must move as stewards for humanity with cannabis policy, understanding a full spectrum of needs for access.

I respectfully ask that you consider policies that:

- Support outdoor cultivation (Healthiest option for medical users)
- Allow cannabis events and lounges
- Encourage local participation and equity
- Align with evolving medical understanding
- Move away from outdated stigma, this will lead to city reducing liability, as many citizens believe cannabis is a medical right not as California policy has gotten comfortable treating it.

Thank you for your time and leadership in shaping the future of our region.

Sincerely,

Russell

Russell Palmer
MBA Management 2017
MBA Entrepreneurship 2015

