

1. The USFS [partners](#) with numerous UN NGOs including the International Union of Forest Research Organizations ([UFRO](#)); conservation education [group](#) North American [Association](#) for Environmental Education ([NAAEE](#)); Girl Scouts of America([GSA](#)); Nature [Conservancy](#) ([aquatic & rangeland](#)); [Walmart](#) (UN business partner); receives [funding](#) from the World Forestry Center ([WFC](#)); "technology transfer [partners](#)" American Planning Association ([APA](#)); National Association of State Foresters ([NASF](#)); [Pew Center](#); and United States Green Building Council ([USGBC](#)) to name a few. The USFS also has memorandum of understanding (MOU) with NGOs, such as this 2014 [MOU](#) with NatureServe which [partners](#) with other federal agencies, NGOs such as Wilderness Society and Nature Conservancy, and UN business partners.

2. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), an IUCN [member](#), signed an [MOU](#) in 2011 with the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) to "protect the environment", "collaborate...on goals and objectives", and "promote the building of institutional capacity for environmental protection and management through collaborative activities that support the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws and regulatory instruments." The EPA has integrated "[sustainability](#)" into their regulations and programs. The Clean Water Act from [1972](#) is an example of an EPA law involving forest management regulations, especially with [watersheds](#). The EPA works with large numbers of NGOs, here is one [example](#).

3. The Sierra [Club](#) was formed in [1892](#); Wilderness [Society](#) in [1935](#); National Wildlife [Federation](#) in [1936](#); Nature [Conservancy](#) in [1951](#); and the Natural Resources Defense Council ([NRDC](#)) in [1970](#). Each are UN accredited NGOs and Idaho [lobbyists](#), promoting UN forest ideology and agendas in Idaho. They have similar basic beliefs that forests should be [preserved](#) and unused through designation of [wilderness](#) areas (even buying it), [national monuments](#), roadless [rules](#), banned [logging](#), and even leaving a forest in [disarray](#) for the sake of some habitat that would be destroyed in a fire. In fact, the Wilderness Act [1964](#) was written by a Wilderness Society member. They are also a [source](#) of [endless litigation](#) that interferes with forest management, [including Idaho](#). The NRDC is a major force behind environmental litigation.

4. The Sierra Club (IUCN [member](#)) joined the UN in [1973](#), Nature Conservancy [1996](#), Wilderness Society [2010](#) (IUCN [member](#)) in [1976](#), Wildlife Conservation [Society](#) in 2009 (IUCN [member](#)), and NRDC in [1973](#). It doesn't take much to see that UN NGOs have been a catalyst in the interference and insertion of UN agendas and ideology into forest management especially since the 1980's when all the problems escalated.

5. The National [Association](#) of State Foresters (NASF) partner with other UN NGOs to influence forest policy on all levels, and "collaborates" with [federal](#) agencies including the USFS. The Society of American Foresters ([SAF](#)), an accredited UN [NGO](#) founded in 1900, took part in the [1992](#) Rio Earth Summit and other meetings up to 2005. The USFS openly partners with UN [NGOs](#).

6. The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is an accredited UN [NGO](#) since 1994 and a IUCN [member](#). The Sustainable Forest Initiative (SFI) and American Tree Farm System ([ATFS](#)) are not accredited UN NGOs but are approved certification programs of the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), which is a UN [NGO](#). Some SFI [board](#) members are UN NGOs, openly admit their commitment to the UN [vision](#) of sustainable development, and work with the UN organization [Habitat](#) for Humanity. SFI even boasts about it being [launched](#) by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development ([UNCED](#)), which created [Agenda 21](#). The conference also identified "[Principles](#) for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests." As a UN NGO approved program, and meeting the UN objective to promote education on SD as outlined in

Agenda 21, SFI gave a grant to Idaho for Sustainable Forestry Teacher Tours in [2013](#). These UN education programs, not just for kids, are intended to indoctrinate everyone on UN ideology. SFI also [partners](#) with the UN business partners National [Geographic](#), [Pearson](#), and [Time](#) with their Green Education online [project](#).

7. The Island Park Sustainable Fire Community [Project](#) was formed to create fire adapted communities in Island Park and West Yellowstone. The Island Park/West Yellowstone Sustainable Fire Community ([IPSFC](#)) is [part](#) of the Fire Adapted Communities ([FAC](#)) Learning Network managed in part by the Nature Conservancy, with USFS participation, [and](#) the Wildland Urban Interface ([WUI](#)) through the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to name a few. [Goals](#) include offering risk evaluations, [property assessments](#), and outreach education to homeowners to reduce fire risk around their homes. In [2014](#) field trips were conducted with some "...[challenges](#) associated with getting homeowners to accept prescribed fire as a restoration and fuels reduction tool...".

In 2006 the [FAO](#) brought up the concept of "fire adapted community" and stated the need for education and training with "external partners and members of the community". This education and training should also be based on policies and laws which they wrote in their "Fire Management Code", a "[framework](#)" of guiding principles and strategies for implementation. From these concepts the USFS [developed](#) a Fire Adapted Community education program. As a UN NGO the Nature conservancy, who has a history of [partnership](#) with the USFS, is meeting its obligation for promoting UN ideology through education on fire management and the USFS implemented the policy.

There is nothing wrong with Island Park residents working together to build community understanding and action for fire prevention. However, the effort would be more meaningful and effective coming from the Island Park community itself and not from UN associated organizations who are doing nothing but promoting UN ideology and objectives. Most likely no Island Park community member of the IPSFC is aware of this UN background. Compliance with the entire program is federally required and for continued qualification for funding. This is the ruse the federal government uses to entice participation in UN generated programs and they do the same in all other funded programs, all of them have the same hidden agenda. American taxpayer dollars are being used for programs that are against American sovereignty.

8. The Community Wildfire Protection Plan ([CWPP](#)) was created in partnership with the USFS, UN NGOs Society of American [Foresters](#) and National Association of State [Foresters](#), promoting programs such as are being carried out by the IPSFC, and which are reviewed by the [FAO](#).

9. Since 1996 the American Forest and Paper Association, UN [NGO](#), has been promoting sustainable development and influencing public policy in the forest product industry, participated in UNFF, and supports [certified](#) forestry programs.

10. The Forest History Society, used in Part 2 for information on Idaho forests is even an accredited UN [NGO](#).

11. The Society of American Foresters ([SAF](#)), which certifies foresters is also a UN [NGO](#). Not only does the UN capture our forests, they have a mechanism to capture our foresters for the promotion of SD.

12. In addition to being a UN business partner, the Home Depot has a [foundation](#) whose associates "work with local nonprofit organizations to improve the homes and lives of thousands of deserving veteran families." However, this foundation partners with UN NGOs [Volunteers of America](#), [Habitat for Humanity International](#), [National League of Cities](#), and [Team Rubicon](#). The focus of these UN organizations is to build according to UN standards of sustainability while utilizing UN sustainable, or green, programs such as LEED.