



Central Coast Forest Association

DIESEL DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

By Cate Moore
CCFA Director

The Farm Bureau relates the following information:

Your "To-do" list for 2010:

The Californian Air Resources Board (CARB) is preparing to develop a rule to require the upgrade of many types of self-propelled agricultural equipment of 25 horsepower or greater. The Farm Bureau is running a confidential survey to collect statistics about what off-road equipment the agricultural community is using. Sign on to www.cfbf.com/agoffroadsurvey to submit your information. Only the accumulated statistics will go to the California Air Resources Board and this data will be used to influence how the rules are formulated. The original data will remain confidential and cannot be accessed by any private or public request.

For all diesel on-road vehicles in your agricultural fleets that used the low or limited mileage thresholds, keep an odometer reading from January 1, 2010.

Get the compliance forms for the truck and bus rule. They need to be completed and returned to the board by March 31, 2010. The forms are available at www.cfbf.com/issues/truckbus.cfm or www.arb.ca.gov/onrdiesel/documents/TBForm091217.pdf. The Farm Bureau's page also has other pertinent information like labeling requirements for the truck, so the entire page is worth a perusal.

In the meantime, Pacific Legal Foundation is suing the CARB in *Brown vs. Adams* challenging CARB for practices that include members of the scientific advisory staff that stay on board beyond the legal limits of their terms of office.

Remember, Farm Bureau embraces the timber industry as an agricultural entity. ■

FIRST-EVER STUDY QUANTIFIES THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF PRIVATE, WORKING FORESTS IN THE U.S.A.

Demonstrates that these forests are the key to our national infrastructure

Submitted by Peter Twilight
Former CCFA Director

Forest2Market, December 9, 2009;
www.forest2market.com/f2m1/pressroom/releases/NAFO

CHARLOTTE, NC (December 9, 2009) - A new study, commissioned by the National Alliance of Forest Owners (NAFO) and conducted by Forest2Market®, quantifies the economic impact of private, working forests on the U.S. economy. The study found a significant gap between the contributions made by privately-owned forests over other ownership types. On average, they generate \$277,000 in state

GDP per 1,000 acres, while public forests generate just \$41,000.

The study also concludes that every 1,000 acres of private working forest creates, on average, 8 jobs, \$270,000 in annual payroll, \$9,850 in annual state taxes (income and severance taxes only) and \$733,000 in annual sales.

The study completes the picture of the contributions that working forests make, says David P. Tenny, President and CEO of NAFO. "We all know that private, working forests provide clean water and air, open space, wildlife habitat, recreation, and other environmental benefits. This study demonstrates the significant economic benefits these forests provide: family waged jobs, a strong tax base, and the economic foundation of the forest products industry. They are fundamental to both the economic and environmental infrastructure of our nation."

The study, which looks at economic contribution by state and region, as well as nationally, is the first of its kind. "To our knowledge, no one else has taken a comprehensive look at the total contribution that forests make to the economy," says Pete Stewart, CEO and President of Forest2Market®.

"This study demonstrates that private working forests support local and state economies," says Stewart. "While the industry is struggling from the depressed housing market and wider recession, it's important to know exactly how much working forests contribute in jobs, taxes and GDP. With a clear view of the total contribution, we can better understand the consequences of public policies and market factors that limit how much work these forests can do."

Results of the study are available using the interactive map on NAFO's website. The full study is available at http://nafoalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/f2m_economic_impact_study_2009.pdf or <http://www.forest2market.com/f2m-impact>. ■

About NAFO

NAFO is an organization of private forest owners promoting federal policies that protect the economic and environmental values of privately-owned forests at the national level. NAFO membership encompasses more than 75 million acres of private forestland in 47 states.

NAFO contact:

Dan Whiting, Director of Communications
National Alliance of Forest Owners
2025 M Street NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036
Email: dwhiting@nafoalliance.org
Phone: (202) 367-1222

Contact: Suz-Anne Kinney: (704)357-0110 x21 or suz-anne.kinney@forest2market.com

Links: The Economic Impact of Privately-Owned Forests
National Alliance of Forest Owners

ANADROMOUS SALMONID PROTECTION RULES TAKE EFFECT

By Jim Hildreth
CCFA Board

The new Anadromous Salmonid Protection Rules (ASP) took effect on January 1, 2010. They replace the interim Threatened or Impaired Watershed Rules (T/I rules). The ASP rules are intended to protect, maintain, and improve riparian habitats for state and federally listed anadromous salmonid species.

The new ASP regulations change the way that timber operations are conducted near streams and other bodies of water. All timber harvest plans (THPS) must comply with these new rules. This includes all THPs approved prior to January 1, 2010, all THPS currently under review that were submitted in 2009, and all future THPs.

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) expects that all timber operations under THPs approved prior to January 1, 2010 shall conform to the operational rules contained within the new ASP rules. No amendment to the THP is required when timber operations are conducted using the new ASP rules (and not the approved protection measures contained in the THP). Using the new ASP rules is required unless “substantial liabilities for timber operations have been incurred in good faith and in reliance upon the standards in effect at the time the plan became effective and the adherence to such new rules or modifications would cause unreasonable additional expense to the owner or operator.”

In other words, all previous approved THPs must comply with the new ASP rules unless an amendment is submitted that proves that there would be a substantial financial liability incurred under the new rules. If this amendment is approved by Cal Fire then timber operations may take place using the T/I rules already contained in the approved THP.

Non-Industrial Timber Management Plans (NTMPs) must also comply with the new Anadromous Salmonid Rules. The RPF is required to file a Notice of Timber Operations (NTO) prior to the commencement of NTMP timber operations. If no listed species have been discovered in the cumulative impacts assessment area since the approval of the NTMP, the RPF simply needs to include a statement in the NTO that this is the case. If the NTMP falls within a watershed with listed anadromous salmonids and does not address this listed status, then the NTMP must be amended to address the current status of any listed anadromous salmonids.

If the NTMP has already incorporated operational measures to mitigate significant impacts to, and avoid take of, listed anadromous salmonids then it may not need to be amended to incorporate the new ASP rules. If the approved NTMP has the potential to result in significant impacts to, or take of, listed anadromous salmonids then the plan should be amended to incorporate appropriate measures (ASP rules) before submittal of the NTO.

In summary, all new Timber Harvest Plans and NonIndustrial Timber Management Plans must comply with the new Anadromous Salmonid Protection Rules. Previously approved THPs must comply with the ASP rules unless the plan submitter can prove that there would be a substantial financial liability incurred under the new rules. Previously approved NTMPs must comply with the ASP rules unless the NTMP has

already incorporated adequate operational measures to protect and avoid take of anadromous salmonids. Cal Fire (with input from other agencies including the Department of Fish & Game) will make the final determination on these issues. They will be the ones determining if there is a “substantial financial liability” or if the plan has already “incorporated adequate operational measures” to protect salmonids. If past history is any indication of the future, then I would expect that any decision made in favor of the plan submitter will be extremely rare. ■

Reference:

Anadromous Salmonid Protection Rules: Interpretive Questions and Answers for RPFs and Landowners, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection California Department of Fish and Game, January 22, 2010

SHADED FUEL BREAKS ARE A GREAT TOOL FOR FOREST FIRE FIGHTERS

Submitted by Gary Paul
CCFA Director

A shaded fuel break is a defensible location used by fire suppression resources to reduce the hazard of wildland fires. It is a location where the fuel has been modified to increase the probability of success for fire suppression activities. Ground resources can use the location for direct attack, including backfires. Air resources may use the location for fire retardant drops.

Richard Sampson, a CAL FIRE forester in Felton, credited the shaded fuel break created on the CEMEX property with giving a big assist to the firefighting efforts on the recent Lockheed Fire. The fire was stopped along the Warrenella Road, where CEMEX started a shaded fuel break program in 2002. Fire crews initiated backfires from the Warrenella Road, and conducted other operations which prevented the fire from reaching the community of Bonny Doon.

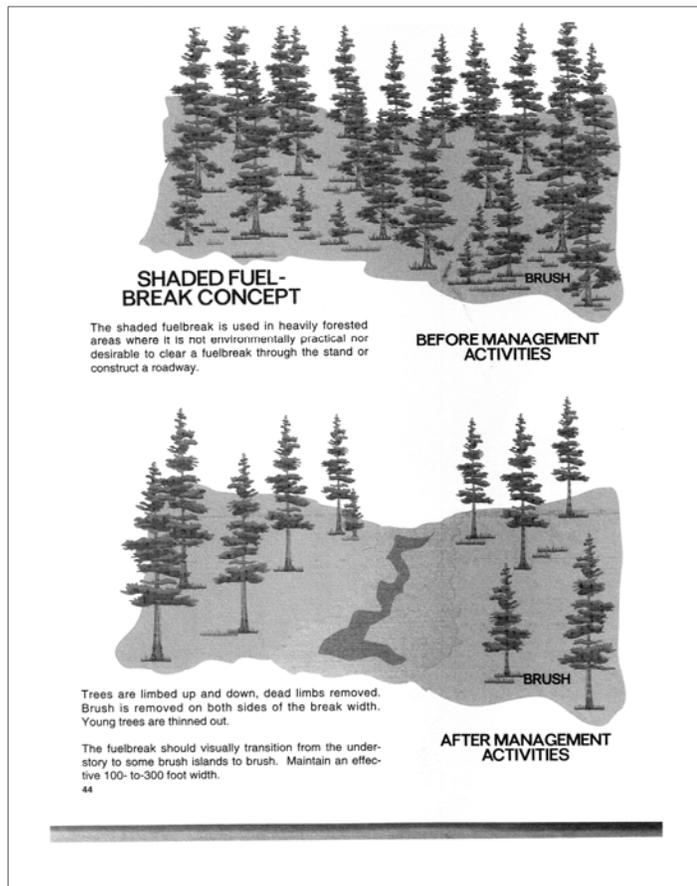
The intent of the shaded fuel break is to create a vegetative arrangement, where wildfire reduces intensity as it burns into the fuel break, and becomes a ground fire. This involves removing ladder fuels, by the cutting of smaller trees and brush, plus the use of pruning the lower bole of trees, so that the contiguous fuels arrangement is interrupted. The vegetation that is removed is either lopped to the ground surface, chipped, or piled and burned. The preferred locations for shaded fuel breaks are along roads and ridge tops. Widths of the fuel break should range from 100 to 300 feet.

Understory fuels over one foot in height are removed to develop vertical separation and low horizontal continuity of fuels. Individual plants may be retained, provided there is a horizontal separation between plants of 3-5 times the height of the residual plants, and they are not within the drip lines of an overstory tree.

Smaller trees (up to 6 inches in diameter) should be removed to create horizontal distances between residual trees trunks of about 20 feet, and 8 to 15 feet between tree crown drip lines. Vegetation should be removed within the drip lines of larger, overstory trees. Branches of all residual trees should be pruned to 8 to 10 feet off the forest floor, but not reducing the live crown ratio to less than 50% of the tree height.

Snags should be removed when they are capable of falling to the road and where there are less than 100 feet between snags.

There may be cost share programs through a local Fire Safe Council to help landowners do projects such as shaded fuel break development. ■



COLD SLAP IN THE FACE FOR GLOBAL WARMING BELIEVERS

Submitted by Eric Moore
CCFA Director

Orange County Register Editorial, Feb. 15, 2010, <http://www.ocregister.com/opinion/warming-234457-global-jones.html>

The steady drip, drip, drip of facts has eroded the foundation of global warming extremism for years, but it has accelerated recently to the point even the mainstream media has taken notice. Well, at least the foreign mainstream media.

On another day we may look at why the European and Asian media are more willing to reveal flaws in global warming's alleged "settled science" than are U.S. media. For now, suffice it to say Britain and India's news reports are in the forefront of reporting revelations that undermine the idea man-made greenhouse gases create global catastrophe.

Most recent was a BBC interview with Dr. Phil Jones, director of the U.K.'s Climate Research Unit, which was rocked late last year when thousands of documents were leaked, suggesting climate science insiders manipulated data, cherry-picked temperature readings and blackballed dissident voices outside their circle of acolytes to rig the case for global warming.

Global warming skeptics leaped on the BBC interview (go to ocregister.com/orangepunch for the link). In fairness, Mr. Jones, who last week said he considered suicide during the

leaked documents furor, still is convinced the Earth has warmed, and most warming since the 1950s comes from human activity. That's unsurprising, coming from one of global warming's leading advocates.

What was surprising was Mr. Jones' acknowledging what global warming critics have alleged for years, and self-anointed climate authorities such as he have denied. Mr. Jones conceded he doesn't believe "the debate on climate change is over." In short, the science is not settled.

He also allowed that for 15 years there has been no "statistically significant" warming, just as skeptics say. Moreover, he conceded there were similar warming periods since 1850, long before recent surges in manmade greenhouse gases. Skeptics point to those periods as evidence that increasing temperatures occur apart from manmade emissions.

Mr. Jones even conceded the unthinkable. He said it's possible the world was warmer in medieval times than it is now. If so, obviously, global warming isn't the product of SUVs and smokestacks.

Mr. Jones told the BBC he lacks organizational skills, that his office was swamped with paper, and that his record keeping is "not as good as it should be." Does this explain his stonewalling rather than releasing documents? What explains his e-mail urging destruction of climate records rather than turn them over to outsiders who lodged Freedom of Information Act requests?

True believers, like Mr. Jones, maintain recent revelations don't undermine their theory. But the revelations have pulled back the curtain on much of the theory's alleged evidence, such as cherry-picked temperature readings, and exposed the theory's alarmist predictions, such as rapidly shrinking glaciers.

Meanwhile, new disclosures continue. New Zealand's government climate advisory unit recently was accused of massaging raw data to show warming that hasn't occurred. A recent poll of meteorologists by a University of Texas researcher found 62 percent said they thought climate computer models are unreliable for predicting temperatures and sea levels. The science is far from settled, and for some time now it hasn't been getting warmer, whatever the cause. ■

SIERRA CLUB FILES LAWSUIT AGAINST BOHEMIAN GROVE NTMP

By Gary Paul
CCFA Director

The Sierra Club and the Bohemian Redwood Rescue Club have filed a lawsuit against the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection ("Cal Fire") over the approval of the Bohemian Grove Non-Industrial Timber Management Plan (NTMP) near Cazadero in Sonoma County.

The case alleges that: (1) There are miscalculations of the growth and yield analysis; (2) The alternative project discussion is inadequate under CEQA; (3) There is an inadequate discussion of the greenhouse gas effect caused by periodic timber harvesting; and (4) There is an inadequate discussion of cumulative impacts.

From this writer's perspective, the root of this case lies in the fact that this project involved old-growth timber. Environmentalists are mounting increasing attacks against

See **Lawsuit** (Continued on page 4)

Lawsuit *(Continued from page 3)*

NTMPs, as they did with the local San Jose Water Company NTMP. NTMPs are in sights of environmentalists since an approved NTMP is a long-term permanent agreement for timber harvesting where public and government agency review occurs only one time.

As a group, CCFA should be concerned about this trend, and we should continue to monitor it. In addition, it is becoming glaringly apparent that ownership of old-growth timber is more of a liability than an asset to the owner. ■

SENATOR JOSEPH SIMITIAN WITHDRAWS SB 211**CCFA Editorial**

Senator Joseph Simitian, author of Senate Bill 211, co-authored by Assemblywoman Anna Caballero and Assemblyman Bill Monning, withdrew the bill on February 26, 2010 due to considerable opposition. Senate Bill 211 (SB 211) was legislation proposed by Senator Simitian that sought to fast track the creation of a Santa Cruz countywide park district. Specifically, SB 211 would have bypassed the usual process for the creation of a special district. Normally, the creation of special districts requires a petition signed by 5,000 or more registered voters within the proposed district boundary and also normally requires review by the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). LAFCO review entails numerous public hearings and frequently requires thorough environmental review of the proposed district.

Instead, SB 211 would have transferred the creation of this district directly to the Board of Supervisors who then could construct a countywide park district in any manner they chose, limited by those restrictions listed in the legislation. After the Supervisors had developed their proposal, the creation of the park district would have been placed before the voters in a two-part ballot initiative:

1. Would create the district with only a simple majority vote required for approval.
2. Would confirm the funding of the park district and require a two-thirds majority vote.

The funding mechanism was not specified in the legislation but it is presumed it would have involved a parcel tax, sales tax, or bond measure. In other counties with established Park or Open-Space Districts, these taxes amount to tens of millions of dollars a year.

For various reasons, there were several organizations that actively opposed this legislation:

- Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau
- California Farm Bureau Federation
- Santa Cruz County LAFCO
- California Association of Local Agency Formation Commissions
- Scotts Valley City Council
- Scotts Valley Water District
- Central Water District

The Watsonville City Council opposed the legislation at first, but went neutral when Senator Simitian agreed to language in the legislation that basically exempted Watsonville from the park district.

CCFA supports the withdrawal of this legislation. Even in positive economic times, the creation of another massive

bureaucracy funded by taxpayer dollars is simply a bad idea.

The park district would have had the authority to purchase lands from "willing" sellers. The district would also have had the authority to negotiate and pay for restrictive conservation easements on private property. ■

MICHAEL FAY IMPRESSED WITH CENTRAL COAST FORESTRY PRACTICES

By Barbara McCrary
The Log editor

National Geographic Explorer-in-Residence and Wildlife Conservation Society conservationist Michael Fay sees a new wave of enlightened forestry as a model for wiser stewardship of nature.

Fay, who hiked 1800 miles in 333 days from Big Sur, California, to Oregon's Chetko River in 2007-08, spoke on March 2nd to the residents of Bonny Doon, a rural community in Santa Cruz County. He shared his and his companion/photographer, Lindsay Holm's experiences of hiking the Redwood Transect and the subsequent article he wrote for National Geographic magazine.

During his journey, he met with numerous professional foresters and forest landowners, among them Jim Greig, Ed Tunheim, Janet Webb, Matt Dias, Lud McCrary, Tamia Marg of Kelly-Thompson Ranch, Mike Jani, formerly a forester in Santa Cruz County, now the president of Humboldt Redwood, and representatives from the Soquel Demonstration Forest, the Santa Cruz County Land Trust, Cemex, and Redtree Properties, among others. Fay documented the amount of timber being harvested, how harvesting is managed in different regions, and how some landowners are clear-cutting and others are practicing selective harvesting. Fay made very favorable comments about the forestry practices being utilized today in the Central Coast Region. Selective and sustainable harvesting has been the policy in the Central Coast Region for over 60 years, and many of the State's current regulations originated in Santa Cruz County.

Fay is strongly in favor of protecting old growth and not supportive of clear-cutting redwood. However, he was quick to point out the hypocrisy of those who are against the type of harvesting that occurs throughout the Central Coast when those residing in this area have one of the highest rates of resource consumption of anywhere in the world. He pointed out that when shipping forest products from other regions with forest management practices that are less sustainable and when there is more energy consumed to transport forest products from a distance, consumers are leaving a larger "carbon footprint". ■

I predict future happiness for Americans if they can prevent the government from wasting the labors of the people under the pretense of taking care of them.

Thomas Jefferson, 1743 - 1826

Central Coast Forest Association
Membership / Renewal / Contribution

Name _____ Date _____
Enclosed is \$ _____ for: New Membership Membership Renewal Legal Fund
Home phone _____ Work phone _____
Address _____ City _____ ST _____ Zip _____
Signature _____ E-mail _____

Please make checks payable to:

Central Coast Forest Association P.O. Box 1670 Capitola, CA 95010

Membership Category	Dues
Individual	\$50
Business	\$500

CCFA appreciates your support

CCFA is a 501-(c) 4 tax-exempt organization. Donations may be tax-deductible as a business expense.



NON SEQUITUR

Notes From the Nut-House



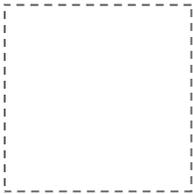
Wiley



MALLARD FILLMORE | Bruce Tinsley



We're on the web!
www.ccfassociation.org



Central Coast Forest Association
P.O. Box 1670
Capitola, CA 95010



IMPORTANT NOTICE: HELP US COMMUNICATE!

Occasionally we need to rally the membership to respond to abrupt government actions. We must be able to contact you in a hurry in such circumstances. Please submit your current e-mail address to us via our website, www.ccfassociation.org or by e-mail to: ccfa@ccfassociation.org. We will keep it strictly confidential at all times.

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The forests must be, and will be, not only preserved but used, and the experience of all civilized countries that have faced and solved the question show that the forests, like perennial fountains, may be made to yield a sure harvest of timber while at the same time all their far-reaching beneficent uses may be maintained unimpaired.

John Muir
Founder of the Sierra Club in 1895

CCFA's Mission

The Central Coast Forest Association is a non-profit alliance of small forestland owners, forestry professionals and forest-oriented businesses with close affinity to the woods, mountains, streams and wildlife of the Central Coast. Our purpose is to uphold and preserve our values, our property rights and our way of life. To advance this objective, CCFA will:

- *Interact with community, political and environmental interests as a voice for forestland owners.*
- *Understand the news, law and technology of forestry and apply this knowledge for the benefit and protection of forestland owners.*
- *Inform members of matters affecting their lands and forests.*
- *Take political and legal action to defend the rights and property of all Central Coast forestland owners.*