



Central Coast Forest Association

NMFS HOLDS WORKSHOP IN SANTA CRUZ

CCFA Editorial

On April 8, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) held a workshop in Santa Cruz to discuss their recently released Central Coast Coho Recovery Plan. With attachments, the plan is more than 1,000 pages long.

CCFA recommends you download the documents to your hard drive for faster navigating. NMFS estimates that the recovery plan will cost 3 to 5 billion dollars to implement during the next ten years.

The recovery plan includes considerable discussion on the plight of Central Coast Coho salmon. It provides estimates of historic fish populations, but briefly acknowledges that there is almost no hard data prior to 1940. There is considerable discussion of damage caused by century old logging operations. It is unclear to CCFA why NMFS chose to concentrate on long-abandoned land use activities, as they bear no resemblance to the selective timber harvesting practiced exclusively in the Santa Cruz Mountains for the past 40 years.

Timber harvesting is listed as a "medium" to "high" threat in most local watersheds. This is problematic because the recovery plan does not appear to provide a nexus between the stated threat levels and any data demonstrating that selective timber harvesting has ever posed a threat to Coho salmon or their habitat.

Several local foresters have also found conspicuous inaccuracies in data and mapping within the recovery plan. We ask that everyone take the time to review the plan, particularly with respect to watersheds where you own property or have historic knowledge. The deadline for submitting public comment is July 6, 2010. We urge you to review the recovery plan and comment accordingly. The link above provides contact information for NMFS.

On a related note, under court order, NMFS has finally agreed to accept the CCFA/Homer T. (Bud) McCrary petition to de-list Coho salmon south of San Francisco. CCFA has argued that the only reason Coho have been found locally is because of massive hatchery stocking initiated nearly 100 years ago. Incomprehensibly, at the same time NMFS accepted the petition, they filed their intentions to appeal the court order. Stay tuned for more weirdness on this issue. ■

http://swr.nmfs.noaa.gov/recovery/coho_recovery_plan_031810.htm

VIRTUALLY WATERPROOF SOIL HELPS PREVENT MUDSLIDES AFTER LOCKHEED FIRE

By GENEVIEVE BOOKWALTER
Santa Cruz Sentinel: Posted: 03/24/2010

DAVENPORT -- After last year's Lockheed Fire scorched thousands of acres on the North Coast, researchers at Swanton



ANNOUNCING - JUNE 26TH -

Save the date for the **CCFA Annual Meeting and Barbecue**, to be held at Harvey West Park in Santa Cruz. Our speaker will be Rich Sampson, from Cal Fire, who will present "Fire Safety for the Forest Landowner."

CCFA will barbeque tri-tip and serve beans, bread, coffee and lemonade. Members are asked to bring a salad, side dish, or a dessert. Invitations will be in the mail soon.

Pacific Ranch prepared for the mudslides they assumed would follow.

Instead, scientists with Cal Poly San Louis Obispo's teaching ranch on Swanton Road were surprised by their discovery of a widespread soil phenomenon that, after fire, can leave a layer of dirt about one inch below the soil virtually waterproof -- almost like a buried sheet of natural Gore-Tex. As a result, ranch Director Brian Dietterick said, even soil on steep slopes absorbed significantly less water than predicted and therefore was much less vulnerable to landslides.

"That was the theory, that there was going to be something catastrophic," Dietterick said. Instead, even after October's storm that dumped more than 10 inches in the Santa Cruz Mountains, "we could scrape away that one-inch profile and it was dry as a bone underneath."

Dietterick said scientists were aware of soil's "hydrophobic" tendencies, but they had no idea it would be so pervasive and, as a result, instrumental in preventing mudslides this rainy season.

The Lockheed Fire broke out the evening of Aug. 12 in the hills above the North Coast. Within hours, flames had roared across 1,100 of 3,280 acres belonging to the Cal Poly ranch off Swanton Road. Most of the ranch's blackened property was in redwood forest around Little Creek. The Lockheed Fire burned more than 7,800 acres total. The land last burned more than 60 years ago.

Typically, barren hillsides are more vulnerable to mudslides as rain soaks the loose soil and heavy, waterlogged dirt sloughs off. But on Swanton Pacific land, Dietterick said the layer of impermeable soil was created by an unpredictable, perfect combination of fire temperature and this season's light, early rains.

See **Soil** (Continued on page 2)

Soil *(Continued from page 1)*

Research that began in the early 1980s shows that these waterproof layers begin as gases created by burning plants and debris permeated the soil, Dietterick said. When the gases cool, they produce an invisible waxy substance that coated nearby dirt particles. Then, if the first rains are light, ash from the fire dissolves into the soil and plug soil pores that normally would soak up water, he said.

As a result, when October's major storm struck and rain fell at a rate of two inches per hour, water dissipated into the top layer of soil and flowed to nearby creeks, Dietterick said. It did not sink in and saturate the hillside as expected.

Surprised researchers hauled a "rainmaker," a machine that resembles a portable shower, to a hillside with an 80 percent slope. There they replicated a rainfall of 2 inches per hour over a small area, and the same thing happened, Dietterick said.

The "hydrophobic" layer was so water-repellent, Dietterick said, that raindrops were "almost like mercury on the soil surface. You can push the water droplet around." The phenomenon occurred all over land burned by the Lockheed Fire, he said.

Now, Cal Poly researchers are joining fire scientists on other burn sites in studying the limits of that perfect combination. For example, when rain fell at a rate of 4 inches per hour for 10 minutes in January, mud began running down scorched hillsides in former stands of chaparral and manzanita, Dietterick said. In addition, fires that burn too hot leave less gas to permeate the soil surface, and the water-repellent soil layer does not form as well, he said.

Graduate student Drew Loganbill is earning his master's degree while performing that research. The discovery of the underground soil layer "has given us a better idea of what the soils do in a rainfall," he said.

Graduate student Lynette Niebrugge, also earning her master's degree, is looking at local Santa Cruz mudstone and Santa Margarita sandstone to see what their impact on the occurrence might be. "A lot of it is going to have to do with the geology," Niebrugge said.

Meanwhile, Dietterick continues to marvel at this winter's lack of major mudslides on ranch property. "That was a surprise," Dietterick said. The water-repellent soil "certainly does have the effect of stopping catastrophic events from occurring, at least that first year after the fire." ■

THE TIMBER RECOVERY IS HAPPENING

New lumber forecast predicts slow, steady recovery

By Western Wood Products Association
Natural Resource Report, March 24, 2010

PORTLAND, Ore. – Lumber mills are starting to emerge from the worst downturn in the history of the industry and recovery will be slow yet steady, according to a new forecast released by Western Wood Products Association. The lumber trade association's forecast calls for modest gains in housing, lumber consumption and U.S. production this year after setting modern lows during 2009. While markets are expected to improve in the coming years, lumber demand and housing construction will remain far lower than what the industry saw in the mid-2000s.

Demand for lumber in the U.S. is expected to increase 6.1 percent in 2010 to 32.9 billion board feet, ending consecutive 20-

percent-plus declines recorded the previous two years. WWPA anticipates lumber demand to rise to 36.1 billion board feet in 2011, up 9.7 percent.

More housing construction will help boost lumber demand. Housing starts plummeted to 554,000 units in 2009, the lowest annual total since 1945. For 2010, total housing starts are forecast to increase 11.9 percent to 618,000 and then climb again in 2011 to 719,000 units.

WWPA Economic Services Director David Jackson said there are too many obstacles for a more robust recovery in housing. "Our country hasn't really resolved the key problems that led to this downturn," said Jackson.

Western mills may finally see some relief in the markets, with production in the region expected to rise 7.1 percent to 11 billion board feet this year. Output from Western sawmills should rise again in 2011 to 11.8 billion board feet.

The latest downturn further reduced the number of lumber mills operating in the West. The region has fewer than 170 sawmills producing lumber today, compared to 287 mills operating a decade earlier. During the peak year in 1987, when production totaled 23.9 billion board feet, there were 702 mills in the West.

Lumber production in the Southern U.S. is forecast to increase at a slower rate in 2010, but still remain above Western volumes. Mills in the South should produce 11.7 billion board feet of lumber this year, about the same volume as 2009. Next year, production volumes in the South should rise to 12.5 billion board feet.

The volume of lumber imported to the U.S. dropped precipitously in 2008 and 2009, falling by nearly half. Lumber imports, mostly from Canada, are forecast to increase 10.7 percent to 9.8 billion board feet.

Assuming the U.S. dollar will weaken, giving foreign lumber producers some exchange rate advantages, import totals could grow to 12.6 billion board feet by 2011. Despite such an increase, the volume of foreign lumber entering the U.S. will be far below the record 24.7 billion board feet imported in 2005.

Western Wood Products Association represents lumber manufacturers in the 12 Western states. Based in Portland, WWPA compiles lumber industry statistics and delivers quality standards, technical and product support services to the industry.

CARBON TRANSACTION SIGNALS NEW REVENUE

SOURCE FOR FOREST LANDOWNERS

Sustainable Business Oregon, Friday, March 19, 2010

Ecotrust Forest Management struck a deal this week to sell forest carbon credits generated by forest land on the Olympic Peninsula to a private equity fund.

The transaction provides a model for the kind of deal that may become more common for forest land owners if federal regulations create a market for carbon.

Ecotrust Forest Management, the for-profit subsidiary of Portland-based Ecotrust, made the deal with Equator LLC of New York and New Forests Inc. of Sydney, international investment and asset management firms that jointly manage the Eco Products Fund, a private equity fund. Structured under the Climate Action Reserve's new Forest Project Protocol, the deal guarantees that the carbon credits — expected to be in the hundreds of thousands over the next 100 years — generated by Ecotrust's 3,276-acre Sooes property on the Olympic Peninsula

will be purchased by Eco Products.

"We grow amazing trees in the Pacific Northwest and they're tremendously carbon-rich," said Bettina von Hagen, CEO of Ecotrust Forest Management. "We're in a time when the forest products industry is at an all-time low. These carbon offsets offer another alternative."

Research firm Ecosystems Marketplace reports that the average price per metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent — the standard form of measurement for offsets — in the voluntary forest carbon market was about \$10 in 2009.

Von Hagen said that the terms of the transaction prevent her from revealing the price per ton paid by Eco Products, but did say the deal was in the six-figure realm.

"Monetizing a sale in the six figures is of great importance to companies and to land owners," von Hagen said.

Unless national cap-and-trade legislation is passed, the carbon market in the U.S. is still a voluntary one. But in Europe, where cap-and-trade is the law, the volume of carbon transactions have grown by three or four times in recent years.

"The U.S. is seen as a marketplace that, if cap and trade were to come to pass, it could be a trillion-dollar marketplace," von Hagen said. The Eco Products deal is the first of its kind in the Pacific Northwest. ■

PINE BEETLE TO HAVE CONTINENT-WIDE IMPACT ON LUMBER SUPPLY: REPORT

By Gordon Hamilton
Vancouver Sun, March 18, 2010

VANCOUVER — A new report on the mountain pine beetle epidemic describes it as one of North America's largest natural environmental disasters that will put an estimated 16 major sawmills out of business in British Columbia and lead to long-term lumber shortages in the United States.

Canadian lumber production is not expected to recover for the remainder of the century, one of the report authors said Thursday.

"We sort of think lumber production has peaked forever, at least relative to our lifetimes and our children's lifetimes," said Russell Taylor, president of the International Wood Markets Group. The Vancouver-based consulting company is one of three consultants who prepared the report for lumber industry clients.

Interior sawmills are expected to start running out of good timber within three to five years according to the report.

Coupled with reductions in the Ontario and Quebec timber supplies, the pine beetle epidemic is expected to reduce Canada's share of the U.S. lumber market by 50 per cent. Lumber prices are expected to soar.

However, lumber volumes in B.C. will never recover to the 2005 levels, when a booming U.S. housing industry fuelled expansion in this province, Taylor said. The report forecasts a long-term sawlog supply from the B.C. interior that's roughly equivalent to the volume harvested in 2009, a year full of market-driven sawmill closures that's widely considered to be the worst year in memory for the forest industry. Lumber production will pick up this year and continue to rise until 2013. But by 2015, it will have peaked, and begin falling again as sawlog-quality pine becomes scarce.

Taylor said the U.S. will face a lumber shortage that will send prices higher, benefiting those mills that survive as well as leading to previously marginal timber supplies, such as B.C.'s

northwest, becoming economic to log.

The pine beetle is expected to kill a billion cubic metres of B.C. timber. An intense salvage program has been underway for 10 years but the approaching end of sawlog-quality wood means the industry will be hit by supply curtailments at a time when the demand for lumber is climbing.

"After some expected gains in the lumber markets between 2010 and 2013, the B.C. interior lumber industry will need to begin reducing production," Taylor said. "This impact on the U.S. market will soon be profound."

Jim Girvan, one of the study authors, said in a statement that sawlog shortages caused by the mountain pine beetle could trigger the permanent closure of about 16 large primary mills in the B.C. interior by 2018.

While the salvage program has been underway, the economic impact has been forestalled until now but eroding log quality, poorer conversion economics, and shorter shelf life of the dead timber will all result in a much smaller B.C. industry. Sawmill and plywood plant closures will have "significant and direct consequences expected for rural B.C. communities," states the report.

Mary Sjostrom, the mayor of Quesnel in central B.C., said interior communities have been preparing for reduced timber supplies for several years.

"We are in the heart of pine beetle country," she said in an interview. "I think the shelf life of pine beetle wood is going to be significantly less than we expected."

The region has formed a pine beetle action coalition of local governments and stakeholders to develop alternative economic strategies. "When you are challenged like this, you look for opportunities," Sjostrom said, noting that investments in bioenergy and agriculture are already coming into the region.

Further, Quesnel has reduced its own budget and established a capital fund that will enable it to pay for needed infrastructure improvements as the community's industrial tax base shrinks.

At Prince George, just north of Quesnel, similar strategies are being developed to deal with the economic aftermath of the beetle, specifically in bioenergy to capitalize on the increased volume of deadwood in the bush. Most of the wood pellets produced in Canada already come from Prince George, said Katherine Scouten, vice-president of economic development at Initiatives Prince George.

At Canfor Corp., which has mills directly impacted by the beetle infestation, spokesman Dave Lefebvre said the company has been focusing on harvesting pine over other species, to ensure it has a supply of green timber in the future.

John Allan, president of the B.C. Council of Forest Industries, said the report's findings are valid but are based on sawmill economics and fibre supply. A number of factors can extend or shorten the shelf life of beetle-killed timber. The price of lumber could change the shelf life, he said, by making it economic to harvest lower-quality wood.

Allan said the forest industry and provincial government are responding to the crisis by trying to "close the gap" between the projected decline in timber supplies and the industry's current capacity. Increased demand for bioenergy from the province's beetle wood is an example, he said.

"Between the government and the industry I think we can undertake quite a bit to extend the future of the forest industry until we can get some new growth." ■

FINALLY, COMMON SENSE

By Union-Tribune Editorial Board, Friday, March 26

In 2006, when California enacted AB 32 – its landmark anti-global warming law – few disputed that there was an economic downside to forcing residents and businesses to use cleaner-but-costlier energy by 2020. This risk was deemed acceptable because the Golden State was going to inspire the world to reduce the threat posed by climate change. But the risk was acknowledged by Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger, who insisted on a provision that allowed a governor to suspend AB 32 in times of economic distress.

Since then, however, Schwarzenegger has abandoned his old caution. Instead, he has echoed the green zealots at the state air board in depicting AB 32 as a job-creation measure.

Thankfully, the old Arnold may be back. This week, the air board launched its latest attempt to promote its AB-32-is-awesome narrative, releasing a study by the AB 32 Economic and Allocation Advisory Committee. It didn't claim the law would be an economic bonanza. But it also dismissed the argument that California would be at a huge economic disadvantage if its energy costs were much higher than those in rival states and nations. The study concluded that AB 32's "cap-and-trade" system – in which companies would buy and sell the rights to emit pollutants – would be a wash in its economic impact, hurting some industries and helping others.

The governor responded by sending a letter to air board Chairwoman Mary Nichols that politely but clearly took sharp exception to the study's support for aggressive implementation of AB 32.

"I strongly support a more carefully phased approach to development of an auction [of emission allowances] system, beginning with a very small percentage of allowances," Schwarzenegger wrote. He stressed that the state's approach should mesh "as seamlessly as possible into a comprehensive national strategy" for reducing greenhouse gases. "Given the importance of interstate and international trade to California's economy, we must design our program to ensure that California companies are appropriately positioned to compete under any future federal or international program."

The governor's staff questions any suggestion that this is a change in direction. But it is impossible to reconcile the letter to Nichols with a statement his press secretary released in December ridiculing the idea that AB 32 might hurt the economy. It is impossible to reconcile the letter with Schwarzenegger's executive order in September to sharply increase the percentage of cleaner energy the state must use by 2020.

Perhaps the governor is trying to slow the growing momentum behind a proposed ballot measure meant to kill AB 32 until state unemployment is far less than its present 12.7 percent. But whatever the motive, it's good news. No other state or nation has yet been inspired to copy AB 32, which means the law would subject California's economy to unique risks. It makes infinitely more sense to have a national and international approach to dealing with climate change.

Schwarzenegger used to understand this. Now, it appears, he does so again. ■

CCFA WRITES LETTER OF COMMENTS TO NMFS ON COHO RESTORATION Urges Members to Write Letters

By Cate Moore

There are still a few days left to weigh in on the National Marine Fisheries Service's Coho restoration plan. All comments must be received by close of business, July 6, 2010.

The source material for review can be accessed through this web-page: <http://swr.nmfs.noaa.gov/recovery/meetings.htm>

If you have some comments, you may email them to CohoRecovery.swr@noaa.gov or send physical mail to:

Charlotte Ambrose
National Marine Fisheries Service
777 Sonoma Ave., Room 325
Santa Rosa, CA 95404

Possible talking points include:

- * The target population NMFS wants to restore is based on a 1940 population count that is highly artificial due to the heavy seeding of the local streams by fish hatcheries.
- * The tendency of local streams to become blocked by sand bars at the crucial times for salmon runs.
- * The advisability of using vegetation management to increase ground water levels to source the local streams in the dry season.
- * Referencing any of the points made in the Fisheries magazine article "Assessment of the Southern Range Limit of North American Coho Salmon: Difficulties in Establishing Natural Range Boundaries" that challenges the assertion that Coho are native south of San Francisco. NMFS is squirming any way possible to avoid addressing this study.
- * Point out that any time a stream habitat is improved on private land, the no-touch strip beside the stream grows wider and the landowner loses inventory. This is a powerful disincentive to landowners.
- * Urge NMFS to support the implementation of Safe Harbor so the landowners will not be penalized for improving habitat.

The following letter has already been sent to NMFS:

25 April 2010

To: National Marine Fisheries Service
Protected Resources Division
777 Sonoma Ave., Room 325
Santa Rosa, CA 95407

From: Catherine Moore
1700 Eagle Tree Lane
Felton, CA 95018

Re: Recovery Plan for the Evolutionary Significant Unit of Central California Coast Coho Salmon

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am a private landowner in the Santa Cruz Mountains who owns timberland and I appreciate the opportunity to weigh in on what we landowners can do to help with salmon restoration and the problems we face when we attempt to do so.

We are committed land stewards, and we have the tools to do a great deal of work on restoration projects. We already have

to manage erosion, deal with invasive species, plant desired species, and reduce overstocking for fire protection and forest health. Many of us therefore have heavy equipment available and the skills to use it. We are accustomed to doing the sweaty work that real restoration requires; we are already doing it in other venues.

Research suggests that salmon-bearing streams need several features: deep, cool pools, gravel beds, places where the water gets aerated. A stream and its banks need to provide habitat for not merely the salmon, but also its food. May I suggest it may be a great deal more effective to get into those streams and aggressively terra-form sections of them to create ideal habitat rather than let nature have its undirected way?

It can be done. I have seen a beautiful example of a resurrected stream. This stream was considered to be entirely devoid of fish when the landowner began his project. He did not stock the stream, the fish (rainbow trout in this instance) moved in of their own volition. He built all of the features in the aforementioned list and he actively maintains them. Every year, after the winter floods, he takes his backhoe and cleans out his pools and puts the gravel back in place in its riffles. The fish just move to another part of the stream while he's working, then return when he's done. Remember, this is all man-made.

We were very excited the first time we saw this project and asked our local CDF&G representative for literature about what it would take to do something similar on our land. We were told that disturbing the streambed in any way would get us into a heap of legal trouble. The whole idea of terra-forming to improve habitat was unthinkable and there is no permit structure in place for this level of work. The entire philosophy of wildland management in this state will need to change before anyone can build structures like this.

In addition, the existing regulations serve to penalize those who actually do succeed in improving their habitat. According to the newly enacted ASP (Anadromous Salmonid Protection) rules, if a landowner improves the habitat on a stream so that it upgrades a class, the no-touch zone around the stream grows larger. Most of the best inventory in a forest grows along the stream banks. Trees need water and they grow best near steady water sources. Therefore, it makes absolutely no business sense for a forest landowner to choose to improve salmonid habitat; he loses too much.

Many of us have small to mid-sized properties ranging from just a few acres to up to 300 acres. These lands are too small to employ the economies of scale that the larger owners can afford. The money to manage our lands comes from the lands themselves, and whenever a portion of our land is taken out of production, it can be enough to break our capability to maintain it. Currently, a Timber Harvest Permit costs a landowner around \$30,000 and can take over a year to process. Multiple state agencies all weigh in on the process, and they often have conflicting goals and overlapping jurisdictions. What one agency may view as an worthy goal, another may view as a violation. We must juggle all of these entangled wish lists just to get permission to manage our lands and keep them healthy.

If you expect any landowner to be willing to help build salmonid habitat, he must have protection from losing his inventory and management options. At a minimum, we need a Safe Harbor agreement that all agencies involved in wildland management will honor, with attached penalties to an agency if it undermines the agreement. Streamlined permit processing, and

minimal reporting requirements will also help. We will be much more effective working in the woods than filling out forms or writing reports. Instead of punishing landowners, we suggest you develop incentives. The incentives we find most attractive are those that reduce our costs and our regulatory restrictions, and so create a reasonable opportunity to profitably manage our lands.

Environmental management agencies operate under the extraordinary precept that all human actions are inherently destructive, and their mandate is to inhibit the destruction by all means possible. To unleash the creative powers of the landowners, we need to recognize that much of what man creates is good and we can help shortcut the process of creating a balanced and functional ecosystem. The National Marine Fisheries Service is well positioned to implement this concept with their salmon restoration project.

Yours truly,
Catherine Moore

Silly Rule #1 Columbus Day

The CCFA board recognizes the application of some very silly rules pertaining to the Forest Industry. One of our board members has drafted a letter to the appropriate government agency to this effect:

The Central Coast Forest Association [CCFA] petitions the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, as allowed by government code 11340.6, for changes to sections 925.10, 926.9, 926.10, 927.5, 928.5, 928.6, 945.4, and 965.4 of the Forest Practice Rules under the authority granted to the Board in Chapter 0310.1A to Determine, establish, and maintain an adequate forest policy for the State.

The requested rule changes are underlined.

925.10 Hours of Work [Santa Clara County]

Within 300 ft. of any occupied dwelling, the operation of power equipment except licensed highway vehicles, shall be restricted to the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., and shall be prohibited on Saturdays, Sundays and nationally designated legal holidays **except Columbus Day**.

926.9 Hours of Work [Santa Cruz County]

Except as provided in paragraph (b), the operation of chain saws and other power-driven equipment shall be restricted to the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., and shall be prohibited on Saturdays, Sundays, and nationally designated legal holidays **except Columbus Day**.

926.10 Log Hauling [Santa Cruz County]

Log hauling on public roads is not permitted on Saturdays, Sundays, or on those days which are nationally designated legal holidays **except Columbus Day**.

927.5 Log Hauling [Marin County]

Log hauling on public roads is not permitted on Saturdays, Sundays, or on those days which are nationally designated legal holidays **except Columbus Day**.

Silly Rules (Continued from page 5)

928.5 Hours of Work [San Mateo County]

Within 300 ft. of any occupied dwelling, the operation of power equipment, including chain saws, except licensed highway vehicles, shall be restricted to the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., and shall be prohibited on Saturdays, Sundays and nationally designated legal holidays **except Columbus Day.**

928.6 Log Hauling [San Mateo County]

Log hauling on public roads is not permitted on Saturdays, Sundays, or on those days which are nationally designated legal holidays **except Columbus Day.**

945.4 Hours of Operation [Lake County]

Within 300 feet of any occupied dwelling, the operation of power equipment, including chain saws, except licensed highway vehicles, shall be restricted to the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. and shall be prohibited on Saturdays, Sundays and nationally designated holidays **except Columbus Day.**

965.4 Log Hauling [Monterey County]

Log hauling on public roads is not permitted on Saturdays, Sundays, or on those days which are nationally designated legal holidays **except Columbus Day.**

Columbus Day falls on October 11, less than a week before the October 15 shutdown date for dry season timber activities. Active timber operations are in high gear as they try to close out their projects for the year and prepare the land for the winter rains. They can ill afford to lose a day at this critical time, when early rains might cause damage that could otherwise be avoided. LTO's routinely request exemptions from the rule for this holiday and CAL-FIRE routinely grants it. This proposed

change merely codifies existing practices and cuts out the unnecessary bureaucracy and cost of processing the exemptions.

We foresee no inconvenience to the public in approving this change. School districts do not close for Columbus Day and businesses throughout the state treat it as a normal workday. This change merely allows forest workers to continue work like every other business in the state.

This change would allow more time to get environmental protections in place before legally mandated deadlines and provide a small regulatory relief to forest workers and landowners.

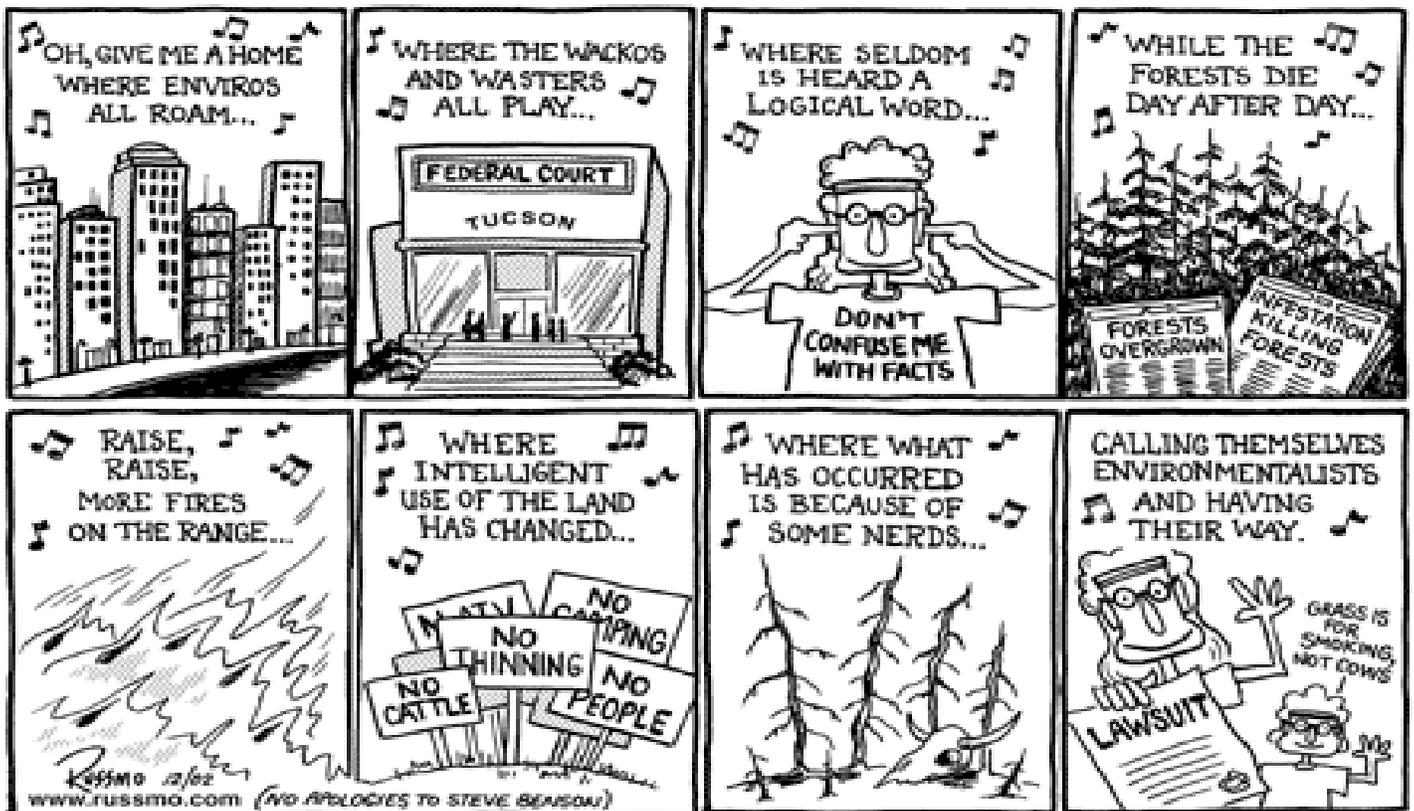
Sincerely,

Central Coast Forest Association

REMEMBER
- JUNE 26TH -

Save the date for the **CCFA Annual Meeting and Barbecue**, to be held at Harvey West Park in Santa Cruz. Our speaker will be Rich Sampson, Cal Fire, Division Chief/Forester II, Resource Management and Fire Prevention, who will present "Fire Safety for the Forest Landowner."

CCFA will provide meat, beans, beverages, and table service. Members please bring salads, side dishes, or desserts.



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

<u>Membership Category</u>	<u>Dues</u>
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.



Notes From the Nut-House



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.*