



The Log

of the

Central Coast Forest Association

Volume 14, Issue 1

June 2014

CCFA'S IMPACT ON FORESTRY LEGISLATION

CCFA has been having an impact on this legislative cycle.

By Cate Moore

The original text of AB 2239 - Forest Practices: management plans: change of ownership contained language that stated that failure to notify the party purchasing your land about your NTMP, if you have one, is a crime. This seemed like overkill or a bureaucratic misstep, so CCFA sent a letter (see page 3) opposing the bill unless this language was removed. The legislature amended the bill to specifically state that it does not constitute a crime; then legislative staff contacted us as the bill approached the full assembly to ask us if we would lift our opposition, since questions were being asked. We were pleased to do so and the bill is currently in the Senate.

We believe that most people will be using their NTMP as a selling point, so we really don't think most failures to notify are intentional.

We would like to remind everyone holding NTMPs that the plans expire after a change of ownership if the new owner does not explicitly tell CAL FIRE that they are assuming ownership of the NTMP and this applies to estate transfers, too.

Make sure you include in your estate instructions the procedure your heirs need to follow to transfer your NTMP to their control.

We have also been communicating with legislative staff regarding AB 1867 - Timber harvest plans: exemption: reducing flammable materials to explain the differences between redwood growth patterns and pine growth patterns and how thinning protocols designed for pine just won't work in redwoods. Progress is being made on this front as well.

This is an important bill for the central coast region. We need a workable bill that will allow landowners to thin their lands before the wildfires arrive. You may read our letter to the legislature about the wildfire hazard (next column.)

Please visit our website and look under <http://ccfassociation.org/category/legislation/> to see all the latest information on all the bills we are tracking. At the end of each update, there is a link to our legislative table which holds everything, including links directly into the legislature's tracking website. ■

SB 1456 (Nielsen) is now proposing to equip CDF with .50 Browning Machine Gun weapons and Assault Rifles at a cost of \$200,000. CDF management proposes to use the Fire Tax [SRA Fees] to pay for this.

LETTER TO NR COMMITTEE FROM CCFA

April 6, 2014

To: Assembly Natural Resources Committee
1020 N Street, Room 164
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: AB 1867 Timber harvest plans: exemption: reducing flammable materials

Dear Chairman Chesbro and members of the Assembly Natural Resources Committee,

The Central Coast Forest Association (CCFA) is an organization comprised of forest landowners, resource professionals and others concerned with forest issues and land use policy in the Central Coast region of California.

CCFA supports AB 1867 in principle and feels it can fill a critical need in the Southern Sub-district.

Tens of thousands of people live in the narrow watersheds of Santa Cruz County, including the San Lorenzo Valley and the Soquel Creek watershed. The few evacuation routes in these areas are narrow, winding mountain roads that do not have the capacity to clear these valleys in a wildfire emergency.

These watersheds are forested with tightly-packed groves of second growth redwood. The canopy is closed in many areas and there is abundant duff and ladder fuels. The Santa Cruz Mountains are considerably drier in the summer than Mendocino or Humboldt counties. This generates a much higher fire hazard. This hazard is demonstrated by the numerous fires the area has had in recent years, including the Summit Fire (2008), the Martin Fire (2008), the Mount Madonna Fire (2008) and the Lockheed Fire (2009).

In 2007, Santa Cruz County passed ordinances that only permit timber harvesting on land zoned TP and require a parcel to be at least 80 acres in order to be zoned TP. This left a lot of forest residents in Santa Cruz County without a legal means to effectively and affordably thin their land for fire safety.

With the existing local regulations and ordinances, the high forestland population and lack of evacuation routes, and the dry summers of the Santa Cruz Mountains, it is only a matter of time before there is a wildfire tragedy in the area.

Letter (Continued on page 2)

Letter (Continued from page 1)

The only way this can be prevented is by thinning regulations permitting the reduction of the overload of flammable materials. Given the extent of the hazard, the difficulty in handling a wildfire in our canyons once it ignites and the lack of other methods of accomplishing the goal, this area is in need of more liberal thinning regulations than the rest of the state. We urge the committee to keep the Southern Sub-district's needs in mind in crafting this legislation.

Sincerely,
Catherine Moore
Member, CCFA Board of Directors

FORESTRY ISSUES

Forestry concerns are continuing to do well as the bills work their way through the legislature.

Support

[AB-1686](#) Medina, Trespass has crossed to the Senate.

[AB-1867](#) Patterson (Harkey) (Sen Cannella, Fuller, Huff, Vidak), Timber harvest plans: exemption: reducing flammable materials has been amended and is currently on the Assembly floor. It still contains legacy language about tree selection and residual spacing that won't work well in redwood forests. CCFA supports this if these problems are resolved.

[AB-1905](#) Alejo, Water rights: appropriation: small domestic, small irrigation, and livestock stock pond use is on the Assembly consent calendar.

[AB-2112](#) Dahle, Chesbro, Forestry: timber operations is on the Assembly consent calendar.

[AB-2184](#) Chesbro, Timber and engineered wood products assessment: forest restoration grants is now in the Senate.

Oppose

[SB-1456](#) Nielsen, Firearms: Assault weapons and .50 BMG rifles: exemptions passed Senate Public Safety.

Watch

[AB-1707](#) Will, Water Quality: scientific peer review now requires the peer review reports to be posted on a website. The bill is in Appropriations.

[AB-2082](#) Dahle, Chesbro, Forest practices: resource conservation standards: stocking standards is on the Assembly consent calendar.

[AB-2142](#) Chesbro, State forests: sale of timber is on the Assembly consent calendar.

[AB-2205](#) Donnelly, Mammals: use of dogs to pursue bears and bobcats failed to pass Water, Parks and Wildlife. This is a pity, since the bill was becoming reasonable.

[AB-2239](#) Chesbro, Forest practices: management plans: change of ownership is on the Assembly consent calendar. The objectionable part that made failure to notify a crime has been removed, so we have no further objections.

[AB-2465](#) Chesbro, Burning of lands: private

burns is in Assembly Appropriations.

[SB-930](#) Berryhill (Gaines, Nielsen) (Asm Bigelow), Arson has been placed in the Senate Appropriations suspense file. ■

REDWOODS AID CLIMATE CHANGE The Other Side of Carbon Dioxide

By Cate Moore

All the alarming reports about rising carbon dioxide levels have led some scientists to start studies of the impact this will have on plants and their growth and welfare. The results are starting to come in and scientists are surprised to discover that at least some plants appear to like it.

Let's take a quick look at plant biology and natural history.

Photosynthesis developed about 2.5 billion years ago in a methane-rich atmosphere. The oxygen produced by the cyanobacteria that first utilized photosynthesis ultimately oxidized the methane into carbon dioxide and water. This change in the gas mix triggered the first great ice age.

All of this biological activity primarily happened in the sea. About 700 million years ago, plants as we know them began to colonize the land. As these plants proliferated, they died and rotted, laying down our current coal fields in the carboniferous period. All of the carbon in our existing coal and oil fields was once part of the atmosphere and plants were responsible for extracting it and locking it away.

Is it therefore unreasonable to believe that plants in a carbon dioxide rich environment will behave like animals in an oxygen rich environment? Photosynthesis becomes that much easier when you don't have to work to find those carbon dioxide molecules.

A study by the Redwoods and Climate Change Initiative finds redwoods are invigorated and are growing faster than previously recorded. This prompted Emily Burns, of the Save the Redwoods League, to remark that these reports show redwoods should be protected because they help fight climate change. "They bolster our mission to protect redwoods which are responsible for pulling incomparable amounts of carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere and helps combat global warming."

This presents one view of plants in a carbon dioxide-rich environment - that of plants flourishing despite the travails of heightened carbon dioxide and a warming climate.

Might there not be another interpretation - that of plants flourishing because of a warmer carbon dioxide-rich environment? Redwoods are an ancient plant and they may well have originally developed in a warm, wet and carbon dioxide-rich environment. Should we really be so surprised that recent climate fluctuations signal happy times for them? ■

Excerpted from California Game and Fish
Volume 2014, Issue #5

THANK YOU !

We take this opportunity to thank all of our renewing members and those who donated generously to the legal fund. The legal fund is not used for general expenses but is saved in case we have to take an issue to court to uphold our members' private property rights and the right to use our lands as we see fit—with proper care.



Central Coast Forest Association

Caring for forests, protecting our land

PO Box 66868, Scotts Valley, Ca 95066

Directors

Brian Campbell
 Ron DeBenedetti
 Pat Driscoll
 Walt Haines
 Jim Higgott
 Marty McCormick
 Barbara McCrary
 Cate Moore
 Eric Moore
 Doug White

March 17, 2014

To: Assembly Natural Resources Committee
 1020 N Street, Room 164
 Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Oppose AB 2239 Forest practices: management plans: change of ownership

Dear Chairman Chesbro and members of the Assembly Natural Resources Committee,

The Central Coast Forest Association (CCFA) is an organization comprised of forest landowners, resource professionals and others concerned with forest issues and land use policy in the Central Coast region of California.

CCFA opposes AB 2239 for the following reasons:

An NTMP is private property, paid for out of the landowners personal funds and he should retain the discretion to choose whether or not he will pass it along when he sells his property. We expect most people will choose to do so, since it adds marketable value to the property, but it should not be required.

There is language in this bill that suggests failure to notify the buyer of the NTMP's existence may be considered a crime, to wit:

"Because this bill would impose new duties on a landowner, a violation of which would be a crime, the bill would create a state-mandated local program."

SEC. 3. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution."

We feel this is overkill and ask that this be removed from the legislation.

Cate Moore

Member, CCFA Board of Directors

THERE ARE NO SUCH THINGS AS 'SCIENTISTS'

We should get rid of the word and simply replace it with "some guy"

By Frank J. Fleming

originally appearing at www.pjmedia.com at <http://pjmedia.com/blog/there-are-no-such-things-as-scientists/>

Our society holds scientists in high esteem. When scientists say something — whether it's about the composition of matter, the beginning of the universe, or who would win a fight between a giant gorilla and a T. Rex — we all sit up and listen. And it doesn't matter if they say something that sounds completely ridiculous; as long as a statement is preceded with "scientists say," we assume it is truth.

There's just one problem with that: There are no such things as scientists.

Okay, you're probably saying, "What? Scientists are real! I've seen them before! There's even a famous, blurry photo of a man in a lab coat walking through the woods." Well, yes, there are people known as scientists and who call themselves such, but the word is pretty much meaningless.

What is a scientist? It's some guy who works in scientific research. That's it. Scientist isn't like some official title. There isn't an International White Lab Coat Authority which only hands out white coats to people who pass rigorous tests and then monitors these people to make sure their methods remain sound.

I want you to do something right now. Find a book. Hold it over the floor. Now release it. Write down what you observe. Boom! You've just become a scientist. Congratulations. Because a scientist is basically anyone.

Again, I'll bet you're protesting. "Scientists aren't just anyone! They're people who have used science to give us great things, like lasers and computers and seedless watermelons!" Yes, some people have used science to do some remarkable accomplishments... but how many of the people who go by the name "scientist" have actually done anything practical? How many are nearing the cure for cancer, versus how many are those idiots who tell us for years that some food causes cancer and then suddenly say the food prevents cancer? How many scientists help society, and how many are just throwing out noise and filling up AP copy?

You don't know. This is something you should know — especially if you want to put meaning behind the word "scientist" — but you don't. Not only that, but think of the most famous living scientists. Like Stephen Hawking. I mean, everyone has heard of him. He has to be an outstanding scientist doing useful things, right? Well, do you have evidence of that? What has Stephen Hawking's science led to? Maybe one day it will help us make a warp drive or something, but if I said, "Stephen Hawking is a complete and utter fraud. Everything he says is nonsense," would you have any way to prove me right or wrong? Hawking's stuff is all far out theory built upon more far out theory. What are you going to do? Blow up a black hole and demonstrate that he's wrong?

Which brings us back to our problem. So much of science these days seems to be built on faith — faith being something that doesn't have anything to do with science. Yet everyone apparently has faith that all these scientists we hear about follow good methods and are smart and logical and unbiased — when

we can't actually know any of that. So often news articles contain phrases such as, "scientists say," "scientists have proven," "scientists agree"— and people treat those phrases like they mean something by themselves, when they don't mean anything at all. It's like if you wanted music for your wedding, and someone came up to you and said, "I know a guy. He's a musician."

"What instrument does he play?"

"He's a musician."

"Is he any good?"

"He's a musician."

You see, when other occupations are vaguely described, we know to ask questions, but because we have blind faith in science, such reason is lost when we hear the term "scientist." Which is why I'm arguing that for the sake of better scientific understanding, we should get rid of the word and simply replace it with "some guy."

Here's how articles written about science should read in the future: "Some guys say there's oil on Titan." "Some guy has some new ideas on the effects of cholesterol on the human body." "97% of some guys believe global warming is manmade." Now, if you saw similar phrases in an article, what would your reaction be? You'd say things like, "Who are these guys?" and "Why should I listen to them?" and "Have they done anything in the past that demonstrates they have any idea what they're talking about?" All of these questions, by the way, are ones you should have been asking about scientists, but we just don't think to do that since we assume the word means something... which just demonstrates how much smarter and more reasoning we'll become when we get rid of that loaded term.

Now all of this isn't meant to belittle science, which is a great process by which we discover facts about the world around us; you should probably make use of it yourself. This is, though, meant to belittle scientists, who are just people, and if you've ever been around people, you know they're easily biased and prone to arrogance and error, and thus everything they say should be taken with a grain of salt. No one should magically be given our trust just because the word "scientist" is used to describe him; you either demonstrate through results that we should listen to you on a subject, or you're just another guy saying possibly crazy things.

So the next time someone called a "scientist" comes up to you and tells you about some amazing thing he's discovered, don't just turn around and repeat it to others like it's the gospel truth. Instead, treat it like you would if some guy you don't know came up and said something unbelievable. Just say, "That's really interesting," and then pat the scientist on the head. And who knows? Maybe that scientist has discovered a great new truth about the universe that will lead to advances for mankind.

But probably not. ■

PRESS RELEASE FROM GOVERNOR BOF APPOINTEE

Susan Husari, 60, of San Rafael, has been appointed to the California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. Husari served as a pacific west regional fire management officer for the U.S. National Park Service from 2002 to 2012 and held multiple positions at the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service from 1991 to 2002, including deputy director of fire and aviation

management and assistant director of fire and aviation management. Husari served in multiple positions at Everglades National Park from 1987 to 1991, including fire management officer and assistant fire management officer and was a forestry technician at Pinnacles National Park from 1981 to 1983. She was a firefighter and engine operator at Lassen National Forest from 1976 to 1981 and a seasonal firefighter at Klamath National Forest in 1975. This position requires Senate confirmation and the compensation is \$100 per diem. Husari is a Democrat.

George (YG) Gentry
Executive Officer
Board of Forestry and Fire Protection
Office: 916-653-8007 Cell: 916-616-8605

COUGARS CAN'T ORDER IN, SO THEY EAT OUT

By Tom Stienstra

San Francisco Chronicle, May 12, 2014, <http://blog.sfgate.com/stienstra/2014/05/12/cougars-cant-order-in-so-they-eat-out/>

It's nature's way for male lions to stake out their territories. After lions are born, the established males eventually will drive off the yearlings and force them to find their own turf.

And off they go. The problem is—they are hungry.

Last week, a mountain lion wearing a GPS collar was tracked from the Santa Cruz Mountains near Boulder Creek to roughly 30 miles east to a Mountain View apartment complex near Rengstorff Park. It hid in bushes in town for a few days before getting cornered in a garage. Wildlife officials then darted it and relocated the lion to a preserve in the Mid-peninsula Open Space District.

Officials would not reveal the location, but did confirm that about 30 lions in the area have been collared and are being tracked.

As their populations continue to expand and disperse, mountain lions will wander into towns looking for something to eat. That's the consensus of an ongoing series of GPS collar studies.

Through permits with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, "Puma Projects" are under way in the Santa Cruz Mountains and south Peninsula, East Bay foothills, Kings River headwaters in the south Sierra Nevada and across much of Southern California.

Mountain lions are not threatened or endangered, but are the state's only specially protected mammal based on political initiative. Since lion populations started expanding, California's deer population has declined from 2 million in the 1960s to 850,000 in the 1990s and an estimated 445,000 this past winter, according to DFW.

In the Puma Project in the south Sierra Nevada, the study's aim is to determine if the lions are threatening the area's population of fishers, a weasel-like mammal. Fishers are protected as a candidate species under the California Endangered Species Act, whereas lions are not. The first phase of the study showed that lion predation accounted for 36 percent of mortality and 50 percent of predation.

In another study in the remote north state, a herd of deer has been collared and is being tracked to verify if lions are responsible for the region's wide-scale declines.

The big question is for areas where there are hungry mountain lions, yet there aren't enough deer left to go around: What will the lions eat next? ■

Editor's note: An independent forester inspecting timber on the former Cemex property, now owned by a consortium of land conservation groups, was stalked and faced off by a lion, only a few feet away from her. Lions have also killed livestock and pets in the north coast area. Motion-sensor cameras placed at the timberline edges of inhabited areas show they are coming as close as 200 feet from a house, with people, pets, livestock, and horses in residence.

RULE PROPOSED UNDER CLEAN WATER ACT TO SEIZE CONTROL OF ESSENTIALLY ALL U. S. WATER

The EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers has released a proposed rule that dramatically expands their control of the waters of the United States under the Clean Water Act.

"If EPA and the Corps finalize this proposed rule, virtually every area of ground that gets wet or has flow during rainfall could be regulated."

This includes most ditches, small and remote "waters," and natural or man-made drains where water flows only when it rains. The proposed rule would also apply to all tributaries, intermittent and temporary waterways, and wetlands that affect larger, navigable downstream waters, neighboring waters in floodplains and riparian areas. Existing regulations cover only adjacent wetlands, but the rule would expand the term "adjacent" to cover both waters and wetlands.

For example, the rule asserts authority over waters or wetlands located within a "floodplain" or "riparian area" of a water of the U.S. These ambiguous terms could result in large areas of farmland falling under newly created federal jurisdiction. Additionally, the proposed rule would include many, if not most, smaller waters and even dry land in the definition of "waters of the U.S." As a result, permit requirements that apply to navigable waters would also apply to most ditches, drains, small ponds and even depressions in fields and pastures that are only wet when there is rain.

This means a farmer or rancher would likely **have to obtain a permit prior to conducting activities such as treating for weeds or insects, disking or pulling weeds**. Even if a landowner is able to obtain a permit, farming and ranching would be much more costly, difficult and time consuming. **Permits are far from guaranteed, may take months to obtain, and often include paperwork and reporting requirements in addition to those aimed at protecting water quality.**

Violations of these paperwork obligations carry the same potential penalties as unlawful "discharges" to waters of the U.S. —**up to \$37,500 per violation per day**. The proposed rule's expansion of jurisdiction would also make many routine farming and ranching activities vulnerable to lawsuits by environmental activist groups.

In conjunction with the proposed rule, EPA and the Corps also published a rule interpreting the existing "dredge and fill" exemption for normal farming activities. While saying this rule

Water (Continued from page 5)

provides clarity for farmers, the agencies have actually narrowed a longstanding exemption by tying it to compliance with what had been voluntary Natural Resources Conservation Service standards.

Normal farming and conservation activities, such as fencing, brush management, and pruning shrubs and trees, were exempted by Congress and have never required permits under the Clean Water Act. But EPA and the Corps could now require farmers and ranchers to meet otherwise voluntary NRCS standards for these everyday farming activities and voluntary conservation practices, or else face EPA enforcement.

Congress has responded - 236 members of the House of Representatives signed a letter declaring the proposed changes ambiguous and economically unsound and asking the Obama administration to withdraw them. The letter said the proposed rule "aggressively expands federal authority (over state waters) under the CWA while bypassing Congress," and that the proposal contradicts several U.S. Supreme Court decisions.

The California legislators who signed are:

Ken Calvert, R-Riverside
 Paul Cook, R-Apple Valley
 Jim Costa, D-Fresno
 Jeff Denham, R-Turlock
 Darrell Issa, R-Vista
 Doug LaMalfa, R-Richvale
 Gary Miller, R-Rancho Cucamonga
 Kevin McCarthy, R-Bakersfield
 Howard "Buck" McKeon, R-Palmdale
 Tom McClintock, R-Granite Bay
 Devin Nunes, R-Tulare
 Dana Rohrabacher, R-Huntington Beach
 David Valadao, R-Hanford.

We notice that local legislators Sam Farr, Anna Eshoo, Mike Honda, Jackie Speier and Zoe Lofgren are all absent. Sam Farr is especially disappointing, given that he represents the Watsonville and Salinas farming areas.

Congress notes that the proposed rule is full of mushy ill-defined terms like "riparian areas," "landscape unit," "floodplain," "ordinary high water mark," as determined by the agencies' "best professional judgment" and "aggregation."

"The scientific report, which the agencies point to as the foundation of this rule, has been neither peer reviewed nor finalized," the letter said. **"The science should always come before a rulemaking,** especially in this instance where the scientific and legal concepts are inextricably linked."

The **public comment period on the proposed rule is open until July 21.** We urge you to contact the EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers to ask them to withdraw the rule. We only just beat back the proposed point-source regulation for forest road culverts and water crossings. This will reopen that can of worms, as well as opening numerous other issues like possibly creating wetlands out of every puddle on your land. Please watch for a Farm Team Alert and/or submit your comments to EPA and the Corps, urging them to withdraw the proposed rule.

The EPA is scheduling outreach meetings to forward their case. A California outreach meeting has been tentatively scheduled for the week of July 14, with further details to be finalized later.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has provided resources online to help individual farmers and ranchers make their voices heard: <http://ditchtherule.fb.org/>.

We thank the Farm Bureau for their diligence in this and their permission to print quotes from the Ag Alert articles:

Commentary: Farmers, ranchers will urge agencies to 'ditch the rule'

Clean Water Act changes bring congressional protest. EPA plans outreach meetings on proposed 'waters' rule

■ ■

SWANTON PACIFIC RANCH TO HOST NATURAL RESOURCE CLASS

Brian C. Dietterick, Ph.D., P.H.
 Director, Swanton Pacific Ranch
 College of Agriculture, Food, and Environmental Sciences

This summer Cal Poly Swanton Pacific Ranch will be offering the 12-unit, 4 week, NR 475, Sustainable Forestry and Environmental Practices course for the seventh time! The biggest draw of this heavily field-oriented class is that we have enlisted the help of over 40 of the top resource professionals in the State to help deliver the course. It is logically presented in modules that help students build a timber harvest plan by the end. The students usually spend part of their mornings hearing presentations from the professionals before heading to the field to drive home many of the points learned in the classroom or to perform one of the many assessments needed for developing the plan. The course wraps up with a full plan being submitted to actual agency review team members (from Cal Fire, California Geological Survey, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the County) who complete an office review then head to the field for a mock pre-harvest inspection. This is hands-on experience learning not only how to develop a Timber Harvest Plan from beginning to end, but also about what goes into the review of proposed plans. This class is not just for forestry students, it includes the multi-disciplinary assessments required in any land management plan. Students in Forestry and Natural Resources, as well as Environmental Management and Protection and Earth and Soil Science programs are finding the course extremely valuable. This summer we are offering the class to 18 students who stay on the Ranch for the four weeks. There are three other two-week classes being held over the summer quarter. These include Field Methods in Wildlife Ecology, Sustainable Livestock and Rangeland Management, and Sustainability and Its Incorporation in Certification Systems. Cal Poly hopes to have the new Swanton Pacific Educational Center and Field Camp built within two years allowing even more students and classes.

More information can be had on the SP Ranch website: www.spranch.org

■ ■

Central Coast Forest Association
Membership / Renewal / Contribution

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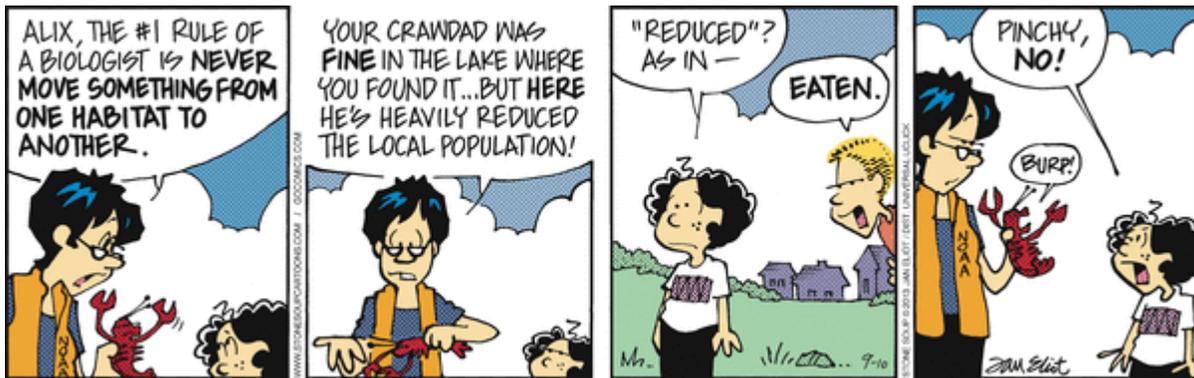
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CCFA appreciates your support

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Notes From the Nut-House



WORLD WILDLIFE FUND DOES NOTHING TO PREVENT EXTINCTION OF A SPECIES

According to the World Wildlife Fund, the variety of species that become extinct every year could number in the tens of thousands.

“Unlike the mass extinction events of geological history, the current extinction challenge is one for which a single species - ours - appears to be almost wholly responsible.”

This is terrible. Why isn't the WWF doing more to protect a species which, thanks to fickle fashion, is being driven by mankind to the brink of extinction?

Its natural habitat is being ruthlessly eradicated in waxing parlors around the world.

Numbers are plummeting especially in the United States, where more than 80 percent of female college students now engage in some form of auto-deforestation.

In Australia, Sydney's main sexual health clinic reports it has not seen a single specimen since 2008.

The genocide was initiated in Manhattan in a salon run by seven Brazilian sisters, whose nationality gave this murderous technique its name.

Yes, the Brazilian bikini wax is destroying the world's population of *Phtirus pubis* - a. k. a. pubic lice; a. k. a. crabs. Yet no one seems to care, least of all the WWF.

At best, they stand accused of being outrageous hypocrites; at worst, of abominable speciesism.

Personally, I shall not give another cent to the panda charity until their chief executive Carter Roberts steps forward and does the decent thing. He must offer up his body as a human wildlife sanctuary so as to preserve this most underrated species for the benefit of future generations.

The above is from The Little Green Book of Eco-Fascism by James Delingpole, Regnery Publishing. If you need a good laugh or just something to leave on the coffee table when your brother-in-law, the Sierra Clubber, comes over, we recommend it!

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

Central Coast Forest Association
 P.O. Box 66868
 Scotts Valley, CA 95066



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.cfassociation.org or by e-mail to: ccfa@cfassociation.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.*