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## President's Message

I am writing this as much needed rain falls along the coast and in the mountains. I believe that drought, fires and forest management will be center stage this summer, but this is also a time for renewal and fresh beginnings.

Speaking of fresh beginnings, as many predicted, it appears that FLC has the opportunity in conjunction with other interested groups to build upon our successes during the last legislative session. AB 1867, a bill to increase the current exemption for tree harvest near residences, expanding the area from 150 to 300 feet, has been introduced in the Legislature. A second bill that would reduce the current stocking standards to more efficiently utilize scarce resources also seems to have support in the Legislature. The Board of Forestry is actively moving to develop the regulations to implement the Working Forest Management Plan (AB 904 from 2013). The Board is also working on an NTMP-type program that seeks to reduce permitting costs for landowners with less than 320 acres, and a third type of permit/plan that will let small owners harvest with greatly reduced costs (see the legislative update in the newsletter for more details).

The FLC Board continues to monitor and interact with agencies that affect our ability to manage our forests economically. We recently worked with the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board on its stream temperature policy to remove potentially onerous conditions. We have also been in contact with senior staff from the Department of Fish and Wildlife about recent policy changes in the southern portion of Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Based on our success last year, and the generous donations of a number of members, FLC has negotiated an agreement with a professional government affairs consultant representative in Sacramento to make sure that we have a seat at the table on important legislation that can affect Forest Landowners. Because of the cost, this agreement will run only through the current legislative session. While we currently have commitments for funding to cover this additional expense, we continue to accept additional donations to help defray costs for Board members to travel to Sacramento and other places to represent you. If this type of effective representation is important to you as a



## this issue

President's Message .....	1
FLC Staff.....	2
Product Review .....	3
Ask a Forester.....	4
Vegetation and Ground Water.....	4
How You Can Make a Difference.....	6
Legislative Update .....	6
Northern California Fire Training Exchange ..	8
Our Contributors.....	10
Welcome New Members .....	10
Field Days for 2014.....	11
Calendar of Events.....	12

Continued on page 2

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## President's Message

*Continued from page 1*

member, please begin to identify ways that we can continue this process next year. Perhaps this is through additional membership, a special assessment, a change in dues structure or a mechanism that you as an FLC member suggest. The Board will be addressing these issues at the annual meeting in May.

Speaking of the Board, several of our Board members, including Nan Deniston, Jim Little and Ralph Gaarde, are retiring after many years of dedicated service including leadership roles through some very turbulent times. If you see them at the Annual Meeting or field days this summer, please let them know that you appreciate their hard work. However, their retirement creates an opportunity for other landowners to step forward and serve. This can be in the area of education, communications, legislative representation or an area where you believe FLC can do better on behalf of its members. The Board meets four times per year, and there are some additional telephone conferences lasting about an hour about once per month. I know many of you are busy, but many hands do lighten the burden and let FLC be more effective in providing services to you, our members.

Finally, Deidre and staff are working very hard with the Communications Committee to bring you more educational opportunities and resources. One of the new features is a weekly drought update that is being posted on the website under News You Can Use link. If you know of other information that would be useful, please contact Tim Cookenboo, Communications Committee Chairman, Deidre or myself.

The FLC Board and I hope see many of you at the Annual Meeting in Mt. Shasta on May 2 and 3. Registration information is on the FLC website. Ron Berryman, Jim Chapin and Dennis Bebensee have organized a diverse and exciting program to assist you in managing your family forest. We have shortened the conference time based on the survey comments from last fall and included a longer time for the business meeting to ensure the Board has your input regarding FLC's future.

*Larry*



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# Product Review: Wait...Where Am I?

By Denise Levine

For property owners trying to locate property lines, or to find out who owns an interesting parcel, there is a new, inexpensive tool from a company named **Hunting GPS Maps**.

This chip, which fits into many existing models of the Garmin GPS products, provides a wealth of information:

- Landowner names with property boundaries\*
- (HUNT Premium products only)
- Color-coded public and private lands
- Up to 24K topographical functionality (for digital maps only)
- Roads (hwy, city, back-roads, trails)
- Water data (lakes, rivers, creeks, springs)
- Game Management or Hunting Units
- Have statewide ownership and topo map data everywhere you go.

Craig Rawlings, editor of Forest Business Network, shared his find with his readers a few months ago. As Craig explains:

That first one is truly significant—having landowner names right at your fingertips. And the maps allow you to see your position relative to public and private land boundaries. For example, if you're on a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) section, your current location will show up on a yellow background. If you're on private land, your current location will show on a white background.

Check this link for a closer look at all the features and the Garmin GPS units this is compatible with: <http://www.forestbusinessnetwork.com/28247/gps-maps-that-are-accurate-powerful-and-inexpensive/>.

When we received our Garmin, we took it up onto the property to try it out. Our property is very steep, and heavily wooded, cell reception is spotty and we were not sure the unit we bought (the least expensive hiking Garmin) would work. We were delighted to find that it easily found our position, charted our progress through the forest, made it clear where the lines were, and gave us a record when we returned home. Although there is a 30-day return policy, we are definitely keeping ours.

The chip can also be downloaded onto your desktop to peruse later, but the ability to have it in hand, on the ground, was very useful for us.

Please go to the website above and click on the link at the bottom of Craig's page if this sounds like a tool for you!

Have a  
Question  
About Your  
Property?

*There is a form on the FLC website you can use to submit a question. We are building a library of FAQs. Send us your question—it might help another landowner. Or, send your question by traditional mail—we will send you a response.*

## FLC Website— News You Can Use

The website includes a new feature, "News You Can Use." Currently, this feature contains a weekly update on the drought situation as prepared by a collaboration of state agencies. FLC started posting the updates beginning with the report on February 10; and subsequent reports are posted as received.

If there is information you would like to see in the new feature, "News You Can Use" or if there are other areas where the website could be expanded, please contact Deidre Bryant at the FLC office – (877) 326-3778 or [deidreb@forestlandowners.org](mailto:deidreb@forestlandowners.org). We look forward to receiving your ideas and feedback.





# Ask a Forester

**Q:** What is the best way to begin a plan to manage my forest?

~Member

**A:** For starters, I would research all the FREE information I could get. Start with your local Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) or CalFire office. Each of these should have a forester or resource professional to answer your basic questions and get you on the right track. Each organization may have grant funding to help one complete a basic management plan. They will also have a list of professional foresters that operate in your area.

Websites of interest are:

[www.treefarmssystem.org](http://www.treefarmssystem.org)

[www.mylandplan.org](http://www.mylandplan.org)

[www.nrcs.usda.gov](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov)

[www.fire.ca.gov/resource\\_mgt](http://www.fire.ca.gov/resource_mgt)

Each of these websites has links to assist landowners in managing their property.

Don't overlook the resources available through Forest Landowners of California (FLC). This organization is composed of small forest landowners and provides several field days per year to visit members' forested properties with an emphasis on land and timber management.

Go to [www.forestlandowners.org](http://www.forestlandowners.org).

## Vegetation and Ground Water—a Two-Way Relationship

Reprinted with Permission from the Central Coast Forest Association (including "Is a Tree a Heavy Drinker or Does it Just Pump Water?," *The American Tree Farmer*, May-June, pp. 17)

It's another perfect day in Paradise; a sunny day with mild temperatures that allow me to work outside in shorts and a T-shirt. The only problem with this is that it's January, and we've been experiencing weather akin to mid October when we should be collecting our allotment of rain for the year.

As I write this, our weather station has only recorded 2.21 inches of rain for the rain year, and we have not seen truly significant rain since December 2012. It isn't a comfortable feeling, living in a bone-dry forest and waiting to see if our next major event will be the welcome return of the rain or the feared sweep of a fire.

The state of the ground water supply on forest growth is well established. Studies conducted by UC Extension forestry tested forest tracts to see what limitations had the greatest effect on forest growth. The elements tested were sunlight, water, and soil fertility. The most potent limiter to tree growth, hands down, was a lack of water.

The effect of vegetation cover on the ground water supply receives a great deal less attention. We don't directly observe what's going on under ground in our daily routines and it is easy to forget that there is a lot of activity going on under our feet. Let's explore together how much a tree drinks in a year, then use this information to explore the effects of vegetation on our ground water supplies.

The process of photosynthesis is described in *Is a Tree a Heavy Drinker or Does It Just Pump Water?* The article notes that to generate a pound of cellulose (the main constituent of wood), the tree binds 0.55 pounds of water to the product and releases more than 90 pounds of water into the atmosphere through transpiration. At 8.33 pounds of water per gallon, we calculate that it takes every tree, shrub and flower 10.87 gallons of water to create one pound of wood.

Redwood Empire's website FAQ section (<http://buyredwood.com/faq-page>) answered the question of "How much do Redwood Trees weigh?" by noting that "A ... typical farmed Redwood tree will weigh approximately 50,000 pounds". Local forest management growth predictors use a 3% per year figure for estimating how much our central coast forests grow. This means a typical farmed redwood will put on 1500 pounds of wood in a year, using 135,825 pounds or 16,306 gallons in the process. Most of this water is drawn during the May through August growing season, when the water table is saturated and a generous amount of sunlight is available to power the photosynthesis chemical reaction.

This is just one tree. What happens when we look at this water draw on a landscape scale?

Former CCFA board member and scientist/engineer Robert O. Briggs examined this question in the Waddell Creek watershed in his study *Competition for Limited Dry Season Ground-stored Water Between Forest Use and Stream Flow in the Waddell Valley*. He characterized the Waddell watershed as a system that is entirely fed by rainfall in the rainy season and noted that in the Waddell Creek, the agricultural draw is not a significant part of the observed situation, since the agricultural diversions take place downstream of the flow rate monitoring stations. This leaves reforestation as the driving force of the differences in flow rates observed over time.

In this study, Theodore Hoover remarked that in 1913, Waddell Creek flowed 1800 gallons/minute in September, and the lowest flow he had ever noted was 1200 gallons/minute in a drought. During the drought year 1976-1977, Robert Briggs measured the Waddell Creek flow rate at 76.5 gallons/minute. He did a more systematic set of stream flow measurements between the years 1988-1998. Mid-range data for the years 1933-1942 came from Shapovalov and Taft's anadromous fish study, *The Life Histories of the Steelhead Rainbow Trout (Salmon Gairdneri gairdneri)* and Silver Salmon (*Onchrhynchus kisutch*), where part of the data gathered included continuous flow rates for the creek.

Robert Briggs then compared the flow data from the 1933-1942 period with the flow data from the 1988-1998 period and determined that the effect of the revegetation of Waddell Creek water-

*Continued on page 9*



# Is a Tree a Heavy Drinker, or Does It Just Pump Water?

By Lester A. DeCoster  
and John Herrington

The awakening of a forest in spring is a marvel to behold. The woods fill with music as birds stake out their territories and advertise these holdings with an impressive variety of songs. Trees clothe themselves with leaves, creating a forest full of subtle shades of green. The process of photosynthesis has started once again.

Of the materials used in photosynthesis — carbon dioxide from the air, water from the soil, and light from the sun — water is taken in the greatest amount. A tree in full leaf may lift a ton of water a day from the soil and carry it through an elaborate system of pipelines to every leaf.

This is where we start to have fun with trees “drinking” versus “pumping” by tossing around all kinds of neat gee-whiz facts and figures.

The best conditions for photosynthesis require wet cells in the leaves in contact with sunlight and air. The tree accomplishes this by running massive amounts of water through its system. A tree uses 55 pounds of water to make 100 pounds of cellulose, the main constituent of wood, but it evaporates more than 90,000 pounds of water in the process.

A medium-sized tree (40-50 feet tall) will take 10,000 gallons (83,000 pounds) of water from the soil in a growing season. Most of this water is transpired through the leaves back into the air. On a hot summer day, a large birch may give off as much as 900 gallons (7,500 pounds of water) through its 200,000 leaves, cooling as much air as half a dozen room-size air conditioners.

A tree's pumping or circulation system is incredibly intricate. Water must travel a distance of nearly 450 feet to get to the topmost leaves of a giant sequoia. In certain species of trees, evaporation of water from the leaves creates such a “pull” that water rises inside the trees at the speed of almost 150 feet per hour.

When rain falls on a forest, what happens? A six-year study of ponderosa pine in California showed that:

- 4% of the rain ran down the stem of the tree to the ground immediately around the base of the tree;
- 12% of the rain was intercepted by the trees, then eventually evaporated back into the air;
- 84% dripped off the leaves or fell between the leaves directly to the forest floor;
- 15% of the water that made it to the ground ran off as streamflow.

Most of the water on Earth gets run through a tree eventually. Forests play an important part in the natural cycle that cleans, protects, regulates and recycles the closed system of water on this planet. Taking care of our limited supply of water is what watershed management is about.

Many watershed forests are managed to protect a continuing supply of high quality water, as well as to provide wood products, wildlife habitat, recreation and beauty. There are approximately 130 water companies nationally with land in the American Tree Farm System.

Joe Arabski, an area chairman on the New York Tree Farm Committee and a watershed forester for the Albany City Watershed (a Tree Farm), notes that water quality is best in their reservoirs surrounded by forests. The water is cooler and there is less algae growth. But if we want maximum water yield, “we plant areas of grass around the reservoir,” Joe says. “In our forested areas, hardwoods provide better water yield than pine, but we make every effort to keep cottonwoods out — they're tremendous pumpers.”

The Baltimore City Watershed, also a Tree Farm, experimented with converting open areas to young pine forests. The result was a decline in water yield of 283,000 gallons per acre per year. While

trees protect water by stabilizing soil, they use water as you can see.

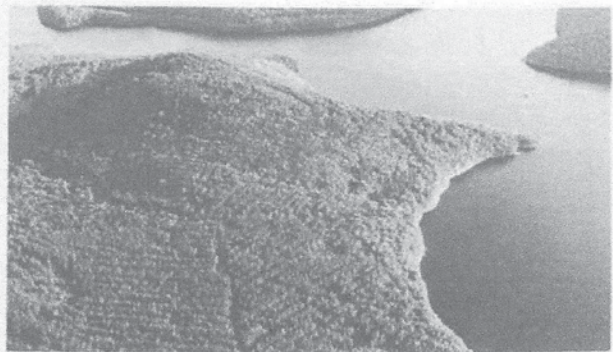
If a tree is a pump, the forest is a sponge. Consider:

- The forest floor — to which trees add foliage and decaying wood — acts as a sponge, absorbing, filtering and holding water, releasing it gradually into streams, lakes and ground water aquifers.
- By absorbing rain as it hits the ground, forests reduce the amount of water discharged into streams and rivers immediately after a rainstorm. This reduces the harmful “peak” discharge which causes erosion and sedimentation.
- Forest soil 36 inches deep can absorb and hold as much as 18 inches of rain, or nearly 1/2 million gallons per acre.
- Forest land contributes only 5% of the sediment to rivers and streams that non-forested areas contribute.

Trees are fascinating. On the one hand, they are inefficient — pumping and evaporating inordinate amounts of water for photosynthesis. And on the other hand, they are a protector of the Earth's fresh water supplies.

Leaves that unfurl in all their perfection with hues of green in spring are subjected to insects in summer, and foliage suffers. And then the cool, dry days of autumn trigger a complicated sequence in trees that involves shutting down their huge waterworks. The pumping slows and eventually stops. One marvelous season in the forest ends and another begins.

If you, too, find excitement in everyday things, like the miracle of trees, you'll appreciate what Louis Agassiz, the great scientist once said: “I spent the summer traveling. I got halfway across my backyard.” ▲



*Trees protect water supplies. They also use a great deal.*



# How You Can Make A Difference

Have you been wondering how you could make a difference? We have the opportunity. There are a few seats open to serve as a Director on the FLC Board of Directors. Join a dynamic group of individuals to serve the members in legislative advocacy, program planning and organizational governance.

Contact Nan Deniston, Nominating Committee Chair, at (626) 441-3335 or [ndeniston@earthlink.net](mailto:ndeniston@earthlink.net) with your interest. We need you!

## Legislative Update

By Charll Stoneman, Legislative Committee Chair

### FLC Reviews 20 Bills

On Thursday March 6 your President Larry Camp and I had the opportunity to attend a Joint Legislative Meeting held at the Lion's Gate Hotel, located on the old McClellan Airbase in Sacramento. This meeting is an annual event in which affected stakeholders [e.g., California Licensed Foresters Association (CLFA), Forest Landowners of California (FLC), California Forestry Association (CFA), the Farm Bureau, and Associated California Loggers (ACL)] gather to discuss the pending year's legislation and to strategize on how best to address bills that would either be of benefit or have negative impacts to our members.

February 17, 2014 was the last day for bills to be introduced, so a slew of new legislation has been assigned to committees for hearing. Following this deadline we now have a handle on which bills we would like to see move forward, those that may need to be opposed, and those that need to be watched because they have just been set in motion as a placeholder in a subject area that could affect us. The so-called "spot" bills, as in "hold a spot in line for me," contain bare minimum information, with plans to shape them into legislation during discussion at a moment's notice during the course of the Legislative Session, which by the way will end on August 22 of this year. All bills are likely to be amended before reaching a vote, and they must go through two voting processes (one in each house) before being forwarded to the governor for signature. Meanwhile, these initial readings give some clues as to what our lawmakers are thinking or pursuing on our behalf.

During the joint legislative meeting some 20 bills in the subject areas of forestry, natural resources, timberland protection, water quality, and fish and wildlife were reviewed and discussed. Some bills are more important to one group than another, some have no relevance to a group, and a few will gain no traction because they are authored by the wrong individual or party. Bills reviewed that need to be squelched often have a basis of common ground and consensus by all groups attending.

Of the bills reviewed the following are of consequence to FLC to warrant support, opposition, or to be placed into a 'watch' category.

### Bills FLC Currently Supports with an Active Role in Providing Input


#### **AB 1867 (Patterson R) Timber harvest plans: exemption: reducing flammable materials.**

Summary: Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 4584 of the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practices Act of 1973 authorizes the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to exempt any person from all or a portion of the Forest Practices Act whose timber operation is limited and/or considered benign. This includes the cutting or removal of trees in compliance with existing law relating to defensible space that eliminates the vertical continuity of vegetative fuels and the horizontal continuity of tree crowns for the purpose of reducing flammable materials and maintaining a fuel break for a distance of no more than 150 feet on each side from an approved and legally permitted structure. This bill would instead provide that the act does not apply to a person engaging in the cutting or removal of trees in compliance with existing law relating to defensible space that eliminates the vertical continuity of vegetative fuels and the horizontal continuity of tree crowns for the purpose of reducing flammable materials and maintaining a fuel break for a distance of no more than 300 feet on each side from an approved and legally permitted structure. The bill would require the Board of Forestry to adopt emergency regulations necessary to immediately implement the above provision similar to the present 150 foot Fire Safe Exemption.

### Bills FLC Currently Supports

#### **AB 2082 (Dahle R) Forest practices: resource conservation standards: stocking standards.**

Summary: Existing law establishes minimum acceptable stocking standards and provides that an area covered by a timber harvest plan is considered acceptably stocked if certain conditions are met within five (5) years after completion of timber operations, including that the area contains an average point count of 300 per acre. Existing law requires the board to adopt stocking standards for each district, after public hearings, which are equal to or stricter than the minimum standards. This bill would delete that requirement and instead authorize the board to adopt alternative stocking standards if those alternative standards are necessary to address variables in forest characteristics. The aim is to allow



minimum stocking standards below 300 trees per acre because today's planting success and seedling survival is far greater than when the stocking standards were first established.

**AB2048 (Dahle R) Forest fire prevention fees: state responsibility areas (SRAs).**

Summary: Existing law requires the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, on or before September 1, 2011, to adopt emergency regulations to establish a fire prevention fee in an amount not to exceed \$150 to be charged on each structure, defined as a building used or intended to be used for human habitation, on a parcel that is within a state responsibility area. This bill would delete the definition of "structure" for purposes of the fire prevention fee and instead use "habitable structure", which the bill would define to mean a building that contains one or more dwelling units that can be occupied for residential use. The bill would also include the definition of "person" and "owner of a structure," as provided. The intent is to allow the homeowner to be exempt from the fee if their home is lost in a fire or becomes uninhabitable by other means, and the fee would not be reinitiated until a habitable structure has been replaced or restored to allow occupancy.

## Bills with an FLC Opposition Stance

None at present

## Bills with an FLC Watch Position

**AB 468 (Chesbro D) Nonindustrial timber management plan: forest landowners (a spot bill).**

Summary: Existing law authorizes a person who intends to become a nonindustrial tree farmer to file a nonindustrial timber management plan with the department, and prescribes procedures for the preparation, filing, and approval of those plans. Existing law, for purposes of provisions governing nonindustrial timber management plans, defines a "non-industrial tree farmer" to mean an owner of timber-land with less than 2,500 acres who has an approved nonindustrial management plan and is not primarily engaged in the manufacture of forest products. This bill would replace references in the Forest Practice Act of 1973 to a "nonindustrial tree farmer" with the term "nonindustrial forest owner."

**AB 2239 (Chesbro D) Forest practices: management plans: changes of ownership.**

Summary: Notification requirements in the sale of a property with an NTMP or WFMP. The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 prohibits a person from conducting timber operations on timberland unless a timber harvesting plan has been prepared by a registered professional forester and has been submitted to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and approved by the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection or the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would, in the event of change of ownership of land described in a nonindustrial timber management plan, require a transferring landowner to notify the acquiring landowner of the existence of the plan and the need to inform the department if he or she intends to assume the plan. It has been stated by legislative staff that this bill may also be used as a place holder for any necessary clean-up language related to the Working Forest Management Plan (WFMP) AB 904, which was passed last year, and may provide a vehicle for legislative action related to small timber landowner harvest plan permitting relief where the Board of Forestry needs legislative direction.

**AB 1740 (Bigelow R) Forest Practices: timber harvest plan: exemption (a spot bill).**

Summary: This bill would make technical, non-substantive changes to the exemption provisions of the forest practice act.

**AB 2595 (Grove R) Timber harvesting plans (a spot bill).**

Summary: This bill would make technical, non-substantive changes to the provision of the forest practice act.

**SB 1345 (Committee on Natural Resources and Water) Natural resources (a spot bill).**

Summary: This bill would correct an erroneous cross reference to the regulations describing the Southern Subdistrict of the Coast Forest District within the Forest Practices Act.

Throughout the legislative season FLC will be submitting written responses on bills FLC is monitoring to the various legislative committees and testifying at committee hearings as necessary. In the months to follow some bills tracked may be dropped from the list while additional bills may be added if a bill is amended such that it becomes of interest or impact to the FLC membership. To

*Continued on page 9*



# Northern California Prescribed Fire Training Exchange

Nov. 3, 2013 marked the end of the first-ever Northern California Prescribed Fire Training Exchange (TREX), which brought people from all over the state, country, and the world to burn together and learn together for two weeks. This TREX, which was almost cancelled due to early season rains and the government shutdown, ended up being one of the most productive, innovative events the region's prescribed fire community has seen in years. The TREX built a fully functional fire team out of a group of diverse participants, including university students, federal employees, private contractors, conservationists, educators, municipal fire fighters and utility workers, and even an air pollution officer. Some participants had decades of experience, and others had never held a drip torch before, but all left the TREX with hundreds of acres of successful prescribed fire under their belts, as well as tons of new experience and inspiration.



Eastside Burn Unit, Redwood National Park  
Photo by L. Quinn-Davidson

The Northern California TREX started out on the North Coast, where the group burned with Redwood National Park in the beautiful Bald Hills oak woodlands. After that, the TREX moved to the Klamath River basin and burned 9 small, complex units on private lands around Orleans, helping reduce fuels and

restore fire to the landscape. Over the mountains and a few hours southeast, the group burned in the oak/pine savannas of Bar 717 Ranch, which is just west of Hayfork. Bar 717 is home to Camp Trinity, a summer camp that brings kids from around the



Bar 717 Ranch, Trinity County  
Photo by L. Luckham

country to enjoy the ranch's clean rivers, fresh mountain air, and forest and farm landscapes. Now the kids will also learn about prescribed fire, thanks to the ranch's involvement in the TREX!

## **Nor Cal TREX Numbers**

<b>40</b>	<b>Participants in Nor Cal TREX</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>States represented at TREX</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Countries represented at TREX</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Prescribed burns completed with TREX participation</b>
<b>466</b>	<b>Acres burned during the 2-week event</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Base camps/incident command posts established during TREX</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Average pounds gained by TREX participants, thanks to the awesome TREX caterer</b>
<b>Countless</b>	<b>New friendships, networks, ideas, and inspirations</b>





## Vegetation and Ground Water—a Two-Way Relationship

*Continued from page 4*

shed for the 55 year span was equivalent to losing 18 inches of rainfall in a year. He established a robust relationship between the degree of forestation on a watershed and the watershed's available ground water.

Water supply calculations and water policy decisions seldom reference vegetation loads as a significant factor in the state's overall water management plan. This is a crucial omission. Millions of gallons of water that might otherwise be utilized to keep streams flowing, water crops and provide domestic water are instead being cast uselessly into the air by the state's overstocked vegetation. Is a Tree a Heavy Drinker or Does It Just Pump Water? discusses the tradeoffs between water quality and water yield experienced by water management districts that plant trees in the watersheds that feed their reservoirs. Trees stabilize soil and keep water cool, but they also exact a price for their services in reduced water yield.

Due to the extraordinary water costs of photosynthesis, we must also ask the question of which is more important to the welfare of California, carbon sequestration or adequate water supplies? Dry wood is about half carbon, and, since nearly 11 gallons of water is needed to generate each pound of wood, we can calculate that it takes over 21 gallons of water for each pound of sequestered carbon. Once again, a portion of this water is locked into the wood, but the bulk of it is released into the atmosphere by transpiration and is no longer available for other purposes.

Like all real-world situations, choosing the best path will not be easy. The decisions that set the path will require tradeoffs and value decisions at every step of the way, and while we are making these choices, it behooves us to remember how our forests affect our ground water supplies.

### References

BRIGGS, ROBERT O., 1999. Competition for Limited Dry Season Ground-stored Water Between Forest Use and Stream Flow in the Waddell Valley. Unpublished manuscript

DECOSTER, LESTER A. AND JOHN HERRINGTON, 1988. Is a Tree a Heavy Drinker or Does It Just Pump Water? American Tree Farmer. May-June pp. 17

REDWOOD EMPIRE <http://buyredwood.com/faq-page#n857>

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## Legislative Update

*Continued from page 7*

read a bill and find out its current status and upcoming hearings, go to the following link and type in the Bill #: <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/bilinfo.html>.

If you would like to know more about what action FLC is taking on a piece of legislation, or you have concerns about other legislation or agency policy not addressed, please contact Charli Stoneman at (707) 498-2302 or email [stoneman\\_forestry@sbcglobal.net](mailto:stoneman_forestry@sbcglobal.net) to make us aware of the issue.

## Other Forest Policy Matters

*(Source: CLFA March Newsletter Board of Forestry Report)*

**Working Forest Management Plan (WFMP):** The Board of Forestry (BOF) Management Committee is working on a proposed rule package for a WFMP to implement AB 904. The WFMP is similar in nature to the NTMP process but is applicable for ownerships up to 15,000 acres.

**Modified Nonindustrial Timber Management Plan (MNTMP):** In a similar fashion to the WFMP the BOF Management Committee is working on a proposed rule package for a MNTMP. This is being coined as a mini-NTMP. The MNTMP would be available for ownerships roughly 320 acres and smaller. The intent is to have a process similar to the NTMP but with fewer costs in plan development allowing for more feasible forest management. Working versions of both the WFMP and MNTMP were made available during the March BOF meeting and it is hoped that agencies will have comments for the April meeting.

**Small Landowner Approaches to Forest Management:** Through discussions with legal counsel the BOF has determined that it does have the authority to develop additional means for owners of smaller parcels, such as 40 acres or less, to harvest timber. Although the BOF has the ability, actual implementation is not simple and will still have to fully comply with CEQA. One potential avenue is to revive the Checklist THP concept that was attempted in the 1990s. The hope is that the record can be reviewed to determine why the Office of Administrative Law denied the Checklist THP process in the past and then rectify those specific issues.

## We Appreciate the Generous Support from Our Contributors!

As of December 1, 2013

### Sapphire (\$5,000+)

\*This spot reserved just for you!

### Diamond (\$2,000 to \$4,999)

Red River Forests, LLC

### Platinum (\$1,000 to \$1,999)

Yosemite Mountain Ranch

### Gold (\$500 to \$999)

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Peter Hanelt  
Peter Bradford  
Malcolm Hill  
Larry Maillard  
Terry Schroeder  
Ted Westphal

### Bronze (\$100 to \$199)

Jo Barrington  
Dennis & June Bebensee  
Frances Belden  
Bob Berlage  
Ron & Martha Berryman  
Terri Calhoun-Tyrer  
Larry & Connie Camp  
Bruce Carter  
Daniel & Cheryl Cohoon  
Mary Colletti  
Gilda Drinkwater  
Paul Ebner  
Brendan Finn  
Ralph & Barbara Gaarde  
Gene Goodyear  
Matt Greene  
Donna Hall  
EB Hanlein  
Tim Holliday  
Larry Hyder  
Jerry Jensen  
Craig Kincaid  
Robert Kinsinger  
Fred & Pat Landenberger  
Roy Lane  
Eric Millette  
Eric & Cate Moore  
Fred Nelson  
Phillip Noia

Continued on page 11

## New Members

\*New members since last newsletter are shaded and for the period January 1 to April 18, 2014.

Please join us in welcoming the following new members to FLC!

### Forest Landowner Members

#### Daniel Beans

40 Acres, Trinity County

#### Jon Burke

4300 Acres, Siskiyou County

#### Cathleen Christensen

Humboldt/Mendocino County  
C. Robert Barnum Family Member

#### Nancy Craig

80 Acres, Mariposa County

#### Shawn Davis

Trinity County  
Fred Nelson Family Member

#### David Glass

El Dorado County  
Yvonne Sansome Family Member

#### E.B. Hanlein

100 Acres, Sonoma County  
Mary Coletti Family Member

#### David Hedge

Lassen County  
Kay White Family Member

#### Chuck Henderson

130,000 Acres, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas,  
Shasta Counties

#### Jack & Jane Lewis

160 Acres, Lassen County

#### Barbara Lyle

Mendocino County  
William Stewart Family Member

#### Brian Oneto

250 Acres, Amador County

#### Stacy Snowman

El Dorado County  
William Snowman Family Member

#### Nancy Storch

38.6 Acres, Calaveras County

#### Deanna Thrift

80 Acres, Humboldt County

#### Jeremy Vermilyea

Shasta County  
Scott & Elanor Vermilyea Family Member

#### Jim Westphal

Butte County  
Ted Westphal Family Member

**Randy W. Huffman**  
President

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**CELL:** 707-489-8661

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# Field Days

**June 21, 2014**

**Hells Hollow Tree Farm  
(Tuolumne County)**

**Barbara and Ralph Gaarde**

Ralph and Barbara's tree farm consists of eighty (80) acres at the 3,000 foot elevation. It is located eight (8) miles East of Groveland via Highway 120, and then one and one quarter (1-1/4) miles South on Hells Hollow Road. The site contains 50% Ponderosa Pine, 25% Sugar Pine, 25% Incense Cedar, and Black Oak.

A selective harvest was completed in 2000 by a Timber Harvest Plan (THP) and again in 2012, under a 2003 Nonindustrial Timber Management Plan (NTMP).

EQIP (Environmental Quality Incentives Program) projects masticating manzanita and other brush occurred in 2004-2005 followed by replanting. Further projects of mastication, pruning, and black oak spraying are continuing.

The West entrance of Yosemite National Park is thirty (30) minutes to the East and Yosemite Valley, is another 30 minutes. The drive from the Gaarde's property to the Park goes through a large portion of the Rim Fire last summer.

**July 19, 2014**

**Maple Creek Ranch and Tree Farm  
(Butte County)**

**Donna and Terri Hall**

Join landowner Donna Hall and manager Terri Hall on Saturday, July 19 at Maple Creek Ranch and Tree Farm. By 11:00am, participants will meet at the big pond where you will be able to fish, swim, canoe, hike, go on a train ride or play horseshoes. The agenda for the day will include information about the 2014 timber harvest with Forester Jim Chapin, Cal Fire on fire danger/drought, and EQIP with Rachel Bryson, soil conservationist. Lunch will be served. There will be a train ride at the conclusion of the Field Day with Jon Coffman, Conductor.

**August 9, 2014**

**Seneca Tree Farm  
(Plumas County)**

**Elizabeth and Joe Smailes**

Please come and join Joe and Elizabeth Smailes and family for a great day in the Northern Sierra. The Smailes family owns and actively manages the Seneca Tree Farm (700 acres) that is located just below Canyon Dam/Lake Almanor in beautiful Plumas County. Activities will include touring parts of the old mining town of "Seneca," progressive forest management, and a GREAT BBQ at property HQ (beautiful shaded flat on the North Fork Feather River). You don't want to miss this one!

**September 27, 2014**

**Orr Springs Ranch  
(Mendocino County)**

**Lisa Weger and Craig Blencowe**

Lisa Weger and her husband (and forester!!) Craig Blencowe will welcome FLC to their ranch on Orr Springs Rd, Ukiah, CA. The day will begin with a look at a stream log restoration project on the South Fork of Big River. Participants will then tour recent logging, view roadside mastication and other management practices employed. After a picnic lunch Lisa and Craig will briefly discuss the lessons of the 2008 Orr Fire. They look forward to seeing you at the ranch!

## **Bronze Contributors**

*Continued from page 10*

Donald Prielipp  
Martin Rau  
Cynthia Rees  
Charll & Donna Stoneman  
William Thompson  
Forest Tilley  
Larry & Lorraine Tunzi  
Steven Vanderhorst  
Scott & Elanor Vermilyea  
Martha Vertrees

## **Friends (Up to \$99)**

Gary & Jan Anderson  
Robert & Julie Barrington  
Bart Burstein  
Donald Campbell  
Benton Cavin  
Jim & Lana Chapin  
Carol Fall  
John & Anne Fleming  
John Gaffin  
Ron & Sharon Harston  
John Hughes  
Heide Kingsbury  
Bill Krelle  
Daniel & Marian Lucero  
John & Cynthia Miles  
Jack Rice  
Francis Schutz  
Lawrence Spencer  
Todd Swickard  
Jeff & Patti Tienken  
William & Kathy Waite  
Jeffrey Webster  
Kay White



## Calendar of Events

These calendar activities are also located on FLC's interactive calendar on the website. Click on the Calendar menu for other details, such as registration information, etc.

<b>May 1</b>	FLC Board of Directors Meeting (Mount Shasta)
<b>May 2-3</b>	FLC Annual Meeting and Field Day (Mount Shasta)
<b>June 21</b>	Field Day: Hells Hollow Tree Farm (Tuolumne County) – Barbara and Ralph Gaarde
<b>July 18</b>	FLC Board of Directors Meeting (Granzella's Inn, Williams)
<b>July 19</b>	Field Day: Maple Creek Ranch and Tree Farm (Butte County) – Donna Hall and Terri Tyrer
<b>August 9</b>	Field Day: Seneca Tree Farm (Plumas County) – Joe Smailes
<b>September 27</b>	Field Day: Orr Springs Ranch (Mendocino County) – Lisa Weger and Craig Blencowe
<b>November 21</b>	FLC Board of Directors Meeting (Granzella's Inn, Williams)



*Forest Landowners of California is a proud sponsor of the California Tree Farm Committee.*



**Forest Landowners  
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