

EDITOR

Tim Cookenboo

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Ron Berryman
Terri Hall Belcourt
Larry Camp
Tim Cookenboo
Denise Levine
Valdek Parik

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Charl Stoneman, Eureka
President
Cate Moore, Felton
1st Vice President
Claire McAdams, McKinleyville
2nd Vice President
Terri Hall Belcourt, Cohasset
Treasurer
Fran Belden, Redding
Secretary
Larry Camp, Castro Valley
Past President
Don Beaty, Redding
Dennis Bebensee, Shingletown
Bob Berlage, Davenport
Ron Berryman, McCloud
Jim Chapin, Redding
Jon Coffman, Roseville
Tim Cookenboo, Richmond
Gary Hendrix, Oak Run
Carol Michener, Zenia
Eric Moore, Felton
Valdek Parik, Aloha, OR

DIRECTOR EMERITUS

Joe Russ IV, Ferndale
Charles Wagner, Stockton
Peter Parker, Altadena

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Deidre Bryant
(877) 326-3778
deidreb@forestlandowners.org
www.forestlandowners.org



President's Message

Defensible Space

FIRE is and always will be a natural seasonally occurring component across California. Each year between the months of July through October, and into November-December in the southern part of the State, California is besieged by fire. As we all know this is a naturally occurring annual event and there is no changing or altering this condition. We can only hope to reduce the number of ignitions and try to keep the burned acreage to a minimum each year. Often the worst and most destructive fires occur late in the season as seen by the recent Valley Fire in Lake



County (76,067 acres burned and 1,373 homes and commercial structures destroyed) and the Butte Fire in Amador and Calaveras Counties (70,868 acres burned and 475 homes destroyed). These two fires will go down as being in the top ten most destructive fires in the state when taking the combined effect of acreage and structures burned. The Oakland Hills fire that occurred in October 1991 was only 1,520 acres, but resulted in 2,843 homes lost with 25 deaths and is often referred to as the most damaging fire on record. The Cedar Fire, to date the largest recorded wildfire in the State, occurred in October 2003. It burned 273,246 acres in San Diego County and resulted in the loss of 2,232 homes. The Cedar Fire was one of 15 wildfires burning an estimated total of 800,000 acres throughout Southern California during that month, which became known as the "2003 Firestorm" and the "Fire Siege of 2003." Images of these fires, their destruction, and resultant property loss are etched forever into the minds of us who viewed the news footage during those years. By the end of this fire season more than a million acres of California's lands will have burned placing it in the record books as one of the worst, if not the worst!

October is touted as "Fire Prevention Month" to heighten the awareness of the fire concern in our state and to provide insight as to how to reduce the potential of fire ignition and fire spread on your property through vegetation control. For those of us who have timber properties, we need to expand this awareness as "Defensible Space Month." If not already employing a defensible space action plan one should

Continued on page 2

this issue

President's Message	1
FLC Staff.....	2
Legislative Updates	3
Ask a Forester.....	4
Wildfire in Your Forest	4
Create a Defensible Space Around Your Home for Next Year's Fire Season.....	5
Calendar of Events	5
2016 Annual Meeting	7
Our Contributors.....	8
Welcome New Members	8

FLC Staff

DEIDRE BRYANT,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Ext 2233

deidreb@forestlandowners.org

- Oversees all staff for the association
- Reports directly to the FLC Board of Directors
- Board governance and administrative operations

GRETEL MACLEOD,
SENIOR MEMBERSHIP AND
TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATE

Ext 1936

gretelm@forestlandowners.org

- Membership database management (updating existing records)
- Process new and renewing memberships
- Interact with members about their dues renewals
- Point of contact for members with questions about FLC events, etc.

TRACY BROWN,
DIRECTOR, CREATIVE SERVICES
& WEB DEVELOPMENT

Ext 2207

tracyb@forestlandowners.org

- Department head for design, production, and web services
- Update FLC website

WENDY FARDANESH,
SENIOR GRAPHIC DESIGNER

Ext 1908

- Design/layout of newsletter and annual meeting registration program

KATHI CAMPBELL
STAFF ACCOUNTANT

Ext 2222

kathic@forestlandowners.org

- Accounts payable
- Oversees accounts receivable clerk
- Addresses questions about receivables and payables
- Prepares financial statements

**FOREST LANDOWNERS
OF CALIFORNIA**

950 Glenn Drive, Suite 150

Folsom, CA 95630

(877) 326-3778

(916) 932-2209 Fax

www.forestlandowners.org

President's Message – Defensible Space

Continued from page 1

consider doing so prior to the next fire season. What is defensible space? Defensible space is essential to improve your home's and property's chance of surviving a wildfire. It's a fuel management buffer you create between what you're trying to protect (home and/or property) and the grass, trees, shrubs or any wildland area that surround it. Defensible space is needed to slow or stop the spread of wildfire. In the case of a home protection it reduces potential of the house catching fire—either from direct flame contact or radiant heat. Defensible space is also important for the protection of firefighters defending your home and property.

If fire crews pull into your property during a threatening fire and see no defensible space at the home or within your property they will abandon it and move to other locations with defensible space. The recent September 12 Field Day hosted by Registered Professional Forester Matt Green on the Plantation Forest and Timber Dell Ranch properties located just miles inland from the Sonoma Country coast demonstrate prime examples in the development and maintenance of defensible space. Each case illustrated "shaded fuel breaks" under forested conditions that could not and had no intention of stopping a wildfire on its own. These shaded fuel breaks were in place to provide a line of defense by reducing the flame length of a fire as it is moving across property. Shaded fuel breaks provide openings in overstory tree canopies and reduce understory ladder and ground fuels. As demonstrated by Mat Green they serve multiple purposes in a property's "Defensible Space Plan:"

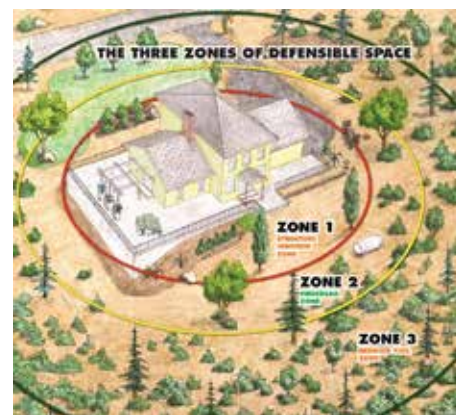
- To bring a tree crown fire to the ground and lower the approaching flame length onto the property or as the fire approaches property improvements such as home, secondary structures or other property attributes.
- It's a designated space on the property in which a fire crew has sufficient fuel reduction and open space to allow them to take and hold a defensive position in the event of an oncoming fire.
- With reduction of ladder fuels and lower ground fuels within the shaded fuel break or defensive zone of a home it also allows fire crews, as necessary, to use backfires as a tool to further reduce the fuel to the oncoming fire and expand the fire break that they are looking to hold.
- The defensible action plans were designed to have fuel break construction and maintenance along and paralleling the high frequency potential ignition points such as public roads, power line corridors or camp/campfire use areas.
- The defensible space had built in redundancy by incorporating naturally occurring openings such as roads, a ridge, the cleared power line, etc., as secondary lines of defense near planned and constructed shaded fuel breaks, furthering the ability to control and stop an oncoming fire.
- And it was discussed how cost-sharing funds may be available through CFIP (California Forest Improvement Program/CALFIRE) or EQIP (Environmental Quality Incentives Program/NRCS) programs to assist in the development and maintenance of defensible space once an approved management plan has been written for the property.

Let's talk flame length. Flame length is the distance between the flame tip (top of the flames) and the midpoint of the flame depth at the base of the flame (generally the ground surface) and is used as an indicator of fire intensity. Flame length is predicated upon vegetation type, fuel moisture, slope and wind. The rule of thumb given to me early in my career as a seasonal fire fighter with the California Department of Forestry (CDF, now CALFIRE) is to anticipate potential maximum flame length that is three times the height of the vegetation. Thus the flame length in two-foot untended or naturally occurring grass is six feet, 15-foot brush is 45 feet, and a crown fire in 100-foot timber is 300 feet.



There's little to no hope in stopping a crown fire until the fire reaches a break in topography or vegetation. The only hope in protecting property and managing a fire with a high flame length, such as crown fire or a wind driven brush fire as recently seen with the Valley Fire is to plan and manage for defensible space.

Prior to the staunch fire prevention program undertaken by the State in the first quarter of the



Continued on page 9

Legislative Updates

By Brian White, FLC Legislative Advocate

September 4, 2015 (Updates since September 4, 2015 are provided by Larry Camp, FLC Legislative Committee Chair.)

Buy California forest products bill unanimously passes Legislature. Both the Senate and Assembly passed AB 429 (Dahle) on bipartisan votes this week. The bill seeks to promote the purchase of California-grown lumber and solid wood products by requiring a purchase preference for state agencies to consider. The bill now heads to the Governor's desk but it's uncertain if he will sign it despite significant support from several groups and efforts to address concerns about violating the Commerce Clause. However, the Canadian government continues to oppose the bill. **Update: The bill was vetoed by the Governor on October 5, 2015.**

Climate change bill is the talk of the town. SB 350 (de Leon) remains the most controversial bill moving in the Legislature and is currently under consideration by the Assembly. Both the Senate and Assembly have a week to try and pass the bill before the September 11 deadline. Among other things, the bill calls for increased utility purchases of renewable energy, and a 50% reduction in petroleum use by 2030. It remains uncertain if the bill will pass the Assembly where several so-called Moderate Democrats are on the fence because of concerns about increased gas prices if a petroleum reduction mandate were signed into law. The bill needs 41 votes to pass the Assembly and probably has about 25 to 30 votes as of today. The bill has received staunch opposition from the oil industry, developers, agriculture, retailers, and various business groups. The bill likely won't be decided on until the last two nights of session. **Update: The bill was significantly modified including the provisions for the reduction of carbon fuels by 2030 and will be signed by the Governor October 7, 2015.**

New Assembly Speaker chosen. As you may have heard, the Assembly Democrats tentatively selected a new Speaker yesterday. As the article below mentions, Assemblymember Anthony Rendon (Los Angeles) won't get the official vote until January 2016 to replace current Assembly Speaker Toni Atkins (San Diego). In the meantime, there will be several behind-the-scenes moves by legislators seeking to jockey for new chairmanships under the Speaker-elect's regime. Those chairmanships will likely depend on how legislators lined up in support for the new Speaker-elect. **Update: Member Rendon was on the Assembly Natural Resources Committee and has worked closely with member Dahle on natural resource issues in the past.**

August 31, 2015

We have now entered the vortex of the last two weeks of session where the Legislature will hold only Floor Sessions between August 31 and September 11. Late last week, the Legislature gave the thumbs up and thumbs down to several bills that were on the fiscal committee's suspense file. As of August 31st, below is the status of some of the key bills. Some of the bills are still awaiting amendments prior to Floor votes taking place. If there are other bills not on this list that you are aware of and think we should be tracking, please let me know.

In other news, there has been a lot of talk in the last few days about the current legislative leadership positions for the two parties. With most of the leaders scheduled to term out of office next year, several legislators, particularly those that are now able to serve 12-year terms, are getting anxious to replace the current leadership with some of the recently elected legislators. Last week, Sen. Jean Fuller replaced Sen. Bob Huff as the Senate Republican's new leader. In the Assembly, there are two members that are now considered to be front runners to replace Speaker Toni Atkins (San Diego). The two legislators are Assemblymember Anthony Rendon (Los Angeles) and Assemblymember Autumn Burke (Los Angeles). Speaker Atkins has requested that she stay on as leader at least until January but as the saying goes "the natives are getting restless" and it's possible a vote to replace her will happen before September 11. Stay tuned...

AB 243 (Wood) among other things, establishes a tax on the cultivation of medical marijuana and dictates use of the proceeds; creates a new state division within the Department of Food and Agriculture to license cultivation; and requires all persons who cultivate marijuana for medical purposes except those cultivating for personal use, to obtain a permit from the regional water quality control board to cultivate marijuana. This bill is one of several bills that have been introduced

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.

Go to FLC's website—under the menu "Managing Your Forest," select "Ask a Forester."

Continued on page 10



Wildfire in Your Forest

By Ron Berryman, RPF

The images on the news are terrifying; flames leaping hundreds of feet in the air, smoke columns diverting aircraft, thousands upon thousands of acres consumed and residents being evacuated. In the aftermath, images of the destruction show the true impacts of the fire that has reduced entire watersheds into a grey, snag-filled landscape.

Each year forest land owners dread the coming of fire season and hope their property isn't among those shown in the nightly newscasts. The problem is that "hope" doesn't alleviate the problem of overstocked, fuel-loaded forests. Those owners who recognize the problem and proactively work to address it in a realistic manner are less likely to lose their forests to fire.

A walk or drive through the forest looking for the signs of fuel loading should be the first step. For those unfamiliar with fire behavior, having someone who works with fire along during the drive is essential. Fire prevention personnel can point out problems that often escape those who are not trained in fire science.

Are the roads accessing your forest safe enough for fire personnel to use in fighting a fire or are they potential death traps with brush and slash adjacent to the roads? Fire personnel are trained to avoid using such roads for fear of being burned over by an oncoming fire. If your road is deemed safe to fight a fire from, your forest is more likely to be saved. Clearing brush and slash back at least 50 feet from roadsides and thinning and pruning the trees within this zone creates a safe zone that could well mean the difference in saving a forest. Keep in mind that maintaining this zone as a shaded fuel break is important as well.

Overstocked forests, meaning those areas that have more trees per acre than desirable, contribute to fires in two basic ways; the trees in close proximity to one another help spread the fire and the competition between trees has reduced the overall vigor of the stand. In many cases a harvest designed to thin the forest to reduce the fuel loading will probably reduce this problem. If the forest is close enough to a biomass plant, chipping the slash will reduce the fuels even more.

These treatments, while necessary in many cases, are not cheap in time, money or labor so it may be desirable to break this work into stages. In my particular case, I work each spring and fall on a different road section, using a priority ranking to determine which roads will be treated first. In some instances a contractor is used where the proper equipment has proven itself cost-effective over hand labor. In other instances, particularly in the maintenance phase, hand labor works quite well.

Take care in choosing how to dispose of the slash. Chipping can reduce the slash to a saleable product if one is close enough to a biomass plant but chipping can be expensive. Burning the slash is a cheaper method, but has its own drawbacks as the fire from the burn piles can spread into the forest, defeating the entire purpose of the original plan. Be sure to consult with someone well-versed in burning before you attempt this on your own. Time of year and weather conditions are critical elements here.

The results of your efforts are quite striking. Overstocked stands with too many small trees are converted into an attractive forest with well-spaced, pruned trees that will someday provide income for the owner. Proper spacing of the trees has the added benefit of concentrating additional growth on these trees which helps them grow faster. The increased vigor of these stands helps to ward off attacks by insects and reduces overall stand mortality, so your efforts translate into much more than a fire-resistant landscape that can be enjoyed for years to come.

Ask a Forester

Question:

Can you explain why trees on my property have different growth rates?

Answer:

Growth rates can vary widely even within the same timber stands. Part of the variation can be due to the differences in species, with species that are adapted to that particular soil, aspect, and weather pattern often out-performing the other species.

Spacing is critical in the forest as trees need space to best utilize the water, nutrients and light available to them. Tightly grown trees perform much like tightly grown carrots in your garden, they rarely produce anything of value.

Genetics is another consideration. Like ranchers utilizing the "best of breed" in their herds, we should also encourage the same mindset by maintaining the best genetics and not always cutting the fastest growing trees. Maintaining a good genetic component is critical for future growth.

Create a Defensible Space Around Your Home for Next Year's Fire Season

By Denise Seghesio Levine

I remember when my husband found an ad for green-and-white-striped canvas awnings that would look great shading our big, hot, west-facing windows. Then I remembered the article I was researching on fire-resistant landscaping.

Pictures of little embers floating miles on hot winds, only to land on my little striped awnings and burst into flames, flitted through my mind. No, I told my husband. No awnings.

That was ten years ago. I was part of a team launching the new countywide "Firewise" program. We were tasked with sharing lessons learned from Southern California fires the previous years that destroyed acres of trees and habitat and hundreds of homes. And not just in the hills. Neighborhoods and single houses in other areas were destroyed when floating embers landed on roofs and flammable garden debris, igniting homes miles from the original fire.

But the lesson is in the exceptions. Some houses survived even in the midst of devastation. What was different? In some cases, it was the landscaping. All of the homes that survived had yards and gardens that were defensible space zones.

Your "defensible space" is the area within 150-300 feet of your home. In this zone, you can modify the landscaping to improve the odds for firefighters defending your home. This safety area should be kept "lean and green."

Can something so simple really make a difference? Can you create a garden that helps protect your family and property when wildfires hit our hills? Yes.

Garden maintenance is often the first step. Look around your garden and yard. What things could catch fire? Make sure flammable items are kept to a minimum, including lounge cushions and paper. If you are leaving home for the weekend, put those away.

Keep dried grasses and dead brush cleaned up. Do your work early in the morning while it is still cool. Have a hose nearby. Cut up and remove dead trees and shrubs. Don't forget dried leaves in the roof gutters and those dried sweet pea vines that are still climbing up the garage. At this time of year dried leaves and grasses aren't just debris. They are fuel.

Now is the time to look around your home's exterior. If you decide to replace flammable, dangerous plants with more fire-resistant choices, you have time to remove them now and prepare the sites for fall planting. This is doubly advantageous because most plants, and certainly our natives, will root much more deeply if planted in the warmth of fall and allowed to settle in through the rainy season. These plants will usually need much less water in years to come than the same type of plant set out in the spring.

The list of highly flammable plants includes favorites, but this doesn't mean you can't use them in your landscaping. Just keep them at least 30 feet from your house. Experts recommend a minimum of 10 feet of spacing between individual trees and shrubs, measured at the widest part of the tree or shrub.

On mature trees, remove all limbs lower than 10 feet from the ground, or one-third of the tree's crown height, whichever is greater. This step removes "ladder fuels" that allow the fire to spread from ground to treetops, or vice versa.

Avoid highly flammable trees, including California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), California fan palm (*Washingtonia filifera*), coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), California

Continued on page 6



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.

2015

November 6, 2015

FLC Board of Directors Meeting,
Granzella's Inn, Williams, CA

2016

January 2016

FLC Board of Directors Meeting,
Date and Location TBD

May 5, 2016

FLC Board of Directors Meeting,
Dry Creek Inn, Healdsburg, CA

May 6-7, 2016

FLC Annual Meeting and Field Day,
Dry Creek Inn, Healdsburg, CA



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

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@forest-landowners.org. We look forward to receiving your ideas and feedback.



Create a Defensible Space Around Your Home for Next Year's Fire Season

Continued from page 5

pepper (*Schinus molle*) and any pines, including Italian stone pine and Monterey pine. Firefighters call them target plants. Junipers, cypress and pampas grass are also troublemakers because they generate an abundance of flammable materials, or are highly resinous or dry.

Fir trees are dangerous. Remember the quick sizzle and flare when you throw Christmas boughs in the fire? Now imagine that phenomenon supersized around your wooden house.

With their fragrant resins, Camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*), sweet acacia and cedars are highly flammable, too.

The wood-lath framing for vines that we never had time to build on our house will probably never get built now. Vines and climbing plants on combustible structures are not firewise. Any extra fuel near the house is hazardous, so plant vines away from the house.

California lilac (*Ceanothus*) burns well and should be kept away from the house. Creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*) sounds as dangerous as it is, and all species of *Juniperus* are resinous and woody and best avoided.

Besides being invasive, cheery yellow-bloomed Spanish broom is very flammable. Pull it up whenever you see it. And remember to keep the plants and trees in your defensible space zone well watered and pruned at all times.

So what are better choices?

If you have the water to spare, green lawns or succulents like iceplant are very good firewise choices around the house. Hardscaping in gravel or concrete, or stepping stones or pavers with low growing herbs can also be attractive and safe spaces protecting your home.

If you plan to replace trees like bays and pines that are highly flammable, or if you are choosing new trees where you have space, a list of safer replacements includes white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*, also known as St. John's bread) and one of my favorite sights in spring, the Western redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*). Citrus trees, with their lush green foliage and sweet-smelling blossoms, conjure images of Morocco and are welcome in the firewise garden.

Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*), pineapple guava (*Feijoa sellowiana*) and the sculpted madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*) are beautiful additions. All these plants have a low percentage of dead matter or debris, high moisture content in the leaves and low resin. As for shrubs, space them on no less than 10-foot centers, in groups of no more than three. You're trying to deny a fire continuous fuel.

Most silver-foliaged, drought- and deer-resistant plants are good bets. Their reflective foliage conserves their moisture and provides an illuminating foil to more deeply colored plants.

For color, consider irises of all varieties, daylilies, lily-of-the-Nile, agapanthus and birds of paradise. Deeply textured geraniums and pelargonium come in rich colors ranging from shell pink and salmon to classic bright red or deep maroon. In dryer areas, rockroses in all their colors, such as *Cistus villosus* and *Cistus purpureus*, add wispy texture and more fire resistance.

If your favorite plant is on the flammable list, keep it at least 30 feet from the house. And remember, even fire-resistant plants can be dangerous if you don't keep them well watered and pruned.

We are lucky to be able to learn from other communities and perhaps avoid their tragic outcomes. We all have to do our part to protect our homes, our neighborhoods and our beautiful watersheds.

Being fire-safe takes a village, but your own backyard is the place to start.

http://www.readyforwildfire.org/landscape_ideas

<http://firewise.org/wildfire-preparedness/firewise-landscaping-and-plant-lists.aspx?sso=0>

2016 Annual Meeting

May 5-6 • Healdsburg, CA

The 2016 FLC Annual Meeting will be held May 5-6 at the Dry Creek Inn, Healdsburg, CA. We realize this is Mother's Day, but invite you to extend your stay and enjoy all that Healdsburg has to offer.

The Annual Meeting program format will begin with the Board of Directors meeting on Thursday afternoon with the education portion of the meeting beginning on Friday morning and ending with the Annual Banquet that evening. Saturday morning will include the Annual Meeting Field Day, which expect to end by 4:00pm.

At this year's Annual Meeting in Auburn, we added an early morning workshop – a technical session. This early session was well received, and we plan to include this type of session at the 2016 Annual Meeting. Details about the program theme and content elements will be available later this year.

In the meantime, we encourage you to make your hotel reservations at your earliest convenience. The rate for Thursday night is \$114; and the rate for Friday or Saturday night is \$132.

We look forward to having you with us at the 2016 Annual Meeting in Healdsburg.

About Healdsburg

Healdsburg, a town renowned for its eclectic offering of all the finest things in life... food, wine, friends and fun. The charm and genuine down to earth personality of the town are inescapable—from the sounds of jazz and laughter at every town square event, to the enticing aromas of five star cuisine tempting you at every turn, to the country roads winding through rolling hills of world-acclaimed wine growing appellations, Healdsburg is the belle of the trendy wine country ball who prefers to be out in the vineyards sampling zinfandel on the vine.

Take a stroll around Healdsburg and discover the treasures and treats of small town individuality that make Healdsburg so special. World class shopping, renowned art and sculpture, organic locally grown produce and artisanal breads, wines and cheeses, intimate bed and breakfasts, independent bookstores, treasure troves of antiques and so much more.

Healdsburg is surrounded by several of Northern California's finest regional wine appellations, including Alexander Valley, Chalk Hill, Dry Creek Valley, and Russian River Valley. Centrally located to over 100 world class wineries and tasting rooms, Healdsburg is the ideal place to discover all the best that Sonoma County wine country has to offer.

Explore beyond the central downtown Plaza and you'll find incredible hiking, biking, canoeing, camping, redwoods, rowboats and hot air balloons for aerial views of it all.

Source: Healdsburg Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Bureau

Visit www.healdsburg.com for more information on things to do: parks and recreation, wineries, breweries, shopping and more!

Forest Landowners of California 2016 Annual Meeting

May 5-6 • Healdsburg



Dry Creek Inn
198 Dry Creek Road
Healdsburg, CA 95448
(707) 433-0300 for reservations
(Mention Forest Landowners)
\$114 Thursday night
\$132 Friday and Saturday nights

We Appreciate the Generous Support from Our Contributors!

As of July 1, 2015

Sapphire (\$5,000+)

*This spot reserved just for you!

Diamond (\$2,00 to \$4,999)

*This spot reserved just for you!

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

Don & Judy Beaty
Frances Belden
Carol Michener
Parker Ten Mile Ranch
Red River Forests, LLC
Shasta Forest Timberlands, LLC

Gold (\$500 to \$999)

*This spot reserved just for you!

Silver (\$200 to \$499)

C. Robert Barnum
Peter Bradford
Annette Cooley
Terry Corwin
Nan Deniston
Brian Hurt
Jerry Jensen
Craig Kincaid
Larry Mailliard
Claire McAdams
Steve & Florence Miller
Readings Creek Tree Farm
Cynthia Rees
Charll & Donna Stoneman
Martha Vertrees
Charles Wagner
Lisa Weger & Craig Blencowe
Ted Westphal
Ted Wyman

Bronze (\$100 to \$199)

Gary & Jan Anderson
Hap Anderson
Jo Barrington
Ron Berryman
Bart Burstein
Don & David Bushnell
Larry & Connie Camp
Donald Campbell
Jim & Lana Chapin
Delmer Clements
Daniel & Cheryl Cohoon
Mary Coletti
Gloria Cottrell
Gilda L. Drinkwater
Paul Ebner
Carol Fall
Edward & Mary Filiberti
Ralph & Barbara Gaarde
Russell Greenlaw
James E. Greig

Continued on page 9

New Members

*New members since last newsletter are shaded and for the period ending September 20, 2015.
Please join us in welcoming the following new members to FLC!

Forest Landowner Members

Nevio & Mary Andreatta

Happy Hills Ranch
Sonoma County
Philip Mohrhardt Family Member

Pam Augspurger

20 Acres, Trinity County

Sorrel Barrington

Mendocino County
Jo Barrington Family Member

James Bate

Ferrari 289 Property, LLC
Santa Cruz County
Carolyn V. Johnson Family Member

Laurie Bate

Ferrari 289 Property, LLC
Santa Cruz County
Carolyn V. Johnson Family Member

Rosemary Bate

Ferrari 289 Property, LLC
Santa Cruz County
Carolyn V. Johnson Family Member

Jeff Berryman

Berryman Family Forest
Siskiyou County
Ron Berryman Family Member

Aaron Cavin

Madera County
Ben Cavin Family Member

Andrew Cavin

Madera County
Ben Cavin Family Member

Brian Dowty

El Dorado, Humboldt Counties
Steven Dowty Family Member

Steven Dowty

25 Acres, El Dorado, Humboldt Counties

David C. Ericson

Diamond E Ranch
300 Acres, Siskiyou County

Fred & Jocelyn Euphrat

Bear Flat/Devil's Basin
416 Acres, Mendocino County/
318 Acres, Sonoma County

Patrick Frost

Fallfrost Enterprises
Trinity County
Carol Fall Family Member

Ayn Lindsey Garrisch

Timber Dell Properties, LLC
Sonoma County
Suzanne and Don Lindsey Family Member

Carolyn V. Johnson

Ferrari 289 Property, LLC
131 Acres, Santa Cruz County

Suzanne and Don Lindsey

Timber Dell Properties, LLC
160 Acres, Sonoma County

Tom Lowry

Associate Member

Ethan Luckens

Humboldt County
Clarie McAdams Family Member

Annette Lundin

DFP Lands
Butte County
Marcia Gilmer Family Member

Philip Mohrhardt

Happy Hills Ranch
600 Acres, Sonoma County

Clare Velma Moore

Santa Cruz County
Cate & Eric Moore Family Member

Janet Murphy

Summit Lime Company
Ted Wyman Family Member

Leonard Page

Old Fosse Ranch
Yuba County
Steven Shigley Family Member

Arlyne Pollett

DFP Lands
Butte County
Marcia Gilmer Family Member

Dennis Posshen

Possehen Forestry
Associate Member

Anthony Sorace

Songwood Ranch
100 Acres, Mendocino County

President's Message – Defensible Space

Continued from page 2

20th century many areas of California's wildlands have been shown to have naturally reoccurring and frequent fire events at intervals of 10 to 30 years. The 100 plus years of fire prevention has delayed this naturally occurring event and has significantly extended the frequency of forest floor fuel consumption and timber thinning by fire. The result is excessive fuel build ups within most of the forests and wildlands of the State. As stated in a recent California License Foresters Association (CLFA) conference on fire, Clayton Code, CLFA's President, summed up the present situation succinctly, "Regardless of how we got here, our forests are not in a condition consistent with natural fire regimes. Individual projects, regardless of scale, will provide localized benefit by attempting to mitigate losses should a fire impact that landowner. Cumulatively, the more landowners who manage their properties being respectful of natural fire regimes will eventually lead to landscape benefits."



the old growth, the property was bought up to homestead around 1910. The old growth stumps were removed on two to three acres so as to create a field for livestock grazing. This field is presently our immediate back yard off the back side of the house. Our home is situated on a north aspect just below the ridge top. We often see deer grazing, fox, skunks and the occasional coyote and bear foraging from the big bay windows that face the field and look north down the creek drainage to highway 101, the Eel River and beyond to the town of Fortuna. Though we have no written defensible space plan, we intuitively maintain a solid defensible space around our home. Field mowing is done a number of times during spring and early summer so as to only leave cropped stubble once the grass becomes dry by midsummer. Mowing leaves a cleared open space of more than 200 feet between the house and the timber downslope, which also happens to be the direction of the prevailing winds on the property. Off to the sides of our home the property is clear for a distance of 100 feet or more with only occasional yard trees, ornamental shrubbery and lawn or graveled parking areas to provide good clearance between us and the unmaintained vegetation on neighboring properties. The cleared and maintained space around our home should allow it to survive any major wildfire and is considered defensible by CALFIRE. In conversations with CALFIRE inspection staff they indicated that the field area of our home would actually be considered a safe zone in the event fire crews were overran by a fire.

So far the association has not heard that any of our members incurred a fire loss on their property this fire season, and I can only hope that it remains so. Anyone reached by this newsletter that has not implemented a defensible space plan on your property should consider doing so sooner, rather than later. There are a number of ways to initiate the process by consultation with CALFIRE Unit staff and/or with your Registered Professional Forester. Readily available information can also be obtained from the web or from printed materials distributed by CALFIRE. Fire is going to happen and each of our properties will likely see a burn at some point in time, but the intensity and degree of the burn can be controlled to some extent if you are prepared. October is Fire Prevention Month, be prepared and be safe.

Charles



Bronze Contributors

Continued from page 8

Donna Hall
Peter Hanelt
Michael R. Harrison
Art & Becky Harwood
Gard Hellenthal
Malcolm Hill
Tim Holliday
Robert Ketchum
Heide Kingsbury
Denise & Steven Levine
Jack & Jane Lewis
Dustin & Danielle Lindler
Tom & Jan Linville
Daniel & Marian Lucero
Cate & Eric Moore
Fred Nelson
Phillip Noia
David Olson
Val & Kati Parik
Yvonne Sansome
Francis Schutz
Frank Spurlock
Frank Teiche
George Thompson
Larry Tunzi
Steven Vanderhorst
Mock Wahlund
Kay White
Robert Wilder
John & Laura Williams

Friends (up to \$99)

Robert & Julie Barrington
Dennis & June Bebensee
Frank Beidler IV
Benton Cavin
Nancy Craig
Bert Coffman
William Dann
Denny & Jeanne Dennison
Steven Dowty
Sandra DuBose
Linwood Gill
Peter & Sarah Goorjian
Matt Greene
John Hughes
Brian Koch
Ron & Nancy Knaus
Bill Krelle
Fred & Pat Landenberger
Roy Lane
Lennart & Sandra Lindstrand
Elizabeth Marshall Maybee
John & Cynthia Miles
Eric Millette
Richard & Cathleen Schoenheide
George Schmidbauer
Jeffrey Smyser
William Snowman
Bruce & Ellen Strickler
Grant Taylor, Jr.
Forest & Pat Tilley
John Urban
John & Linda Wilson
Richard Wortley

Legislative Updates

Continued from page 3

this year that seeks to pave a way, whether through incentives or increased enforcement, for the potential legalization of marijuana cultivation in California. **Passed Senate Fiscal Committee, On Senate Floor. Update: Sent to the Governor as part of three bill package by the legislature. The Governor has not acted on the bill as of October 5, 2015.**

AB 429 (Dahle) would require any state agency that contracts for lumber or other solid wood products, excluding paper and other types of secondary manufactured goods, to give preference, if price, fitness, and quality are equal, to lumber and other solid wood products that are harvested pursuant to the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 or certified under a compliance offset protocol adopted by the Air Resources Board. This CFA-sponsored bill has bipartisan support but it remains unclear if there will be any legal challenges if it is enacted into law. The Canadian government has expressed formal opposition to the bill despite amendments taken to address concerns about interstate commerce issues. **Passed Senate Fiscal Committee, On Senate Floor. Update: Refer to the beginning of this article.**

AB 498 (Levine) declares it is the policy of the state to promote the protection of wildlife corridors, habitat strongholds, and habitat linkages in order to enhance the resiliency of wildlife and their habitats to climate change, protect biodiversity, and allow for migration and movement of species between habitat lands. Further states it is the policy of the state with regard to projects proposed in an area identified as a wildlife corridor, to encourage the project proponent to consult with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and, wherever feasible and practicable, and take steps to protect or restore the functioning of the wildlife corridor through various means. Amendments were inserted into the bill that addresses concerns from various development and agriculture groups by clarifying that a project applicant will not be denied a permit for not taking voluntary steps to protect certain wildlife corridors nor will the project applicant be required to pursue additional mitigation under CEQA or the California Endangered Species Act. **Passed Senate Fiscal Committee, On Senate Floor. Update: Sent to the Governor. The Governor has not acted on the bill as of October 5, 2015.**

AB 590 (Dahle) would allow cap-and-trade revenues from the sale of allowances under AB 32 to be used for the purposes of maintaining the current level of biomass power and geothermal energy generation in the state to revitalize currently idle facilities in strategically located regions. This Biomass Alliance-sponsored bill has a lot of bipartisan support from various groups and legislators. However, since the funding will need to be authorized by the Legislature each year through the budget, language was removed from the bill that would have created a separate biomass fund from the cap-and-trade revenues. **(Note: It should be noted the Legislature and Governor will decide through a budget trailer bill on how to spend billions of dollars of cap-and-trade dollars. This means regular standing bills such as SB 590, which is now dead, still has an opportunity to get funding for biomass projects through the budget if it becomes part of the negotiation process in the budget trailer bill. There is also some interplay between the cap-and-trade dollars and some of the discussion that is happening on SB 350 – see below.) Held in Senate Fiscal Committee – Dead**

AB 645 (Williams) would increase the state's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) by requiring all retail energy sellers to procure at least 50% of their electricity from eligible renewable energy sources, including, but not limited to wind, solar and biomass by December 30, 2030. This bill is one of several climate change bills seeking to increase or expand the state's existing mandates to procure renewable resources. **Held in Senate Fiscal Committee – Dead**

AB 1288 (Atkins) would explicitly allow CARB to continue using market-based regulations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions beyond 2020. **Passed Senate Fiscal Committee, On Senate Floor. Update: Sent to the Governor. The Governor has not acted on the bill as of October 5, 2015.**

AJR 18 (Patterson) an Assembly Joint Resolution to urge Congress of the United States to support H.R. 167, the federal Wildfire Disaster Funding Act, in order to provide a long-term, stable source of funding for federal agencies to conduct the necessary fuels management on national forestlands, while retaining resources to suppress catastrophic wildfires. **Signed by Governor, Chapter 137, Statutes of 2015.**

Continued on page 11

Legislative Updates

Continued from page 10

SB 288 (McGuire) would impose new criminal penalties for anyone that vandalizes a redwood tree by maliciously defacing, damaging, or destroying a redwood tree on the property of another without the permission of the owner. The author's intent of the bill is to prevent the theft of redwood burls by imposing new criminal penalties for vandalizing a redwood tree. **Passed Legislature, On Governor's Desk. Update: Vetoed by the Governor on September 11, 2015.**

SB 350 (de Leon) among other things, would increase the state's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) by requiring all retail energy sellers to procure at least 50% of their electricity from eligible renewable energy sources, including, but not limited to wind, solar and biomass by December 30, 2030. The bill also includes a provision, opposed by various business groups and the oil industry, which would require CARB to implement a 50% petroleum reduction by 2030 but contains no language, guidance or legislative oversight on how the state would achieve the mandate. **(Note: several Moderate Assembly Democrats have raised concerns about the petroleum reduction mandate and are withholding their vote until that issue is addressed in addition to looking for other ways to address their concerns such as obtaining cap-and-trade dollars for their district).** **Passed Assembly Fiscal Committee, On Assembly Floor. Update: Refer to beginning of article.**

SB 32 (Pavley) codifies the Governor's executive order by requiring CARB to implement measures that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 and 80% percent below 1990 levels by 2050. This is another one of the climate change bills that is mired in the controversy over SB 350 and is receiving a lot of opposition from business groups. **Passed Assembly Fiscal Committee, On Assembly Floor. Update: was not approved by the Legislature.**

Los Angeles Times – September 3, 2015

Assembly Democrats Pick Anthony Rendon to be Next Speaker

By Melanie Mason

Assembly Democrats tapped a Los Angeles-area lawmaker, Anthony Rendon, to be their next speaker Thursday, despite current Speaker Toni Atkins' attempt to stave off a challenge in the final weeks of the session.

The change marks the third shake-up in legislative leadership in two weeks. The official vote to designate Rendon, who lives in Lakewood, as speaker-elect will be in January, Atkins and Rendon said. It is unclear when he will succeed Atkins (D-San Diego).

The shift follows major changes in GOP leadership in both the Senate and Assembly over the last two weeks. State Sen. Jean Fuller (R-Bakersfield) took over for Sen. Bob Huff (R-Diamond Bar) months earlier than expected, and freshman Assemblyman Chad Mayes (R-Yucca Valley) was designated Assembly GOP leader-elect earlier this week.

Mayes will take over the Assembly GOP caucus from the current leader, Kristin Olsen of Modesto, in January.

Atkins had tried to tamp down leadership upheaval during the final weeks of the session, asking members to sign a letter pledging to hold off on electing a new leader until January.

But jockeying for leadership continued among an ambitious class of freshman and sophomore lawmakers who were elected under new term limits, approved by voters in 2012, which allow legislators to serve for up to 12 years.

Atkins is termed out at the end of 2016.

Rendon's district includes Hawaiian Gardens, Bell and South Gate. Prior to his election in 2012, he was the executive director of a child services nonprofit organization and also served as the interim executive director of the California League of Conservation Voters.



FOREST MANAGERS & CONSULTANTS
SINCE 1970



W. M. BEATY & ASSOCIATES, INC.
REDDING, CALIFORNIA
FORESTLAND MANAGEMENT, TIMBER
INVENTORIES & WILDLIFE ASSESSMENTS
www.wmbeaty.com



**Forest Landowners
OF CALIFORNIA**

950 Glenn Drive, Suite 150
Folsom, CA 95630