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

President's Message

Recent News Worth Repeating

We had an excellent showing of FLC members and guests at the recently held Annual Meeting, May 6 and 7 in Healdsburg, CA. The agenda lineup was timely and interesting. Look for a recap article in the Summer newsletter.

Also, your Board of Directors is always on the lookout for added value prospects for our members. Included in this newsletter is an introduction to Hipcamp, a facilitating and booking firm startup that wishes to promote and help you develop public camping opportunities on your land as an additional source of revenue. Hipcamp presented at our Annual Meeting and made themselves available to answer all the questions from attendees.

And lastly, an update on the Endangered Species Act (ESA) listing for Pacific fisher. It's official, it will not be listed and will be taken off Candidate Status.

The West Coast population of the Pacific fisher was accorded federal candidate status in April 2004 for listing. In 2013, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) initiated a status review to assess whether a federally proposed listing as Threatened was warranted for the West Coast population of fisher. On Thursday, April 14, 2016, the USFWS issued its finding that the fisher does not require the protection of the Endangered Species Act.

Endangered Species Act Listing for Pacific Fishers Denied by Government

(Primary Source: Catherine Wong, Eureka Times Standard)

A local environmental group expressed disappointment following a decision by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to not list the West Coast population of fishers under the Endangered Species Act. "We're disappointed in the Fish and Wildlife Service and that politics, not science, made the decision," Environmental Protection Information Center staff attorney Tom Wheeler said Thursday after the decision not to list.

About the size of large house cats, fishers belong to a family of mammals that includes



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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

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weasels, mink, martens and otters. The fisher's range was reduced dramatically in the 1800s and early 1900s. The species is now found in the northern forests of the United States and Canada as well as the Appalachian Mountains and Rockies and the Pacific Coast Mountains of California, Oregon and Washington.

According to a report by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service released on April 14, the West Coast population of fishers does not face the risk of extinction now nor in the foreseeable future and therefore does not require the protection of the Endangered Species Act. The release states that the federal wildlife service made its finding after thoroughly evaluating the "best available scientific information" gathered from the scientific community, the public and stakeholders.

"We arrived at our decision following a comprehensive evaluation of the science and after a thorough review of public input," Ren Lohofener, director of the service's Pacific Southwest Region, said in the release. "The best available science shows current threats are not causing significant declines to the West Coast populations of fisher and that listing is not necessary at this time to guarantee survival."

In October 2014, citing a threat from rat poison used on illegal marijuana grows, federal biologists proposed Endangered Species Act protection for the West Coast populations. The federal wildlife service published notice in the Federal Register that it wanted to list the fisher as a threatened species in California, Oregon and Washington.

Northern California fishers have been much in the local conversation in recent years, thanks to the work of Dr. Mourad Gabriel, whose research has shown that anticoagulant rodenticides commonly used in marijuana farming have killed many of the now-rare mammals. In 2013, Sheriff Mike Downey of Humboldt County was famously photographed with a dead fisher found at an 8,000+ marijuana plant trespass grow.

The 349-page "species report" prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service last month contains a long, updated discussion of the effects of anticoagulants on fisher populations. According to the latest available research, it says, as many as 84 percent of fisher corpses found in California test positive for some level of exposure to such poisons.

Other reasons for the proposal included the loss of forest habitat to wildfire, logging and urban development, disease, being eaten by other predators, illegal fur trapping and climate change. Fishers had been a candidate for protection since 2004.

"These threats were subsequently found to be not as significant as previously thought," the release states, noting that although stressors exist at varying levels across the population, they are not causing significant impacts or declines to the population.

"There has been a substantial increase in support and interest by federal, state, tribal and private stakeholders in implementing voluntary and proactive fisher conservation measures," Robyn Thorson, director of the service's Pacific Region, said in the release. "It is clearly resulting in a much improved long term conservation outlook for fishers."

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President's Message
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According to the Red Bluff Daily News, the Tehama County Board of Supervisors authorized a letter to the federal wildlife service opposing the listing of fishers under the Endangered Species Act in February 2015, citing the "potential irreparable damage to our local economy."

According to Tehama County's assessment, the letter states that critical habitat designations would restrict land access and could lead to forbidden activities such as grazing, trout stocking, logging, mining and recreational use. "The Tehama County Board of Supervisors urges that you consider alternative methods for preserving this species and the role that federal and private lands play in the economy of this county and the north state when making your final determination in this matter," the letter concludes.

According to the federal wildlife service release, a number of federal, state, tribal and private partners have come together in California, Oregon and Washington to conserve fisher habitat and restore the population.

It states that ongoing conservation actions include implementation of Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances to help reduce stressors. One example in California between the federal wildlife service and a timber company is protecting habitat on more than one million acres in 16 counties, according to the release. "We look forward to continuing to work with our federal, state and local partners to help ensure future habitat for this population," Ren Lohofener said.

However, at the State level under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) it remains a candidate for listing as Threatened. Now we'll just need to see if the California Fish and Game Commission will follow suit.



**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."

Ask a Forester

Question:

During a recent inspection of my forest, I was surprised to see some candy wrappers and soft drink cans in a remote area, evidence of someone else using my forest. Any suggestions on what I should do?

Answer:

A) With the recent upsurge of illegal marijuana plantings on forested lands, landowners are increasingly aware of the possibility that unauthorized people may be using their forest. The problems of the past with hunters, fishermen, and the occasional sight-seer pale in comparison to the potential damage of illegal growers. I suggest you enhance your "power of observation" to include not only being more vigilant with your eyes and ears but using a more reliable monitoring system like a game camera. Game cameras are now widely available with many makes and models on the market. Basically, they are strapped on a tree positioned to monitor a wide area. It is virtually certain you will be surprised at the amount and variety of critters using your forest.

It is also wise to train yourself to look for more subtle clues that would also indicate people using your property without permission. Abandoned fire rings and well-trod trails are easy to spot but don't neglect to also look for cigarette butts, smaller litter items and spent cartridges left behind by the trespassers. If you find items such as fertilizer bags, pieces of plastic water pipe or evidence of rodenticide contact your local Sheriff's department before it becomes a common occurrence.

Wildfire Preparedness for Timberland Owners

By Ron Berryman, RPF

Preventative measures such as improved road access, fuel management zones and having fire professionals visit your property beforehand can spell the difference between a property being merely singed or totally devastated.

The first step is to assess your property for prevailing winds that occur during the fire season. Since fire spreads most expediently downwind, this gives us a sense of which portion of the property should receive the highest priority treatments. Winds can be extremely variable during fire season, but if we need to identify which areas to treat first, wind direction is a good place to start. During this initial evaluation, it would be wise to include a fire professional, preferably one from an agency that has responsibility for protecting your forest.

Slope is also a key parameter in assessing how quickly a fire can spread. Fire spreads much faster uphill than downhill, so plan your strategy to allow for this. Look for areas that can be treated to reduce overgrown vegetation, wind-fallen trees and other lower elevation areas that could contribute to a fire's spread. An access road to an upwind area that is a low elevation should receive a high priority.



Safest way to burn - surrounded by snow.

untenable situation for these folks. Start by prioritizing your roads into those that provide the main access and those that provide access into other areas of your property. Roads are often a good starting point to begin your fuels reduction program; and even old skid trails can be maintained as possible future fire breaks (but if you do this, be sure and maintain erosion control facilities, such as rolling dips).

Fuel Management Zones (FMZs) are areas where the flammable brush, high grasses and "ladder fuels" are removed to create a safer zone. In these areas, start by thinning the mid-size trees within 25-50 feet of the road to reduce tree densities to an acceptable level. Follow up by removing the ladder fuels, those sub-merchantable trees that a fire can climb to reach the crowns of larger trees. Finish by constructing a turn-around for fire trucks at road ends.



A pitchfork is a necessity to "chunk in" unburned slash for a complete burn

Road access is a critical factor because ideally we want to get fire-fighting resources as quickly as possible to the fire. Roads that are rutted, impassable, blocked by downed trees, and slow to negotiate will either slow the entry to fire crews or stop them altogether. A priority for timberland owners each spring is to drive all their access roads, removing downed trees, filling in ruts and improving the navigability of their roads.

Fire tanker drivers are trained NOT to get themselves into situations where a safe retreat becomes impossible. Over-grown roads with dense brush right up to the roadside create an

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Wildfire Preparedness for Timberland Owners

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Most landowners convert the fallen trees into firewood on the spot. Pruning the trees that are left reduces the potential for crown fires. The rest of the material can either be removed from the site (which is expensive and time-consuming), chipped and scattered (less expensive) or piled into small manageable piles and burned whenever conditions are safe.

Of all these methods, I have found piling the material for later burning is the most cost-effective. If feasible leave your freshly cut slash scattered for drying purposes and reducing the chance of bark beetles nesting in these piles; only make small starter piles and cover with plastic and then when it is time to burn the bulk of the slash will be dry and lighter to handle. This makes the fire easier to control than a monster pile that creates untenable flame lengths as well as elevated blood pressure.

Burning slash piles can be very hazardous and should only be attempted by those who both understand and respect how fire behaves. Those of us who do our own burning can provide MANY instances where fire became uncontrollable within a short period of time. Anticipating the factors that lead to uncontrollable situations usually spells the difference between a successful and not-so-successful burn operation. Needless to say, the winter periods with snow on the ground can be the best from a safety standpoint, but difficult from an ignition standpoint.



Plastic bucket with alumagel and a handy scoop made from a one gallon plastic jug

gel gets the job done, especially when accompanied by a gas-powered leaf blower to provide that “extra boost” sometimes needed in wet conditions.

Another suggested fire starter is a bucket of reasonably dry wood chips mixed with one part of gasoline and three parts diesel; take a shovel full of this mixture and ignite it with your existing fire and then carry it to another part of your burn pile. Still another method is a back pack pump filled with the above described mixture of gasoline and diesel fuel. Remember to NEVER use straight gasoline for any burning project.

Remember, the reason for doing this is fire safety, don't get carried away and negate your efforts by an out-of-control fire. Done properly, FMZs along all your major roads are very appealing, with trees pruned and well-spaced and ground fuels eliminated. They are quite literally the best form of insurance your property can have.



Burn piles in the open in shaded fuel break

Everyone has their favorite method of igniting wet, hard to burn piles. I have heard of toilet paper rolls dipped in diesel fuel, drip torches, fatwood bundles and propane torches, but my all-time favorite method involves EZfire. This dry powder product was originally known as napalm in World War II, transitioned to alumagel in the 1970s and is now sold under the EZfire brand name. It is a white powder that is mixed with gasoline to create a jellied solution that burns with an intensity that cannot be created by gasoline alone. A Google search reveals Western Helicopter Services now sells the product in the smaller quantities needed by landowners [www.westernhelicopterservices.com/EZfire.html]. A plastic bucket of EZfire

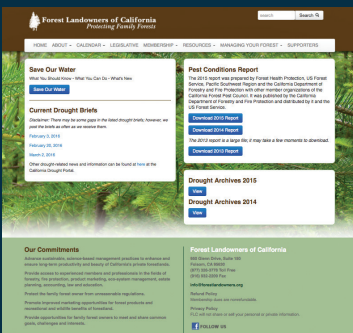


Placing plastic on a dry slash pile makes burning easier in wet weather

FLC Website— News You Can Use

The website includes a page titled, “News You Could Use.” It features current drought updates, other water saving resources and the California Forest Pest Conditions Report for the last three years, which includes the latest 2015 report.

If there is information you would like to see on this page or if there are other areas where the website could be expanded, please contact Deidre Bryant at the FLC office – (877) 32603778 or deidreb@forest-landowners.org. We look forward to adding content that is valuable to our forest landowner members.



Some Things Just Go Together...

By Denise Seghesio Levine

Some things just go together. Salt and pepper, peanut butter and jelly and unfortunately, wild fires and mudslides.

Lake County, California, devastated by the Valley Fire and Lake Fire in 2015, now faces continuing mud and landslide threats to homes and properties.

It is no surprise. Soil destabilization is a natural result of wildfires. Fire destroys plants and trees leaving only vegetation roots that can easily be displaced when water inundates soil particles around them. Steep, mountainous terrains in recently burned areas are most at risk.

Washed downhill, one man's erosion is another man's valley tilth or fertile loam, but sometimes houses, roads and habitats go with it. And the huge load of sediment clogging watershed waterways is an extreme problem when hillsides slide.

Another negative effect of hot, out of control wildfires on the soil is "glassification," a term coined by Dr. George Ice of the University of Washington in Washington State. Dr. Ice writes that when high heat fires, resulting from built up fuel load, ravage a hillside, the soils melt from the high temperatures and form a hard, glasslike layer over the surface of the soil as it cools. This glassy layer is impermeable and water is unable to percolate down into the soil as it normally would in a healthy forest environment. The result is mass erosion, sheeting and loss of the soil.

Dr. Ice sums up the potential and predictable results of fire on soil in the abstract of his paper, *Effects of Wildfire on Soils and Watershed Processes*:

"Depending on the intensity of the fire and the severity of its effects, it can alter watershed soils by consuming the erosion-limiting litter layer at the top of soils and the binding organics within the soil. Condensation of volatilized organics on soil surfaces can result in water-repellant soil conditions that lead to extreme runoff. Loss of soil structure and infiltration can combine to produce a dramatic acceleration in erosion, sediment transport and deposition. This sequence can progress to cause in-channel debris torrents, severe channel scour and deposition, including both fine inorganic and organic material and large wood. The rapid mineralization of organic matter, interruption of plant uptake processes and removal of forest cover can further negatively impact water quality, by increasing stream temperatures and nutrient concentrations. In some instances, short-term negative effects may be countered by long-term benefits to watersheds, as favorable channel conditions are created. This balance is probably skewed toward the negative effects when our planning horizons are shorter and when forests are in an unnaturally flammable condition."

For environmentalists and property owners concerned with erosion, sediment, TMDLs (total maximum daily loads of sediment in our waterways), our fish, water quality and our watersheds, this should be a huge concern.

Lake County has already seen losses due to landslides this season and, with a continuing rainy season in the forecast, FEMA has approved a project replacing fifty-five culverts at a price of \$880,000 in an attempt to hopefully reduce the threat of more mudslide disasters. This is a response to 1.7 times the debris that is expected to flow into waterways as a result of last year's latest fires and El Nino rains.

It is a big project, and the time frame to complete all 55 culverts is two years. In the meantime, residents are encouraged to attend local information sessions on how to avoid flooding and erosion in their area, and pick up sand bags to fill on their way out.

Meanwhile, recovery in the rest of Lake County continues – 1,200 lots have been cleared, and more than 30 additional lots will be cleared of debris when the rains end and the soil is more stable. A salvage logging project is storing logs on the site of Hoberg's Resort, one of the first properties destroyed as the fire exploded in Cobb. A milling operation had also been planned, but was stopped by the County.

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Meet Hipcamp!

At the January meeting of the Board of Forest Landowners of California, we heard about Hipcamp. Alyssa Ravasio, Founder and CEO, and Collette Roy, Land Manager, presented on Hipcamp's revolutionary business model where private landowners and eco-minded campers can connect to create a new economy of natural resources. We believe it's a good value opportunity to increase revenue, educate on sustainable forestry and get more people to connect with nature!

Last year, Forest Landowners added an early bird session prior to the main Annual Meeting program. This year, Alyssa Ravasio presented the early bird session at the Annual Meeting in Healdsburg on May 6, 2016.

More than ever, people are looking to connect with the land and disconnect from the digital world. Hipcamp was founded in 2013 to get more people outside by creating a simple way for people to figure out where to go camping. After creating an accessible directory of public campgrounds across the country, Hipcamp learned there just aren't enough good and available campsites to reach camper demand.

In search of a solution, the company began to partner with private landowners to create new places for people to camp. With this model, campers gain access to previously inaccessible land and landowners benefit by earning extra income and meeting like-minded people. Today more than 200,000 campers in California use Hipcamp and are looking for unique camping experiences, including on forest lands.

"Having the ability to stay on this amazing land provided more than just a stay in a cabin. We got to see how they deal with the logistical issues of power production, water use and waste management, etc. We also enjoyed walking around and seeing the other cabins along with the produce being grown and harvested."

- Dave Blizzard, Hipcamper

Landowners can offer camping in a traditional tent site in addition to a cabin, yurt or even a treehouse. Nightly fees are determined by the landowner, and it is advised to price a campsite about 40% higher than rates for similar sites in a local state park. Private land offers more privacy, seclusion, unique access and natural features unseen by most people—those factors are much more desired and valued! Group sites are also a great way to offer a type of camping that is hard to come by.

Currently, the average nationwide fee for a basic tent site with little to no amenities on Hipcamp is \$50 per night. Group campsites with a private waterfall or lake access rent for \$300 per night.

Early in 2015, Hipcamp Host, Mackenzie O'Donnell, was considering parceling off her family land to developers before she connected with Hipcamp. Through sharing her land, she and her family have seen great financial gains that have allowed them to keep the land. O'Donnell sees her land, Mendocino Magic, as a place where she and her family have drawn strength and connected with nature for generations. She is not only able to keep that land in the family for generations to come, but she is able to share it with campers who appreciate and value the experience on her land as much as she and her family do.

"The truth is, Hipcamp has allowed me to keep our land the way it is. I don't have to think about selling this place because this business model supports my long-term plans. The empty promise of a bulk sale would bring cash to my family, but the dream of keeping this natural space protected, respected and accessible would die."

-Mackenzie O'Donnell

The company strives to make sharing land easy, seamless and beneficial. There are no contracts or obligations, and Hipcamp provides several amenities and resources such as professional photography, campsite consultation, toilet consultation and loans, marketing power, booking and payment processing and even stewardship days.

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Legislative Update

Brian White, KP Public Affairs, FLC Legislative Advocate and Larry Camp, FLC Legislative Committee Chair

The week ending April 22, 2016, marked the deadline for legislators to move newly introduced bills out of their respective policy committees so they can be considered by the fiscal committees. The deadline applies primarily to bills that may present a fiscal impact to the State. Attention will now shift to the Appropriations Committees where bills are known to die “silent deaths” by placing them on what’s known as the fiscal committees’ so-called “Suspense File.” The decision to keep a bill on suspense is largely decided by legislative leadership or to avoid sending a controversial bill to the Floor. But having a bill on suspense also provides an opportunity for legislators, supporters and opponents to try work out disagreements before bills move to the Floor. **This year, the deadline to move bills out of the Appropriations Committee is May 27th and June 3rd is the deadline to move bills out of each house.**

Several resource, energy and environmental-related bills are still active, including legislation to extend and expand the La Malfa exemption (AB 2029); provide funding for vegetation management (AB 2146); and develop a better and more fair criteria for incentivizing procurement of biomass facilities as part of the Renewable Portfolio Standard (AB 2700). There are also some bills that have been held up in the policy committees for various reasons, including unexpected opposition, a lack of interest by the authors, or competing interests and priorities for authors. Below is an update on some of the key resource, energy and environmental bills FLC is tracking. A link is provided at the bottom of page 9 to a more detailed bill status report that includes additional links for the latest bill language and/or committee analysis. This item was not included in the newsletter because of its length, but a paper copy will be provided to any member upon request to the FLC office.

At the same time legislators are working on policy bills, they have also been discussing details of the Governor’s 2016-17 budget priorities and will soon begin engaging in direct negotiations with the Governor after the release of the May Revise. Ironically, key policy issues that are normally reserved for policy bills have increasingly become part of the larger budget discussions, particularly in the resource and environmental policy arena. This year is no different with major attention focused on how to spend revenues from the cap-and-trade program also known as the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF). The GGRF was authorized under AB 32 almost 10 years ago where the funding comes from fees and the sale of auction revenues to fund projects as a way to reduce the State’s greenhouse gas emission levels. Because there is close to \$4 billion in GGRF money that will need to be allocated, several legislators and interest groups are pushing efforts to fund a number of projects, including biomass, biomethane, dairy digesters, alternative fueled vehicles, and water conservation just to name a few. In fact, over 20 bills alone were introduced this year seeking appropriations from the GGRF but it is expected most of those bills will end up as part of the larger budget discussions.

However, this week a significant legal opinion provided by the Legislature’s attorney (Legislative Counsel) suggest that continued funding for such projects beyond 2020 is not allowed, and it would likely be challenged. A link is provided at the bottom of page 9 to the Legislative Counsel opinion. This item was not included in the newsletter because of its length, but a paper copy will be provided to any member upon request to the FLC office. This is because AB 32 didn’t envision CARB having authority over GHG reduction strategies post-2020. In essence, the Governor and CARB will need new legislation to extend CARB’s authority beyond 2020. This would most likely also apply to attempts to regulate short-lived climate pollutants such as methane and black carbon. The Legislative Counsel’s legal opinion will likely cause a lot of wrangling and maneuvering in the Capitol and it remains to be seen if the Legislature will push legislation that extends CARB’s authority over GHG emissions post-2020, or continue to rely on the Governor’s Executive Orders which don’t have the force of law. Meanwhile, a pending appellate court decision to determine whether the fees that are deposited into the GGRF should have been passed as taxes under a 2/3 vote of the Legislature also remains in the balance. It’s rumored that a decision is imminent and it will surely be the biggest decision yet over implementation of AB 32.

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Status of Key Resource, Energy and Environmental Bills

AB 1923 (Wood) would require the CPUC to direct the electrical corporations to authorize a bioenergy electric generation facility with a nameplate generating capacity of up to 5 megawatts to participate in the bioenergy feed-in tariff, if the facility delivers no more than 3 megawatts to the grid at any time and complies with specified interconnection and payment requirements.

Watch. ALIVE – Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications

AB 1958 (Wood) would authorize the Board of Forestry, until 7 years after the effective date of regulations adopted by the board, to exempt a person cutting or removing trees in specified areas, including through commercial harvest, to restore and conserve California black or Oregon white oak woodlands and associated grasslands. **Watch. ALIVE – Assembly Appropriations**

AB 2029 (Dahle/Gordon) would among other things, authorize the La Malfa exemption until January 1, 2023; expand the exemption to instead permit the removal of trees less than 26 inches in stump diameter, measured at 8 inches above ground level; allow the construction or reconstruction of temporary roads of 600 feet or less on slopes of 40 percent or less; and apply the exemption to activities anywhere within those 28 counties. In order to move the bill out of the Assembly Natural Resources Committee, the author and sponsors had to take amendments to narrow the exemption or face the possibility of the bill stalling for the year (attached is a copy of bill).

Support. ALIVE – Appropriations

AB 2146 (Patterson) would provide that an amount not to exceed \$200,000,000 from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund shall be made available to the Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention, upon appropriation, for specified activities that reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the state caused by uncontrolled forest fires. **Support. ALIVE – Appropriations**

AB 2162 (Chu) would enact the Oak Woodlands Protection Act, which would prohibit a person from removing from an oak woodland, as defined, specified oak trees, unless an oak removal plan and oak removal permit application for the oak tree removal has been submitted to and approved by the Director of Fish and Wildlife. **Oppose. DEAD – Held in Assembly Water, Parks & Wildlife**

AB 2700 (Salas) would require the CPUC, when doing the rank ordering and selection of least-cost and best-fit eligible renewable energy resources, to consider criteria that takes into account jobs retained associated with contracting for existing eligible renewable energy resources as a way to promote a more balanced process for utilities to consider biomass projects.

Support. ALIVE – Assembly Appropriations

SB 1043 (Allen) would require CARB to consider and, as appropriate, adopt policies to significantly increase the sustainable production and use of renewable gas, in addition to ensuring renewable gas provides direct environmental benefits and identifying barriers to the rapid development and use of renewable gas. Despite trying to encourage production of renewable gas using forestry biomass, there is a provision in the bill that would actually add an impediment to forest biomass by limiting the type of forest that would qualify to only those that would be harvested pursuant to the Governor's October 30, 2015 emergency proclamation on tree mortality. Calforests and CLFA have requested that specific language be removed from the bill.

Oppose Unless Amended. ALIVE – Senate Appropriations hearing 5/23

SB 1383 (Lara) would require the State Air Resources Board, no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing that comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants to achieve a reduction in methane by 40%, hydro fluorocarbon gases by 40%, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50% below 2013 levels by 2030.

Watch. ALIVE – Senate Appropriations

The Bill Status Report and the Legislative Counsel opinion documents were not included in the newsletter due the length of each document. However, a paper copy of each will be provided to any member upon request to the FLC office.

FLC Bill Status Report as of April 22, 2015

<http://bit.ly/FLC-Bill-Status-April2016>

Legislative Counsel Opinion Letter—Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund

<http://bit.ly/Leg-Counsel-OpLtr-GGRF>

Late Breaking News

At the May 12 Board of Forestry meeting in San Diego, the Board approved the issuance of the 45-day notice for the Working Forest Management Plan (WFMP) rules. Further details to follows.

2015 Forest Pest Report

You can download the 2015 California Forest Pest Conditions Report from the FLC website at: <http://forestlandowners.org/resources/news-you-can-use/>.

The 2014 and 2013 reports are also available to download.

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Peter & Sarah Goorjian
Russell Greenlaw
Michael R. Harrison
Malcolm Hill
Tim Holliday
Jerry Jensen
Craig Kincaid

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New Members

*New members as of MAY 1, 2016. Please join us in welcoming the following new members to FLC!

Forest Landowner Members

Erik Anderson
Trinity County
Pam Augspurgen Family Member

David & Carolyn Beans
Oregon Spring Ranch & Tree Farm
Trinity County

Daniel Beans
Trinity County
David & Carolyn Beans Family Member

Bob Britt
Humboldt County

Richard Doyle
Lassen County
Kay White Family Member

Dan Linville
Siskiyou County
Tom & Jan Linville Family Member

T.J. Linville
Siskiyou County
Tom & Jan Linville Family Member

Linda Mercurio
Mendocino County

Berle & Linda Murray
Murphy Ranch
Humboldt County

Jason & Jan Murray
Murphy Ranch
Humboldt County
Berle & Linda Murray Family Member

Dan Rowe
Shasta County

Judy Rosales
Coast Ridge Community Forest
Sonoma County

Ed & Judy Stewart
North Woods Tree Farm
Shasta County

Gay G. Toroni
Green Point Ranch
Humboldt County

Steve Tunzi
Tunzi Ranch
Mendocino County

Duane & Charle Sue Varble
Slate Creek Springs
Lassen County

Ron & Kristin Ward
Maple Creek Ranch
Butte County
Donna Hall Family Member

Jim Westphal
Old Forbestown Properties
Butte County
Ted Westphal Family Member

Associate Members

Brady Dubois
Sierra Pacific Industries

Zachary Jones
Lyme Redwood Forest Company, LLC

Jim Kerrigan, LTO
Kerrigan Timber Services

Alyssa Ravasio
Hipcamp

Some Things Just Go Together...

Continued from page 6

Lake County officials see the work of recovery and rebuilding going on a long time. Consequently they have continuously voted to extend their emergency status to take advantage of any help and money available.

The Valley Fire Long-Term Recovery Task Force began a survey on Tuesday, February 16. Focused on recovery and rebuilding, the results are expected to guide the Supervisors in future decisions. If you are a resident of Lake County and were in an area affected by the fires, you should have received a survey in your mail. If you do not receive it, you can also access and fill it out online at www.LakeCountyRecovers.com.

According to their announcement in the Sacramento Bee, "The Lake County Valley Fire Recovery Task Force is a partnership of local, state, federal and tribal representatives. These agencies are working together to provide comprehensive services to aid in the recovery of Valley Fire survivors and Lake County residents."

The effects of the devastation from all the fires we suffered through in California last year can easily be repeated this year, as abundant rains encourage new growth of woody debris. Hopefully lessons learned in this year's catastrophes will compel property owners and public land managers to do a better job in preparing their lands for inevitable fires.

Meanwhile in Lake County, some lucky victims are back in their homes, other families are waiting to rebuild, others have moved into motor homes and others have left Lake County, with no hope of ever returning.

Sources and additional information can be found at:

<http://www.accuweather.com/en/weather-news/california-landslides-el-nino-willdfire-burn-scars-debris-flow/54769650>

<http://www.sfchronicle.com/science/article/Fire-scarred-Lake-County-fears-mudslides-6746668.php>

<http://www.record-bee.com/article/NQ/20160211/NEWS/160219963>

http://www.lakeconews.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=45067:supervisors-continue-fire-related-emergency-proclamations-get-fire-recovery-update&catid=1:latest&Itemid=197

Meet Hipcamp!

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To provide landowners with some peace of mind, Hipcamp provides a \$1M general liability insurance policy and property damage and protection guarantee. Additionally, all campers are asked to sign a "Leave No Trace" waiver when they book a site, and the company has a one strike policy to remove any campers who have misbehaved from the platform.

Hipcamp and Hipcampers are real stewards of the land. On Earth Day this year (April 21), the company and volunteers from their community assisted Hipcamp Hosts with stewardship and improvements on their land. Work to be done included building composting toilets, tent platforms, managing brush removal and planting native flora.

To learn more about Hipcamp and sharing your land, visit www.hipcamp.com/landshare.

If you have any questions, please contact Alyssa (alyssa@hipcamp.com, 415-845-1890) or Collette (collette@hipcamp.com, 405-413-7399). They are hoping to hear from you!

[All photo credits go to Ezekiel Gonzalez and are of Mendocino Magic]

Contributors

Continued from page 8

Heide Kingsbury
Fred Landenberger
Charles & Lynn Lawrence
Steven & Denise Levine
Tom & Jan Linville
Cate & Eric Moore
Phillip Noia
David Olson
Val & Kati Parik
Francis Schutz
Ed & Judy Stewart
Frank Teiche
George Thompson
Larry Tunzi
Steven Vanderhorst
Ted Westphal
Kay White
John & Laura Williams

Friends (up to \$99)

Pam Augspurger
Frank Beidler IV
Robert W. Benfield
Jim & Lana Chapin
William Dann
Bonnie J. Elliot
Carol Fall
John J. Fleming
John Gaffin
Linwood Gill
Michael Goodner
Peter Hanelt
John Hughes
Ron & Nancy Knaus
Brian Koch
Bill Krelle
Jack & Jane Lewis
Dustin & Danielle Lindler
Daniel & Marian Lucero
Randal Mac Donald
Frank & Pat Marshall
Elizabeth Marshall Maybee
Kelli Mathia
John & Cynthia Miles
Fred Nelson
George Schmidbauer
Bruce & Ellen Strickler
Todd Swickard
Grant Taylor, Jr.
Forest Tilley
John Urban
Susan K. Walsh
Jeff Webster
John & Linda Wilson
Richard Wortley

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.

June 4, 2016

FLC Field Day

Boggs Mountain Demonstration State Forest and Prather Family Forest (Lake County)

July 16, 2016

FLC Field Day

Indian Rock Tree Farm (El Dorado County, Larry Hyder)

July 29, 2016

FLC Board of Directors Meeting

Granzella's Inn (Williams, CA)

September 13-15, 2016

Redwood Symposium

Sequoia Conference Center (Eureka, CA)

November 18, 2016

FLC Board of Directors Meeting

Granzella's Inn (Williams, CA)



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



**Forest Landowners
OF CALIFORNIA**

950 Glenn Drive, Suite 150
Folsom, CA 95630