

FOREST LANDOWNERS E-NEWS

FOREST LANDOWNERS OF CALIFORNIA

August 2007 VOL 8

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*Official publication of the
Forest Landowners of California*

FOREST LANDOWNERS NEEDS YOU!

Aside from being a member of this great organization, Forest Landowners offers excellent opportunities for you to be involved in the direction and focus of our group. If you have a talent, some previous experience or even just a general interest in some areas of our organization's structure, FLC needs you.

Board participation is open to any member who is inclined to serve. Board seats are 2-3 year commitments. Meetings are quarterly and are either held prior to a field day or the annual meeting, or in a central location. Lunch is provided during the meeting. Meetings usually only last from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. and are held on a week day. Meetings are somewhat informal and often include interesting guest speakers or presentations by members who have a need or a special upcoming event.

The board serves several purposes. One is to help focus the membership and assist them when needed with concerns they may have as forest landowners. This may include education opportunities, representation at legislative gatherings, or developing outreach to seek new members and thereby strengthen the organization. As needed, board members collaborate on current events and, depending on their committee seats, often generate input for projects and legislative responses.

Another purpose of the board is to deal with the general organization and function of the organization. Board members serve at will on committees which cover everything from communications and technology, to education and outreach. Committees also cover development of the annual meeting, legislative outreach and organization finance. Legislative Consultant Bill Keye is looking for a few good men and women to form a legislative representative group to help make the "face" of FLC more recognizable in Sacramento.

Currently FLC has two open seats on the board. If you would like to see how the board operates, to test the waters and sit in on a meeting or two, members are always welcome. Our next board meeting is scheduled for October 19th in Williams at Granzella's.

For those who can't find the time to hold a board seat, members are welcome to serve on committees. FLC can also use your eyes and ears. If you hear news that is pertinent to all members, please sound the alert by calling the office or sending an email. Forest Landowners needs all of you. Call, find your niche and explore the possibilities FLC has to offer.

-Melinda Fleming, Executive Director/Editor

Forest Capitol: News from Sacramento

By Bill Keye, California Forest Keepers Incorporated

Coho Salmon, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, hatch and spend their early life in fresh water. As juveniles, they make their way to the Pacific Ocean, returning to their stream of origin to spawn and die. Their lifespan normally covers three years. When the Lewis and Clark expedition wintered on the banks of the Columbia River near present-day Astoria, Oregon in 1805-06, they dined on smoked salmon until they were sick of the stuff. Now Coho and other anadromous fish species such as Chinook and steelhead are much less abundant. In most of their historic ranges, they're listed by the National Marine Fisheries Service as threatened or endangered. In California, under the state's own Endangered Species Act, Coho is also listed.

Factors contributing to the decline of anadromous fish are many and include development, dams, water diversions, commercial/recreational fishing and habitat degradation along rivers and streams. This includes forestry, especially early logging practices such as building roads and rail spurs up drainages, skidding sawlogs down them, and generally mucking things up where the forest meets the rivulets where the fish live.

What to do? The purest remedy would be to tear down the dams and dial back the human population to that of the Native Americans which encountered Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery. That's the deepest of deep ecology, and it would likely fix the problem in a few decades – assuming of course that the rest of the planet fell in line with the deconstruction/depopulation program, so that atmospheric CO² and other human-induced environmental impacts plummeted to background levels. Hello! That's not going to happen. (Sorry, Earth First!)

So, what to do? Are we going to pass on wild salmon to our grandchildren, and theirs? And what about forest management? Does this have to go away in order to save the fish? At play are conflicts between legal doctrines. Both have their roots in English common law. One is private property rights, as found in the

Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: "...nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation." Another is the doctrine of public trust, which says government has sovereign responsibility to protect certain resources held in common by all, such as waterways and wildlife.

Forest landowners know that their private rights have taken a beating in recent years. Courts have repeatedly held that the government can place ever tighter boundaries on a landowner's discretion in order to protect public trust resources like water quality, northern spotted owls, and Coho salmon.

At its July meeting, the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection passed a regulation, "Coho Incidental Take Assistance, 2007" which represents another step in that direction. Landowners submitting Timber Harvest Plans within Coho watersheds will now have to obtain an Incidental Take Permit if the Department of Fish and Game determines that Coho take "will or is likely to occur" under the project.

The new regulation takes effect next year. How this will all work out on the ground is anybody's guess, but change is in store. Also upcoming this winter is a report by the Board's Technical Advisory Committee. This is a group of experts conducting a literature review of the latest science on anadromy, especially with regard to how it can impact California's forest practice rules. An entire rewrite of anadromous protections may be in the works by this time next year.

Environmentalists, more interested in public trust than private rights, have plenty to beat their drums about in California, especially if Coho populations remain low. Legislators in Sacramento are highly receptive to these concerns. For forestry to be economically viable on small, non-industrial parcels in the Golden State, landowners are wise to consider "out-greening" their philosophical opponents – familiarizing themselves with the issues and the science, then demonstrating and defending those same sustainable management practices.

An Outstanding Field Day in June

by Charles Greenlaw

The June 16 Bebenssee and Schoenheide Tree Farm Field Day event was unusually rich in information. Dennis and Dick are retired RPF partners since 1975 in this notably hands-on enterprise that applies their career-built skills for pleasure, exercise, and profit.

For 22 years following 1888 this area was a homesteaded community known as Plateau, served with water carried by ditch from North Fork of Battle Creek. Then water rights were bought up for hydro-electric power and the settlers all left. Wildfires in 1917 and 1932 eliminated their abandoned buildings. Forest recovery fended for itself, aided in recent decades by Dennis and Dick's astute management activities. These include pre-commercial thinning, harvesting, brush and oak thicket clearing and replanting in conifers, and periodic harvesting of sawlogs in three species plus salvage and pole harvests. Of the latter, see Dennis's accompanying article on their recent pole harvest that also served as a revenue-yielding thinning project in their productive sites.

During a pot-luck lunch at their lightly-improved campsite, many animated conversations among our members flourished. I was witness to heated accounts of battles with local government officialdom, shared by the Saffels and Eshlemans with one another. It was hard to get an edge in wordwise with this pair of county agency-vexing veterans.

After lunch we had an intro to the latest in GPS mapping capabilities using affordable instruments, by GPS consultant John P. Wilson of Safety On Sight in Redding, www.safetyonsight.com. Caravanning about the property, we were shown regrowth stages after thinning operations and selective harvests at a variety of times in the past.

Sierra-Pacific's dynamic forester Tim Livingston passed on a wealth of tips besides those on pole harvesting. He said their firm's experience with both ways has satisfied them that even-age harvesting followed by well-managed replanting and thinning is decisively more productive than is uneven-age, group selection that has equivalently intense follow-up. He said that, with good results, they now consult with adjoining private landowners before THP time to discover their neighbors' sentiments and seek their blessings for the desired harvest and its following operations. He said that after a clear cut they use Velpar herbicide after chipping or burning slash but before replanting. Tim said that grass control is essential -- that grass kills seedlings faster than anything, brush being a distant second. He noted that ponderosa pine tolerates Velpar well but sugar pine, cedar and Douglas-fir somewhat less so, meaning a reduced dosage on them.

Tim told us to plant pine after the deer have migrated out after winter (in March near Shingletown) and that after the trees are well-established, brush replaces grass as their menace. He spoke of using Roundup on brush, applied cheaper by air if conditions allow. **The three most important things for post-planting management, Tim repeated, is weed control: grass, then**

Pole Harvesting

By Dennis Bebenssee

In June, many of you attended the Family Forest Field Day, at the Bebenssee/Schoenheide Tree Farm, in Shasta County, and the following is a summary of this operation. Tim Livingston, Pole Division Manager, Sierra Pacific Industries, was the key speaker who showed us the do's and don'ts of pole harvesting. At that time, this harvesting operation had just begun. This operation has since been completed and it consisted of harvesting 239 poles (25' to 45' long) and 11,000 board feet of saw logs and was conducted upon 15 acres. This small portion of the timber stand was overly dense and in need of thinning. Generally the poles harvested were about 12" dbh (diameter breast height) to 16" dbh and these trees were also the intermediate and/or suppressed trees within the stand. In order to qualify as a pole, the trees need to be relatively straight; meet certain size qualifications; free of large knots, spikes, or clusters of knots; free of mechanical damage; free of rot and insect damage; and free of butt swell. An example of size qualifications would be the following: A 30' ponderosa pine pole (+ 12" trim), would have an 11" to 13" butt size (inside bark) and a top diameter of 6 ½" to 8 ½". Currently a 30 foot pine pole brings in a log value of about \$510/mbf (\$36/pole). A Douglas-fir pole of this same size had a value of \$660/mbf (\$46 pole). Comparatively, saw log prices at this time were only \$350/mbf for pine and \$425/mbf for Douglas-fir.

The owners conducted this operation themselves, except for the loading and hauling, which was done with a self-loading log truck (4 hours round trip

(Outstanding Field Day ... cont.)

brush. After the trees are safe against brush, then management shifts to thinning. We saw a plot of six to eight foot tall pines with some self-planted Douglas firs and cedars, and quizzed us on which trees and how many to cull out when thinning and which to leave, commenting on our various notions. There seemed to be agreement that thinning usually takes too few out.

Later, Dennis and Dick demonstrated small tree clearing by use of a modest-sized chain saw equipped with a "bow bar." See the photo of Dennis using this favorite tool. What makes this configuration of saw special is that it cuts on a portion of the broad tip where the chain pulls the 1" to 3" tree trunk toward a projecting parrot's beak-shaped dog that reaches below the bar to form a crotch that is the location of all the cutting. The saw bar is fed lengthwise like a shovel blade, downward primarily, into the tree, not swung sideways into the tree as with a conventional bar. This lets the saw operator remain standing, with the saw power head held close in to himself. There does need to be enough clear space for the rest of the broad bar end to pass into, to avoid it kicking sideways.

Elsewhere, among an open stand of 8" pines, our hosts demonstrated limb trimming for knot reduction and ladder fuel elimination with pole saws, both gas-powered and arm-powered, each man using his favorite. Intra-family competition was conjured into this demonstration.

We finished with happy hour and a barbecue dinner, completed before dusk. The hosts and two more of us camped over and left after breakfast.

This was a Field Day filled with tips I can use on my land. Many thanks to the Bebensee and Schoenheide families.



(Pole Harvesting...cont.)

and at \$400/load; 2,750 bd.ft./ load). The skidding was done with a D 21 Komatsu. The saw logs were left over parts of a tree that did not entirely make a pole and other salvageable trees in this area that needed harvesting. The owners spent about 250 hours marking, falling, limbing, skidding, lopping, and water barring. Total income was near \$10,000 and expenses were \$3,000 (not including labor or equipment depreciation). If the profit was used to pay labor and considering no timber value, the owners made \$29 per hour for their labor. If the owners had to contract this job out, it probably would have cost about \$3,000 and with no income. A larger area with more poles would make this operation more cost effective; considering move-in costs and reduced hauling cost by using a standard log truck. Also a larger timber stand with taller trees and preferably Douglas-fir would bring a better value. Selecting qualifying poles and then cutting the poles to meet the specifications is quite time consuming.

Even though this operation did not turn out to be a big money maker, the owners felt that the thinned out timber stand is now in much better condition. Those trees that were taken out were otherwise of very little value or would take a long time to be of any significant value as saw logs.

Trees that may be too thin for revenue-making commercial thinning may well make excellent poles at a premium price. "Poles" in this context mean utility company wire and cable-carrying poles. The specifications for log dimensions and quality that mills must adhere to are set by the utility industry. There is plenty of demand for pole logs, in Douglas-Fir, Ponderosa Pine, and White Fir.

SPI in Anderson is the only mill in California that processes pole logs; in turn they ship debarked "peeled" poles to pressure-preservative treaters outside California. Pressure treating is only absorbed in sapwood so there must be at least one inch thickness of sapwood all around. Slow-growing trees, especially if D.Fir, may not have enough sapwood.

SPI now pays for poles on a board-foot basis, which allows direct comparison with sawlog prices. Unusually careful logging and yarding is necessary for poles, lest they be scarred or split and rejected. Loggers have to be willing to exercise this care. A tall pole that fails to meet spec near the butt end might have the unsuitable end removed and qualify as a shorter pole. 30-35% on average gets rejected at the mill. Each truckload should be all poles or all sawlogs, unless it's the last load. Rejected logs or portions removed to leave a shorter pole become sawlogs at sawlog prices. "Trim" is the extra length that each pole log must have; it is measured to the base, not tip, of the 45-degree "baloney cut" of the log tip that marks it as a pole log. Knot diameter is measured crosswise to the pole length.

Tim handed out copies of a ten-page pamphlet whose color photos, captions, and dimensional tables present the mandatory specifications for poles. Check the FLC website for the contents of this pamphlet. Those who are not online may request a copy from Tim Livingston, SPI's Pole Division Manager, by phone at (530) 378-8143, Fax (530) 378-8139; or by mail at: PO Box 496014, Redding CA 96049-6014



Dennis Benbensee demonstrates the “Bow-Bar.”

FLC members at the June field day learn about pole selection and specifications.

Volunteers Needed for Forest Center at State Fair

Volunteers are needed to help staff the California Forest Center during the State Fair in Sacramento. The fair will run from Friday, August 17 through Labor Day, Monday, September 3 (but closed all Mondays except Labor Day). If you’ve volunteered before, you know how many questions and opportunities to educate the public are presented at the fair. All volunteers receive free parking and admission to the fair. Work your shift and then spend the rest of the day enjoying the many other exhibits and events. You can see the scheduled special events and concerts by visiting the fair’s website at www.bigfun.org. To volunteer, please contact Elke Truscott by email at: et@calforestfoundation.org or call 1-866-241-8733. Please be ready to provide your drivers license number and residence zip code (security requirements). The following are the shifts available:

Tuesday-Thursday: Early-12:00 to 3:30 PM; Late-3:30 to 7:00 PM

Friday-Sunday + Labor Day: Early-10:00 AM to 2:30 PM; Late-2:30 to 7:00 PM

CFB & Placer FB Host Upcoming SPI Lincoln Mill Tour

California Farm Bureau Forestry and the Placer County Farm Bureau are organizing a forestry outreach tour for legislative and regulatory officials and staff in mid-August. The tour will take place on August 14th. There will be a tour of the Sierra Pacific Industries mill and cogeneration plant in the morning. After lunch, there will be a woods tour. If you think your legislator might attend, make sure to get an invite for them.

Tentative Schedule:

8:30am	Depart Sacramento (carpool option available)
9-11am	Tour of mill and cogeneration plant in Lincoln
11am-1pm	Travel to forest and Lunch
1-3pm	Tour of forest outside of Forest Hill
5pm	Return to Sacramento

Contact Elisa Noble at CFBF for more information: (916) 561-5610 Fax: (916) 561-5693 enoble@cfbf.com

Update on Sierra County TPZ Ordinance Rewrite

By Charles Greenlaw

Sierra County's Planning Director and Planning Commission have been working all year on a major rewrite of their existing ordinance that makes specific the California Timberland Productivity [Zone] (TPZ) Act, GC Sec 51101 et seq. This state law, last amended in 1982, is the one that created special land zoning that enables timberland property owners to have greatly reduced annual property taxes in exchange for agreeing to a forward-rolling ten-year restriction on land use that is limited to [1] growing and harvesting of timber, and [2] compatible uses as defined. "Compatible use" is defined as *"any use that does not significantly detract from the use of the property for, or inhibit, growing and harvesting timber, and shall include, but not be limited to," six example uses, the sixth being "a residence or other structure necessary for the management of land zoned as timberland." (italics added)*

Because land use zoning and property taxation is typically delegated to county governments, the TPZ Act empowers counties to adopt TPZ-implementing ordinances and process TPZ applications and contracts with landowners. Sierra County's existing TPZ ordinance is uncontroversial, although it makes several incidental land uses hard to get approvals for, in spite of their negligible effect on growing and harvesting timber.

The initial thrust of the present ordinance rewrite was to categorically prohibit any new residential occupancy on TPZ land, except temporarily during harvest operations. This obstructive, naive, statute-ignoring provision was opposed strenuously at many monthly meetings and has been deleted. However a 1600 sq ft residential floor area limit and 400 sq ft garage area limit, after back and forth revisions, are in the present version as its replacement. To build a residence at all, one also must have acreage of TPZ land double the to-be increased (to 80 acres) minimum to newly enroll into TPZ status. The ordinance rewrite's content has changed, amoeba-like, all through the protracted process, with the latest version typically being released to the public at the same moment the Planning Commission meeting convened.

As many timberland-owning objectors have already commented, no problems with the existing TPZ ordinance or with TPZ zoning abuse by landowners have ever been alleged, let alone proven. One commenter noted that Sierra County (with a population of fewer than 4,000) has 312 parcels (85,000 acres total) in TPZ, held by about 90 owners; of the 312 parcels, only four have residences and no new plans for a residence on TPZ property have been submitted (although one is known to be in design, by its FLC-member owners.) This commenter observed that "There are no hordes of Huns amassing on our borders." Indeed, Sierra County is the sole California county expected to have no population growth at all during the next 4 decades, according to a recent statewide study.

Proponents appear to consist of the planning director, three of the five commissioners, the former elected county assessor, and a local advocacy known as High Sierra Rural Alliance, www.highsierrarural.org. Comments by this advocacy's representative and their website activity reports suggest that their agenda is essentially status-quo no-growth, regardless of consequences to forest management and productivity, or to county tax revenue. Proponents insist that TPZ holders with residences on TPZ land are undeserving tax cheats, never mind that the residence and other improvements, plus their cleared sites, by state law are taxed on their market value same as anywhere else. The bigger the house, the more revenue for the county.

Many opponents are now openly accusing the Planning Commissioners and staff of holding hidden agendas and bearing meritless hostile disdain for owners of TPZ lands, as well as accusing the proponents of ignoring state law and not bothering to inform themselves of the facts and laws that pertain to TPZ lands and to timber production management. One commenter quoted a Commissioner of having replied, in justification for disallowing residences, "I hate estates."

The latest official Commission function was a noticed hearing on July 12 that when it convened was immediately challenged for lack of enough time for the public to respond after the official ordinance rewrite draft at issue was released. So while the rhetorical fur did fly anyway, official action was put off to a future month. Reportedly the Planning Director backpedaled a lot and advanced other gambits ad-lib in an effort to revise his draft some more.

Ultimately these Commissioners only have a preliminary role in adoption of ordinances. The Commission proposes and the Board of Supervisors disposes.

Tree Farm Field Tour in Tuolumne County **Saturday, September 8, 2007 at 9:00 AM**

Forest Landowners are invited to a Tree Farm Field Tour in Tuolumne County sponsored by the California Tree Farm Committee. Tree Farm Inspector Leon Manich will lead this field tour. We will meet at the Groveland Community Park on Highway 120. The park, also known as Mary Lavaroni Park, is located just East of the Groveland Fire Station on the North side of Highway 120. Public restrooms are available there.

The field tour will begin in the Groveland area and we will be visiting several private ranches. We will see several projects recently completed that include clearing and planting and fuel reduction. One ranch has projects dating back to 1991 that include planting, brush control, pre-commercial thinning, and commercial harvesting. The ranches are within an area designated for fuel break construction using prop 40 funding over the next several years. We will travel to Sonora and have lunch and review activities on the Kinsinger Tree Farm. The drive will be about an hour between places.

Lunch, sandwiches and drinks, will be provided by the California Tree Farm Committee.
No Fee required.

Please RSVP to either:
Leon Manich at (209) 588-1920
or
George Belden at (530) 229-3798 or e-mail at lake1777@pacbell.net

Become a Tree Farmer

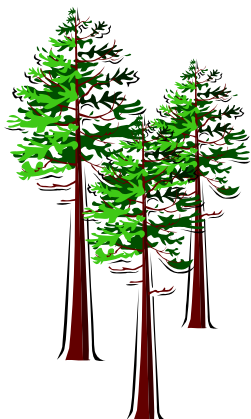
The American Tree Farm System is a nationwide community of nearly 70,000 individuals and families joined by their desire for excellence in forest stewardship. To qualify for Tree Farm certification, woodlands must be:

- Ten acres or more
- Under management, with a written and implemented plan that accounts for water quality, wildlife habitat, soil conservation, biodiversity, and recreational opportunities as well as production of forest products.
- Protected from fire, insects, disease and destructive grazing
- Reforested after harvesting

If you meet these criteria, an inspection of your property can be arranged through the State Tree Farm Committee. If you are working toward obtaining these criteria, you may be eligible for Pioneer Tree Farmer status. Contact George Belden, by phone at: (530) 229-3798, through the mail at: 1777 Lakeside Dr., Redding, CA 96001 or by email at: lake1777@pacbell.net

FLC Calendar of Events

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Aug. 14 | Lincoln Mill Tour sponsored by Farm Bureau Federation (CONTACT INFO IN THIS ISSUE) |
| Aug. 17-Sept.3 | CA State Fair – Forest Center Booth: Volunteers Needed!!! (SEE ARTICLE IN THIS ISSUE) |
| Sept. 8 | Tree Farm Visit sponsored by CA Tree Farm Committee (REGISTRATION INFO ABOVE) |
| Sept. 21 | Deadline for article submission to FLC Newsletter October edition |
| Sept. 21 | Deadline for Registration for Marin and Sonoma County Forest Stewardship Course |
| Sept. 29 | Deadline for Registration for Forest Stewardship Course- Eureka |
| Oct. 12 | TuCARE & Senator Cogdill's Annual Natural Resource Summit & Tour (INFO IN THIS ISSUE) |
| Oct. 13 | Parker Ranch Family Field Day – Mendocino County (FLIER IN THIS ISSUE) |
| Oct. 19 | FLC Board of Directors Meeting (members are welcome to attend)-Williams, CA |



FOREST LANDOWNERS OF CALIFORNIA

PRESENTS

A FAMILY FOREST FIELD DAY AT

PARKER TEN MILE RANCH, MENDOCINO COUNTY

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 2007, 10am – 3pm

Topics

- ❖ Demonstration of single tree selection harvest in 2nd growth mixed redwood and Douglas fir stands by Linwood Gill, RPF.
- ❖ View harvest activity in three units representing current harvest activity, 1 year after harvest and 10 years after harvest
- ❖ Enjoy lunch amongst old growth redwoods in the Manchester picnic grove (Complete sack lunch will be provided). Guests welcome.

Location: Park at the Manchester Grove field which is located approximately 8 miles north of Fort Bragg (at mile marker 69.22) on Hwy 1. Make a sharp right onto Hawthorne Timber Co. haul road. (If you cross the Ten Mile Bridge, you've gone too far.) Then go 4 miles inland along the Ten Mile River to the Manchester field. (A map will be sent following your registration.)

**REGISTRATION FORM
 FLC FAMILY FIELD DAY, OCTOBER 13, 10-3PM
 PARKER TEN MILE RANCH**

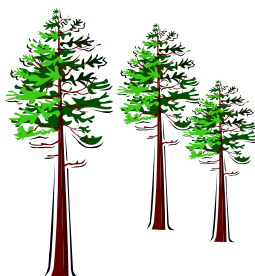
Name(s): _____

Mailing Address: _____

Phone: () _____ E-mail: _____

Cost: \$10.00 person (includes registration and sack lunch)

attending _____ x \$10.00 per person _____ = Total Cost _____



**MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO:
 FOREST LANDOWNERS OF CALIFORNIA (FLC)
 P.O. BOX 1096, SOULSBYVILLE, CA 95372
 Phone/fax (209) 533-1625
 Email : forestlandowners@sbcglobal.net
 www.forestlandowners.org**



The Forest Seedling Network

The Forest Seedling Network is a seedling exchange website for tree farmers in Oregon and Washington. Founder Robert McNitt is looking for information from forest landowners in CA to further develop his site. He would like to include Northern California on the website and has plans to do this within the year. Check it out. See if you can use the services he promotes there.

Forest Seedling Network


Contact: Robert L. McNitt
1740 Shaff Road #306 Stayton, OR 97383
Phone/fax (503) 769-9806 www.forestseedlingnetwork.com

Grappling with Inefficient Fire Prevention and Forest Management Practices

The hydraulic grapple rake, a versatile new loader/tractor/skid steer attachment, is speeding forest management tasks with a unique combination of strength, control, and flexibility

Check out a versatile new attachment - the hydraulic grapple rake - for loaders, tractors, and skid steers. It hydraulically opens, closes, and moves its jaws of spaced metal tines. It can remove trees, logs and brush or surface rake limbs and debris without removing needed topsoil or piling up unnecessary dirt. It can dig out roots and stumps. It can securely pick up, move, and stack logs, trees, or irregular loads up to several thousand pounds. With intertwined teeth, it can also grab and place material down to 3 inches, and reach within inches of desired forest habitat without disturbing it to rake, lift, drag, or haul loads. It can even create piles and pick them up from the front or lift them from the top, which is especially helpful when loading debris piles onto trailers or tending the piles for burn disposal.

For more information, Phone 866-684-3330 toll free; or Fax 509-684-1997
Email sales@anbomanufacturing.com; Visit www.anbomanufacturing.com
AnBo Manufacturing, Inc. at 685 Elm Tree Drive, Colville, WA 99114



TUOLUMNE COUNTY
ALLIANCE FOR RESOURCES
AND ENVIRONMENT, INC.

Wise use is multiple use

SAVE THE DATE!
Senator Dave Cogdill & Assemblyman Tom Berryhill
In Conjunction with TuCARE
Present

The 16th Annual Natural Resource Summit and Field Tour **Oct. 12, 2007**

Proposed Itinerary

The Summit is held at the Mother Lode Fairgrounds in Sonora, CA and is free to the public.

- 8:00 a.m. Registration and Continental Breakfast
- 8:00 -9:00 Visit information booths pertaining to Natural Resources in Tuolumne County
- 9:00 – 12:00 Natural Resource Summit: *Guest Speakers to include Hosts Senator Cogdill and Assem. Tom Berryhill; Invited Guests include: USDA Forest Service Chief; CDF (CAL-FIRE) Director; and Dr. Tom Bonnicksen*
- 12:00 -12:30 Lunch for field tour participants
- 12:30-5:30 Field Tour of the Stanislaus National Forest and adjacent private lands
(Proposed route is Hwy 120, the Yosemite Gateway, and the Groveland Ranger District)
Topics to include: Public and Private Forest Land Management; Regional Fire Regime; Transportation and Tourism in the South County Region; National Park Management; the future of our Water Resources
- 5:30-7:00 Dinner and Guest Speaker at the Evergreen Lodge *Return to Fairgrounds*

RESERVATIONS ARE REQUIRED - SPACE IS LIMITED.

CALL TO RESERVE YOUR PLACE Contact: TuCARE (209) 586-7816 or email tucare@mlode.com

UPCOMING COUNTY WORKSHOPS:

Sonoma and Marin Counties Forest Stewardship Workshops

Registration Deadline Sept. 21, 2007

\$10 Fee for each participant

Both workshops cover the same materials.

Sept. 29, 2007 Mark West Creek
Contact: Rick Kaye, Sotoyome RCD
(707) 569-1448 x102
rkaye@sotoyomercd.org

Oct. 13, 2007 Occidental
Contact: Brittany Heck
(707) 874-2907
rcdasst@sonic.net

Roads Workshop for Calaveras County

\$25 Fee for each participant

Location to be announced.

Contact: Ken Churches

(209) 754-6477

kchurches@co.calaveras.ca.us

Forest Stewardship Course

\$50 Fee for each participant

Five Wednesday Evening sessions & Two Saturday Field Trips

October 3-November 3, 2007

Wednesdays 6:30-9:30 p.m.

Humboldt Hill, Eureka

Contact: (707) 445-7351

Forest Landowners of California

P. O. Box 1096

Soulsbyville, CA 95372