

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MEETING
May 24, 2016

“For all items *NOT* on the agenda”

(Each Speaker Limited to 3 Minutes)

Voluntary Sign-In Sheet
(Public Appearances – 1:30 pm)

1. RONALD URBINA
2. JAMES ROBERTS
- 3.
- 4.
5. Charles L. Ciancro
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
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- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.

Date: 5/17/16

To: Anyone who cares about real world truths

Subject: Real world Truths

Being 70 plus years old and hearing things at public comment that were not true, I have to say the following:

1. Regarding fish, fishermen like a lot of fish, and no watercourse is the same. Based on fishing a lot as a kid, going out-of-California to many training classes, working with I consider best fish biologist around, living through the 70s stream cleanout supported by fishermen and influenced by media, political folks like Keene and Bosco, those with money and power like the heads of companies, and regulators (Fourth Branch of government), working with multiple fish rearing pond folks, and fifty years in the woods, I have a lot of stories to tell and do not take a backseat to nofish biologists. Loggers and fishermen could work together to create more fish, but those in control have incorrectly and erroneously taught these two groups to fight each other.
2. I know how to create a large, tall tree; I know protectionism along with unproven carbon retention and global warming is not a good thing for many species; and I have worked with a lot of fire. I had a log buyer say there were not a lot of small logs on the market which helps explain why 80% of the wood used in California comes from out of the state. This explains why there is an abundance of fire fuels causing many uncontrolled fires and spotted owls are on the way out.
3. I know a rural area's tax base depends on a good private economy and gets larger as the private economy grows. This explains why Humboldt County lacks tax funds (which gets fifty percent of its support from taxpayers and private timber economy providing most of the private tax base is being destroyed).

As a family rural person, I have come to the realization that Humboldt County Supervisors, my own supervisor, who I voted for and believe would do some good, and many politicians do not understand what makes something rural and what is needed by working folks. Those in control are buying into the B.S. thrown around.

As in the book Fountainhead by Ayn Rand, folks experienced in the real world are largely ignored especially by local radio, newspapers, and TV media. I have found few doing what is needed to help rural communities **not** disappear.

For those interested in rural areas and open space, I have provided some numbers and examples which show things I have learned. I do not believe good and bad of marijuana which provides competing values for timber owners will help rural areas. A trip over 299 and to other rural areas shows how our forests will eventually be red, orange, gray, and black. Disturbance which helps things good for many species is ignored, and protectionism is promoted. When factual evidence says otherwise, carbon retention and global warming are incorrectly and erroneously misunderstood, and environmental matters are a site specific thing.

As an older experienced person, you can shine me on and ignore me. I have written and self published at my own expense two books which tell how to manage forests **not** to burn and for many things to have Much, Much, Much More. Since the beginning of this county, good and bad have come from letting a minority run things. Sadly inexperienced minority voting now controls.

Charles L. Ciancio
California Registered Professional Forester (RPF) #317
(An old tired field forester who has lived in a working man's world)
P.O. Box 172, Cutten (near Eureka in redwood country), CA 95534
707-445-2179

Some things to think about

- It is obvious better wisdom comes from older folks
- Locally and in many places, like in California where 80% of needed wood comes from out of the state and all the needed wood is grown on private lands without any grown on taxpayer lands like U.S. forest Service lands, the timber industry is being destroyed
- Coal mining is on the outs
- Working person, who routinely does not vote, does not understand the difference between socialism, communism, and capitalism
- A good economy equals more tax revenues
- Real world experience, common sense, and truths are ignored
- All sides are given equal attention and real world truths are ignored
- On the way, World War III is going to be a dousey.

Those running the show are in control of a voting minority
(media, those with money and power, politicians, regulatory inexperienced Fourth Branch of government,
often stupid legalese)

Most of these folks have not experienced and do not understand
What working people have and are experiencing

Our forefathers warned us about
A republic being replaced by a populist democracy
Controlled by a minority vote
Sadly, this is happening
In many places in California, in USA, and in the world

Unproven speculation, theory, and protectionism can take a walk

Humboldt County Numbers

- Total county acreage is around 2,290,000 acres
- Total county timbered acreage is around 1,900,000 acres
- Around 600,000 county timbered acres are in governmental ownership.
- Around 980,000 county privately owned timbered acres are already in TPZ
- Over 1/8 of the county or 300,000 acres of privately owned timberland acreage is not in TPZ.
- With tree in-growth and timbered acreage being an old number, it is logical to assume provided TPZ acreage numbers are low.

What percentage of the population fought the revolutionary war with Great Britain?
Did experienced rural people make up the lion's share of those who fought this war?

The world and politics are a mess

- As a rural person, I have worked for a lot of SOBs and seen them get a lot done.
- Popular vote lets populous areas control. We are not a democratic republic which let's geographical areas (rural areas) control their destinies.
- Hi-tech and computers have their place and we cannot do without it, but I do not think the average person (especially the working person) properly uses hi-tech and understands all that is thrown at them



YOU WERE SAYING

ECO TERROS

GREENS

BAN FOREST MANAGEMENT
SAVE OUR FOREST

**WHEN DOES A GOOD
BURN
STOP BEING A GOOD
BURN?**

**When it is out of control?
When a lot of damage is done?
When someone gets killed?**

Fire can be a useful tool if controlled
But
Lack of active management does not help control of fire.

**Protectionism and application of unproven theories
Has destroyed a lot, killed a lot of species, and killed humans**

Preservation and no-touch management sounds nice and may have its place
But

When fires run wild
Damage is done, diversity and food disappear, humans are killed, and rural communities are hurt,
The niceness goes away

And
Active management looks like a better option.

**Field experienced people
Utilizing historically proven and peer reviewed science and site specific facts
Should not be ignored.**

Charles L. Ciancio
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Date: 9/20/11

To: Humboldt County Board of Supervisors and Humboldt County Planning Commission

Forty five plus real world field forester experience finds protectionist, no-touch thinking going wrong. Historical information shows more acres burned in the past decade than any other previous decade on Public Trust ownership which I understand includes National Forests, wilderness areas, parks, Bureau of Land Management lands, and possibly other smaller ownerships.

My take on the governmental ownership fire situation includes the following:

1. Number of fires over recordable 10 acres may be down because of better, quicker fire fighting ability, and often small fires, especially those due to lightning, are included in large fire tallies.
2. Increase in burned acres is due to: safety concerns that routinely have firefighters backing off to more defensible ridges and fire lines, no-touch thinking creating more fire fuel in snags, unthrifty trees, insect and diseased trees, and unmanaged re-growth, less human activity and less active management resulting in less people and equipment in the woods with the ability to fight fire, and unnecessary elimination of roads and other access making it harder to access and stop fire. I know of some other species protection and staff experience reasons which are better left unsaid.

In my eyes, replacing active management and full and proper use of timber resources and recreational opportunities by no-touch, hands-off thinking is wrong. Each specific area requires a certain type of treatment. Fires have been noted to stop at actively treated plantation boundaries. Thinnings help to eliminate understory fire fuels. Prescribed burns in the right place eliminate fire fuels. Properly applied timber harvesting of all sized trees provides the resources, including money, needed to maintain a healthy thrifty forest which is less susceptible to fire while maintaining healthy rural economies. Slow to negative carbon sequestration in older, slow growing, dying, and dead trees which routinely burn, losing all the carbon, makes little sense.

While specialized habitats are needed for some species, many species of concern like spotted owls, lions and their deer food base, many aquatic species, and many plant species need properly applied disturbance and resulting diversity to stimulate food and sex needed for survival. Even misunderstood properly applied clearcuts can do more good than often promoted haphazard fire.

Things are going bad in thousands of places. If you think I have cherry-picked some photo locations, you need to open your eyes the next time you drive 299, and take a ride around our National Forests and other Public Trust lands on South Fork Mountain and in other states like Idaho. Humboldt's rural communities are in poor shape, and sadly new Humboldt's General Plan wording does not promote full and proper use of resources.

It does not look to me like **things are working all that well under current protectionist management thinking.**

Respectfully,

Charles L. Ciancio, RPF #317
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707-445-2179

| # fires | years | acres burned | # fires per year | Acres burned per year | |
|---------|------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | | | rounded | | |
| 1197721 | 1960-1969. | 10 45717542 | 119,772 | 120,000 | 4,571,754 4600000 |
| 1551120 | 1970-1979. | 10 31944207 | 155,112 | 155,000 | 3,194,421 3200000 |
| 1059236 | 1980-1989. | 10 29828347 | 105,924 | 106,000 | 2,982,835 3000000 |
| 785869 | 1990-1999. | 10 33235581 | 78,587 | 78,000 | 3,323,558 3300000 |
| 857461 | 2000-2010. | 11 72735995 | 77,951 | 78,000 | 6,612,363 6600000 |

2013 projected to be 10 times 2000-2010 annual average of 600,000 ac (6,000,000 acres)

Notes:

- Fires are in the news a lot more in last ten years than in previous forty years
- Number recorded fires are down due to putting some small fires out faster and not recording them and combining burned acreage from multiple fires into one fire tally.
- Number acres burned are up. Safety has fire suppression backing off to more defensible ridgelines, no active management has re-growth choking forests and making more of forests susceptible to fire, and protectionist thinking has more dead and dying fire fuel left in the woods.

Based on going-on fifty years as field forester and managing fire, I see the following:

- Every site has specific treatment needs. No treatment and reduction of roads and fire access means less ability to fight fire.
- Prescribed burning has its place if it can be controlled, but fire is not the only way to control fire fuels.
- The provided numbers are from public records. Why different per grouping? Less ability to fight fire, more fire fuels and fuel build-up, and less active treatments in the woods over time.
- Active management involves: thinning of large and small trees, economic harvesting which pays for roads and healthy economies, putting people and equipment available to fight fire into the woods, creating healthy growing forests which sequester carbon, removal of unneeded fire fuels and placement of fire trails and creating vegetative conditions that make fire fighting easier, replacing unneeded slow to reducing carbon sequestration vegetative materials, eliminating unwanted loss of carbon due to fire, disease, insects, and increasing tree age, creating diversity through properly applied disturbance which can include properly located and created clearcuts that create diversity, habitats, and food that promotes sex needed to maintain species' populations involving spotted owls, lions, deer, fish, and various endangered or wanted plant and animal species.

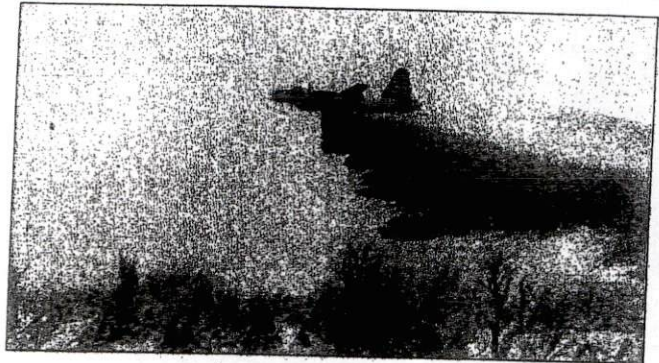
Fire
Damage

B6

6/5/12

Times-Standard

NATION



THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A P-2V Neptune air tanker drops retardant on a wildfire southwest of Elko, Nev., on July 13, 2006. An air tanker dropping retardant on a remote wildfire along the Utah-Nevada line crashed Sunday, killing both crew members, authorities said. The pilots were flying a P-2V air tanker that is owned by Neptune Aviation Services of Missoula, Mont.

Two pilots die as firefighting plane crashes in Utah

Martin Griffith

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

RENO, Nev. — A firefighting aircraft crashed into rugged terrain near the Utah-Nevada border as it dropped retardant on a 5,000-acre wildfire, killing the two Idaho men on board.

The air tanker went down Sunday afternoon in the Hamblin Valley area of western Utah, Bureau of Land Management officials said. A helicopter crew saw the crash and told ground crews that "it didn't look good," Iron County sheriff's Detective Sgt. Jody Edwards in Utah told The Salt Lake Tribune.

The two pilots were fighting the fire, which was sparked Friday by lightning in eastern Nevada. It has spread into Utah, though most of the blaze remained in Nevada, about 150 miles northeast of Las Vegas.

Ground and air crews held the fire back from the wreckage, giving sheriff's deputies enough time to drive and hike to the site and confirm that the pilots had died, Edwards said. The fire later overwhelmed the crash site, Edwards said. A medical examiner was helping authorities recover the bodies Sunday night. The weather was windy and hot, creating "explosive fire conditions," said Tom Harbour, the fire and aviation operations director for the U.S. Forest Service. The terrain was rolling hills with pine, juniper and cheat grass, a thin wispy grass that carries fire quickly.

There was no immediate word on what caused the crash. The plane was a public-use aircraft, meaning it was contracted with a government agency, and therefore was not subject

to Federal Aviation Authority regulations, said FAA spokesman Mike Fergus.

There were no air traffic control services and the pilot was flying under visual flight rules at the time of the crash 50 miles west of Cedar City, Fergus said.

The FAA will conduct its own probe in addition to the lead investigation headed by the National Transportation Safety Board. The investigation will look at whether there was a mechanical issue with the plane, whether there was pilot error or whether weather contributed to the crash.

The sheriff's office identified the pilots as Todd Neal Tompkins and Ronnie Edwin Chambless, both of Boise, Idaho. They were flying a P-2V air tanker owned by Neptune Aviation Services of Missoula, Mont.

Tompkins' wife Cassandra Cannon said her husband had flown air tankers for 17 years and believed the work he did was meaningful and impacted the safety of others. She said Tompkins was dispatched to the wildfire Sunday and immediately began flyovers.

A second air tanker, also a P-2V, malfunctioned Sunday afternoon and was unable to lower all of its landing gear. That crew was helping at a wildfire near the Minden-Tahoe Airport, which is about 50 miles south of Reno. That plane was not owned by Neptune. That plane remained in the air for another 90 minutes to burn off fuel before making an emergency landing on a runway, Douglas County sheriff's spokesman Jim Halsey said. The aircraft sustained significant damage after it slid off the runway, but both crew members escaped injury, he said.

Some thoughts on accompanying
Times Standard 6/3/12 New Mexico Gila National Forest fire article

Let's see, the results of a policy that started in the early 1970s on the Gila National Forest to-let-fires-burn will be tested by record fire of 227,000 acres, covering 354 square miles, involving 13 million dollars and rising cost associated with 1200 firefighters and equipment, resulting in health alerts especially for those with heart problems for 170 miles involving some of New Mexico's largest cities, prompting evacuations, destroying a dozen homes and some outbuildings, depositing ash 35 to 40 miles away, and providing harm to species and humans. The article provides thoughts from some that feel this fire has done good, because most of the fire has burned with low to moderate intensity making some areas more resilient. I do not really understand what the resilient statement means, but I suspect it is a different story for the heavily burned areas and associated costs and damage.

I wonder if recent fires in Colorado, Nevada, California, Arizona, Michigan, Mexico, Texas, and other soon to burn areas will be tested to see if they are "good" fires?

More about wildfire can be found in Chapter Seventeen of the Book titled "Rest In Peace Rural America", and more information about supposed good fires can be found starting on page 295 of the same book.

Does the 60,000 acres (60,000 acres) burned on the Gila in one day, California and Oakland City fires, and other past fires give a clue how letting fires burn and not properly applying active management can be an unpredictable, uncontrollable, and dangerous way to handle fire. There is currently a lot of resistance to full and proper use of active management on our National Forests and other Public Trust Lands, and this has allowed a lot of let-it-burn, let-it-die and build fire fuels, and reduce capability to fight fire thinking that has resulted in a lot of the fires that are now occurring and will be occurring.

SCIENCE & ENVIRONMENT

1,200 firefighters battle record New Mexico blaze

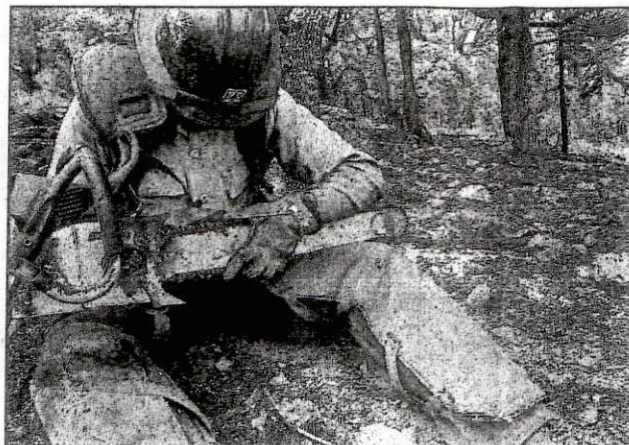
Susan Montoya Bryan
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. — A wall of smoke advances across a vast swath of rugged country in southwestern New Mexico where the nation's wilderness movement was born nearly a century ago.

From the air, the smoke stretches as far as the eye can see. On the ground, firefighters talk about the steep canyons that keep them from directly attacking what has become the largest wildfire in New Mexico's recorded history and the largest currently burning in the country.

Sure, things might look bad. But to land managers and scientists, the record-setting blaze represents a true test of decades of work aimed at returning fire to its natural role on the landscape — a test that comes as many Western states grapple with overgrown forests, worsening drought and a growing prospect for more megafires.

The Whitewater-Baldy fire has destroyed a dozen cabins while marching across more than 354 square miles of the Gila National Forest. A pair of lightning-sparked fires grew together to form the massive blaze.



THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A firefighter pauses with his chainsaw as he works along a perimeter in an effort to contain the nation's largest wildfire in the Gila National Forest in New Mexico on Thursday. More than 1,200 firefighters are battling the blaze that has charred 340 square miles, or 218,000 acres, of terrain in the rugged mountains and canyons of southwestern New Mexico.

Unlike last year's record-holding megafires in New Mexico and Arizona, this blaze is burning in territory that has been frequently blackened under the watchful eye of the Gila's fire managers. Starting in the early 1970s,

the Gila has been leading the way when it comes to implementing such an active fire management strategy. Instead of immediately dousing flames in the wilderness, the forest has let them burn as long as conditions

are favorable. The question that the Whitewater-Baldy fire is expected to answer is whether that strategy will pay off.

"There's a great opportunity here to study a fire like this," said Matthew Rollins, the

wildland fire science coordinator with the U.S. Geological Survey's National Center in Virginia.

"The opportunity exists to look at how this fire has behaved differently in terms of vegetation mortality, effects on wildlife and fish habitat and water quality," Rollins said. "We can study how it burned in the wilderness relative to areas with other types of fire management strategies and other types of ignition patterns."

So far, the word from the fire lines is that the majority of the 227,000-acre blaze has burned with low to moderate intensity, not the kind of near-nuclear strength that was exhibited last year with the Las Conchas blaze in northern New Mexico. In that case, entire mountainsides were vaporized, leaving nothing behind but the white ashy skeletons of what used to be trees.

And as for those unburned pockets within the fire's boundaries, Rollins said he believes many of those spots have experienced low-intensity fire numerous times over the last century to make them more resilient.

Previously burned areas

have also helped slow the flames on the fire's eastern flank.

"The fact that this is wilderness and the wilderness of the Gila has seen a lot of fires, we are comfortable with allowing it to burn. What we do is monitor it and help steer it around to keep some of the impacts lower than they would otherwise be on their own," said Danny Montoya, an operations section chief with the Southwest Incident Management Team.

Montoya said the rugged terrain has forced firefighters to attack the flames indirectly by starving the fire of fuels along its perimeter. The smoke has also prevented direct attack from the air. Several helicopters and small planes are helping ground crews with backburn operations.

While a burn severity map has yet to be released, members of the incident management team are estimating only 20 percent of the fire has burned at high intensity.

Last week, the fire made a 60,000-acre run in one day, scorching mixed conifer at high elevations as the flames were pushed by gusts of up to 60 mph.

NATION

BRIEFLY

From The Associated Press

Fast-moving wildfire burns 17,000 acres

NEWBERRY, Mich. — A fast-moving wildfire fed by dry conditions in Michigan's Upper Peninsula continued to burn Friday, consuming 17,000 acres and prompting evacuations of homes and sections of a state park, officials said.

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources said the blaze it's calling the Duck Lake Fire was in an area of Luce County north of Newberry that includes Lake Superior State Forest land. It was detected Wednesday after a lightning strike and intensified Thursday, scorching the tops of jack pine trees as flames hurtled northward.

The fire nearly doubled in size overnight and reached Lake Superior's southern shore Friday, said Ed Golder, DNR spokesman.

It was being compared to the Sleeper Lake Fire of 2007, which burned more than 18,000 acres in the same area.

"The whole sky is just smoke," said Beverly Holmes, Newberry village manager, who was driving on a highway east of town. "It's like a heavy fog."

Wildfire blows heavy smoke near Disney World

ORLANDO, Fla. — A wildfire that is burning in Orlando blew heavy smoke near the busy hotel and attractions district of Walt Disney world at the start of the busy Memorial Day weekend. The smoke also closed a section of Orlando's main highway in the city's tourist district for a couple hours Friday.

A section of Interstate 4 was closed in both directions because the billowing smoke cut down visibility.

No injuries or damage to buildings were reported. By nightfall, the smoke had died down but the fire is still burning.

Firefighters work to corral San Diego County fire

The Associated Press

JULIAN, Calif. — Firefighters worked Friday to corral a wildfire that has chewed through 2,500 acres of tinder-dry grass and light brush that forced the evacuation of an RV park in San Diego County.

The blaze broke out Thursday afternoon east of Julian near Banner Grade and spread over hundreds of acres within a few hours. It was 20 percent contained, according to Nick Schuler, battalion chief for the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

No injuries or damage to structures were reported.

Authorities evacuated about 100 homes in the Shelter Valley area along Highway 78 in the early stages of the blaze, but evacuation orders were lifted late Thursday and residents were allowed to return, Schuler said. On Friday, the blaze grew and forced the evacuation of about 50 people at the Stage Coach Trails RV resort.

Several hundred state and federal firefighters fought the blaze, along with six air tankers and six helicopters.

Gusty winds pushed the blaze to the east toward Granite Peak and away from the



THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Firefighter Jay Dimoff, of the San Bernardino County Fire Department, carries a hose as his crew tries to keep fire from crossing a San Diego County road near Julian, Calif., on Friday.

town of Julian, authorities said. A wind advisory with gusts up to 45 mph was in effect through Friday morning, the National Weather Service said. Even stronger winds, with gusts up to 58 mph were expected later.

The fire was burning east

from homes in steep, rocky terrain. "There really is nothing out there," Schuler said. "The biggest concern is if there was wind shift toward the west which would push it toward Julian."

Shelter Valley is in an unincorporated area of the county,

12 miles east of Julian within the boundaries of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.

The fire broke out in the same area where a wildfire scorched more than 2,000 acres last year, said Schuler. No homes were damaged in that blaze.

Remains of lost Cold War-era airman to be buried

The Associated Press

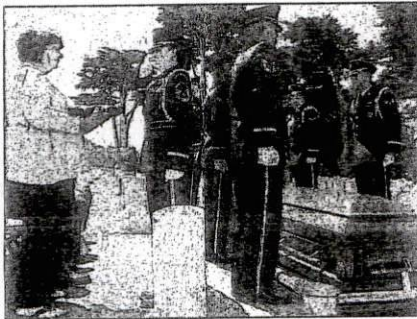
SAN FRANCISCO — The remains of an Air Force gunner who was lost during a mock nuclear attack on San Francisco in 1950 were finally laid to rest on Friday.

Staff Sgt. Elbert Pollard and four others were lost off the British Columbia coast during the February 1950 exercise when their B-36 bomber hit bad weather, forcing the crew to bail out. Twelve other crew members survived.

The exercise, with the bomber flying from Alaska to San Francisco, was meant to help prepare for a possible war with the Soviet Union.

The aircraft carried a Mark 4 atomic bomb when it went down, but military officials say the plutonium core had been removed, making it only a conventional bomb, the San Francisco Chronicle reported.

A 90-year-old survivor of



THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Betty Wheeler, left, the daughter of Staff Sgt. Elbert Pollard, is presented a flag by a Base Honor Guard member at San Francisco National Cemetery in San Francisco on Friday. The remains of an Air Force gunner who was lost during a mock nuclear attack on San Francisco in 1950 were laid to rest on Friday.

the crash, Dick Thrasher, said the plane's carburetors iced up in the storm, leading three engines to catch fire.

"The pilot said we had to bail out, but that before we did, we had to go out over the water and get rid of this

nuclear weapon. So we did that," Thrasher told the newspaper.

The military has said the pilot ditched the bomb into the sea before the plane crashed, resulting in a non-nuclear blast.

The men's bodies remained missing until a Canadian fisherman in 1952 hooked a parachute that was attached to a booted foot. The foot was later buried at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery in St. Louis as a memorial to all five missing men.

It wasn't until 2001, when a daughter of one of the men asked for the bones to be exhumed and identified through DNA analysis, that it was confirmed they belonged to Pollard, who was 28 at the time. Pollard's remains were transported by an honor guard and buried during a ceremony at San Francisco's National Cemetery on Friday.

Smoke from massive fire spreads across N.M., Ariz.

The Associated Press

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. — Wildfires cast a pall over Memorial Day weekend in parts of the West Friday as smoke from a massive New Mexico blaze prompted air-quality warnings and thousands of firefighters were placed on standby in Colorado due to high winds and hot temperatures.

The privately owned ghost town of Mogollon was placed under a voluntary evacuation order as firefighters worked to tame the wildfire in the southwestern New Mexico wilderness, which has grown to 70,000 acres or nearly 110 square miles.

Two lightning-sparked fires merged Wednesday to form the giant Gila Wilderness blaze, which has destroyed 12 cabins and seven small outbuildings. The Baldy fire was first spotted May 9 and the Whitewater blaze was sparked May 16, but nearly all of the growth has come in recent days due to relentless winds.

The strong winds pushed ash from the blaze 35 to 40 miles away, while smoke from the giant fire spread across the state and into Arizona. The haze blocked views of the Sandia Mountains in Albuquerque, and a smell of smoke permeated the air throughout northern New Mexico.

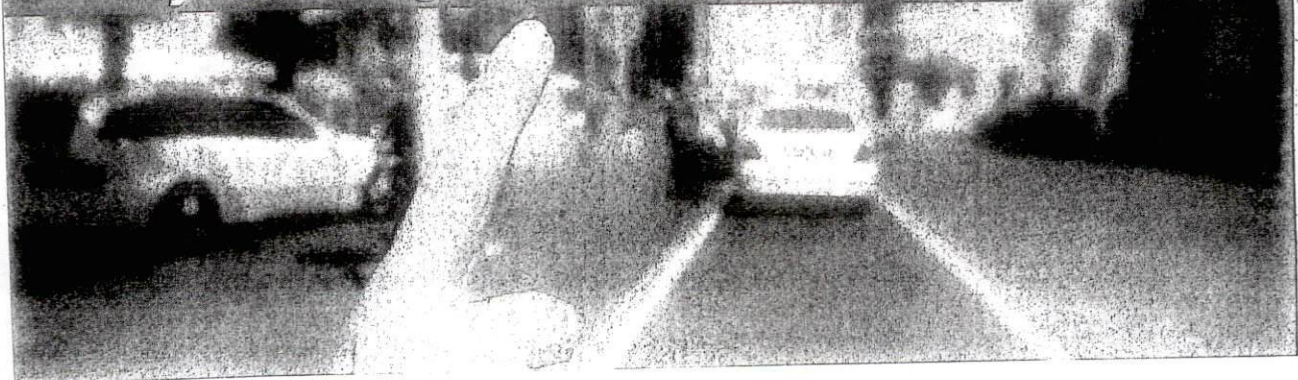
Health officials in Albuquerque and Santa Fe issued alerts for the holiday weekend, advising people to limit outdoor activities, keep windows closed and avoid swamp coolers.

They said the effects on most people would be minor but noted mild throat and eye irritation or allergy-like symptoms, could be expected. Officials warned people with heart and lung conditions to be especially diligent in minimizing their exposure to the smoky air.

Meanwhile, in Colorado, officials said heavy air tankers and thousands of firefighters are on standby.

Lack of Active Management and control is burning people dead, and dying from smoke inhalation

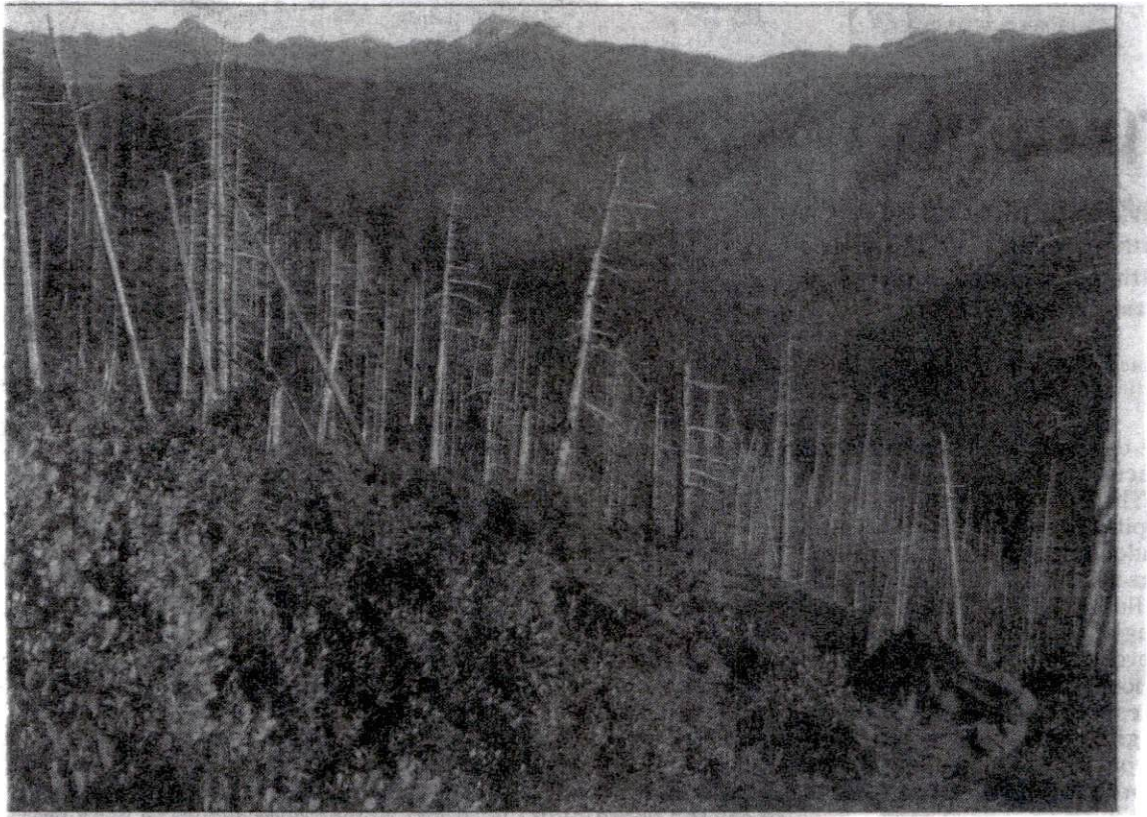
Drive your message wherever it needs to go



Is this the world you want ?

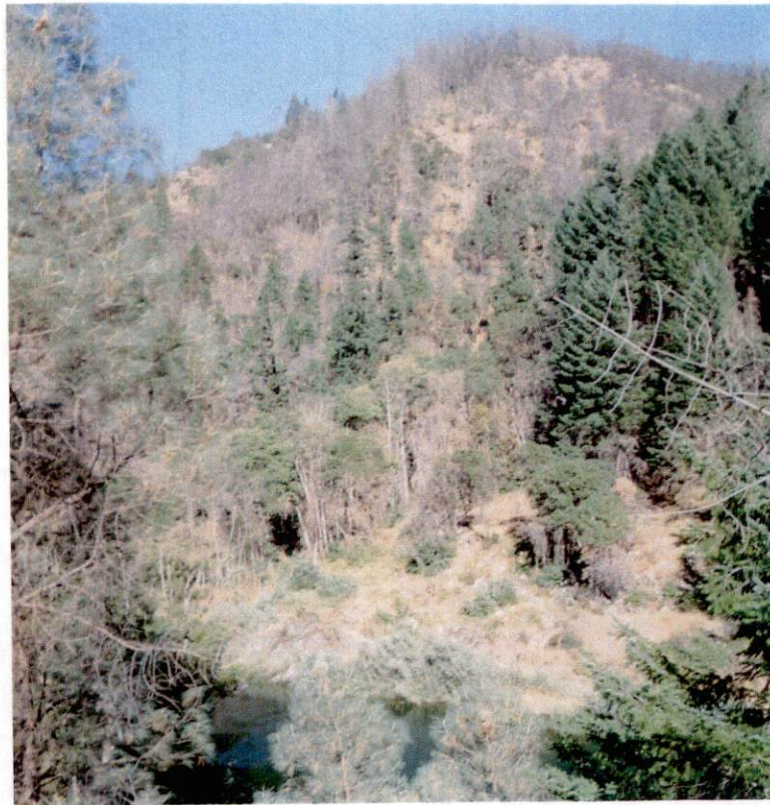
Provided is a portion of photo printed on front page of Times Standard Eureka Newspaper dated 8/21/14
And

As stated in newspaper photo is courtesy of Justin Rohde
(Accompanying this photo is my opinion and thoughts about what I see)



**ALONG 299 HIGHWAY BETWEEN REDDING AND EUREKA CALIFORNIA
THE WONDERFUL RESULT OF FIRE AND FORTY PLUS YEARS
PROTECTIONIST, ELIMINATE ROADS AND FIRE CAPABILITY,
LET TREES DIE, LET FIRE FUELS BUILD-UP, PRESERVATION, NO-TOUCH,
MANAGEMENT THINKING**

**THINK THERE MIGHT BE A BETTER WAY
WHICH INCLUDES PROPERLY APPLIED ACTIVE MANAGEMENT ?**



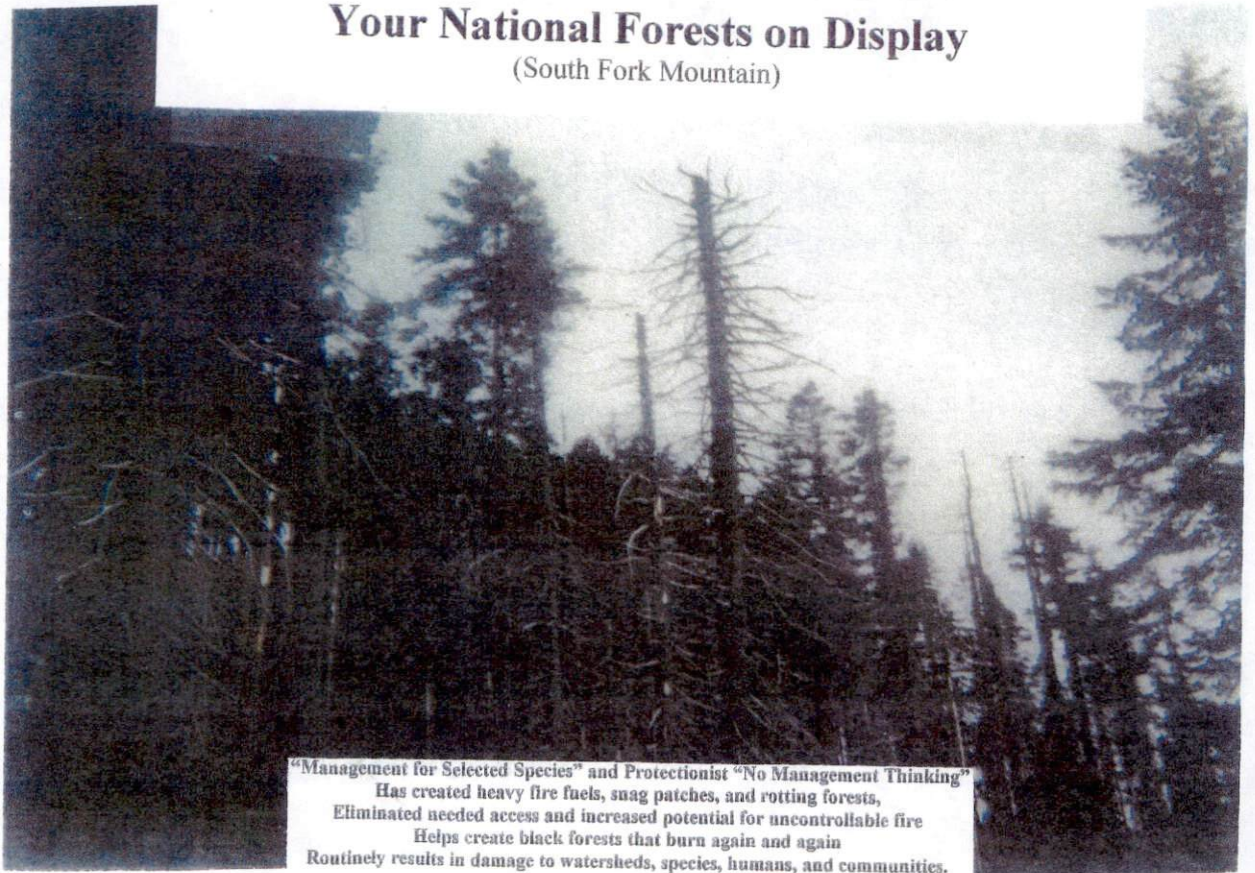
Your National Forests on Display

(Idaho)



Your National Forests on Display

(South Fork Mountain)



"Management for Selected Species" and Protectionist "No Management Thinking"
Has created heavy fire fuels, snag patches, and rotting forests,
Eliminated needed access and increased potential for uncontrollable fire
Helps create black forests that burn again and again
Routinely results in damage to watersheds, species, humans, and communities.

February 5, 2014

From: California Commercial Beach Fishermen Association

To: Humboldt County Board Of Supervisors
825 5th Street, Room 111
Eureka, CA 95501

California Commercial Beach Fishermen Association (C.C.B.F.A.) have been losing fishing grounds and almost all of our coastal access points. Now the South Spit access is at risk.

As fishermen and responsible community members we are concerned about impacts to habitat and in fact are at the front line of adaptive management.

Sadly, untested, unmonitored, financially motivated unsuccessful management plans, oft times initiated by mere staff assertion, continue to harm C.C.B.F.A. and the sustainable economy we provide. The long-term failed policies surrounding 'pulling European Beach Grass' is a prime example.

C.C.B.F.A. applauds the Board Of Supervisor's General Plan revision changing principally permitted vegetation removal to require a Coastal Development Permit in County coastal zones. Previous vegetation removal at the South Spit has lacked any legal approvals or permits.

C.C.B.F.A. cannot afford any further loss of access to fishing grounds. We look forward to a full and open public process before any vegetation removal is considered at the South Spit.

Thank you,



Dennis Mayo
Legislative Representative for the
California Commercial Beach Fishermen Association
(707) 839-4615

LARRY HENDERSON

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North Coast District Office
California Coastal Commission
1385 8th Street #130
Arcata, CA 95521

Re: Request for Dispute Resolution

A group has requested me to ask your office to resolve a dispute. The dispute is whether or not a Coastal Development Permit (CDP) was required for removal of vegetation from approximately 50 acres on the barrier spit at Table Bluffs County Park and adjacent lands.

As explained to me: The property is owned by the County of Humboldt. European Beachgrass and other vegetation is being removed from the property under supervision of BLM. A CDP has not been obtained for the project. The County has provided no explanation as to why this particular project is not subject to the CDP mandate...other than its assertion that because the property is publicly owned, and the project is a public project, a CDP is not required.

“My Group” says this seems inconsistent with similar projects on private properties that are within the Coastal Zone and have been required by the County to obtain a CDP. They believe that all projects that meet the definition of “development that requires a CDP” have to comply with the Coastal Act mandates...regardless of whether the property is privately or publicly owned, or the activity is a private or public project.

The Group is a special-interest group that uses the property. The dispute has been triggered because there is not a third party to resolve complaints between the property users (the Group) and the property owner (the County).

I was asked for my opinion, and I answered that the responsible party for administering the Coastal Act permit requirements is the Coastal Commission. I advised that the Group seek resolution of the dispute with your office. The Group is not comfortable doing this on its own, and requested me to contact you on its behalf.

Please advise.

Thank you

Larry Henderson