



Forest Communiqué

The Voice of Forest Unlimited

Spring 2016

Truax vs. Lorax

When is Sonoma County going to protect trees?

The County approved a two year work plan late last year which included work on an update of the County's tree protection policy. This will occur largely because the concerned public decided, that before it was too late, it was going to resurrect the spirit of the Lorax. The current tree protection ordinance exempts agriculture, the Heritage Tree Ordinance is very weak as is the virtually meaningless Oak Habitat zone.

The County, a body of people, has forgotten the lessons of the Lorax. Landowners and corporations take out trees for their pet projects virtually every day. The County continues to approve these tree destroying activities. As the Lorax taught us, this is a recipe for disaster. In 1988, however, an oak flooring association published a cynical rebuttal to the Lorax and called it the Truax. It praised the work of loggers who were efficient, strong and caring. It missed the whole point-that excess and greed is bad. Society must continually work to recognize bad and be wise in how it deals with it. But deal with it must.

The County must recognize that trees are a county-wide asset. They are a key variable in the County's green house gas equation. The County must protect oaks, bay laurels, maples, alders, douglas firs, etc. that currently have nothing protecting them from indiscriminate clearing.

Protecting the trees won't be easy. Developers know that Sonoma County residents are highly sensitive to the destruction of nature. That is why much of the planning and approval process is hidden from the public. Please speak out for a robust 21st Century update of the County's Tree Protection Ordinance. As the Lorax defiantly proclaimed,

"I speak for the trees, for the trees have no tongues."

We May Not Have 50 Years

"We may not have 50-years to grow trees like these again," explained Larry Hanson of Forest Unlimited prior to the City of Santa Rosa approving a plan to cut down numerous mature trees in Court House Square.

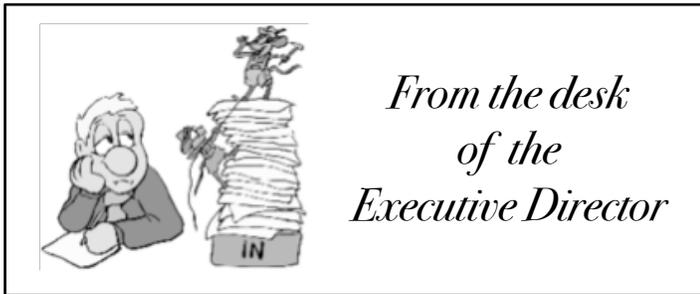
The re-unification of the square first seemed like an innocuous concept, however when it was realized many mature trees were to be removed, the huge outpouring of opposition sent a resounding message. Most people value trees and wanted a design that would keep them.

Larry Hanson and fellow board member John Cruz met with City councilmen Wysocky and Coursey, sent letters, Board member Brian Schuler spoke eloquently in front of the city council urging them to refrain from cutting older trees. Two of the explicit drivers for the City Council's decision were to discourage the homeless and poor from using the square and to create parking spaces to create an illusion of more parking so as to seduce more customers to the square. Readers can decide for themselves if those reasons for cutting the trees had merit.



At the time of this writing, many big trees have been completely cut down. Think of it, Santa Rosa cut down the most useful older carbon sequestering trees in this age of climate change to accommodate more cars. Like the concerned public, we will continue to proclaim that this is wrong and exactly the wrong direction in which to go.

Cont'd to P. 3



*From the desk
of the
Executive Director*

What We Do

Forest Unlimited is committed to **protecting and enhancing the forests and watersheds of Sonoma County**. But what does Forest Unlimited actually do?

Monitor CalFire for Legal Compliance

Forest Unlimited acts as a watchdog on CalFire's review of logging plans. We support suits against illegal logging plans. Please see the article in this issue on current logging plans under review.

Reforestation

We plant over a thousand redwoods every January with the assistance of many volunteers. We thank our volunteers from the bottom of our hearts and new volunteers are always welcome.

Monitor Legislation and Rule Making

Sometimes protecting forests requires working far from our home base. Policies, regulations, and legislation that effect forests and watersheds flow from the federal and state governments as well as city and county government. We periodically comment on issues before governments at all levels. For example, we have commented on the greenhouse gas regulations adopted by the State Board of Forestry. They fall miserably short of the legal standards in AB32. To see why, read the article on Board of Forestry reform.

On the local level, Forest Unlimited opposed the horrible plan to "unify" Courthouse Square. The plan adds streets and parking (aka, automobile habitat) while cutting the large redwoods in the Square. Both actions aggravate global climate change.

We are aslo carefully watching a group in Napa County that has filed an initiative to protect riparian habitat and oak woodlands with setbacks.

Education

Educating the public regarding forest ecology and forest law is one of our major tasks. That's why we hold Forest Protection Workshops to explain CalFire's Byzantine review process and-p forestry law. We have held many workshops not only in Sonoma County but also as far away as the Sierra, Lake County and Napa County. A workshop for Ebbitts Pass Forest Watch (based in Arnold in the

Sierra) lead to a lawsuit that established CalFire's responsibility to evaluate the environmental effects of pesticides and herbicides when used on forestland.

Recently we gave three workshops in Napa County: one to a group fighting the destruction of 1000 trees by a multi-national Corporation to build luxury homes and a resort in Calistoga. A second workshop aided a group trying to protect forestlands on the edge of the Dunn-Wildlake Preserve in Bell Canyon north of Angwin. This is the watershed that supplies the city of St. Helena. A third workshop helped equip the Friends of Howell Mountain near Angwin to oppose another conversion of timberland. Forest Unlimited continues to support these groups.

Closer to home, we partnered with the Global Student Embassy to plant redwoods and teach temperate forest ecology to local high school students and students from Central America.

Cont'd to P. 6

**Summer Solstce BBQ
Anderson Hall, Camp Meeker
Saturday, June 11, 3 to 7 pm**



www.forestunlimited.org

Forest Unlimited is a 501 (c)(3) organization whose purpose is to protect, enhance, and restore the forests and watersheds of Sonoma County. Forest Unlimited educates the public about logging plan review, forestry law, and regulation.

Executive Director: Richard Coates

Board of Directors

Larry Hanson, President, Editor

Heather Rawson, Vice-president, Fundraising Chair

Jim Newman, C.E.G., Treasurer

Don Frank, Secretary, Bookkeeper

Jack Silver, Esq.

Elaine Wellin, Ph.D., Reforestation Committee

Lynn Hamilton, Reforestation Committee

Brian Schuler, Reforestaton Committee

Advisory Board

Maria Potter

50 Years *(cont'd from from P. 1)*

The businesses that Forest Unlimited observed prior to implementation of Carlile Macy's design plan were doing very well. Restaurants and outdoor cafes were full and residents were enjoying the fountains, sculpture, and benches. Although the bank buildings that anchor the square are not welcoming spaces, the lower floors are apparently prized real estate. Developing these spaces would not have required cutting down any trees.

The design that ultimately won the hearts and minds of the City Council was billed as a pedestrian friendly project. But to buy into this design, you would have had to suspend logic. The design actually creates a car centered plaza rather than what most people really want, which is a true pedestrian center like what occurs during the "downtown market" when traffic is totally kept out.

Many of the healthy old redwoods and other mature trees were stripped of their branches and bows, cut down, and chipped up.

The people, the birds, the bats, and the squirrels are much poorer for it.



The redwoods were planted some 50-years ago and were beginning to touch the sky. They were, of course, just getting started. We imagine the individuals who planted these trees desired them to grow for centuries. What a terrible waste.

When the final unanimous vote was counted, Mayor Sawyer stood and applauded his City Council and the approval. Earth Day in the City, or any other day for that matter, will never be the same.

Locals are continuing to demand a public process that does not rely on "certificates of participation" related to so called "capitol improvements". As Executive Director of Forest Unlimited explained, "This effort will educate the public how public agencies circumvent the requirement for a public vote and instead clandestinely finance projects like this with bond money obligating future tax revenues. It is, of course, banks who issue the bonds for a fee and investors who earn the interest on those bonds."

The public demands transparency in order that tree felling projects like this one are considered in the full light of day.

Old Redwood Trees Mean More Carbon Sequestering

California is especially sensitive to global warming which is universally recognized to be caused by people adding CO₂, among other harmful gases, to the atmosphere. Because they reduce the atmospheric CO₂ concentration, forests are a critical part of the global carbon cycle. The state of California recognizes this and has enacted a law AB32 which requires the forestry sector to analyze the impact of logging on carbon sequestration.

Forest Unlimited reviews timber harvest plans (THPs) that argue older trees actually sequester less carbon than younger trees, so cutting down older mature forests has a positive effect on global warming, because it allows young trees to grow. Science does not support this answer. In March 2014 an article in *Nature* (the leading scientific publication) reported the results of an extensive study on the carbon storage by forests around the world, including redwood forests in California. See Reference [1]. Measurements of how trees grow is complex and requires long term observations. The article said the productivity of mature individual trees continues as the trees get older.

The study presented a global analysis of 403 tree species and showed for most species mass growth rate increases continuously with tree size. Large mature coast redwoods (*sequoia sempervirens*) sequester more carbon than almost any other tree species. Large old trees are not senescent carbon reservoirs but actively fix more carbon than young, smaller trees. The authors measured a 52-fold greater average mass growth rate of trees 100 cm (40") in diameter over those 10 cm (4") in diameter. In one year a single large old tree sequesters an amount of carbon equal to the entire carbon mass of a mid-sized tree.

So the most recent science shows that as redwoods get large and mature they sequester much more carbon than young trees and remove it from the atmosphere more effectively than younger smaller trees.

[1] *Nature* Vol. 507 (06 March 2014), Rate of tree carbon accumulation increases

Logging Update

Note: A Timber harvest plan or THP is a plan that usually gets completed within 5 years, a non-industrial timber management plan or NTMP is a plan that lasts forever and has different rules.

1-15NTMP-007SON 579 acres, 352 group selection, 227 rehab: An NTMP is proposed on Kidd Creek by Lytton Rancheria. Forest Unlimited is working with a local group that oppose the plan and extensive comments will be submitted. This plan includes road construction for a new entrance. There are many other problems with this plan. The logging will release sediment into the streams and Kidd Creek flows into East Austin Creek and the Russian River, and these are prime salmonid habitat. The alternative analysis is deficient and does not consider feasible alternatives that have much less impact. The Green House Gas (GHG) analysis does not conform to state law, and makes erroneous assumptions about the carbon sequestration of mature trees. The first pre-harvest inspection (PHI) on February 16 was rescheduled.

1-16NTMP-001SON Sea Ranch 272.5 acres. Individual tree selection.: This plan was returned by Calfire for 48 reasons. One reason is that it did not properly consider Special Coastal Zone Treatment. It will be reviewed in detail when it is resubmitted.

Mouth of the Gualala River

1-15-033SON Apple, 5 sections, 106 acres, 89 clear cut, 17 selection, 15 no cut. Gualala Redwoods Timber (GRT)

1-15-042SON Dogwood 402 acres, Selection 320 acres, Special Treatment 12, 70 not cut: Comments were submitted to Calfire by Forest Unlimited and others. Both these plans propose logging and hauling in the Gualala River floodplain. The comment period is closed, but as of this writing, Dogwood (see article this page) has not been approved. Regional Parks is very interested in purchasing this property which has exceptional recreational and environmental value.

Napa County:

1-15-081-NAP 10 acre conversion in Bell Canyon (near Angwin). Extensive comments were submitted by Forest Unlimited. This plan is for a winery in a sensitive watershed, and wildlife corridor. Wine facilities will be located at the end of a narrow road in a very fire prone area with no escape route. This is near an area burnt in the Valley Fire . Comments Closed and decision pending.

Note: Often the public points out concerns but history tells us that virtually all plans will be approved by Calfire no matter how bad they will be for a watershed, and litigation is the last chance the public has to save a forest.

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are responsible for a host of negative environmental effects from deforestation and habitat destruction to climate change. Cumulative impacts is important because it's a legal phrase defined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Act defines two kinds of impacts: direct (project-specific) and cumulative.

Direct Impacts

Direct environmental impacts are what you might expect. For example, siltation of a watercourse caused by logging is a direct negative impact. An action like stream side vegetation removal that increases water temperature (which is harmful to salmon) is a direct impact.

Cont'd to P. 5

Dogwood Logging Plan

The Gualala River has been the subject of much attention to wrest it from the grips of a very heavy handed logging regime. The river is now severely degraded salmonid habitat. "Dogwood" is a 300+ acre THP located entirely in the narrow floodplain of the lower 5 miles of the Gualala River. Despite the fact that Regional Parks has offered to buy the land, despite the fact that the logging overlaps with the Coastal Zone and estuary, and the floodplain is full of undocumented seasonal wetlands (in addition to mapped "wet areas" of perennial marsh), the agencies have green lighted this plan.

In addition, the plan calls for drafting up to 25,000 gallons of water a day for dust on logging roads.

CalFire has failed to fully apply the specific Anadromous Salmonid Protection Rules or to avoid disturbance in these sensitive areas as required. Yet Dogwood is scheduled for imminent approval.

Parks and nonprofits are still willing to protect this area, and GRT should do the right thing. In brief summary, the major problems with the plan:

- Improper Alternatives Analysis
- Flood prone area redwood forest
- Wetlands issues
- Special status rare plants
- Special status fish and wildlife
- Archaeological and cultural resources
- Pre-project Biological and Cultural Resource
- Surveys, Assessment, Mitigation and Monitoring
- Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative Impacts *(from P. 4)*

CEQA requires that “significant” direct and cumulative effects be “mitigated” (prevented or compensated for) to the level of insignificance.

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are the effects of single projects, seen in combination with previous projects, other current projects and potential projects. The sum of the impacts are greater than its parts. Each applicant, however wants to have decision makers look only at their project impacts, but CEQA requires that where there may be potentially significant cumulative impacts, a much broader view must be taken.

So again, by way of example, cutting one tree may not damage an ecosystem but numerous logging plans or a clearcut of all the trees will unravel it.

Evaluating Cumulative Impacts

To determine whether a cumulative impact actually occurs, you need three things:

1. You need to know how much is too much. How warm can a creek be and still support salmon? How much silt will smother the redds where salmon eggs are laid? In law, these determinations are known as “thresholds of significance”. The CEQA Guidelines encourage each agency to develop these thresholds and provides a public procedure for setting them. CalFire refuses to do so.
2. You need evidence of the present conditions. How much silt is in the creek now? What temperature is the creek presently which requires measurements. CalFire refuses to require the forester to make these measurements. Indeed, it actively discourages it. The Board of Forestry actually made a rule stating that it is not required!
3. You need to know how much the project will change conditions. This requires evidence. How much more siltation will result from the logging? By how much will logging next to the creek raise its temperature? CalFire always claims, without evidence, that there will be an insignificant change. Often this is just an assertion, no measurement, no evidence, no reasoned argument.

There is a significant cumulative impact if the present conditions plus the added impacts of the project exceed the threshold.

Cont'd to P. 7

Board of Forestry Reform

The Board of Forestry’s (BoF) primary job is to write Forest Practice Rules that supposedly increase forest productivity and protect the environment. The actual rules do neither.

Nevertheless, these rules guide the writing of logging plans by Registered Professional Foresters. The Forest Practice Rules read like a Tolstoy novel without a plot. Those of us who read the rules as a cure for insomnia are impressed by how unclear, convoluted and indefinite they are. For every dictum there seems to be a loophole large enough to drive a D9 tractor through. To most folks concerned about watershed health, they appear to be an attempt to convince the public that forest productivity and the environment are being protected while actually allowing the corporate timber industry to liquidate our forests. All they really seem to do is make it expensive for the little guy to log while corporate loggers easily pay for a Timber Harvest Plan which allows them to rape and pillage the forest.

Our readers have undoubtedly heard of public agencies that have been “captured” by the industry they regulate. This is not true of BoF. They have been a wholly-owned subsidiary of the corporate timber industry from the very beginning. The Forest Practice Act, the law that created the BoF, actually specifies that three of the nine members of the BoF appointed by the Governor must be from the timber industry! This is, of course, a built-in conflict of interest. Furthermore, another member must represent the livestock grazing industry. Often logging and grazing go hand in hand. Traditionally, contractors who are employed by the forest industry such as environmental consultants and Registered Professional Foresters (who actually write logging plans) have a strong presence on the Board. Guess where their interests lie?

The BoF normally has nine members. There is the absence of a geologist, ecologist or a hydrologist or a truly independent biologist. It appears that five out of eight of the Directors worked directly or indirectly for the timber industry. Another is an academic forester. One more is from the livestock grazing industry. One is an expert in fire science. That’s at least six solid votes for the timber industry.

Forest Unlimited has explored reforming the BoF. We have educated the public that each BoF member should be an expert on one of several disciplines (such as botany, geology, hydrology, academic forestry, forest ecology, forest economics and fire science) and prohibiting members of the forest industry from serving on the BoF. This would assure an impartial and competent Board of Forestry. The industry could still testify before the BoF to air their concerns just like any other group or citizen. The paramount interest of the Board should be the public interest not the industry’s interests.

Our 2016 Annual Tree Planting

The Annual Forest Unlimited Tree Planting in January this year drew 65 volunteers who, over two days, made short work of planting some 1350 redwood seedlings in the Cazadero Hills area off Fort Ross Road in West County.

Despite rain, the hardy and committed crew worked quickly to put in the seedlings on lands still recovering from a wildfire decades ago. Moist soils from this season's rains helped crews work through the forest more quickly.

Forest Unlimited has now planted over 28,000 redwood seedlings in Sonoma County. Many thanks to veteran Reforestation Managers Carl Wahl and Bob Nelson, who gave 15 years of service on our annual reforestation project. They retired to less central roles. Our Tree Planting Project looks forward to its 20th year in 2017.

For all our efforts this year, the Press Democrat ran a front page article and big color photos noting how our volunteers combat climate change by planting redwood trees [See the Bill Swindell article at the PD website, pictures by John Burgess: <http://www.pressdemocrat.com/news/5037456-181/volunteers-combat-climate-change-by?artslide=0>] plus 23 stunning online photos of the event.

Tree Planting regulars and new volunteers can look forward to breaking the 30,000-seedlings-planted mark at next year's two-decade anniversary. Be sure to watch the Communique and your emails for our call for Volunteers later in the year.

What We Do (cont'd from P. 2)

Urban Forestry

Forest Unlimited presently has two projects in its Urban Forestry Program. The Roseland Neighborwood Project, managed by Duane Dewitt promotes additional parks in Roseland, bicycle trails and protection and enhancement of riparial corridors. This includes educating the City on annexation plans and projects.

The Sebastopol Greenway project, managed by Cindy O'Grady, advocates for a greenway between Ives Park and the Laguna de Santa Rosa including daylighting Calder Creek with a restored riparian zone and a bike path. Our comments have already caused greenways and daylighting creeks to be included in Sebastopol's draft General Plan.

We hope to expand our Urban Forestry program to Petaluma, Sonoma, Healdsburg and Windsor.

Tree Planting in Roseland

On a rainy day in March, about 75 volunteers attended a tree planting at Roseland's Southwest Community Park. This was the result of Duane DeWitt, Forest Unlimited's Roseland Neighbor Wood Project Manager, who successfully got a \$1000 grant from the City of Santa Rosa. The local Mormon Church and the local veterans' groups sent contingents to help out. There were others from the general public. Sonoma Ecology Center donated oaks to the Neighbor Wood Project site near Roseland Creek Middle School.

Together, Mary Balcerak and Forest Unlimited planted some of these oaks along Roseland Creek. Mary and her husband Gary are arborists and key members of the Roseland Neighbor Wood. We still have about 100 of these oaks left that need to be planted ASAP. If any of you have an appropriate location, let me know.

Interestingly, Santa Rosa insisted on planting non-native trees. They opted for trees with showy blossoms and eastern oaks more tolerant of heavy watering, something they do to keep the lawns green.

There was evidence of the use of Roundup around existing trees in the park. Considering that the active ingredient of Roundup is a carcinogen, use in a park where children play is especially troubling.

Santa Rosa invited PG&E to the event which felt like greenwashing with a display on planting trees and hyping their tree planting program. This is the corporation that decimates forests to put up ugly wires strung from telephone poles impregnated with toxic fungicides, cuts native trees to protect those wires, starts massive unintended forest fires, blows up whole city blocks killing people and burning their homes because they refused to spend money on maintenance, and recently have opposed rebates for solar power.

In any case, we did get trees planted and hope to do future plantings again. Please join us.

If you would like to get involved with planting trees or with our many other programs, please contact Forest Unlimited. There are opportunities for Project Managers for our Urban Forestry Program in Petaluma, Sonoma, Healdsburg and Windsor. There are positions to monitor State legislation and to schedule tabling at public events. If you want to know more about any of these volunteer positions, please contact us.

Rick Coates, Executive Director rcoates@sonic.net

Future of Watersheds in County

The County is now defending several cases against it by its own residents: Friends of the Gualala River, Watertrough Childrens Alliance, Cazadero Hills Rural Preservation, the Sierra Club, and the Center for Biological Diversity are all fighting for our local watersheds. While Supervisors are busy, so are developers who take advantage of a major land use vacuum. They keep bringing in bulldozers, tree fellers, and well diggers.

Every delay in updating our land use rules benefits the developers and those who support them, and translates directly into a continual loss of nature. The poor land use decisions and policies are costing tax payers and our watersheds dearly. We call on the County to stop defending the indefensible such as activities that take our water, ruin groundwater recharge, add carbon to our air, and pollution to our creeks.

For many years, the concerned public has witnessed the large scale clearing of trees and other vegetation, the ripping of ancient soils, tractors into creek areas, and construction of large vineyard blocks that essentially fence in the commons. Wildlife are squeezed out on to roads and neighbors lose their water supply. All this without analysis by the County of the many impacts.

The County must do better. All these groups are asking is that the County do proper analyses of all the impacts of proposed developments.

Cumulative Impacts *(Cont'd from P. 5)*

CalFire's Faulty Analysis

CalFire fails to include these three prerequisites for determining cumulative impacts. Without evidence, what is significant and what is not. They do not have the authority to ignore the law. Generally, CalFire claims that following the Forest Practice Rules is sufficient to guarantee no significant negative effects. This is an absurd assertion that ignores the many governmental studies, including CalFire's own study, that found otherwise!

Consider the fact that despite the rules, the federal government has listed the Russian River and all its tributaries as "impaired" for both sediment and temperature. This is essentially an official determination that the river and its tributaries already exceed the threshold of significance. Consider too that there has rarely been a logging plan that did not add some silt to the river or make the microclimate hotter.

Too much plus more is still too much!

Initiative in Napa County

Forest Unlimited has long been concerned about the continuing destruction of oak woodlands and riparian forest. We have found it especially difficult to protect oak woodlands and stream-side trees due to weak legal protections, the absence of legal tools to use in court and the conversions of oak woodlands to vineyards. Both Napa and Sonoma County Supervisors find it politically difficult to propose protections opposed by the wine grape industry.

Consequently, we have been watching a citizen's group in Napa County that developed a ballot initiative that would bypass the Supervisors. This ballot measure, filed in early February, is titled the Water, Forest and Oak Woodland Protection Initiative. If it obtains the requisite number of citizen signatures, it will be on the ballot in Napa County. If it reaches the ballot and passes, this might be a wake up call for Sonoma County. This is what the initiative proposes.

Within parcels zoned Agricultural Watershed (AW) District, the Initiative requires 125 foot setbacks from the banks of class I watercourses, 100 foot setbacks for class II watercourses and 35 foot setbacks from class III watercourses. No timber removal is permitted within these setbacks except for specified reasons concerning forest health, public health and safety and landowner property access.

Within AW zoning, a permit is required for removal of oaks greater than 5 inches in diameter from parcels more than 5 acres. Removal is limited to 10 trees per year and three trees must be planted or preserved for each oak cut. No more than 10% of the canopy may be removed from any parcel. Approval of the Oak Removal Permit is discretionary under the California Environmental Quality Act. This means that the permit may require an Environmental Impact Report and will permit public involvement. Any member of the public may appeal the decision made by the County.

The initiative specifies what information is required in the permit application and Oak Removal Plan. Information developed in these permits will aid the county in preparing countywide maps of oak woodland habitat and determining the cumulative effects of oak removal.

The provisions of the initiative are quite detailed, but this is a fair summary of the important provisions. The initiative was carefully designed to avoid conflict with federal and state authority. If you want to know more, contact Forest Unlimited's Executive Director at rcoates@sonic.net.

FOREST UNLIMITED
PO BOX 506
FORESTVILLE CA 95436

NONPROFIT ORG
US POSTAGE PAID
SANTA ROSA CA
PERMIT NO. 208

Return Service Requested

Save the Date: Summer Solstice BBQ, Sat. June 11, 3 to 7pm

We hope that you can join us for our **Third Summer Solstice BBQ in 2016**. It will be in the same location and building, Anderson Hall in Camp Meeker on **Saturday, June 11, 3-7 pm**

Sign up for eScripts! at Olivers and Fircrest Markets. Ask them to direct donations to Forest Unlimited.

Clip and mail back with your check in the envelope provided. Thank you!

Become a Member of Forest Unlimited

Your tax-deductable contribution will help fund forestry education programs and forest preservation, protection, and enhancement projects. Members receive newsletters and notification about special events, workshops and logging in their watersheds.

YES! I would like to join Forest Unlimited to further your work! (Dues are tax-deductible as permitted)

__ \$200 __ \$100 __ \$50 __ \$35 Other \$ __

Name _____

Email (for alerts & treeless newsletters) _____

Your watershed _____

Your address _____

City, State, Zip _____