

# The EPFW Update

## Ebbetts Pass Forest Watch Newsletter

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Ebbetts Pass Forest Watch...a forest and watershed coalition  
POB 2862, Arnold, CA 95223 ♦ (209)795-8260 ♦ [www.forestwatchers.org](http://www.forestwatchers.org)

## The Wildfire Wildfire

Half of the smoke rising this summer is from wildfires in the West. The other half is coming from a blazing battle over who or what is responsible for the fires. Charges and counter charges fly over whether the root cause is the logging practices of industry and the Forest Service, or whether it is obstruction of necessary logging by environmentalists. From all the heat and smoke we've been trying to extract some light to shine on the issue.

In the political realm, the battle rages around two reports. The first originated in a House of Representatives Subcommittee on forests. After the fires of two summers ago, it asked the General Accounting Office, the non-partisan investigative arm of Congress, to report 1) how many fuel reduction projects the Forest Service had prepared in 2001 in National Forest areas that were at risk for catastrophic fires, and 2) how many of those projects had been appealed or litigated by environmental groups.

The GAO report, issued in August 2001, identified 1672 Forest Service fuel reduction projects. Of those, 20 (about 1%) had been appealed and none litigated. The other report came from the Forest Service itself this July. It appeared to contradict the GAO study, identifying 326 projects, of which 48% were appealed and 6% litigated by environmental groups.

These two studies don't actually contradict each other. It appears that the Forest Service report included many projects that were

commercial timber sales—that is, regular tree harvests, usually not near communities. Interestingly, most of these 326 projects were not funded by money designated by Congress for fuel reduction. Conversely, the projects in the GAO report were all funded by money earmarked for fuel reduction.

There appears to be an apples-and-oranges disjunction between the two studies. The GAO study identifies thinning and small burn projects, and these were not opposed by environmental groups. The Forest Service study emphasizes commercial harvest operations, and environmental groups did oppose half of those.

Politics is the hot coal at the center of this report vs. report controversy. Terrible fires are burning in the West, and the search is on for who to blame. There are other motives fueling this battle as well: an unfortunate legacy of mistrust between the Forest Service and environmental groups; different philosophies of what forests are for and how they should be used.

However, there is actually a great deal of consensus. First, there is wide agreement that forest fuel reduction is necessary. A hundred years of Smokey Bear suppression of all fires is understood to have been mistaken policy. The most dangerous fuels are small trees and brush, which not only serve as flammable kindling in the forest but provide a ladder for fires to reach large tree canopies. Disagreement arises over how much logging of bigger trees also constitutes "fuel reduc-

tion." From what we can tell, the primary reason for logging larger trees is economic. Large trees are commercially valuable, but they are actually the least flammable part of the forest.

After the fires of 2000, Congress enacted the National Fire Plan, which allocates money for fuel reduction in National Forests. This Plan specifically stated that the Forest Service "should not rely on commercial logging to reduce fire risks." It noted that "the removal of large merchantable trees from forests does not reduce the fire risk and may, in fact, increase such risk." Why? Because when large trees are removed, the canopy they provide is removed, making conditions on the ground hotter and drier for the smaller trees and brush that remain.

One of the concerns we at Ebbetts Pass Forest Watch have about the clear cuts and near-clearcuts that Sierra Pacific Industries is creating is that those naked areas are very hot and dry. The water that the forest—even a selectively harvested forest—would store is lost. Also, the areas at the edges of extreme cuts are drier and hotter than they would normally be. Furthermore, there is no indication, from what we've seen on the ground and from the air, that the clearcut areas had any sort of suppressing effect upon the Darby fire.

Another area of consensus concerning fires in the West is that more firefighters are being put in harm's way because more of us live adjacent to forests. As the population grows, we crowd up against the trees and down into canyons. When fires arise, there are many more homes and buildings to protect. Also, the vast majority of fires are started by human activity. The more humans, the more activity. So long as more and more of us move into once unpopulated areas, we'll increase both the risk and the fear of

## A Word of Thanks

Our sincere thanks to the anonymous contributor whose generous gift made this issue of the EPFW newsletter possible. Donations for specific purposes, such as producing this newsletter, are greatly appreciated. Please contact our office at (209)795-8260 if you have a particular project you would like to support with your tax-deductible donation.

fires—and the pressure on firefighters to do something.

Finally, weather is a major player. A fire ecologist speaking on National Public Radio recently noted that when weather patterns are dry and variable, rather than moderate and stable, there are more fires. We are apparently in one of

those dry and variable periods. And so, fires rage—on the ground and in newspapers, magazines, coffee shops, bars, and the halls of government.

*by Penny Sarvis*

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## A Timber Company We Like

In mid-July seven EPFW members were able to tour the Collins Pine Company in the Lassen County town of Chester. Collins Pine is a profitable commercial timber company where the environment and logging are not pitted against each other, but rather exist in harmony. It is an operation that sustains a timber yield while also making a good living for the company's owners, creates jobs, and keeps the forest healthy, diverse and productive.

Jay Francis, forest manager for Collins' 93,000 acre holdings around Chester, took the group to a substantial amount of the forests in the area. Over ten hours, there was ample time to see the park-like nature of the selectively-harvested forests and to learn much about the Collins philosophy and science of timber harvesting.

Collins Pine has truly sustained their mixed-conifer Sierra forests. When they began harvesting their Chester holdings in 1941, there was about 1.5 billion board feet of timber on the property. In the year 2000 they removed the 2 billionth board foot of timber from this property. Today they still

have about 1.5 billion board feet in the forests. This is like a bank account from which one withdraws only the interest and continues to preserve the principal. In this case, the principal includes trees of all sizes, including many large, old trees.

Francis told the group that Collins Pine is a business and wants to maximize income but not at the expense of the other forest values. These other important values include the value for future generations, wildlife, the watershed, recreation, aesthetics, and soil productivity. As a business, they realize it is more expensive up-front to do this type of operation, but they are willing to forego some short-term profit as they are in it for the long haul.

In the long run, by being able to grow larger trees, these trees have more value than smaller trees. Collins Pine also feels an obligation to the community and workers to make sure resources are there for the future. Their business perspective was aptly summed up by Francis, "No matter what you have, you can grow it into something profitable, but you can't be too greedy up front."

One technique Collins Pine has used extensively since the mid-1980s is biomass harvesting. They remove small diameter firs and other undergrowth from their stands, allowing more merchantable pines to grow and helping to achieve a more natural mix of trees. The removed trees are chipped and used in the Collins co-generation plant where they are converted into electricity to run the company headquarters and saw mill and to sell to PG&E. Biomassing also mimics the natural effects of fire and lessens fire danger on their timberlands. As Francis said, "Some fires are so catastrophic that nothing would stop them. That is no reason to not do what you can for the 80% you could affect."

The methods used by Collins Pine require a great deal of planning. For instance, they have 560 one-acre plots which are measured and assessed every ten years to determine the next decade's growth rate, which is then

the allowable rate of cut. That means that the company's cuts are not determined by how much money the owners want to make, but by how much timber can be removed from the forest and still leave it in a sustainable, environmentally sound state.

New methods are undertaken cautiously and on a small scale because Collins realizes that every decision they make has many consequences, many of which they don't understand. They believe in small scale experimentation so that whatever negative impacts might occur, they can change direction.

### **EPFW News Online**

In case you need an extra copy or want to share a copy with a friend, the EPFW Newsletter is now available in PDF format online. Check out our Web site at [www.forestwatchers.org](http://www.forestwatchers.org).

Francis said that clearcutting is one tool to have in a toolbox but, just as you would not limit your carpentry tools to a hammer or screwdriver, you would not use clearcutting as your only silvicultural tool. He feels that clearcutting has been overused in recent years in the Sierras and that he would like to see it used less. Generally, he said, many alternatives are available, although some may not be as economically rewarding and may take more thought.

Expenses that Collins Pine avoids by not using clearcutting include site preparation, herbicides, and replanting. The only method they use which is similar to clearcutting is group selection, where they open up small areas of land, usually under one acre in size, to allow pines to get established.

Because of Collins Pine's commitment to the environment and to their community, they were the first commercial logging operation to receive certification from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). The goal of FSC is "to promote environmentally responsible, so-

cially beneficial and economically viable management of the world's forests, by establishing a worldwide standard of recognized and respected Principles of Forest Stewardship."

For Collins Pine, this was a notable recognition of the principles by which they had already operated for decades. It also means that all their forest products are marketed as FSC-certified, so consumers know that they have been produced under conditions favorable to both the environment and society.

Everyone who toured Collins Pine returned enthused and hopeful after witnessing first-hand a profitable commercial timber company that properly balances the need to make a profit with protection of the environment and service to the community. The Collins Pine visit will help EPFW continue to develop a positive vision of timber harvesting on private lands for the Sierra Nevada.

As EPFW has insisted from the beginning, it is possible to be both pro-logging and pro-environment.

To learn more about Collins Pine, visit their website at [www.collinswood.com](http://www.collinswood.com). To find out more about the FSC, check out their website at [www.fscoax.org](http://www.fscoax.org).

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## Volunteers Attend Fundraising Workshop

The first weekend in June, three EPFW members joined 70 other representatives from non-profit organizations for a two-day workshop, "The Building Blocks of Fundraising," at Ironstone Vineyards in Murphys.

The workshop, presented by the Gill Foundation in Denver and sponsored locally by Sierra Health Resources, addressed questions such as "Will you raise next year's budget? Will your organization's vision become a reality? and Can fund raising be fun?"

Topics included the nitty-gritty of getting grants, developing a strategic plan, diving

into development planning, super special events, and recruiting and rewarding volunteers.

EPFW President Bunny Firebaugh, who participated in workshops on recruiting and rewarding volunteers, building a better board, and diving into development planning, found it a great learning experience. "I now have many ideas that can be used for EPFW and now is the time to put them to use."

Tami Rakstad, EPFW treasurer, who attended sessions including super special events and asking people for money face to face, was "very impressed with the quality and quantity of information in two incredible days. This experience has expanded my imagination to just how far EPFW can grow and really make a difference in the Sierras."

Roger Mueller, another EPFW participant, said the workshop was a valuable chance to look at his hesitation about asking people for money, even though he is passionate about EPFW. He learned that non-profits get 75% of their support from individuals and that an organization needs a broad base of donors giving varying amounts, a wide variety of strategies to solicit these gifts, and a large number of volunteers involved in fund raising.

Mueller found out that face-to-face asking is the basic building block upon which to create a relationship between a donor and the organization. "I also learned that 'tin cup' begging is counterproductive. We don't want to people to give because they feel guilty. We want to invite them to become donors because they believe in our cause. EPFW gives people a chance to invest in a future of clean water and healthy forests."

### Our Mission

The mission of Ebbetts Pass Forest Watch is to protect, promote, and restore healthy forests and watersheds while maintaining quality of life in the Sierra Nevada.

## Membership Renewal

Help protect our forests, water, and wildlife. Renew your membership in Ebbetts Pass Forest Watch today. Annual dues are \$10 (July 1-June 30).

Stopping the rampant destruction of forests in the Sierra Nevada costs money. Every day, more acres are clearcut, treated with herbicides, and turned into tree plantations. Your additional contribution beyond the annual dues will help bring an end to this practice. Lend a helping hand to Mother Nature. It feels good.

Bring your talents and join a dedicated, energetic group of local volunteers as we work to educate the public about responsible forest management. We need people to help staff phone trees, raise funds, help with this newsletter, review timber harvest plans, and more.

Please call Ebbetts Pass Forest Watch at 795-8260. Thank you for your support!

To renew your Ebbetts Pass Forest Watch membership, please complete the following form and return it with your member dues and whatever additional contribution you can afford.

Membership      \_\_\_\_\_\$10  
Contribution    \_\_\_\_\_\$15      \_\_\_\_\_\$25      \_\_\_\_\_\$50      \_\_\_\_\_\$Other

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail\* \_\_\_\_\_

\*Help us save trees and money. We prefer to communicate with you via e-mail if you have it.

If you would like to be removed from our mailing list, please leave a message at 795-8260. All donations are tax-deductible. Please complete and mail to

EPFW, PO Box 2862, Arnold, CA 95223



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## Walking the Clearcut Forest

There used to be a great place to hike in back of White Pines Lake near Arnold in Calaveras County. I would park my car at the lake and my dog and I would hike up a nearby hill. Because there wasn't a trail, we would scramble through the bushes that grew under the trees. The hike was quite strenuous but well worth it because, when you got to the top, you found yourself in one of the most beautiful places. My destination took me to a large oak tree, which I would have to squeeze around, then to a flat place to sit where I could look down the cliff onto White Pines Lake. Crows and other large birds would drift in the breeze below me. Sometimes I would bring a book to read, other times I would just let my mind wander off with the beauty of the place.

This wonderful place is not there any more. It has been clearcut along with several other 20-acre parcels that run parallel to Highway 4. Sierra Pacific Industries (SPI), the largest private landowner in California, has been busy clearcutting their land. SPI owns around 4,300 acres in the upper San Antonio Creek watershed: they are clearcutting 50% of that under what is called the USA Timber Harvest Plan (THP). After clearcutting the land, SPI sprays it with herbicides, to prevent dogwood, oak and other broadleaf plants from growing. Then they replant with mostly pines, creating a tree plantation. And if you have ever visited one, contrary to SPI public statements, a tree plantation will never be a forest.

If you enjoy driving on the back roads that wind through the forest, it will not take you long to see for yourself what a clearcut looks like. The clearcuts that I have seen took everything but a couple of straggly trees in the 20-acre unit and then bulldozed, leaving only

a couple of stumps and bare dirt. Because they are used in products like particle board (which are made up of ground up wood fibers), very few limbs are left to nourish the ground.

The remaining dirt is like powder and flies up in the air when you walk on it. The soil erosion that comes with the rain clogs the creeks and streams. Eighty percent of the state's urban water supply originates from forested watersheds. And, just like people, fish also need clean water to survive.

The USA Timber Harvest Plan was only one of the timber harvest plans being submitted by SPI. The Cedar Flat THP is located next to Big Trees State Park. Giant Sequoias, old growth sugar pines, ponderosa pines, incense cedar and white fir make up a unique habitat within and adjacent to the state park. The Cedar Flat THP, along with clearcutting, planned to log units using a method called "variable retention" harvesting.

Variable retention may not sound like a clearcut, but it still removes 95-99% of the trees in a 20-acre unit. This will have a tremendous impact on the habitat of this unique region.

I always thought that the forest was a given, like the air we breathe and the waters of the streams in which we swim and fish. There are

rare birds and rare and even more mysterious insects that live in the forest trees. Birds build and hide their nests in the forest, each species in their own special place. The shady ground under the trees is a perfect place for mushrooms to grow. These mushrooms will be eaten by slugs and squirrels; what's left will turn into a black slime that will be consumed by bacteria. The fruiting head of the mushroom is only a small part of the extensive body that, mostly unseen, plays a vital role in the forest. Forests provide us with

### New Photos on Our Website

New aerial and ground photos of clearcuts in the Ebbetts Pass area are now in our website Photo section at [www.forestwatchers.com](http://www.forestwatchers.com). You'll also find other articles and profiles of our Board members. Take a look.

many raw materials for life, from food to tools. They ecologically maintain our atmosphere and moderate our climate. California has some of the most sensitive and beautiful forests in the world.

Let's help save them by promoting selective cutting and not clearcutting.

*by Patty Payne, a forest activist and member of the Green Party of Calaveras County Council. This article is reprinted from Connections, San Joaquin County's Alternative Newspaper.*

## **EPFW Activities**

### **Sacramento Rally for Clean Water a Resounding Success**

Fifteen people from the Ebbetts Pass area traveled to Sacramento June 20 to rally for clean water and healthy forests and to attend the State Water Resources Control Board's meeting.

The Sierra Club rally, sponsored by the Clean Water Healthy Forest Campaign, attracted about 150 concerned citizens from around the state. At the Board meeting, participants delivered a petition signed by 25 organizations urging the State Water Resources Control Board to take back responsibility for monitoring water quality in timber harvest areas. The Board, which had turned responsibility over to the California Department of Forestry (CDF), listened as 13 people spoke of their concerns for endangered watersheds. Board Chair Art Baggett remarked "We've never had people come to our meetings and now you've all shown up on one day!"

Joanne Rovno of Arnold said, "The Sierra Nevada doesn't want to become like the North Coast, but that's where we're headed if we don't change the way timber harvesting is monitored."

Following the session with the water board, people gathered in nearby Caesar

Chavez Park for a rally and a chance to videotape messages to Governor Davis, CDF, and the State Water Board.

On September 5, our Central Valley Regional Water Control Board will address the same issue of control over water quality from timber harvest activities. The Central Valley Board has expressed many of the same concerns that Calaveras residents brought forth on June 20. However, the industrial timber industry argues that current regulations are enough to protect the State's watersheds.

The September 5 meeting will be in Redding, the headquarters of SPI, and should prove a lively and significant meeting. Members of EPFW will be traveling to Redding to attend. Anyone interested in joining the group is welcome. Call the EPFW office at 795-8260.

### **Having Fun, Getting out the Message on Independence Day**

EPFW got a rousing response from viewers along the parade route at the annual Independence Day parade in Arnold July 6th.

People waved, clapped, shouted encouragement, and gave "thumbs up" to the more than 70 marchers who accompanied our float. The marchers ranged from tiny Sawyer Alford, carried on his dad's back to Ann Horvath, well into her eighties.

Tami Rakstad kept the bubble machine going on the float, which was decorated with flags, bubbles, plants, and trees, celebrating clean water, wood, wildlife, jobs, and recreation. EPFW President Bunny Firebaugh and others passed out candy and tiny bottles of bubble soap.

Marchers carried signs with messages such as "Your Drinking Water Starts in a Forest," "Clean Water, Healthy Forests," "Logging O.K., Clearcuts No Way," "Nature is not Political," "Healthy Forests = Heal Thy Forests," and "Forests: Once They're Gone, They're Gone."

## **Tiny Parade Along Quaint Main Street Brings Cheers**

Our entry in the Murphys Homecoming parade July 20 received an enthusiastic response from onlookers.

As the EPFW banner rounded the corner at Murphys Hotel and turned into Main Street, a cheer went up from the crowd. All the way along Main Street, people cheered our "float" (a toy wagon with tiny trees and animals), scooped up Tootsie Roll logs, and accepted copies of our brochure. About 15 Forest Watchers marched in the little parade.

## **We Adopt a Highway**

EPFW has adopted a stretch of Highway 4 just up the hill from Dorrington. In late June, volunteers dressed in hard hats and safety vests scoured the roadside for the first time. Caltrans provided the equipment and training for the clean-up. Bunny Firebaugh and Dete Kraus coordinated it. Eleven crew members split into four teams at locations along the highway. Two hours later, the trash was in the bags and the happy crew assembled in the Dorrington Hotel parking lot to debrief. To celebrate their success, Forest Watchers retired to the Lube Room next to the hotel for burgers, beer, and iced tea.

Six times a year, EPFW will take to the roadsides to help preserve the beauty of this scenic road through the forests of the Sierra Nevada. You're invited to join the next pickup on October 24 for a morning of fresh air, good company, and the feeling of accomplishment that comes from helping to protect the environment.

Call EPFW at 795-8260 to view the Caltrans instructional video and join the next pickup.

## **Water Board May Act on Logging**

Years ago the State and Regional Water Boards gave the California Department of Forestry (CDF) the responsibility for regulating waste discharge into the state's waters from timber activities. That waiver is up for renewal.

Industrial logging interests want the waiver renewed so that CDF will continue to be the responsible party. However, many in the environmental community feel that CDF has done a poor job of monitoring water quality, and point to silted watercourses and declining salmon populations as evidence.

On September 5 The Central Valley Water Board will hold a workshop in Redding on whether to reissue the waiver or to have the Regional and State Boards take back their authority to oversee water quality in timber harvest areas.

The meeting will be held at the Redding City Council Chambers, 777 Cypress Avenue. Call EPFW at 795-8260 for more information.

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## **County Supervisors Back Conservancy Plan**

Calaveras County Supervisors voted July 8 to support the Sierra Nevada Conservancy—a sizable plan to conserve land and other resources in the Sierra Nevada. Supervisors Merita Callaway, Terri Bailey, and Lucy Thein voted in favor of the plan. Supervisor Paul Stein voted "No." Supervisor Tom Tryon was absent. Steve Frisch, Natural Resource Director of the Sierra Business Council, addressed a Supervisors study session on the Conservancy August 12.

The Conservancy is working to identify needs in the Sierra Nevada. Although our area is "home to world class natural resources, which underpin the wealth of the region" and is undergoing enormous changes, we receive very little federal or state money for preserving and enhancing natural resources. For example, between 1996 and 2001, the area (excluding Lake Tahoe) received only 1% of conservation acquisition dollars and was not earmarked for any support from Proposition 40, the \$2.6 billion state bond measure to provide conservation resources for California communities.

The mission of the Conservancy is "to protect and enhance natural diversity and natural resources, open space, working landscapes, riparian area, watersheds, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, interpretive facilities, and public access to the unique cultural and historic resources within the region." The Conservancy would also "pursue collaborative and cooperative resource conservation planning efforts, as well as a balance between environmental and socioeconomic objectives."

The proposed conservancy would include Calaveras and Tuolumne counties, as well as Alpine, Amador, Butte, El Dorado, Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra, Tehama, Tulare and Yuba counties.

A complete description and history of the bill (AB1130 - Dickerson) can be found at [www.leginfo.ca.gov/](http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/).

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## **Speaker Training— A Valuable Resource**

"It is midnight. A light mist whispers through Windhaven Glen like a hush, making the air moist with the smell of pine needles and cedar. Down the path a noise is heard—a scraping much too loud to be a fox and too careless for a deer. The footsteps move down toward the center of the glen, and another noise breaks the night: the sound of a match striking."

This riveting opening from *The Story Fire* ([www.geocities.com/ecaria/fire.html](http://www.geocities.com/ecaria/fire.html)) brought home the need for an attention-getter at the beginning of a talk. It was one of many important lessons several members of Moke-lumne Rivers Forest Watch and EPFW learned when they attended a speaker training course recently.

Mary Tamraz, who teaches communication courses through Cosumnes River College, used a relaxed and non-threatening

approach to teach us how to prepare and deliver informative and persuasive speeches.

Establishing and maintaining a connection with an audience is crucial to effective communication; one's personal interest and enthusiasm for the subject needs to be displayed to ignite and inspire others. Body language, dress, voice and eye contact are important elements to successful speaking. We talked about how to deal with nervousness and practiced relaxation techniques. We also practiced two short speeches on a topic of passionate concern for each of us. The "final exam" was a critique of our speeches from both the participants and the facilitator.

Tamraz has volunteered to conduct additional speaker training. This would be a valuable experience as more of us reach out to the community to discuss Forest Watch's plans to change timber harvest practices.

If you'd like to develop your speaking skills through training from an excellent teacher, please call EPFW at 795-8260 or leave a message at 785-5095.

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## **Meet the Board: Penny Sarvis**

Before turning her energies to EPFW, Penny served as an ordained minister in the United Church of Christ for almost a decade, working in San Francisco's Tenderloin District helping the residents of that area who were in need. In her ministry she worked with some of the city's most desperate people, including the homeless and sick. "I loved the work," she said recently. "But I finally wanted to get back to a rural setting, a different environment."

Penny, who serves as EPFW Board Secretary, moved to Murphys four and a half years ago. She is officially "retired," but enjoys her new occupations of EPFW work, gardening, illustrating Zen stories and singing women's barbershop music with the Gold Rush Chorus.

Penny went to her first EPFW community meeting two years ago. "I had been a high school teacher in Ohio before I moved to California to attend the seminary in 1985," she says. "I had taken groups of students to Appalachia and saw the strip mining there." After seeing clearcuts she was struck with the similarity between strip mining and clearcutting—both assault the earth to get to a resource. "I had a visceral reaction to clearcutting. It rips your heart out."

Penny is committed to the EPFW cause and believes that her EPFW colleagues are

as well. "We are going to stick with this effort and find resolutions," she says. "I really like how we go about doing what we do. We are a non-ideological group of people who are trying to learn and trying to strike a balance that includes logging and protecting the environment. We are striving to come up with positive ways to resolve the issues."

As a long-term goal for EPFW, Penny believes that the group needs to be connected better to other Sierra groups with similar concerns. "We need to have a greater cumulative impact," she says.

## EPFW Calendar

### EPFW General Meeting

Monday, September 23, 6:30 - 8:30pm  
EPFW office above Two Rivers Trading Co.,  
Cedar Center, Arnold

### Adopt-A-Highway

Thursday, October 24, 8:30 - 11:30am  
Clean up along our two miles of Hwy 4  
Meet at Dorrington Hotel and plan to stay  
for lunch afterwards

### RALLY On Hwy 4 on Behalf of Forests

Friday, August 30, 4:30 - 6:30pm  
Meet at Blue Coyote Restaurant, Arnold  
Come for as long as you can; bring signs

### Arnold Craft Faire

Saturday - Sunday, August 31 - September 1,  
Cedar Center, Arnold.

Set up Friday 6:30 pm; Staff needed Sunday  
9am - noon & noon - 3pm  
Contact Bunny Firebaugh (795-4305)

### Regional Water Resources Control Board

Thursday, September 5, City Council  
Chambers, Redding (See article in this issue)  
Call 795-8260 for more information

### Our Office Wish List

- Stapler
- Small refrigerator
- Copier
- 3-hole punch
- Recycled copy paper

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