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THE STILT

BRIDGERLAND AUDUBON SOCIETY

Vol. 17, No. 5

January 1989

MEETING CALENDAR

Thursday, January 12: Regular BAS monthly meeting, 7:30 p.m. in the Logan Library meeting room, 255 North Main St.

Wednesday, January 18: BAS Planning Committee Meeting, 7:00 p.m. in the Logan Library conference room, 255 North Main St.

FIELD TRIP CALENDAR

Saturday, January 21: Tracks in the Snow. Leave at 1:00 p.m. from the university radio tower, just south of Logan Cemetery, and at 1:10 p.m. from the southwest corner of the Fred Meyer parking lot; return by 4:00 p.m. This will be an easy trip along the streams of the valley to look for tracks and other signs of our common mammals and birds, and to try to figure out what the animals were doing. Wear warm boots and clothing; skis or snowshoes are optional but not necessary. If the weather causes doubt, call Al Stokes at 752-2702 that morning.

Saturday, February 4: Birds in winter. Visit first dam and the sewage lagoons to see waterfowl, and several homes to see birds coming to feeders. Leave at 1:00 p.m. from the southwest corner of the Fred Meyer parking lot and return about 4:00 p.m. Call Al Stokes at 752-2702 if the weather is doubtful.

Saturday, February 18: Identifying trees and shrubs in winter. Leave at 1:00 p.m. from the university radio tower just south of Logan Cemetery, returning about 4:00 p.m.

This will be a walk around campus to learn how to identify trees in winter.

Saturday, March 4: Eagles along the Jordan River north of Salt Lake City. Numerous bald eagles roost in the large cottonwoods where the Jordan River empties into Salt Lake. Urban Wildlife Biologist Margie Halpin will talk about exciting plans to turn this bottomland area into an urban wildlife refuge and center. Details will appear in the March issue of *The Stilt*.

JANUARY'S SPECIAL GIFT

This issue of *The Stilt* is special, both for me as editor and for you as reader. Scattered throughout the next few pages, you'll find some exquisite poetry written by 7th grade students of Margaret Pettis at South Cache Middle School. Each is a delight, a sparkling, crystal glimpse of some winter image that we might otherwise have missed. Savor them, and join me in thanking Margaret and her talented students for these special windows on winter.

— TJG

The animal hops
As gray as the big sky
Into the dark woods

— Cheryl Lofthouse
South Cache Middle School

FAREWELL TO CHUCK AND NANCY WARNER

Yes, they're leaving. Chuck has taken a position as Director of the Nature Conservancy's reserve in Nevada, where he will supervise a research and management staff. Nancy will join him soon after finishing her job at Capitol Reef, where she has been assessing grazing in the park and recommending future regulations.

Chuck served for two years as President of the Bridgerland Audubon Society. Nancy was the Education Committee Chair, and has been instrumental in starting numerous chapter activities, including the junior Christmas Bird Counts in Logan schools. We will miss Chuck and Nancy, and wish them success.

— Al Stokes

WELCOME, NEW MEMBERS

Leroy B. Beasley, Logan
Mrs. W. A. Beutler, Logan
Evelyn Hodges Lewis, Wellsville
T. Clark Lyons, Logan
Wayne Padget, Logan
Jeff Siems, Logan

THANKS, RENEWING MEMBERS

Jeanne C. Chambers, Logan
Mr. Anthony P. Cowen, Logan
M.J. Crookston, Logan
Mr. John Cletus Erlacher, Salt Lake City
Kit Flannery, Hyde Park
Mr. & Mrs. T.J. Gordon, Logan
Terry Griswold, Logan
William B. Hampton, Sault Ste. Marie, WI
Steve McOmber, Logan
Fred Prussing, Ogden
Linda Rawlins, Logan
Stuart Richards, Trenton
Mrs. Sandra Romesburg, Logan
Marsha Schwartzfager, Layton
Ellen Spickerman, Swan Valley
Mrs. Inez F. Voris, Logan
Kathryn C. Wanlass, Logan
M. Coburn Williams, Logan
Wayne Wurtsbaugh, Logan

FEEDER WATCHING IS MORE THAN FUN

[Editor's Note: the following article was produced by the Project FeederWatch team at the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. Project Feederwatch is an exciting program

that permits local observers to aid in creating a national database on birds commonly visiting feeders. Several BAS members participate in Project Feederwatch; if you're interested in joining Project Feederwatch, call Al Stokes.]

Saturday morning, February 6. Blowing snow and 10 degrees F. A good day to sit around in pajamas, drink coffee and read the paper. But today is also count day for Project FeederWatch, so we'll drink our coffee by the window overlooking our bird feeder. Let's see—2 chickadees, 1 Downy Woodpecker—here come the grosbeaks, 6, 10—no, 17. And there's the first Purple Finch of the season!

So goes the morning for participants in Project FeederWatch, a continentwide survey of bird feeders begun last year by the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology and Canada's Long Point Bird Observatory. The project is an expanded version of one run in Ontario for 11 years, designed to answer questions frequently asked by feeder owners: "Why are there so few Evening Grosbeaks this winter?" "What can I do to discourage Starlings?" "Why does my neighbor get all the Blue Jays while I have none?"

Feeder surveys can start to answer such questions by documenting the numbers and kinds of birds at feeders. Moreover, work in Ontario showed that bird numbers at feeders could be used to help monitor winter bird populations. The continental coverage of Project FeederWatch should allow scientists to follow changing winter distributions throughout North America, both within and between years.

Last winter, over 4,000 participants from Alaska to Florida showed that the Dark-eyed Junco was the most widespread species at feeders, by a large margin. The House Sparrow was more than twice as abundant, even though it was seen at fewer feeders. An outstanding feature of last winter was the unusually large number of Pine Siskins in all parts of the continent.

The most abundant species are generally those that occur coast to coast, but detailed results from all regions show fascinating differences in the less common species. People in the deep south (whose daffodils may bloom in February) are able to attract orioles and hummingbirds along with their juncos and Evening Grosbeaks, while FeederWatchers out west reported Black-billed Magpies, Gambel's Quail, and Scrub Jays.

Anyone who can identify the birds at their feeders may join Project FeederWatch. Counts are made on one of two days every second week from November to April, and recorded on special computer-readable forms. Feeder-

Watchers pay \$9.00 annually to support the project, and in return receive four newsletters, including a full report on results that is mailed a few months after the end of the winter season.

FeederWatch is aiming for at least 50 participants in each state and province and about 10,000 overall, so we hope you'll join us! Find out how your feeder stacks up while also contributing important scientific data. Sign up by sending your name and address and \$9.00 to: Project FeederWatch, Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, NY 14850. Now, let's see—3 more American Goldfinches, 2 Tree Sparrows —

— Erica H. Dunn
Project FeederWatch Coordinator

Snowflakes big as nickels.
Water moving quickly.
Fish frozen in ice.

— Kris Lape
South Cache Middle School

SOUTH PLATTE RIVER IS FOCUS OF SUMMER INSTITUTE

The Third Annual Institute of River Ecology is scheduled for July 9-14, 1989 at Bailey, Colorado. This six day field program explores the management needs, ecological diversity, wildlife values, and cultural heritage of the South Platte River's vital riparian ecosystems. The Institute is sponsored by Denver Audubon Society, in cooperation with the Colorado Division of Wildlife and Thorne Ecological Institute.

Trace the river from its source on the alpine tundra to the plains. Learn how geology and stream flow affect plants, birds, and wildlife species along the river corridor and how they change character with elevation. Acquaint yourself with the diverse and fascinating forms of life in the stream and observe how fish habitat is enhanced by careful resource management.

Environmental issues, including the proposed Two Forks Dam, water diversions, livestock grazing, water quality, and recreational uses are addressed through balanced representation of divergent viewpoints. The atmosphere one of open communication and problem-solving.

This year's institute is located on the North Fork of the

South Platte River at the head of beautiful Estabrook Canyon. Participants enjoy hearty meals, are housed dormitory fashion, and are close to trails along the river and in the mountains. This is a wonderful opportunity to make new friends and vacation while you learn!

The fee of \$350 includes food, transportation, lodging, and instruction. Enrollment is limited to 40. A non-refundable deposit of \$50 will hold a place for each registrant. Full payment of the registration fee is due on May 12, 1989. University credit is available.

To obtain more information please write or call: Susan Q. Foster, Director, Institute of River Ecology, c/o Thorne Ecological Institute, 5370 Manhattan Circle, #104, Boulder, CO 80303. (303) 499-3647.

Snow cuddles the cold ground
like cats cuddle kittens
worried about leaving.

— Kristina McBride
South Cache Middle School

WILDERNESS POETRY COMPETITION

The Utah Wilderness Association is proud to announce the fourth annual Utah Wilderness Association Wilderness Poetry Competition.

All poets are invited to participate in an exciting competition sponsored by the Utah Wilderness Association. Send your unpublished poem, related to the theme of wilderness, its preservation, its life and values, its spiritual nature or any combination of the preceding themes, to POETRY/Utah Wilderness Association, 455 East 400 South, #306, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111. A prize of \$100.00 will be awarded to the winning poet. The winning poem and the top five honorable mentions will be reprinted in a special centerfold of the spring 1989 Utah Wilderness Association *Review*.

Contest Rules

Poems must not exceed 40 lines, may be in any style and must be limited to the themes above. No more than three poems may be entered by any poet. Each poem must be accompanied by an entry fee of \$3.00. Send two copies of each poem: one must include your name, address and phone number in the upper right corner; the second must contain the poem only, to guarantee anonymity during judging. Poets retain all rights. For notification of winners,

send SASE. No poems will be returned. ALL POEMS MUST BE POSTMARKED BY FEBRUARY 1, 1989.

PRIZE: \$100.00 and publication in the spring, UWA Review (circ. 1500).

HISTORY: 1986 Winner — Patricia Gunter, Provo, UT, "The Abajos After a Storm."

1987 Winner — John Provine, Salt Lake City, "Ravens."

1988 Winner — Chip Rawlins, Logan, UT, "The River."

We are very excited to offer such an enhancement of the body of modern wilderness poetry. We anticipate a large response. The contest and its winners will be announced extensively throughout the region. Good luck!

* * * * *

Out on the snowy meadow
a single wild, red flower
stands alone, waiting for spring.

— Laurie Obray
South Cache Middle School

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MANY THANKS

Thanks to Marjorie Lewis for serving as chair for Holly Faire this year. She and several dozen volunteers helped make our Audubon table a fine success.

Thanks too to John Barnes for heading up the annual pickup of sunflower seeds in Tremonton. John and his aides Tom Jones, Bruce Pendery, Steve Flint and Al Stokes brought in eight tons of seed. Thanks also to Elaine Watkins, Al Stokes and Jeff Keller for selling the 50-pound bags of seed for us.

The next sunflower seed pickup will be early in January; call Al Stokes at 752-2702 to place orders.

— Cynthia Kerbs

* * * * *

The steep mountains hushed
while the peaks whispered
a silent wind.

— Britney Sue Hawkes
South Cache Middle School

SO YOU WANT TO MOVE TO SALT LAKE CITY?

According to data reported by Zero Population Growth Inc., you might be making a mistake. Of nearly 200 cities surveyed, only one—Phoenix, Arizona—boasted a worse showing in four critical environmental areas.

ZPG evaluated all US cities with populations exceeding 100,000 people (in states with no cities of that size, the state's largest city was evaluated) according to eleven criteria to assess the degree of "urban stress" each city afforded its citizens. For each criterion, cities were rated on the following scale:

- 1 = Best
- 2 = Good
- 3 = Warning
- 4 = Danger
- 5 = Red Zone

ZPG's Urban Stress Test Report, published in 1988, showed Cedar Rapids, IA, to be best-rated city, scoring 1.6; Gary, IN, came in lowest with a rating of 4.2. Salt Lake City's overall rating was 3.5.

When it comes to environmental quality, however, Salt Lake City came up a dismal next-to-last, receiving a rating of 19 out of a possible 20. Specific environmental criteria and Salt Lake City ratings were the following:

1. Air Quality: The report "assesses cities, by county and metropolitan area data, that did not, as of 1985, meet primary (long term) and secondary (24-hour) EPA air quality standards for six pollutants considered most dangerous to human health and welfare: carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide, lead and total suspended particles." Stressed communities fail to meet EPA standards on four or more pollutants; Salt Lake City was rated 4 ("Danger").
2. Hazardous Wastes: "Ratings are based on the number of Superfund sites listed by EPA for city and/or county, in addition to the number of potentially hazardous waste sites under EPA investigation." Stressed communities have four or more such sites within the city or seven or more within the county; Salt Lake City was rated 5 ("Red Zone").
3. Water: The ZPG study "assesses the availability and quality of ground and surface water." Stressed cities have water resources considered in danger, where resources are already drying up and/or contain pollutants; Salt Lake City was rated 5 ("Red Zone"). Note, however, as Steve Flint points out, that at least as far as water availability goes, this seems to conflict with data used in opposing the water conservancy

district saying that Salt Lake City has abundant water. ZPG admits that data on the status of renewable water supplies is difficult to come by, and in general their water data are considerably less complete than in other categories.

4. Sewage: The ZPG evaluation is "based on data from EPA that reports [sic] on the quality level and capacity of wastewater treatment for municipalities around the country in 1986." Stressed communities either do not provide at least secondary treatment for any wastewater or discharge raw sewage; Salt Lake City was rated 5 ("Red Zone").

Salt Lake City isn't far enough away for us to feel complacent. Cache Valley is growing and potentially faces many of the environmental problems Salt Lake City has. January will see the opening of the 1989 Utah Legislature, and undoubtedly many environmental issues will come before that body. Stay informed. Contact your representatives and let them know your views. It's not just a Salt Lake City problem.

—TJG

In the thick icy snow
a hungry doe in search of food
stopped at my feet.

— Suzannah Yeates
South Cache Middle School

JOIN THE EAGLES

The Klamath Basin Audubon Society is sharing sponsorship of the 10th annual Klamath Basin Bald Eagle Conference at the Oregon Institute of Technology in Klamath Falls, Oregon, February 17-19, 1989.

The Klamath Basin of northern California and southern Oregon hosts the largest concentration of Bald Eagles in the lower 48 states. The Klamath Basin Bald Eagle Conference coincides with the presence of wintering waterfowl and eagles so that conference participants can enjoy these magnificent birds. The 1989 conference will be a special celebration at which participants will explore the subtheme, "What's a bald eagle worth?"

The conference will feature field trips, workshops, social get-togethers, a photography contest and a fun run.

Registration for the conference, workshop and banquet is \$35.00. For information, contact Charlott Opp, 5873 Estate Drive, Klamath Falls, OR 97603, or call (503) 883-5732 daytimes or (503) 882-8488 evenings.

—TJG

The branch cradles snow
Like a valley cradles fog
Beneath the heavens.

— Pamela Morrison
South Cache Middle School

SAN JUAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA UPDATE

Last June saw the end of extended comment period for the Bureau of Land Management's San Juan Proposed Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS). By that time, BLM had received comments from 362 individuals, agencies and organizations. According to Ed Scherick, BLM's area manager, approximately half of those comments expressed concern that the RMP needed more Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), and half claimed that the RMP included not only too many ACECs, but that the proposed stipulations were too stringent and prevented true multiple use.

Responding to these comments, BLM has begun preparing a revised RMP/EIS, which will contain a summary of public comments and a response section. The document is scheduled for release in April, 1989, and its release will be followed by a 30-day protest period, consistent with BLM policy.

As written, the RMP/EIS fails in some critical ways to provide even minimal protection to the San Juan resource area, and threatens to permit development that will directly threaten Canyonlands, Natural Bridges and Glen Canyon National Parks. I will address some of these lacks in the next issue of *The Stilt*; in the meantime, please write Edward Scherick, Area Manager, San Juan Resource Area, PO Box 7, Monticello, UT 84535. Ask to be put on the mailing list for updates on the progress toward publication of this report. Those of you who know the canyon country know that losing it to oil developers, gas producers and ORV operators would be an unparalleled environmental tragedy. We can help prevent that happening, and a letter now is the first step. Thank you.

—TJG

By a huge pine tree
A pack of wolves are piled up
Trying to reach the moon

— Adam Buist
South Cache Middle School

* * * * *

AFTER THE FIRE: YELLOWSTONE REGENERATING

Despite the media ballyhoo, this summer's fires in Yellowstone National Park are not an unprecedented disaster . . . and the park is already recovering.

Scientists both inside and outside the National Park Service view the summer's events more in the light of a renewal than a disaster; scientific consensus holds that extensive burns like this summer's are natural to the area. "Every scientist I've talked to has pretty much shared the opinion that these fires are natural events that have happened in the past," says James Schmitt, a geologist at Montana State University in Bozeman, who coordinated a meeting in October of more than 120 researchers interested in Yellowstone. Evidence shows that large fires have swept Yellowstone for thousands of years at infrequent intervals, measured in centuries rather than years or decades.

Evidence shows that the fires affected some 20% of the park, and in a mosaic pattern rather than a contiguous burn. In most of this area, heat from the flames damaged only the top inch of soil on the forest floor. Seeds, plant bulbs and the roots of grasses from beneath this layer will sprout next year. Johy Varley, head of research at Yellowstone, says only a small area of the overall burn, less than 1%, suffered intensely hot ground fires that damaged the soil.

Furthermore, almost all vegetation in the park has some sort of natural insurance against fire destrution. The lodgepole pines, for instance, which make up some 77% of the park's forest, produce two kinds of cones. The more numerous type develops on the trees for two years and then opens, dropping its seeds to the ground. The "fire insured" cones, however, are coated with a strong resin that seals the cones shut. These cones can remain closed on the tree for decades until the heat of a fire burns off the resin and dries them out. They then open and sow their seeds. Studies show that after a fire, 50,000 to one million lodgepole seeds litter each acre of forest floor—1 to 20 seeds per square foot. Other studies show that five years after a fire, one can expect some 500 lodgepole seedlings about one foot tall on each acre of burned forest. Therefore, because the lodgepole is so

hearty, park managers are planning on artificially seeding only areas along the park boundaries where firelines were bulldozed last summer.

Although fire often kills a lodgepole, spruce or fir, other trees such as aspens and willows, and many ground plants often survive the flames. Many of these plants actually depend upon fire to shock them out of a dormant period; with their tops burned, they will often sprout new growth with increased vigor.

Fire also performs an important ecological function in the arid west, where fallen timber can lie on the forest floor for decades without rotting: it releases nutrients from down and dead forest litter. Not all nutrients are returned to the soil—nitrogen, for instance, escapes as a gas. Also the heat generated by smoldering logs—up to 1,200° F, can evaporate waxes and oils from organic soil components. These organics can then condense on soil particles, producing a waxy mat that repels water, preventing it from soaking into the ground. The effect lasts until the mat breaks down, anywhere from a week to a few years. Nonetheless, on balance, the effect of fire upon forest soil is beneficial.

Wildlife in Yellowstone has been a particular concern after the fires, which killed some 200 big-game animals. Park researchers say that over time, most large mammals will probably benefit from the fires; nutrients in the ash should fertilize the soil, creating a more nutritious forage. Additionally, the fires will open some new grazing areas by creating gaps in the dense forest cover and allowing sunlight to reach the ground. In the short term, however, wildlife managers expect this year's cold season to be a hard one on large mammals. Winter could claim a large number of elk, from the park's northern herd, which spends its winters pawing for food beneath the snow. Although some 15% of the winter rangeland burned, ecologists feel that this year's drought will have a more serious effect on grazers like elk and bison than the fires. Record low summer rainfall cut summer grass growth by as much as 60% in some areas. After eight years of mild winters, the elk herd has swelled beyond 20,000—beyond the range's estimated carrying capacity of 15,000 animals. In a normal winter, some 2,000 members of the herd die; this winter's toll could range from 4,000 to 5,000 according to biologist Mark Boyce of the University of Wyoming in Laramie. Park managers have considered and rejected feeding the elk, arguing that artificial feeding brings the elk together, increasing the likelihood of disease transmission. Moreover, experts say that feeding selects for elk that do well on the supplied food, which are not necessarily the fittest elk.

In this era of interdisciplinary science, researchers will combine efforts in a broad and unique look at how the

general Yellowstone ecosystem responds to fires. And not only the science community will benefit. In one sense it may be true that the fires have deprived tomorrow's children of the Yellowstone their parents knew. Yet even as next spring's wildflowers and seedlings sprout from the burned-over ground, visitors will witness the beginning of a cycle of natural regeneration that will roll on for hundreds of years. And those visitors will have a chance to see the park as it may well have been three centuries ago, a hundred years before John Colter and his companion fur trappers ever set foot upon the land.

— *Science News* 134, 330/TJG

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A winter stillness.

A wolf howl breaks the silence.

The trees seem to shake.

— Ricky Mitton
South Cache Middle School

* * * * *

CONSERVANCY DISTRICT UPDATE

On November 29, the Cache County Council turned a deaf ear to our argument that county residents are ill-informed about the consequences of the formation of a county-wide Water Conservancy District (WCD).

By vote of 4 to 1 they gave the OK to the ad hoc water development committee to circulate a petition to form the district along with the "information campaign" to tell people why they need it. The "pro" campaign will begin around the first of January. We argued that if the promoters continue with their approach of emotional sloganeering ("use it or lose it," "the Wasatch Front will steal our water"), no real factual information will have a chance to emerge.

Ann Skanchy was the only council member to vote against the motion to promote. She feels that it is not the council's business to promote or discourage the district. Jay Monson abstained. Clyde Braegger was absent. The other four members voted to promote the district: Ruth Ann Miller, Randall Weston, Darrel Gibbons, and Dennis Funk.

As a result of this action, a group was formed to oppose the formation of a WCD, PWWP: People for Wise Water Planning. Their goal is to gather as much factual information as they can about water needs and project funding options. Then they plan to disseminate the

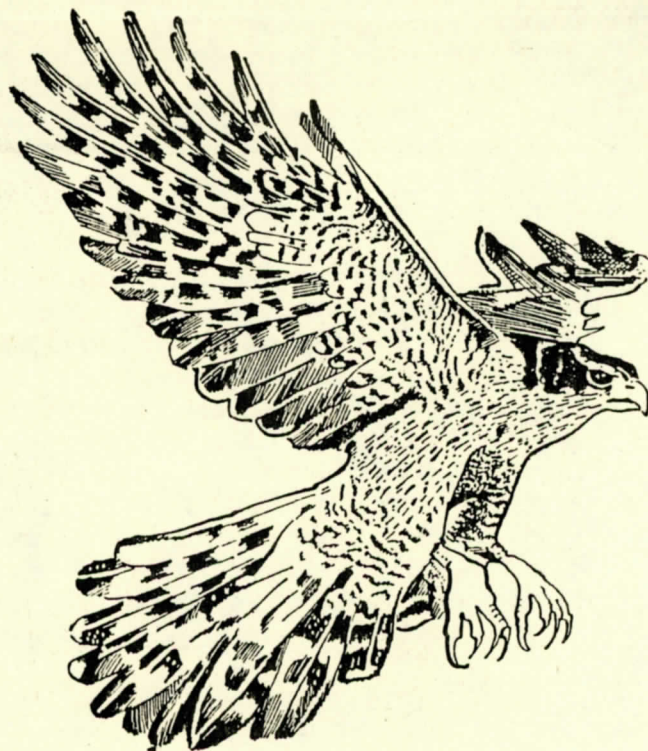
information as widely as possible so that people be informed before they are presented with a petition and a scary statement.

We have been gathering background information for many months now, and have found no evidence that a WCD will reserve water rights ("local control"). Municipalities and rural areas can borrow money from the Division of Water Resources to solve their own problems. Wasatch Front Communities have many water resources that are much cheaper to develop than the Bear (unless we pay for the project). The small group of individuals who would like to have a dam built need the whole county's taxes to pay for it.

If you would like to help out PWWP or be on their mailing list to receive their information materials, write PWWP, P.O. Box 3955, Logan, UT 84321, or call 753-7744.

Watch for the announcement of "information meetings" in your community. Your attendance can mean the difference between a snow job and a critical analysis of the issue.

— Alice Lindahl



**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY
REGIONAL ELECTIONS TASK FORCE**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Regional Elections Task Force was created by NAS President Peter Berle in February 1988. Its purpose was to evaluate and make recommendations to National Audubon for a method of selecting Directors on a regional basis. The Task Force issued its recommendations to the National Board of Directors at the September 1988 Board of Director's meeting in Sacramento, California. The following recommendations were made at that meeting.

NOMINATION PROCESS

In order to provide sufficient time for nominating regionally selected Director candidates, the nominating cycle should begin in September of the year preceding the election. In the regions holding elections, the Regional Office will send a nomination packet to each chapter. Each chapter can make one nomination and can choose its nominee using any system it chooses so long as the system is fair and reasonable. Notice of the nominating process should be given to all chapter members. Multi-chapter nominations can also be made. All nominations must be returned to the Regional Office between January 1 and no later than January 31. The nominations must be certified by the chapter President (or acting President) and three other officers or Board members. A standardized biography of the nominee and a letter of consent by the nominee must be returned with the nomination.

ELECTION PROCEDURES

Chapter elections must be held and the results certified to the Regional Office no later than June 30 of the year of the election. Campaigning by nominees can begin immediately after nominations have been certified to the Regional Office. The Regional Office will mail to each chapter President in the region an initial election ballot packet which will include standard biographies of all candidates in the region. Chapters should inform their membership of the nominees and their biographies and the date, time and place where the chapter election will take place. Each candidate and each chapter making a nomination will receive a set of chapter President labels for the region. These can be used for campaign purposes.

Chapters are free to hold or utilize any form of election that they choose so long as it is fair, reasonable and notice is given to all members of the chapter. Once an election is held, the results must be certified to the Regional Office by the President (or acting President), and three other officers or Board members. The certification and ballots must be postmarked

no later than June 30 of the year of the election. Ballots will be counted by chapter representatives.

ELECTORAL PROCESS

The Task Force recommended a chapter-size, weighted voting plan which was suggested by the Birmingham Audubon Society of Birmingham, Alabama. Chapter vote will be determined utilizing the following formula:

<u>Chapter Size</u>	<u>Number of Votes</u>
1 to 500	1
501 to 1000	2
1001 to 1700	3
1701 to 2500	4
Over 2500	5

The number of votes per chapter would be determined by utilizing the chapter member report provided to all chapters by National as of June 30 of the year preceding the year of the election. . Each chapter will receive a number of ballots corresponding to its number of votes. A chapter may cast all, or any number of its votes for one or more candidates.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Task Force recommended that the NAS By-law, Article 3, Section 9 be modified to provide that in the event a regionally elected Board member should move or leave his or her region, for any reason, that that seat on the Board be vacated and a new Board member from the region be appointed as currently provided in the By-laws.

The Task Force also recommends that it remain in effect for one complete election cycle (3 years) as an Elections Oversight Committee. In the event any unanticipated problems or circumstances arose in the nomination and election process the Oversight Committee would make additional recommendations to the Board with regard to resolving those problems.

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Copies of the full Report and Recommendations of the Regional Elections Task Force can be secured from the National Audubon Society by contacting Elaine O'Sullivan, National Audubon Society, 950 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

The Bridgerland Audubon Society meets the second Thursday of each month, October through May, in the Council Room of the new Logan City Building, 255 N. Main. Meetings start at 7:30 a.m. The BAS Planning Committee meets every third Wednesday, October through May, in the Logan Library at 7:00 p.m. Everyone is welcome to attend.

- President
- Vice President
- Secretary
- Treasurer
- Conservation
- Education
- Membership
- Field Trips
- Newsletter
- Circulation
- Publicity
- Hospitality
- Hotline
- Recycling
- Board of Directors

Membership in the Bridgerland Audubon Society includes a subscription to *The Still*, as well as the *Audubon* magazine. The editor of *The Still* invites submissions of any kind, due on the 15th of each month. Send to 718 N. 200 E., Logan, UT 84321.

- Cynthia Kerbs, 752-3251
- Jillyn Smith, 750-1359
- Scott Cheney, 753-1893
- Betty Boeker, 752-8092
- Bruce Pendery, 750-0253
- Sally Jackson, 752-2702
- Al Stokes, 752-2702
- Al Stokes, 752-2702
- Tom Gordon, 752-6561
- Mike Jablonski, 752-0536
- John Wise, 245-6695
- Scott Cheney, 753-1893
- Steve Cannon, 752-1209
- Larry Ryel, 753-8479
- Jon Wraith, 393-7427
- John Barnes, 563-3910
- Dianne Browning, 752-5946
- Ron Ryel, 753-6077
- John Sigler, 753-5879

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Bridgerland Audubon Society
P.O. Box 3501
Logan, Utah 84321

DATED MATERIAL — PLEASE DELIVER PROMPTLY

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or current resident
435 CANYON ROAD
PROVIDENCE, UT 84332
COOVER



National Audubon Society
Chapter Membership Application

Yes, I'd like to join.
Please enroll me as a member of the National Audubon Society and of my local chapter. Please send AUDUBON magazine and my membership card to the address below.

☐ My check for \$20 is enclosed.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Please make all checks payable to the National Audubon Society.
Send this application and your check to:
National Audubon Society
Chapter Membership Data Center
P.O. Box 51001 • Boulder, Colorado 80322-1001

LOCAL CHAPTER
Bridgerland Audubon Society
P.O. Box 3501
Logan, Utah 84321
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Local Chapter Code 7XCHA

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