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# KS WILD NEWS

The Journal of the Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center

## Fall 2004



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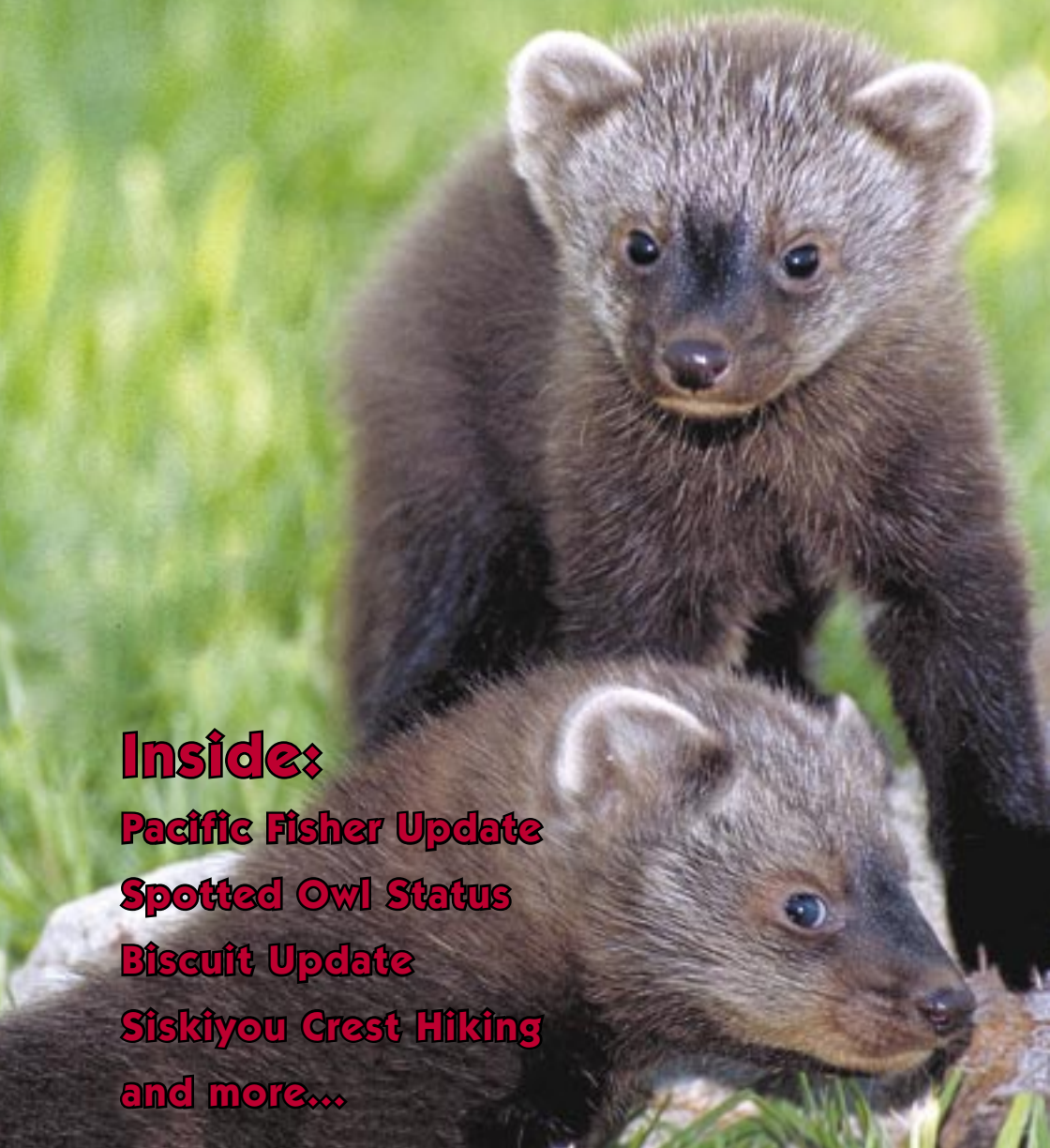
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**and more...**



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[www.kswild.org](http://www.kswild.org)

**Cover Photo:**  
Photo by John Wasserman  
Two Juvenile Pacific Fishers.

## Mt. Ashland Ski Expansion Moves Forward

The Rogue River National Forest released a Final Environmental Impact Statement in September favoring ski expansion. Forest Supervisor Scott Conroy chose a modified version of Alternative 2 (Mount Ashland Association's alternative).

The expansion would affect 71 acres, 40 of which would cut into the McDonald Peak roadless area on the Siskiyou Crest. Most of the expansion would take place in the middle branch of east fork Ashland Creek, a central issue for most opponents. Concerns persist regarding water quality and at-risk species like the northern spotted owl, Pacific fisher, Engelmann spruce, Henderson's horke-lia and Mt. Ashland lupine. Additional concerns include financial liability for the City of Ashland and inadequate snow levels on lower elevation terrain. The ski area has failed three times since 1963 due to low snow, most recently in the early 1990s when the City of Ashland had to bail it out.

Letters Needed - Please write Letters to the Editor of local newspapers expressing concern about ski expansion impacts. Visit [www.kswild.org](http://www.kswild.org) for sample letters and addresses.

## Comments Needed Again for Roadless Protections

President Clinton signed the Roadless Area Conservation Rule in 2001, setting aside 58 million acres of public land from logging and road-building. The rule was enacted after the most extensive public comment period in U.S. Forest Service history. Within months of his presidency, Bush suspended the Roadless Rule citing the need for more public input. In July 2004, the Bush administration proposed to rescind the rule.

The Biscuit logging project is one example of thousands of acres of roadless forest that would have been protected under the Roadless Rule. Governor Kulongoski and scores of citizens have been outspoken against roadless logging at Biscuit. Nevertheless, the Forest Service under the current administration barges ahead with this unpopular choice of forest management.

The public has another chance to speak out for the protection of America's remaining roadless areas. The Forest Service is accepting comments on the proposed rule change until November 15. Please, be one of the millions who speak out once again for roadless protections! Visit [www.kswild.org](http://www.kswild.org) for a sample letters and addresses.



## KS Wild Will Sue for Fisher Protection

KS Wild, the Center for Biological Diversity and four other environmental groups filed a 60-day notice of intent in early August to sue the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service over its decision last April that the Pacific fisher warranted Endangered Species Act protection, but was precluded by more pressing matters. Nineteen conservation groups, including KS Wild, filed a petition in November 2000 for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to list the Pacific fisher under the Endangered Species Act. The agency took three years to admit that the fisher warranted protection, but a chronic lack of funding underlies a lack of listing, and subsequent protection, for the fisher and other threatened species. There is currently a backlog of about 300 species that are candidates for protection.



**The Pacific Fisher (*Martes pennanti*) deserves protection under the Endangered Species Act.**

*Photo: John Wasserman*

The fisher, an ecologically important forest carnivore, lives in low elevation old-growth forests of the northern United States and Canada. Recent genetic work established that West Coast populations, living in the Sierra Nevadas of California and the Klamath Mountains of northern California and southern Oregon, are genetically distinct, verifying the notion of a "Pacific" subspecies. The extinction of the Pacific fisher would be an irrevocable loss to the outstanding biological diversity of the temperate forests of the West Coast.

Severe loss and fragmentation of habitat caused by logging, trapping and road building has led to the near extirpation of the fisher from its West Coast range. The recent large scale fragmentation of older forests on the West Coast and the combination of threats to this species have led to its precarious status. Fisher are still accidentally trapped and their low elevation habitat is the target of many current logging operations.



## KS Wild Endowment Fund

KS Wild, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, is establishing the KS Wild Endowment Fund. Tax-deductible contributions to the Endowment Fund will help to build a stable financial base for KS Wild, in order to provide a consistent source of funding to continue our work of protecting the wild places of the Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion.

**Please call 541-846-9273 to help. Thanks for your support!!**

# Species Act on the Brink

by Joseph Vaile



**Our national emblem, the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), is the only eagle unique to North America and it has greatly benefited from the Endangered Species Act.**

*Photo: Robert Goedegebuur*

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) is landmark legislation that prevents the extinction of plants and animals. While over thirty-years old, the Bush administration, developers, polluters and their friends in Congress are now attempting to weaken the safety net that protects threatened and endangered species.

## Who Wants Extinction?

Not the public. The ESA is one of the most popular laws on the books. A 2002 poll showed deep support for endangered species protection. Nearly 80 percent of those surveyed support a strong ESA.

Without surprise, President Bush's Secretary of the Interior, Gale Norton, in charge of protecting species, is leading an attack on the ESA. While 59 species a year were added to the species list under the first President Bush—65 under President Clinton—a mere 9.5 species have been protected per year under President George Bush. Over 300 species now await protection!

Oregon Representative Greg Walden recently entered the fray with a bill that would have political appointees, instead of scientists, determine what is "sound science" and would delay actions that protect at-risk species. Rep. Dennis Cardoza's (D-Calif.) proposed a bill that would protect critical habitat for species only if "practicable."

These members of Congress are beholden to interests that would benefit from a weak ESA. The ESA has recovered many species, including the bald eagle and the California condor but it may not survive the campaign endangering the ESA,

**What You Can Do.** Write your congressperson or a Letter to the Editor in your local paper expressing your support for a strong ESA, so that we can continue to protect America's threatened and endangered plants and wildlife. Visit [www.kswild.org](http://www.kswild.org) for a sample letter.



*Nothing is more priceless and more worthy of preservation than the rich array of animal life with which our country has been blessed.*

— President Richard Nixon in 1973 on the Endangered Species Act of 1973

# Biscuit Bite Bigger Than

## Agencies Can Chew

by Joseph Vaile

The lighting storm that sparked the Biscuit fire in Summer 2002 also sparked one of the most heated debates in recent memory over the fate of public forests. For two years following the fire the Forest Service (with a little help from the Medford BLM) carved out the largest timber sale in history. Delays in the release of the Environmental Impact Statement - due to input from timber interests and support from the Bush administration - resulted in an increase in the cut nearly five times from original projections.

On the two-year anniversary of the fire, the Forest Service decided to log 372 million board feet on nearly 20,000 acres of forest. This would cause nearly 40,000 acres of roadless wildlands to be unfit for future wilderness consideration due to roadless area fragmentation. As we enter Fall 2004, only the largest trees that died in the fire are merchantable and are therefore targeted in timber sales. Despite assurances by the Forest Service, however, many trees targeted for logging at Biscuit are green and alive.



**Snags, or standing dead trees, are legacy components of a forest.**

*Photo: Laurel Sutherland*

## Fate of the Biscuit

While the fate of the Siskiyou Wild Rivers area is unclear, there was some good news this September. While a District Court ruled that logging at Biscuit could move forward on sales that had been deemed "economic emergencies," the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals has temporarily halted these sales that occur in Old-Growth Reserves, protected under the 1994 Northwest Forest Plan to protect old growth "now and in the future."

Scientists say that even in areas where the fire killed swaths of trees, post-fire logging would set back the development of old growth. Dead trees, known as snags, are ecological legacies in old-growth forests. They build the soil, prevent erosion and are akin to condominiums for critters. The 9th Circuit will hear full arguments this winter.

The Siskiyou National Forest originally planned to log a fraction of the current Biscuit proposal, and stay out of Inventoried Roadless Areas (protected under the Clinton Roadless Rule) and Old-Growth Reserves. Now they have bitten off more than they can chew as they attempt to administer a sale there is no way they could reasonably oversee. Watch out for Senator Gordon Smith, as he is likely to introduce a legislative rider this fall that exempts Biscuit logging from court review.

## What You Can Do

The Biscuit playing field is constantly shifting, so please stay in touch through our website, [www.kswild.org](http://www.kswild.org), for updates and action alerts.



# Siskiyou Crest Featured Hike: The Horse Heli Timber Sale and Condrey Mountain by George Sexton

For a nice high-elevation day hike with views of Mt. Shasta, Mt. Ashland, Mt. McLoughlin, and the Red Buttes, you want to go to Condrey Mountain. Located in the heart of the Siskiyou Crest, this stretch of the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) offers some spectacular scenery.

## Getting There

You're going to need a Klamath National Forest Map, which you can get at most outdoor stores. Don't even try to go without a map, a full tank of gas, lunch and plenty of water.

Take I-5 about 14 miles South of the Oregon border to the Klamath River Highway (Highway 96). Do not take the left onto highway 263 that goes to Yreka. Stay on 96 West and in about 20-30 minutes the highway will go over Beaver Creek and through the small community of Klamath River. Keep a sharp look-out for Forest Service Road 12 on your right. Take road 12 about 1.5 miles and then take a right on the connecting road to 40S01. Take a left on 40S01 and continue uphill on the main road ignoring the temptations to turn off onto the many side roads. Most junctions have signs for "Deer Camp" which is helpful because Deer Camp is on the way to the hiking trail. After a long drive up dirt road 40S01 park at the top of the short spur road down to Alex Hole.

## Pacific Crest Trail

The PCT heads both east and west from the spur road to Alex Hole. Both directions are spectacular. But to get the best views of the Horse Heli timber sale units, head west on the PCT until it crosses a small (illegal) off-road vehicle trail. You can follow that trail to the top of Condrey Mountain. Just keep hiking uphill. To the North lies a huge swath of intact wild forest, and to the South is the 1,680 acre Horse Heli old-growth timber sale.

Alex hole also deserves a quick side hike. The spring system coming out of the North side of the Siskiyou Crest is phenomenal despite the severe impacts from grazing.

## One Big Timber Sale

As you drive along 40S01 you will notice a number of large trees marked blue. Some of them are hard to see because the blue paint is only on the side of the tree away from the road. All of these blue marked trees are proposed for logging. You can help save these forests by writing to the Klamath National Forest and asking for their protection.

## Lots of Hunters, Lots of Logging

Deer Camp serves as a base camp for fall hunters. So if you do this hike during deer season wear orange and be prepared for gunfire.



Hikers visiting the Horse Heli timber sale.

*Photo: KS Wild*

Also, many of the lower elevation forests have been heavily clearcut by the Fruit Growers Supply Logging Company and the Klamath National Forest. The drive through the clearcuts is a sober reminder of how precious our remaining old-growth forests are. Lets keep 'em standing.

## What You Can Do

The Environmental Impact Statement for Horse Heli has not yet been released, so please contact the Klamath National Forest now and ask that they allow no cutting of trees larger than 20 inches in diameter. Also request that they allow no tractor yarding. Encourage them to focus logging on second growth plantations rather than on intact old-growth ecosystems. Visit [www.kswild.org](http://www.kswild.org) for more information on this sale and a sample letter.

Peg Boland, Forest Supervisor  
Klamath National Forest  
1312 Fairlane Road  
Yreka, CA 96097-9549  
(530) 842-6131



# New Threats to the Ancient

## Forest Mascot

by Joseph Vaile

Everybody's favorite ancient forest mascot has received some renewed attention lately. A timber industry lawsuit initiated a review of the protective status of the northern spotted owl in a blatant effort to remove the bird from the endangered species list. The spotted owl is not cooperating with the industry's plan to open up more of its old-growth forest habitat for logging.



Fledgling northern spotted owls.

Photo: Dave Manson

## Careful What You Ask For

Recent studies show the owl is declining faster than predicted, questioning the adequacy of existing protections. While scientists predicted a decline of 1% per year under the Northwest Forest Plan, owl numbers have fallen 4.1% per year in the last 10 years in certain areas. Research shows that large blocks of mature and old-growth are critical for spotted owl survival.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is now analyzing the findings of a scientific review, and will recommend whether the owl should be taken off the list or moved up from threatened to endangered status.

## The In-laws are Moving In

A more recent threat to the spotted owl is its distant relative, the barred owl. The aggressive barred owls are moving into spotted owl habitat and kicking the "spotties" out of their homes. Also, barred owls are mating with spotted owls, but the resulting offspring, called "sparred owls," can't physically reproduce.

Ironically, the timber industry rejoiced over the barred owl takeover of spotted owl habitat, because if spotted owls were no longer present, then industry could log the big, old trees. But scientists are quick to point out that barred owls may render habitat unavailable, but not unsuitable for spotted owl reoccupation. As my friend Doug Heiken pointed out, "when the in-laws move in, you need a bigger house, not a smaller one."

## Protect All Suitable Habitat

The spotted owl review team concluded, in view of current uncertainties, any existing suitable habitat could be important to the survival of the northern spotted owl. Of course, this means protecting the remaining mature and old-growth forests of the Pacific Northwest, something conservationists have requested since the 1980s.

The northern spotted owl is not just a mascot for ancient forests; it's an indicator of forest health. If the owl goes, so has a healthy ancient forest ecosystem, an icon of the Pacific Northwest.

## Critical Habitat Ruling

While its recovery is tenuous, the northern spotted owl won significant protections from an August ruling in the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco. KS Wild and a coalition of environmental groups sued the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service claiming that the federal agency was inadequately protecting designated "critical habitat" for northern spotted owls as ordered under the Endangered Species Act.

The Endangered Species Act requires designation of habitat critical for the recovery of a plant or animal that is listed as threatened or endangered. The lawsuit challenged six biological opinions issued by Fish and Wildlife allowing logging within critical habitat for the northern spotted owl on federal lands in Washington and Oregon.

The court ruled that the Endangered Species Act "was written not merely to forestall the extinction of species ... but to allow a species to recover to the point where it may be delisted." However, federal agencies have been planning timber sales in critical habitat and issuing owl "take permits" for years. These permits allow agencies to proceed with timber sales even though there are documented spotted owls using the area. These "take permits" are essentially "kill permits." Fortunately, this ruling states that degrading critical habitat and killing spotted owls is antithetical to the intentions set forth in the Endangered Species Act.

While we await review of the ruling, we believe that it could potentially affect dozens of timber sales that KS Wild is opposing due to proposed logging in spotted owl critical habitat.



## Please Join KS Wild Today!

✓ Yes, I want to support KS Wild's efforts to protect the remaining wild forests of the Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion with a tax-deductible membership donation of:

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Mail this form along with your membership donation to:  
Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center, P.O. Box 332, Williams, OR 97544

# Fire in Ecological Time

## The uniqueness of Klamath forests

by Jay Lininger

Discussions of fire ecology tend to divide history into two eras. Before European colonization, gentle wildland fires regularly burned open, park-like forests and left thick ponderosa pine trees unharmed. After colonization, foresters extinguished these gentle flames, creating the conditions for dense accumulations of fuel that now support raging infernos throughout the West.

The solution to past mistakes, as many understand it, is to thin forest vegetation and restore natural, open conditions. This is the basis for the Healthy Forest Restoration Act and dozens of projects on federal lands in the Klamath-Siskiyou region.

Like all myths with staying power, this one is easy to understand and act upon. But a new study published in the science journal *Conservation Biology* offers evidence that widely accepted ideas about fire ecology in the Klamath Mountains contain elements of fiction that could lead well-meaning people to make bad choices in forest management.

The study analyzes the Klamath complex fires in northwest California, which in 1987 burned nearly a quarter-million acres featuring mixed evergreen forests dominated by Douglas fir, pine and hardwood trees. It describes patterns of fire effects on vegetation in that event, and compares them with other large fire events in the region.

Its central finding is that fire severity diminishes as time passes between fire events. Closed canopy forests that did not burn after 1920 (at least 67 years before the Klamath complex event) accounted for 80 percent of the study area but only 10 percent of the area affected by highly severe fire (defined as 100% canopy death).

In contrast, highly severe fire effects were concentrated in open and non-forest vegetation dominated by shrubs, hardwoods and young conifer trees. The distribution of very severe fires tended to mirror recent occurrences of high-severity fires in the same locations.

Thus, fire severity is not linked to the age of woody fuels. Instead, weather and climate dictate stand-replacement fire behavior in forests with closed canopies.

People usually assume the opposite is true: without regular fires, fuels accumulate over time and increase the hazard of stand-replacing conflagrations. In reality, the absence of fire enables forest shade to reduce available fuel below the canopy (e.g., shrubs with leaves containing volatile resins) and the potential heat output of fire, making canopy ignition less likely to occur.

Land managers and interested citizens can draw three major lessons from this study:

1. The fuel build-up model developed in ponderosa pine forests of the American southwest does not apply to Klamath mixed evergreen forests, and fuel treatments in uncut forests based on this model are misdirected.
2. Fuel treatments are best directed to young tree plantations where past logging left behind unnatural fuel profiles.



**Highly severe fires tend to concentrate in younger forests, as in this image of the 2002 Biscuit fire.**

*Photo: [www.wildlandfire.com](http://www.wildlandfire.com)*

3. Naturally ignited wildland fires benefit Klamath forests, and fire-proofing homes in wildland-urban interface areas can increase options for backcountry fire use.

The study is limited by its reliance on plant mortality as the sole measure of fire severity. Consumption of soil cover and heat-induced changes to soil chemistry express important biological effects of fire in ways that plant mortality does not. However, the authors note gaps in Forest Service records that leave plant mortality as the only basis for comparison of different fire events. Future studies will benefit from more consistent government record keeping.

This study breaks new ground in the emerging science of fire ecology because it demonstrates the uniqueness of Klamath forests and their mixed-severity fire regimes from other regions of the West. It should give land managers pause when considering proposals that uncritically apply popular theories developed elsewhere.

Odion, D.C., E.J. Frost, J.R. Strittholt, H. Jiang, D.A. DellaSala and M.A. Moritz. 2004. Patterns of fire severity and forest conditions in the western Klamath Mountains, California. *Conservation Biology* 18(4): 927-936.

*Jay Lininger is a Conservation Fellow in the Environmental Studies Program at the University of Montana in Missoula.*



## Reflections on my Three Years at KS Wild by Brenna Bell

I have been blessed to work as KS Wild's staff attorney for the past three years. I recently stopped to picture a world without KS Wild and was frightened by what I saw. KS Wild is the only group in southern Oregon and northern California with a comprehensive forest watch program, and in its absence there would be no organization monitoring the Medford BLM, the Klamath National Forest or the Rogue/Siskiyou National Forests. Old growth timber sales like Kelsey Whisky, Pickett Snake, Knob and Mr. Wilson would move forward unchallenged. Massive salvage logging in old-growth reserves would be happening right now in Timbered Rock. And who knows what else the agencies would be planning if they thought they could get away with it.

The ecosystems we love depend on KS Wild to fight for them. If there is one thing I've learned throughout my time with KS Wild, it's that KS Wild does not exist without support from you all. The staff are committed enough to be chronically overworked and underpaid, but we can't afford to go without pay altogether. Given the current slump in grant funding, we need individuals who love what we do, and who don't want a world without KS Wild, to fill the funding gap.

As I leave the organization, I'm leaving with a certainty that one of the most important things we can all do is financially support those who do essential work for the world. Thank you for supporting KS Wild and me for the last three years, and may we have many more years of protecting and restoring the big wild.



## Healthy Collaboration in the Williams Watershed by Lesley Adams

In August, KS Wild worked in collaboration with the Lomakatsi Restoration Project and Cascade Wildlands, Inc on the Penny Stew Project in the Williams watershed on Medford District BLM. KS Wild wrote a letter of support recommending these contractors and in September the BLM awarded them the Penny Stew contract.

Stewardship contracts must have a restoration focus, feature community collaboration, and have project level monitoring. We feel the collaboration between Lomakatsi and Cascade Wildlands best meets these requirements as the two companies have been performing restoration-based forestry for the past decade in the area. Both companies have committed to employing local people and keeping extracted forest products available to the local Williams economy. Both companies have committed to facilitate third party monitoring of proposed prescriptions and project activity, and to provide multi-year monitoring of the project area after work has been completed.

This project is extremely important to KS Wild and the greater Williams community as a model for management of the region's public lands. Should the project be executed in literal conformity with Stewardship law and incorporate a restoration focus with community support, it will be an important precedent for future collaboration between agencies, environmental groups, loggers, forest workers and rural communities.



## Congratulations Brenna!

KS Wild says goodbye this season to our vibrant and talented attorney, Brenna Bell, who gave birth to a baby girl October 1, 2004. Brenna was KS Wild's attorney for three years after graduating from Lewis and Clark Law School. She successfully represented the forests of the Klamath-Siskiyou while facing off with Forest Service and BLM lawyers to stop the Pickett Snake old-growth timber sale on the lower Rogue River and the research killing of cougars. Brenna initially worked out of our Williams office and was intimately involved in community organizing around the Scattered Apples timber sale. While representing the community and KS Wild in court, she has kept the forests of the Williams watershed standing and helped to build community awareness of surrounding land management. She also built a solid case around the cumulative impacts of logging in the South Fork Little Butte Creek area where we currently have an injunction.

Brenna moved north last year and opened KS Wild's Portland office where she has developed beneficial relationships with numerous organizations. Brenna is staying in Portland and will no doubt be a fantastic mother and teacher, who will always remain a part of the KS Wild family. Thank you Brenna!



**Brenna Bell seven months pregnant.**

*Photo: Arjon Nance*

## Welcome Erin Madden

KS Wild is pleased to welcome Erin Madden as our new staff attorney. Erin recently graduated with an environmental certificate from Lewis & Clark Law School in Portland. While in law school, Erin was very active with the Northwest Environmental Defense Center, and the Pacific Environmental Advocacy Clinic, where she assisted with ongoing litigation. Erin also spent a summer living in Williams while she interned for the Siskiyou Regional Education Project. Before law school Erin worked as a grassroots organizer and volunteer coordinator with the Oregon Natural Resources Council. Her previous work demonstrates a commitment to the environment, and the Klamath Siskiyou ecoregion that will benefit KS Wild and the land we protect. Erin will be working out of the KS Wild Portland office.



# Focus on our KS Wild Family

## Dusky-footed woodrat—*Neotoma fuscipes riparia*

This fascinating rodent lives in hardwood and mixed conifer forests and chaparral across western Oregon and western California. Many hikers may be familiar with the multi-generational nests that woodrats build in trees or on the ground. Each generation adds to a pile of debris consisting of sticks, pine cones, cloth, wire, feathers, bits of glass and cow dung, among other things. The nests can reach four feet tall! These mostly nocturnal woodrats have become known for their attraction to shiny objects, which they carry back and integrate into their nests. These nests contain various chambers inside, providing important shelter and habitat for numerous creatures besides the woodrat, including frogs, small mammals and invertebrates. While it eats mostly vegetation, seeds and fruit, the woodrat is a major diet item for the northern spotted owl, as well as for weasels, coyotes and bobcats.



Photo: Moose Peterson

The riparian woodrat, a California subspecies of the Dusky-footed woodrat, is listed under the Endangered Species Act due to loss of riverside habitat in the Central Valley. Water divisions have affected its habitat so much that the only known population remains on the Stanislaus River.

## Mary Godwin and David Pilz

The KS Wild Portland office has greatly benefited from its proximity to the Lewis & Clark Law School and its enthusiastic environmental law students. Since early spring, Mary Godwin and David Pilz, two first year law students, have been providing invaluable support as KS Wild's legal interns. During the school year, both came to the office weekly to do a variety of research and writing projects. Mary received a stipend from the Public Interest Research Project (PILP) of the law school to work full time for KS Wild over the summer. Her award marked the third year in a row that KS Wild has hosted PILP stipend recipients, a very rare accomplishment. Throughout the summer, David continued his weekly volunteering.

Both interns worked on a variety of issues supporting KS Wild's numerous lawsuits, from researching various obscure aspects of NEPA and the Oregon & California Lands Act to providing last minute help collating legal briefs. Their hard work and good company was very appreciated!

## Nicole Mills

KS Wild was honored to have Nicole Mills intern with us this summer as part of her senior project. Nicole is a student at Fairhaven College at Western Washington University in Bellingham, WA where she is receiving a degree in environmental studies/education and photography. She spent two months helping the Ashland staff with diverse aspects of our conservation work which included research on a proposed timber sale, public hikes, letter-writing, outreach events, and compiling information on at-risk species in the Klamath-Siskiyou. Nicole is returning to school this fall to finish her degree. We deeply appreciate her contributions to our work and wish her well in her future endeavors. She will no doubt succeed in her pursuits, and the environment will surely be better for it.



# Many thanks to all our supporters:

## Volunteers and Collaborators:

Daniel Barron, Ralph Bloemers, Sam Bridges, Susan Jane Brown, Carey Massage, Cascadia Wildlands Project, Ginger Cassady, Regina Chichizola, Romain Cooper, Melissa Crabtree, Bob Cremins, Kerul Dyer, Francis Eatherington, Shelley Elkovich, EPIC, Matt Flotho, Evan Frost, Greenpeace, David Grimes, Gustavo, Kyle Haines, Scott Harding, Rachel Harrison, Aubyn Heglie, Jeff Heglie, Rowan Heglie, Kathleen Hitt, Nick Joslin, Jay Lininger, Brian Litmas, Ivan Maluski, Jimmy McCloud, Susan Mennano, Jasmine Minbashian, National Forest Protection Alliance, Rich Nawa, Northwest Ecosystem Survey Team, Oregon Natural Resources Council, Oregon Sierra Club, Oxygen Collective, Felice Pace, Pacific Environmental Advocacy Center, Stephant Parent, Peace House, Tim Ream, Hazel Robin, Jarid Simons, Siskiyou Regional Education Project, Rolf Skar, Barry Snitkin, Trace, Frank, Stella and many others.

**Special thanks to our canvasser:** Joseph Flaherty

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## KS Wild Board of Directors:

Shannon Clery, Liz Crosson, Stuart O'Neill, Laurel Sutherlin, Joseph Vaile, Derek Volkart, Jim Bowne-Board Advisor

## KS Wild's Mission:

The Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center (KS Wild) works to protect and restore the outstanding biological diversity of the Klamath-Siskiyou and south Cascadian Ecoregions of southwest Oregon and northwest California. We use environmental law, science, education and collaboration to help build healthy ecosystems and sustainable communities.

