"Fight for the things that you care about, but do it in a way that will lead others to join you."
EARTH DAY IN STOCKTON

Stockton Earth Day event takes place at Victory Park behind the Haggin Museum on Pershing Avenue, between Argonne Drive and Picardy Drive. It starts at 10 am until 4 pm on Sunday April 23 and entrance is free.

This Earth Day Festival has a long history of helping people recognize the importance of caring for our Planet and its natural resources. It is also an opportunity for the community to get together and address environmental issues that affect us locally and nationally.

Sierra Club members are welcome to join us for 2-3 hours of tabling at this community event. Contact Margo Praus margopraus@msn.com to sign up for volunteering. Or just swing by our table and say "Hi!" and be sure to visit all the other booths with conservation and environmentally friendly ideas.

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EARTH DAY IN TRACY

Tracy Earth Day Event will be held on Saturday April 29th from 9 am to 3 pm next to the Farmers Market on 9th and Central, downtown Tracy. The theme this year is on the power of the Bike.

The California Highway Patrol will host a Bike Rodeo and kids will receive a free bike helmet (while supplies last). There will also be E-bike vendors at Tracy’s first ever bike show. Ride your bike to downtown Tracy and join us.

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Community for Environmental Literacy Summit

Please join the Joaquin County Office of Education for the second annual Community for Environmental Literacy Summit on Monday May 1st, 2023. Due to unpredictable water levels, the Durham Ferry Outdoor Education Center’s programs at our facility next to the San Joaquin River have been suspended. The good news is we have changed the location for the summit to Knights Ferry Recreation Area. We look forward to learning more about Knights Ferry and networking opportunities with everyone.

Activities include: Birding, exploring native species, hiking and spending time in nature, collaborating around sustainability work in our region, engaging with educational leaders and community partners and learning more about the environmental literacy networks.

Time: 9:30 am – 1:45 pm. Meeting place: Picnic tables at Knights Ferry recreation Area in the main parking lot next to the visitor center.
Items to bring: Picnic lunch, a refillable water bottle, a chair and wear comfortable walking shoes and layers.

Please register at: https://forms.gle/Laj2urxf6vabfN5x6

Tamara Basepayne, Director STEM Programs & Outdoor Education Educational Services San Joaquin County Office of Education
John Muir, Guardians of the Valley
John Muir and the Friendship that Saved Yosemite
By the author Dean King

Monday, May 1, 2023 at 7 pm
University of Pacific
Biological Sciences Building, Room 101

Delta-Sierra Group is collaborating with the University of the Pacific to bring Dean King for a presentation on his research and writing of the newly published book about John Muir.

The book shares fresh insights into the life and character of John Muir and his friendship with his editor, Robert Underwood Johnson, an influential figure at The Century Magazine. They formed a pact that marked a watershed moment, leading to the creation of Yosemite National Park, and launching an environmental battle that ushers in the beginning of the American environmental movement.

Editor’s Note: The May 1 meeting replaces our April meeting. The best way to find the Biological Sciences building is to go to Google Earth and insert “University of Pacific Biological Sciences Building” in the search box.

This newly published book is available from Amazon.com as Hardcover for $27 or as Kindle for $15. More importantly, it received some wonderful, scholarly reviews. I liked this one, “I was very lucky to have my book signed. Follow Dean King to see when he is going to be in your nearest town; you don’t want to miss that opportunity to hang out with him!”

You can find a complete archive of The Century Magazine at this link:
https://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/serial?id=century

Please practice & promote the responsible use of ecosystems & resources.
Stockton Flavor Fest

Diana Nuño from Visit Stockton is one of the event coordinators for Stockton Flavor Fest. The Pacific’s Environmental Conservation Club which will implement Green Guidelines for the festival suggested to Diana that we could help at the festival. We said by all means, so we want to invite you to this event to be held at Weber Point Events Center in Stockton on Friday May 19 through Sunday May 1, 2023.

They have made a commitment to make our festival an earth friendly event and Delta-Sierra Group members will be some of the waste monitors. Vendors received restrictions on items such as plastic and Styrofoam products. They attended a web seminar which informed them about eco-friendly compostable options.

At the 2022 festival, they were honored as the Winner of the Grand International Festival and Events Association Pinnacle and the 2022 Best New Festival Award.

Here are some statistics for 2022: 12,000+ attendees, 32 global food vendors, 49 artisanal vendors, 17 main stage performers, 11 cultural performances, 11 kitchen demonstrations, and 12 craft beer and wine tent performers.
Waterwise Gardening Forum  
Saturday, June 24th from 10 am - Noon  
First Unitarian Universalist Church of Stockton, 2737 Pacific Avenue

Delta-Sierra Group will co-host a forum on waterwise gardening with the First Unitarian Universalist Church of Stockton. Despite our recent rains, we continue to experience a long-term drought. To address the continuing water shortage, limiting water usage for landscaping is essential. Research indicates that replacing lawns with waterwise landscaping reduces water usage by 50 to 75%.

Cal Water offers residential and commercial customers the Lawn-to-Garden and Spray-to-Drip rebate programs which provide $3.00/square foot of turf removal and $.50/square foot for spray to drip irrigation conversion. Check out the link:

https://conservation.calwater.com/program/turf/overview

The forum leaders will include Master Gardener Cate White, along with D-SG members Richard Abood and Jeri Bigbee from the First UU Church. Topics to be addressed include strategies to promote waterwise gardening along with current information regarding the Cal Water rebate programs. Participants will have the opportunity to tour the First UU Church waterwise garden which was recently established in collaboration with the San Joaquin County Master Gardeners and Cal Water.

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Yosemite Conservancy Seeks Volunteers
By Judy Craig

Preserving and protecting Yosemite has been around a long time. Abraham Lincoln signed the park proclamation while Galen Clark worked unpaid in California for years. Buffalo Soldiers spent summers protecting the parks and John Muir worked to insure that the entire watershed area would be part of our national park system. In 1923 the Yosemite Museum Association was established. By 1985 it evolved into the Yosemite Association. In 1988 a fund was established and now it is called the Yosemite Conservancy. Funding for various projects, volunteer activities, and the Youth in Parks program are all part of the Conservancy.

I have volunteered as an information specialist in the month of September for 10 years. A group of us live in tents in lower Pines and are stationed around the valley at parking lots, trail stations and gate areas. We answer questions, give directions, and greet and help visitors learn about the wonders of Yosemite.

I have felt so fortunate to be able to live in the park for a month, meet many out of state and foreign visitors, learn from the rangers, and enjoy the park in different ways. There is nothing like sharing the early morning or dark skies at night with visual encounters of wild animals. You can volunteer for a variety of projects from May through September such as work parties, information specialists in the valley, Wawona, or Tuolumne Meadows.

Editor’s Note: Finding a job can be tough. I found that out when I moved back from Denmark to California. It was hard to get those interviews. However, I accepted a position well below my education and experience and then those interviews came my way. Volunteering is great way to improve your resume. Moreover, you’ll be talking to strangers and when you become a stranger at an interview, you’ll probably ace it. Check out this link: https://yosemite.org/experience/volunteer

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INVITATION - CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS
Yosemite Conservation Heritage Center

Wow! The Yosemite Conservation Heritage Center is also seeking volunteers. This 2023 season, we have openings for 25 volunteers during August and September. While in the past the YCHC website has been the site for Sierra Club Members to signup to volunteer, we are reaching out to Sierra Club Chapters, and to you.

If you or you know someone who would like to spend a week camping in Yosemite National Park, do 15 hours volunteering at the YCHC with Monday and Tuesday being free days to explore Yosemite, This year will be the year that every waterfall will return! Please contact me at your convenience at 1-209-347-7300. You can also send an email to: Bonnie.Gisel@sierraclub.org

While the YCHC is transitioning to a new curator this season along with new Sierra Club leadership assisting in the forward movement, I am still available and will be in the YCHC from April 25th until June 1st. I will also be available at my phone and by email until October 31, 2023.

Thank You for every kind consideration. The YCHC depends on you as a member of the volunteer staff to meet with visitors to Yosemite National Park.

Your support and time-spent at the YCHC has always been greatly appreciated. I will always remember all the good that we have been able to do on behalf of the Sierra Club and our mission to explore, enjoy, and protect the natural world. Always in Nature, Bonnie Gisel.

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HOW TO SPEAK CLIMATE

*Scientific American* issued this list of climate-related definitions to help clarify language used in everyday conversations. You can say what you want, but perhaps we should adopt some of these terms, especially in our letters and draft environmental impact reports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCIENTIFIC TERM</th>
<th>PUBLIC MEANING</th>
<th>BETTER CHOICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beach nourishment</td>
<td>Making beaches healthier</td>
<td>Dredging and moving sand repeatedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate change</td>
<td>Any change in climate</td>
<td>Climate disruption</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenhouse gas emissions</td>
<td>Hothouse exhaust</td>
<td>Heat-trapping pollution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural gas</td>
<td>Clean fuel</td>
<td>Methane gas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Negative emissions</td>
<td>Bad pollution</td>
<td>C02 removal or drawdown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nuisance flooding</td>
<td>Inconvenient water</td>
<td>Recurrent sunny-day flooding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Positive feed back</td>
<td>Good response</td>
<td>Self-reinforcing cycle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
<td>Awareness of feelings</td>
<td>Warming from doubled C02 concentration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sequester</td>
<td>Keep jury from news</td>
<td>Lock up carbon over the long term</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retreat</td>
<td>Surrender, give up</td>
<td>Proactive relocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra tropical</td>
<td>Especially tropical</td>
<td>Outside of the tropics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural disasters</td>
<td>Acts of God, caused by nature</td>
<td>Human-made disasters</td>
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ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE & DEFINITIONS
by Mark Fischetti

Extreme weather is increasingly in the news. We’re accustomed to hearing about unusually strong hurricanes, tornadoes and even the polar vortex, but atmospheric events can get a lot weirder as can the names we give them. Read on for some of the most bizarre weather phenomena and their intriguing monikers.

ATMOSPHERIC RIVER: A “river" of water vapor in the sky that can grow to 2,000 miles long, 500 miles wide and two miles deep. Strong winds sometimes push these series of connected rainstorms from mid-ocean areas toward continents' Western coasts. The heaviest atmospheric rivers strike the U.S. and Canada where they can carry vapor equivalent to 25 times the flow of the Mississippi River and can trigger the biggest floods in a Century. In 1861 one turned California’s Central Valley into an inland sea, 300 miles long and 20 miles wide for almost a year. Some forecasters call an atmospheric river a pineapple express if it rolls in from the region of Hawaii.

BOMB CYCLONE: A rotating, rapidly intensifying storm that brings heavy rain or snow. A bomb cyclone is formed by bombogenesis when a storm's barometric pressure plummets by at least 24 millibars in 24 hours, causing the System to “blow up” in strength. The nastiest northeasters, storms that spin up along the U.S. East Coast and typically result in strong winds over the Northeast, which are often caused by bombogenesis.

FIRESNADO: A spinning vortex of hot air, gases and embers that rises rapidly from an intense wildfire and can lift smoke, debris and flames hundreds of feet into the atmosphere. Fire whirls and firesnadoes range from a few feet to 500 feet in diameter, and the largest ones can carry embers long distances.

GRAUPEL: Frosty weather can bring soft snowflakes and hard hail pellets. In between, there's graupel, a kind of soft hail. In uncommon atmospheric circumstances, very cold water droplets in the air freeze onto snowflakes and fall with them, hitting the ground with a squishy plop.

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HABOOB: This term is derived from Arabic, and it describes a thick, violent dust storm or sandstorm. The word has caught on as more intense haboobs have cut across the Middle East, northern Africa and India, grabbing media coverage. Winds can drive dust at up to 60 miles per hour, crippling transportation and infiltrating people’s lungs, even though these events often pass in less than an hour.

POGONIP: Fog is typically made of water vapor, but sometimes ice particles also create an ephemeral mist. When the air temperature is below freezing and relative humidity is greater than 100 percent, an infrequent combination, ice crystals can form and hover to form a “pogonip,” or ice fog. Pogonips typically happen in deep mountain valleys. The term is usually credited to the Shoshone people of North America: and is said to be derived from the word payinappih, which means "cloud."

STORM QUAKE: Some storms that rage over the ocean, notably hurricanes, can generate very large waves that crash downward into the seafloor. This process occasionally sets off vibrations in Earth’s surface similar to those from an earthquake. Researchers discovered this phenomenon only a few years ago, but by studying seismic records and past storm tracks, they found that thousands of storm quakes had occurred from 2006 to 2019 near the U.S. and Canadian coasts. Some were as strong as magnitude 3.5 earthquakes.

DOWNBURST: Severe thunderstorms can spin up tornadoes, but they can also produce powerful winds that have no rotation. The latter are called straight-line winds. In these cases, the storm draws high-altitude air straight downward. When it hits the ground, this “downburst” fans out in a straight line, with wind that can exceed 100 mph, causing dangerous conditions and property damage. A "microburst" is a highly localized downburst.

WILLIWAW: A sudden, fierce gust of cold, dense air that dives down from mountaintops along a coast. This downward blast can roil Coastal waters, wreaking havoc on ships. Williwaws occur most often at very high latitudes, such as the Aleutian Islands off Alaska and the Strait of Magellan at Chile's Southern tip. Gore Vidal wrote his first novel, Williwaw, while stationed on a U.S. Army supply ship in the Aleutian Islands in the 1940s.

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Why The California Environmental Quality Act Needs An Overhaul - A Memoir & Opinion  
by Robert Evans

In January 2021, the Sierra Club issued a 29 page position report created by the Sierra Club Kiln Task Force dated July 20, 2020. It was called: “Sierra Club: Cement Manufacturing.” The Executive Summary gave us these comments: “The cement industry is environmentally destructive from cradle to grave…The industry has not sufficiently addressed global climate change. The Sierra Club supports a rapid and just transition in cement manufacturing to reduce its emissions. Cement kilns are large emitters of NOx, a smog precursor, which should be better controlled. Ammonia-based selective catalytic reduction, which reduces NOx significantly and does not impact CO2 emissions, should be widely deployed.”

Prior to this in 2019, Ali Hasanbeigi & Cecilia Springer from Global Efficiency Intelligence issue a 33 page report that was supported by Climate Works Foundation and Sierra Club California. The report was called: “California’s Cement Industry – Failing The Climate Change Challenge.” These reports were just another brick in the wall held together by mortar made with cement.

In 1989 the Stockton Fire Department hired me as their Fire Protection Engineer. This was a non sworn position. In the past I spent two months in Norwood at the Factory Mutual*1 fire testing and training center. Norwood is near Dedham which was the last stop for a short train ride to Boston. Boston is a wonderful city you must visit. Shown is the USS Constitution.  

*1 Factory Mutual is now called FM Global.
After training I spent a few years inspecting FM insured properties fire loss prevention and business interruption in six western states and British Columbia. I was also skilled at testing safety equipment on gas fired appliances like boilers and commercial ovens. That job helped me get a job with a Danish fire protection company and we had contracts to provide fire protection for two power stations in Kuwait, Doha West and Al Zour South. Kuwait was fun because I got to work with South Korean engineers at Doha and we had a staff of Indian engineers from the Goa region of India at Al Zour.

In 1990 the population of Stockton California was 211,495. In 2020 it was 320,745. What made Stockton unique and special is there was a least one-off of every type of business you could think of. We had the usual office buildings, strip malls, charter schools, a university and a new high-rise building at Washington Square, but also had lite and heavy industries and of course warehouses scattered around the city and county where we had jurisdiction by contract with San Joaquin County.

As the city grew so did the types of fire sprinkler and fire alarm systems grow in order to protect our city. However, there was a distinct difference I had to learn. With SFD life safety came first.

Stockton and San Joaquin County with its cities Lodi, Lathrop, Manteca and Tracy have made us the Mecca for warehousing. After all we have Highway 99 and Interstate 5 connected by the Crosstown Freeway; Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway companies as well as a small airport and the Port of Stockton.

This Mecca claim started in the early 1990’s when major contractors like Buzz Oates {company} and Massey Construction Group built warehouses without having a tenant in mind. In fact the philosophy was: If you build them, they will come! They came.

(This same philosophy was used by Stockton City Manager, Mark Lewis. Stockton holds the record for the first city in America to build a $68 million arena without having a professional sports club contributing private funding. Of course on July 28, 2012, the City of Stockton filed for Chapter 9 Bankruptcy facing over $2 billion in long-term debt. Lewis was fired in 2006.)

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In the years I worked for the SFD, I had my fingers in every warehouse pie for Stockton and San Joaquin County contract areas. They all had to have a fire sprinkler system, maybe a fire pump and a rudimentary fire alarm system for water flow. Sprinkle density was based on Class I-IV commodities as defined by National Fire Protection Association standards. There were separate standards for encapsulated storage (protected with shrink wrap), roll paper, rubber tires, flammable liquids, Class 1-3 aerosols, and nitrocellulose film storage.

Today we would have to add lithium batteries to this list. (I had a project for storage of bullets. Unlike what is shown in movies, the greatest hazard was the cardboard boxes they came in.)

Most of the warehouses I encountered in those early days were small by today’s standards. Storage was mostly 20 feet high and if it was in racks, they had to have in-rack fire sprinklers which were knocked off by the forklift drivers. In addition the California Fire Code required smoke vents and smoke curtains for every 50,000 square feet of storage. The smoke curtains were usually just sheetrock attached to the roof structure. Forklift drivers spared them no mercy for them either.

When contractors learned about Factory Mutual’s newly approved Early Suppression Fast Response sprinkler technology, everything changed. Warehouse design was now dictated by the sprinkle system. You could have 40-foot high solid rack storage Class I-IV without any in-rack sprinkler protection. Draft curtains and smoke were not permitted.

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You would have to install an electric or diesel-driven fire pump. The sprinkler system had to be installed 5 feet above the storage. Hydraulic calculations had to show 12 EFSR heads flowing for an area of 1200 square feet. If you could stand in the middle of an operating system, you would be in a waterfall. (If you lived in a 1200 square foot house, in one minute you would be standing in 2 inches of water!)

A recent email circulated to our Delta-Sierra Group Executive Committee had the title “Another Warehouse.” D-SG gets a lot of these emails and our draft Environmental Impact Report comments look mostly the same as the comments for the last warehouse.

Most often these EIR’s show a project with, say 500,000 square feet of warehousing. There is no requirement to show the footprint of the warehouse, wall height, wall thickness or material list showing how much steel and how much concrete will be required. However, the project manager will have this information or could quickly generate it.

Wouldn’t it be nice to make an educated guess of what 500,000 square feet of warehousing might be? To do that we needed a few facts.

In a tilt-up construction project in warmer climates, the building's walls are poured directly at the job site in large slabs of reinforced concrete called “tilt-up panels” or “tiltwall panels”. These panels are then raised into position around the building's perimeter forming the exterior walls.

Uninsulated panels are typically 7 to 12 inches thick. Insulated panels are sandwich-type construction. The outer face is two to three inches thick, the insulation is two to six inches thick, and the inner layer is the structural portion of the wall with a thickness similar to uninsulated panels.

Most Stockton warehouses would use uninsulated panels and let’s say they are only 8 inches thick. (We have several cold storage warehouses with temperatures at minus 20 degrees Fahrenheit. They may have insulated panels.)

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Let’s also say the floor slab is 8 inches thick. The wall will be a minimum of 45 feet high. This is because the ESFR standard requires the automatic sprinklers to be 5 feet above the 40-foot high storage. (Not all warehouses are designed for 40-foot high storage, but if they use an ESER design the sprinkler system must be 5 feet above the storage.)

The most efficient design is a circle. A dome with a diameter of 399 feet gives you 500,000 square feet. Its perimeter would be about 1253 feet.

If you disregard wall thickness you could design a warehouse that is 1-foot wide and 500,000 feet long having a perimeter of 1,000,002 feet. The point of this silly exercise is to tell you that 500,000 square feet of warehousing is a meaningless description.

A more practical warehouse might be 400 feet by 1250 feet. It could be divided into 10 compartments 200 feet by 250 feet. Loading docks could be on both sides of the long section. The perimeter would be 3300 feet.

Using tilt-up construction, if this warehouse has 45-foot high walls 8 inches thick, it would use a lot of steel rebar and 99,000 cubic feet of concrete. The floor is 500,000 square feet and probably 8 inches thick, so it adds 333,000 cubic feet for a total of 432,000 cubic feet.
If the concrete is made with 15% of its volume with cement, that would mean 63,508 cubic feet of cement would be required. A cubic foot of Portland cement weighs about 94 pounds. So we would have 5,969,752 pounds of cement. Now divide by 2000 and we get 2985 tons. In his book, How To Avoid A Climate Crisis, Bill Gate repeats over and over that the production of one ton of cement creates one ton of carbon dioxide. Other books on climate change state the same.

If my bean counting math is correct, somewhere on this planet we just allowed 3158 tons of carbon dioxide to be dumped into our troposphere and didn’t even get mentioned in the EIR!

If you Google “What percentage of CO2 emissions are from cement” you get “But its popularity comes at an environmental cost – the production of concrete, which is made with cement mix, contributes about eight percent of all carbon dioxide emissions worldwide.” California only produces 2% of its needs for cement. Each year, more than 600,000 metric tons of cement, imported from China, Turkey and other Asian countries, pass through the Port of Stockton on their way to construction projects in the western United States. (Source: Internet question. A metric ton is more than our ton at 2204.62 pounds.) Picture is cement being loaded on a bulk carrier.

I asked our Conservation Chair Mary Elizabeth why we don’t address carbon dioxide emissions in our comments for a draft environmental impact report. She replied “CEQA addresses local issues – if the cement is produced in Vietnam and comes to Stockton via a ship in the Port or from some other Lehigh cement production site there is no CEQA mitigation measure needed to address the local impacts of a project except by producing increased runoff when cement is used as a ground cover.” (I believe she meant concrete.)

On their website the Lehigh company announces their new process reduces the carbon footprint by 10% and ironically they call it Eco Friendly. I’m not sure the Earth will notice that reduction from its eco friend.
So are you going to tell us that wildland fires, floods, breaks in levees, and falling trees are not local issues for citizens that are impacted by them? So are you going to tell the residents of the mobile home park on the east side of Highway 99 by Turner Road that the reason their home and vehicles were flooded was due to a normal weather event? What about the mass of snow, tornados, freezing temperatures and sea level rise that is affecting the rest of the nation? There’re not local issues?

*My opinion is we need to mitigate the carbon dioxide placed in our atmosphere caused by the need for cement production used in concrete for warehousing, the concrete-lined steel conveyance pipeline that will take water from the Delta to SoCal and other such misguided projects. We do that by including comments in the draft Environmental Impact Statement. Let the certifiers tell us why we should not include them while they wallow in the flood waters.*

You know there was once upon a time when we had no CEQA, then we got one, and now the CEQA we have is no longer good enough.

It is very important that you know that Delta-Sierra Group has already gained some serious new mitigation requirements for warehousing. The Delta-Sierra Group, along with community leaders, has been actively engaged in a campaign to require warehouse development projects in San Joaquin County to adopt strict new environmental standards that mitigate warehouse-related adverse environmental effects by:

*Requiring all projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by building rooftop solar panels that will account for all future electrical demand.
*Reducing contributions to our worsening air quality by requiring full electrification of all heavy duty trucks over the next two years.
*Requiring that all light duty trucks and forklifts that are used on-site are electric vehicles now.
*Requiring developers to install electric charging stations for all vehicles now for heavy and light duty trucks and employee cars.
*Contributing to a community benefits fund to reduce impacts to adjacent residents by upgrading HVAC systems and windows.
*Ensuring that warehouse projects mitigate fully for the loss of floodplain, wildlife habitat, and agricultural resources.
Executive Committee

Please use the following email address to contact any members of your Executive Committee or volunteers. In the subject line please include the name of the person or persons you wish to contact.

deltasierragroup1@gmail.com

Chair & Program Chair: Margo Praus

Vice Chair: Open

Treasurer & Chapter Delegate: Richard Abood

Secretary: Open

Conservation & Outings Chair, Chapter Delegate Alternate: Mary Elizabeth

Committee Member and SJCOG CAC: Paul Plathe

Committee Member: Knute Momberg

Non-Voting Volunteer Positions:
Membership Chair: Jeri Bigbee
Newsletter Editor: Robert Evans
Friends of the Calaveras: Jim Marsh
SJVAPCD-CAC: Ned Lebia

The expiration of Executive Committee member terms are as follows: Margo and the open position terms expire December 2022. Knute and Dick terms expire December 2023. Paul and Mary terms expire December 2024. (The Chair, Vice Chair and Chapter Delegates must be Executive Committee members.)

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Pzzzt
Please mail or forward a copy of the Peatdster to your friends.

Explore, enjoy and protect the planet