

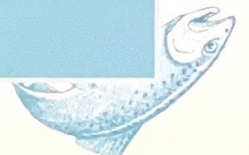


# EPIC

## 2001 Annual Report



ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION  
INFORMATION  
CENTER







# EPIC Staff, Attorneys & Board of Directors

## STAFF & CONTRACTORS

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Anthony Ambrose,  
*National Forest Monitor*

Christine Ambrose,  
*Coastal & National Forest Advocate*

Rob DiPerna,  
*Timber Harvest Plan Monitor*

Sharon Duggan,  
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Leah Griesmann,  
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Sam Johnston,  
*Paralegal*

Paul Mason,  
*Executive Director*

Joan Merriman,  
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Elizabeth Montague,  
*Interim Development Director*

Bay Montera,  
*Webmistress*

Traci "Bear" Thiele,  
*Office Assistant & Maintenance*

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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David Bergin,  
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Charley Custer,  
*Secretary*

Douglas Fir,  
*Treasurer*

Peter Galvin

Paul Mason

Robie Tenorio

Bobbie Todd

## ATTORNEYS

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Pete Frost,  
*Western Environmental Law Center*

Brian Gaffney

Michael Lozeau,  
*Earthjustice Legal Defense*

Julia Olson,  
*Wild Earth Advocates*

Melissa Powers,  
*Western Environmental Law Center*

Michael Sherwood,  
*Earthjustice Legal Defense*

Jack Tuholske



# Introduction

The Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC) has become known for pulling victories out of tough places. Such achievement is only made possible through our devoted staff, board, and supporters, and as the political climate grew bleaker in 2001, this support could not have proven more invaluable.

EPIC changed and expanded a great deal in 2001. While we remain vigilant in our efforts to reform industrial logging on corporate land, we could not ignore the threats that are increasing in other places of Northwestern California. EPIC extended our focus to respond to these concerns, forming our Humboldt Bay Initiative and National Forest Conservation Program.

The National Forests in our region contain some of the largest roadless areas and largest stands of ancient forests left. The logging industry began tightening its grip around these jewels when George W. Bush took office, targeting some of the most valuable fish and wildlife habitat on California's public lands. EPIC is now challenging all destructive logging sales and other projects that are proposed on some 5.6 million acres of National Forests, and in 2001, we were able to stave off logging next to the Trinity Alps Wilderness.

Humboldt Bay is a spectacular estuary that has largely escaped the pollution problems pervading most other bays of its size. There are definitely existing problems, however, and if industrial interests get their way, these will only get much worse. Through EPIC's Humboldt Bay Initiative, we are thoroughly researching and documenting these problems and taking action to see that this incredible estuary is protected and restored.

In our ongoing work to reform logging on private and corporate land, we continued to explore new areas of the law. Our first 18 years of forestry litigation focused largely on the California Environmental Quality Act and the state's Forest Practice Rules, with some very notable successes. We are now utilizing innovative legal strategies with other conservation laws, including the Clean Water Act and Endangered Species Act, to take the next steps in water quality and forest protection.

The individuals who make up EPIC have always been a determined and creative crew, allowing EPIC to be a prolific organization in terms of work that we produce. 2001 was a dynamic year, and this annual report only captures the highlights. A note to our supporters: We hope you will take great pride in our work, as you are a vital part of EPIC's success. Thank you for making it possible.

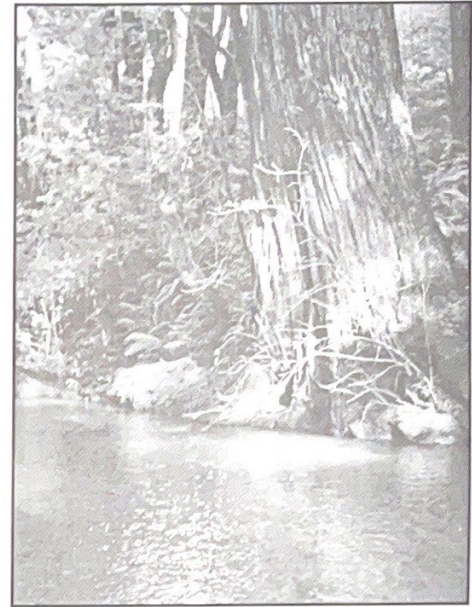


PHOTO: RICHARD GIENGER

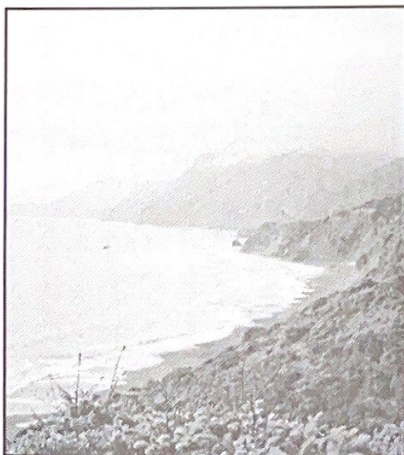


PHOTO: TRACI "BEAR" THIELE



## Mission Statement

EPIC works to protect the long-term health of the coastal forest ecosystems of Northern California and provides a resource center for community environmental activism.

The specific purpose of this corporation, as stated in EPIC's Articles of Incorporation, is to channel public concern for the environment into action in the public interest.

Such action may include research, education, sponsorship of work projects, administration and issuance of grants, cooperation with other local groups, and legal defense of the environment.



# REFORMING INDUSTRIAL LOGGING

As the tallest living species on Earth, towering ancient redwoods evoke an overwhelming feeling of permanence and strength. Yet the redwood region is marked by extremely steep and unstable hillsides, enormous amounts of rainfall, and frequent earthquakes that shake the area, making it a fragile and interdependent ecosystem.

A handful of large logging corporations dominates this landscape, owning roughly half the forestland on the North Coast. With eyes aimed only at short-term profits, logging companies have pushed “cut and run” regimes, clearcutting vast areas of forest as fast as they possibly can. The agencies responsible for protecting our public trust resources—the fish, the water, the wildlife—have largely acquiesced to industry demands and acted more to facilitate the destruction of public trust resources than to protect these values as the law requires.

Since EPIC's inception in 1977, we have worked to reform industrial logging practices and protect the forests and watersheds here at home while setting precedents that help protect wildlands throughout the state and nation. Our uncompromising spirit, solid science, and strategic actions over the last twenty-four years have put us at the cutting edge of the forest protection movement. Throughout 2001, EPIC continued to pursue innovative avenues to help reform forestry policy at the state and national level and to protect this magnificent place that we call home.



PHOTO: DEAN RIMMERMAN



## Timber Harvest Plan Monitoring

EPIC serves as a watchdog for all timber harvest plans (THPs) filed in Humboldt, northern Mendocino, and southern Del Norte counties, covering hundreds of thousands of acres. In 2001, EPIC tracked about 200 logging plans and provided substantive comments on at least 75 of these. A special emphasis was placed on logging plans that threaten the marbled murrelet, coho salmon, rare and native plants, and protection of both our most important and our most severely degraded watersheds.

EPIC's THP Monitoring Project lays the foundation for much of our advocacy and litigation efforts. By closely following THPs as they go through the review process, we are able to identify specific and recurrent problems as well as key habitat that comes under the threat of logging. We also keep residents and other organizations informed about current logging operations in the region.



EPIC SUCCEEDED IN CLOSING A LOOPHOLE THAT ALLOWED ANCIENT TREES TO BE LOGGED WITHOUT ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW. HERE, PROGRAM DIRECTOR CYNTHIA ELKINS AND BOARD MEMBER PETER GALVIN PRESENT TESTIMONY TO THE BOARD OF FORESTRY TO SUPPORT THIS ACTION.

PHOTO: TRACI "BEAR" THIELE

biological problems of the rule package in extensive comments, but the Board ignored these and passed the rules virtually unchanged in October 2001. EPIC filed a lawsuit in California Superior Court in November, but fortunately, in December the Office of Administrative Law made our lawsuit unnecessary—during 2001, at least—when it rejected the rule package based on EPIC's comments to the Board.

On other fronts, EPIC succeeded in closing a loophole that allowed ancient trees to be logged without environmental review or public disclosure. We petitioned the Board on these "exemptions" the previous year and served on the Board's Old Growth Committee that was subsequently formed. Representatives of the logging industry and the California Department of Forestry (CDF) effectively stifled any movement toward reform, but EPIC, Julia Butterfly Hill, and other activists continued to mount pressure in 2001. As a result, the Board passed a rule package in September that closed most aspects of the exemption loophole.

## California Board of Forestry

The Board of Forestry creates the regulations that govern logging operations on all state and private land in California. Corporate interests have always dominated this politically-appointed Board, and things have certainly not changed under Governor Gray Davis. EPIC has been a perennial presence at Board meetings for well over two decades, and in 2001 our tenacity gained some success despite the unfavorable political climate surrounding California's forests.

The year did not get off to a promising start. In January, Governor Davis ensured that the industry would continue to enjoy a solid majority on the Board, making three appointments that all served corporate interests. These appointments followed substantial contributions from the logging industry that helped Davis raise more money than any other California gubernatorial candidate.

The industry took full advantage of the situation and introduced a rule package in July 2001 that fulfilled everything in their wildest dreams. More appropriately called "the Big Timber Relief Package," it aimed to allow the industry to re-write its own rules and roll back environmental protection measures for salmon—measures that are already criminally inadequate. EPIC stressed the legal and



# NATIONAL FOREST CONSERVATION

The Six Rivers, Shasta-Trinity, Klamath, and Mendocino National Forests encompass 5.6 million acres, including some of the largest and most biologically significant roadless areas and ancient forest habitat remaining in the West. This includes the Trinity Alps Wilderness and other places that are famous throughout the world, as well as remote and little known areas like the North Fork Eel River Wilderness.

George W. Bush's inauguration in January 2001 was followed by a full assault on the laws that protect our National Forests, with extractive industries finding fertile ground for their efforts under the political climate that emerged. The Forest Service has numerous logging plans slated for ancient forests and roadless areas in our region that pose serious threats to Pacific fishers, coho salmon, steelhead trout, and other creatures that rely on these ecosystems.

In response to the growing threats, EPIC launched our National Forest Conservation Program in the summer of 2001. The overarching goals of this program are to maintain and restore the biological diversity and ecological integrity of National Forests in north-western California, and to improve the manner in which relevant laws and regulations are interpreted and implemented throughout the nation. With two stellar additions to EPIC's team, Anthony and Christine Ambrose, we are well on the way toward attaining these goals.

PHOTO. MURRAY COOPER







## **Monitoring**

Since July, EPIC has carefully monitored all logging sales proposed for these four National Forests, as well as grazing allotments, proposals for mining operations, hydropower projects, and all other activities. This included extensive field reviews of proposed projects and photo documentation. Through these efforts, we worked to improve land use proposals and successfully appeal damaging projects. We also worked to establish a solid administrative record upon which a successful appeal or lawsuit on egregious activities can be based.

## **Salvage Logging Near Trinity Alps Wilderness**

Efforts are underway in factions of the federal government to reverse a roadless area conservation plan that was enacted under the Clinton Administration. The first logging sale to target a roadless area since the plan was released included more than 1,000 acres adjacent to the western border of the Trinity Alps Wilderness. EPIC led a coalition of conservation organizations to challenge this sale, filing a lawsuit in U.S. District Court in July 2001.

The logging sale is the first in a series planned by the Forest Service that seeks to log roughly 10,000 acres under the guise of fire safety. This "Phase 1" timber sale would have extracted more than 20 million board feet from the area that burned in the 1999 Megram Fire, the equivalent of about 4,000 log truck loads. The area is home to rare orchids, salamanders, northern spotted owls, goshawks, fishers, steelhead, chinook and coho salmon.

The Forest Service approved the sale without considering our administrative appeal and logging commenced immediately. EPIC filed suit on the same day and received a temporary restraining order (TRO) to halt further logging. The Forest Service then decided to consider our appeal and implement their customary "stay" on logging. This appeal was soon denied, however, and we filed suit again and requested another TRO. A day before our October hearing, the Forest Service agreed to voluntarily enjoin logging instead of facing the prospect of losing again in court. The trial on the merits was scheduled for Spring 2002.

## **Illegal Cattle Grazing on North Fork Eel River**

The North Fork Eel River, a federally designated Wild and Scenic River, is one of the wildest and most remote stretches of river remaining on the West Coast today. Illegal cattle grazing has caused serious damage to important fish habitat, and the Forest Service has never reviewed the environmental impacts or completed a management plan for the Wild and Scenic River as required by law. In December 2001, EPIC and the Center for Biological Diversity (CBD) filed a federal lawsuit against the Forest Service for these violations and their failure to protect the North Fork Eel River from degradation.

## **Trinity Hydropower Project**

In November 2001, Big Rock Power Partners filed proposals with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for two new hydropower projects on the Trinity River in Six Rivers National Forest. EPIC closely followed these proposals, submitting detailed comments and conducting a site inspection of the area. EPIC also issued action alerts and circulated an opposition letter that was signed by many organizations. Following pressure from EPIC and the Tsung-we Tribe, Big Rock Power announced that it was canceling one of the hydropower projects. EPIC continued to track the progress of the other proposal through the end of the year.

## **Wildfire**

Under the guise of "fuel reduction," the Forest Service is pushing large-scale logging projects throughout the West. These logging sales are not targeting underbrush and fire ladders in forests close to communities, but large trees in remote roadless areas and other places where logging would otherwise be prohibited. EPIC teamed up with the California Wilderness Coalition to create "Wildfire," a publication that went to 50,000 people through the *Eureka Times-Standard* and many smaller newspapers in the Six Rivers and Trinity National Forest areas of California. This tabloid-sized publication used graphs, photos, and scientific studies to outline the real risks associated with "fuels reduction" while also providing information on how to make communities more fire-safe.



# HUMBOLDT BAY INITIATIVE

*H*umboldt Bay is one of the most pristine and biologically important estuaries on the West Coast today. With lush eelgrass meadows, the Bay hosts a spectacular array of life, including 141 invertebrate species, 110 fish species, and 251 bird species. More than two-thirds of the oysters harvested for human consumption in California originate in Humboldt Bay, and it is also heavily utilized for fishing, crabbing, water sports, and other activities that rely on clean water.

Toxic pollution and other hazards are currently threatening this vital estuary, including numerous lumber mills and an antiquated sewage system. Given the health risks associated with these pollutants, the large number of people that consume seafood from Humboldt Bay, and the critical biological values at risk, action is desperately needed to address these existing problems. Instead, efforts to develop the Bay into an industrial port facility are accelerating, and the Bay is at risk of increased pollution, dredging, oil spills, and exotic species invasion.

EPIC has become increasingly concerned with the fate of this critical estuary, and in the summer of 2001 we officially started our Humboldt Bay Initiative to monitor all activities in the Bay and protect this ecological treasure from harm. Our goals include protecting and restoring eelgrass meadows, salt marsh habitat, and other key aquatic habitat; eliminating toxic pollution; and ensuring that all Humboldt Bay management programs, policies, and ordinances conserve the area's natural environment.




PHOTO: THIAD "BEAR" THELLE



## **Monitoring, Advocacy, and Research**

EPIC began its Humboldt Bay Initiative by investigating each of the sources of pollution in Humboldt Bay, mapping these areas, and gathering documentation and data. We also researched issues relating to exotic species that are introduced from boats, a problem wreaking ecological and economic havoc throughout the country. In addition, EPIC participated in meetings of the Shellfish Task Force Committee, Humboldt Bay Watershed Advisory Committee, and Dunes Forum, and submitted comments on the Marine Life Protection Act and other issues that impact Humboldt Bay.

## **The Humboldt Bay Harbor District**

The Humboldt Bay Harbor and Recreation District (Harbor District) is a quasi-state agency that oversees all activities occurring within the tidelands of Humboldt Bay. A staunch promoter of industrial port development, the Harbor District is leading the charge to make the Bay a haven for large corporations rather than the wild creatures that rely on its waters and shores.

The Harbor District's plans include expanding the importation and exportation of wood products in the region and dredging South Bay, the most pristine portion, to facilitate industrial development in Fields Landing. Large-scale port development would not only threaten the ecological integrity of Humboldt Bay, but lead to massive changes throughout the region. Despite these profound impacts, the Harbor District has managed to largely escape the public's attention and quietly work to bring about these changes. EPIC's Humboldt Bay Initiative put an end to that.

Since June 2001, EPIC has closely followed the actions of the Harbor District and attended nearly all of its biweekly meetings. In 2001, the Harbor District began preparing a "Waterfront Revitalization Plan" and revising both its Strategic Plan and Humboldt Bay Management Plan. EPIC attended each of the "stakeholder" meetings for these processes and provided written and oral comments that detailed the biological and legal requirements the Harbor District must meet.

## **Putting Pressure on Coast Seafoods**

The largest aquaculture company in Humboldt Bay has blatantly refused to comply with the Clean Water Act, the California Coastal Act, and other environmental laws for well over a decade. Affecting approximately 25% of the total Bay area, these operations cause significant damage to globally important eelgrass habitat. EPIC conducted a thorough investigation of these violations, and in December 2001 we put Coast Seafoods on official notice to clean up its act. This notice started a 60-day time period in which the company had to correct its violations or else face a lawsuit in federal court in 2002.

## **Sewage Spills in Humboldt Bay**

The City of Eureka's sewage system is antiquated and completely unable to carry the peak loads of wastewater it receives. As a result, more than 400,000 gallons of untreated sewage have overflowed into streets, neighborhoods, and Humboldt Bay since 1997. In February, EPIC notified the City of Eureka that we will file a federal lawsuit if it does not prevent future spills. The City of Eureka met with EPIC staff and attorneys and later made adjustments in its system to address the most problematic areas. EPIC's experts evaluated the changes the City made, and EPIC is keeping a very watchful eye on this situation.

## **Illegal Billboards in Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge**

For more than 20 years, several large billboards have intruded into the wetlands of Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge with absolutely no permission. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has made countless demands for the billboards (located along the margin of Highway 101) to be removed, but the company responsible, Viacom, has deferred such action by alleging that FWS must pay it to do so. In December 2001, EPIC detailed the legal arguments that debunk this erroneous claim and formally petitioned the FWS to physically remove the billboards.



SOME WOULD LIKE TO BRING "WTO-STYLE" PORT DEVELOPMENT TO HUMBOLDT BAY.

PHOTO: TRACI "BEAR" THIELE

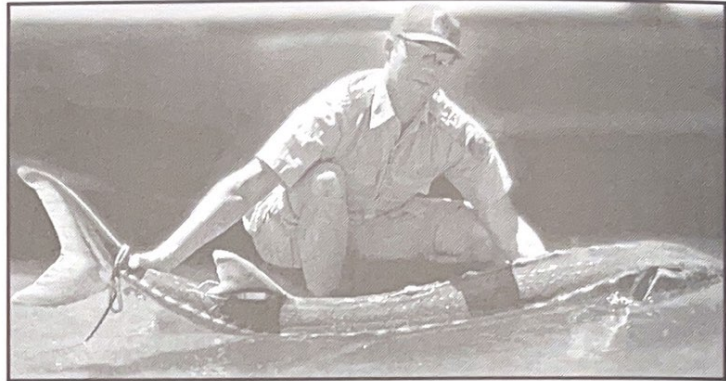


# BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS

## Green Sturgeon

Green sturgeons have roamed the Pacific Ocean and select rivers on the West Coast since the age of the dinosaurs, remaining almost entirely unchanged in their appearance for more than 200 million years. This ancient fish can reach over 7 feet in length, live up to 70 years, and weigh over 350 pounds. The green sturgeon migrated in huge numbers until very recently, but its population has crashed by an estimated 88%, and the prehistoric fish now faces extinction.

In June 2001, EPIC submitted a scientific petition to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to list the green sturgeon as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. In December, NMFS found that EPIC's petition presents substantial information to indicate that the sturgeon should be added to the growing list of endangered migratory fish species. The agency now has until 2002 to conduct a status review of the green sturgeon and make a final determination as to whether listing the species as endangered or threatened is warranted.



THE PRE-HISTORIC GREEN STURGEON MOVED A STEP CLOSER TO PROTECTED STATUS FOLLOWING EPIC'S SCIENTIFIC PETITION TO LIST THE SPECIES UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT.

PHOTO: OREGON DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME



PILEATED WOODPECKERS ARE TENACIOUS AND TERRITORIAL BIRDS THAT RELY ON ANCIENT FORESTS.

PHOTO: GARY BRAASCH

## Herbicide Impacts on Endangered Species

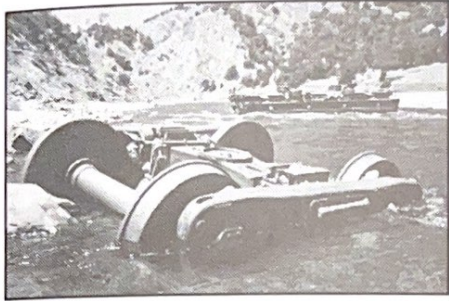
Every year on the North Coast of California, more than 20,000 acres are sprayed with poisonous herbicides after being clearcut and burned. These chemicals pose serious risks to many species, including threatened chinook and coho salmon and steelhead trout, but the Environmental Protection Agency has never consulted with appropriate fish and wildlife agencies before authorizing use of the herbicides.

In August 2000, EPIC, Californians for Alternatives to Toxics (CATs), and the Humboldt Watershed Council filed suit to compel the EPA to finally consult with these agencies on the impacts of these herbicides pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. In April 2001, EPIC and other co-plaintiffs entered into settlement negotiations with the EPA. A positive settlement agreement was nearly reached by the end of the year, but stalled over various points.

## More Action Against Herbicides

When the California Department of Forestry approved a statewide "vegetative management" plan for fire hazard reduction activities, they called for the widespread use of herbicides and other environmentally destructive activities without analyzing or mitigating the impacts. Following extensive comments from Californians for Alternatives to Toxics (CATs) and EPIC, CDF removed all mention of herbicides from the document, but still planned to use the toxic chemicals on the ground. EPIC and CATs filed a lawsuit in July 2000, and the trial on the merits was in November 2001. At the end of the year, we had not yet received a ruling from the court.





DOZENS OF RAIL CARS STILL LITTER THE WILD AND SCENIC EEL RIVER WHERE THEY WERE THROWN FROM THE TRACKS OF THE NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PHOTO: JOHN MAHONY

## Northwestern Pacific Railroad

Trains invoke nostalgic feelings for many people, and in most instances they can be environmentally superior alternatives to other forms of transportation. However, the images surrounding the northern portion of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad (NWP) are not only lacking in romance, but the project itself has always been environmentally unsound on many levels. Any attempt to revive this fractured rail line must tell the whole story.

The history of the NWP is fraught with constant closures, derailments, toxic spills, serious damage to fisheries and wildlife, and even human deaths. In 1998, unsafe conditions along the entire length of the track caused it to become the first and only railroad officially closed by the

Federal Railroad Authority. State officials have initiated plans to reconstruct the railroad, including areas through the Wild and Scenic Eel River Canyon, a breath-taking and remote watershed that is also one of the most geologically unstable on the planet.

EPIC has been extensively investigating and monitoring this issue and educating the public and agency representatives about its true costs. As part of these efforts, EPIC produced "Ten Terrible Truths Behind the Northwestern Pacific Railroad," a publication distributed to our members, the media, legislators, agency officials, and throughout communities on the North Coast.

## Bring Down the Dam—Savage Rapids

EPIC intervened with a coalition of organizations in a case that was filed on behalf of the people of the United States to remove the Savage Rapids dam on the Rogue River in Oregon. A settlement was reached in the summer of 2001 in which the defendants agreed to cease operating the dam by the end of the 2005 season and allow dam removal to begin. A consent decree laying out this agreement was approved and adopted by the court on August 25, 2001.

## Standing Up for CEQA

Attempting to undermine the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Resources Agency adopted amendments to its implementing regulations that would improperly exempt a broad range of activities from environmental review and weaken the regulations for cumulative impact analysis. EPIC and other organizations filed suit in 2000 to invalidate these amendments, and on April 25, 2001, the court ruled in our favor on virtually all counts.

## EPA's Failure to Consult on TMDLs

EPIC brought a lawsuit to challenge the EPA's failure to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service on "Total Maximum Daily Loads" that are developed under the Clean Water Act. These plans are written for and implemented in watersheds that are listed as "impaired" because they are overloaded with pollution. The case was filed in February and successfully settled in August 2001, with the EPA agreeing to consult with the relevant wildlife agencies.



2001 MARKED EPIC'S 24TH YEAR OF UNCOMPROMISING ADVOCACY, LITIGATION, AND PUBLIC OUTREACH ON BEHALF OF THIS SPECTACULAR CORNER OF THE WORLD.

PHOTO: TRACI "BEAR" THIELE



# 2001 FINANCIAL REPORT

## SUPPORT & REVENUE

Donations / Memberships	\$ 291,372
Foundation Grants	269,025
Fundraising Events	1,209
Joint Project Support	3,060
In-kind Donations	10,181
Interest Income	7,497
Legal Settlements/Awards	2,293
<b>Total Support &amp; Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 584,637</b>

## EXPENDITURES

Advocacy Program	\$ 118,743
Litigation Program	244,494
Outreach Program	27,195
National Forest Program	12,204
General & Administration	55,767
Fundraising	40,243
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 498,645</b>



## EPIC would like to thank all of our supporters who made our work possible in 2001.

Unfortunately we cannot list all of our many dedicated supporters here, but we deeply appreciate every donation that we receive. We made every effort to contact those individuals who gave \$200 or more to EPIC in 2001 for permission to list their names. We sincerely apologize if we have missed anyone.

### COAST LIVE OAK (\$200 - \$499)

Scott Atthowe & Patricia Thomas  
Linda Bell  
Joseph & Susan Bower  
*Citizens for Better Forestry*  
George Clark  
Sharon Duggan  
Robert & Linda Fries  
Alison Fuller  
Loriel Sequoia Golden  
*Timeless Sound*  
June Harman  
Jean Heritage  
Lee & Chris House  
*Vintage BMW House*

jds for Alan & Karie  
Linda Lyons  
Carolyn Marley  
Mattole Watershed Taxpayers Association  
Jim Maurer  
Kevin & Colleen McCoy  
Gena Pennington  
Sweet Home Realty  
John Jay Ulloth  
*for the San Fernando Valley Greens*  
Sheldon & Emily Wolin  
Working Assets Long Distance

### DOUGLAS FIR (\$500 - \$999)

Venerable Lama Khyikyakpa Rimpoche  
*Silk Road Teas*  
Jack & Mary Lee Maguire  
Beverly & Mel Rubin  
Suzanne & David Warner

### COAST REDWOOD (\$1,000 - \$5,000)

Stephen Archibold  
Martin Dreiling  
*CSS Associates Architects*  
Ken Miller  
Meaveen O'Connor  
Bonnie Raitt  
Redwoods Monastery  
Sonic Youth  
*in memory of Jason Knuth*

### SUPPORTING FOUNDATIONS

William C. Bannerman Foundation  
Leo J. & Celia Carlin Fund  
Co-op Community Foundation  
Columbia Foundation  
Environment Now  
Scott Raymond Evans Foundation  
Firedoll Foundation  
David B. Gold Foundation  
Richard & Rhoda Goldman Fund  
W. Alton Jones Foundation  
David L. Klein Jr. Foundation  
Linneman Family Foundation  
Mateel Environmental Justice Foundation  
Mennen Environmental Foundation  
Patagonia  
Salem Foundation  
Seven Springs Foundation  
Vanguard Public Foundation





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