



Wachiska
Audubon Society

Wachiska Audubon Society's vision: To share the experience
and love of nature—that life may flourish in all its natural diversity

The Babbling Brook

Our 49th Year of Protecting Nature 1973 - 2022

FEBRUARY 2022

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Wachiska Program — Thursday, February 10, 7:00 p.m., via Zoom web conference (registration required)
Link to register: https://us06web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZApc--uqjkuG90G0J_UdjygWLbu23241Muo

A Future with Fire: A Cultural Change in our Relationship with Prescribed Fire in Nebraska

by Brian Teeter, Prescribed Fire Coordinator, Pheasants Forever

With the removal of fire on the landscape over 100 years ago, our society has recently become more aware of the devastating consequences on our landscape and are starting to demand that we bring back this ecological process to save and protect our valuable natural resources throughout the Great Plains and across the world.



Brian Teeter

In this Zoom presentation by **Brian Teeter**, we will look at how the cultural landscape has changed from a no-fire mentality back to our historical roots of learning to live with fire and be a steward of land using fire with clear strategies and outcomes. Changing culture is not something we can do in a day, but new generations are rising to the challenge for a better future.

Teeter was born, reared, and received his initial ecological education in Iowa before moving to Nebraska in 2010 to work for Pheasants Forever and Quail Forever. From 2010 to 2015, he served as farm bill wildlife biologist in the east central part of the state transitioning six years ago to his current role as the Pheasants Forever prescribed fire coordinator. In this capacity,

Brian works on statewide prescribed fire education, outreach, legislation, and putting fire on the ground on private and public lands throughout the state. He also currently serves as an advisor for the landowner-led Nebraska Prescribed Fire Council and is the Great Plains representative for the Coalition of Prescribed Fire Councils.

Join Wachiska Audubon for our next Zoom program on **Thursday, February 10, at 7:00 p.m.** This free, public presentation is available to those who register at https://us06web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZApc--uqjkuG90G0J_UdjygWLbu23241Muo. Copy and paste this link into your browser or go to Wachiska's website after February 1 and click on the link directly from the notice to register. You will then receive a confirmation with the meeting number and password. Keep that email and a few minutes before the program is to begin, click on that confirmation and you'll be invited into the meeting. Encourage friends and colleagues to join us, too.

Spring 2022 Bird Seed Sale Live Online Orders

by Cathy Shaner, Bird Seed Sale Chair



Check out the Wachiska website at <https://www.wachiskaaudubon.org> to order your bird seed. As of February 1, you can order your seed online. Orders must be placed by the end of the day on Thursday, March 10.

Mail-in orders from the order form in the March newsletter must be postmarked by Thursday, March 10.

Pick up dates will be Friday and Saturday, March 18-19. If you can help on these dates, contact Lana, 402-570-1273, or the Wachiska office at 402-486-4846.

Calendar

February

- 7 Education Committee via Zoom, 6:00 p.m.
- 10 General Meeting via Zoom, 7:00 p.m., "A Future with Fire," by Brian Teeter
- 13 Field trip to Pioneers Park, 1:00 p.m. (page 2)
- 14 Conservation Committee via Zoom, 6:30 p.m.
- 15 Newsletter submission deadline in Wachiska office, 5:00 p.m.
- 15 Board Meeting via Zoom, 7:00 p.m.

Executive Director's Message

by Mark Brohman

I'm sure a few of you have heard that there are snowy owls in Nebraska again. It seems every winter we have a few reports. Some of you may have even been lucky enough to see one of them. One has been spotted in and around Columbus the last few weeks.



A popular explanation for snowy owls' southward flights is that they are driven by starvation, but according to University of Saskatchewan scientist Karen Wiebe, it's generally not true. She and her graduate student, Alexander Chang, published research that showed most snowy owls wintering in southern Canada appeared to be doing fine. Data collected from over 500 snowy owls noted that when they appear in large numbers in the U.S., it is due to a bumper crop of young snowy owls during a very good breeding season, not lack of food. Every winter some are found in the U.S. in starving condition, and these individuals tend to be males. It is important when you see a snowy owl in Nebraska not to disturb it. Many times, they can be seen on the ground, and this is not necessarily an indication that they are sick or malnourished. In their home habitat, trees can be sparse, and they are accustomed to perching on the ground. If you observe a snowy owl that is not healthy, appears to have injuries from being struck by a vehicle, may have struck a powerline, or might have been shot, contact the Raptor Conservation Alliance (RCA) at 402-994-2009.

RCA's Betsy Finch received six snowy owls between Thanksgiving and the end of December last year—two are doing well, one was transferred to a facility in Minnesota, and three did not survive. Three of the birds were emaciated while three appeared to be healthy. One bird had been hit by a train and another had wing injuries and may have been hit by a vehicle. The RCA typically sends snowy owls to a Minnesota facility that releases the birds once they have recovered.

I saw an interesting story about 23-year-old Will Brooks who set the record for the number of bird species observed in Washington State last year. He did not set out to break the record but ended up with 377 different species. That is pretty good for a state that reports 330 to 340 bird species that spend at least part of their year in the state. The rarest bird he listed was a common crane. Brooks claimed once he spotted a few of the rarer species he was hooked on increasing his 2021 checklist.

I saw some impressive numbers from the Loess Bluff National Wildlife Refuge including a new record for bald eagles observed in one day. On December 6, they reported 87,900 snow geese, 69,865 mallards, and 190 bald eagles. Then on December 13, the

report was 409,800 snow geese, 41,370 mallards, and 159 bald eagles. On January 3, 2022, the numbers showed 930 snow geese, 14,890 mallards, and 833 bald eagles. The old record for bald eagles had been 661 on December 15, 2020.

A Birding Walk in Lincoln's Pioneers Park

by Todd Paddock

Let's celebrate the new year by going on a Wachiska field trip at Pioneers Park in Lincoln. My current plan is to start by walking the paths around the nature center with its woods, ponds, and bird feeders. We can then walk the Prairie Corridor Trail to its end at the Haines Branch, and return. Another possibility is to walk up to see the bison, out into the larger prairie, and walk elsewhere in the park, according to the weather and the desires of the group.

Meet on **Sunday, February 13, at 1:00 p.m.**

in the parking lot on the right, next to the Prairie Center in Pioneers Park, before you reach the pond and bison. Bring binoculars if you have them, a face mask for COVID-19 protection, and dress for the weather.



Great Blue Heron at Pioneers Park

There is no fee, and the public is welcome as long as you're fully vaccinated and boosted against COVID-19 (those under 5-years-old are exempt from this requirement). Whether we wear masks while walking is a decision we will make as a group, but we will defer toward greater safety. If you have questions, call Todd at 507-458-9416.

Greetings to Friends of Paul Johnsgard

Josef Kren and Linda Brown invite you to join them in creating a retrospective of memories about your friendship with Paul Johnsgard. Currently, the working title is "Remembering Paul Johnsgard." How do you remember Paul? What would you like others to know? Do you have stories to share? Did he impact you or your work?

We are looking for submissions of 500 words or less. Email your response by the end of February to either josefkren@yahoo.com or lindar1brown@gmail.com.

If sending as an attachment, please use MS Word. We are really hoping to hear from you.



Linda and Josef

Strategic Plan Update

by Theresa Pella, President

Wachiska's Board recently paused and reviewed the Strategic Plan developed in early 2021. The December 11th brief session with a consultant confirmed for the participants that Wachiska is on the right path and building the infrastructure that can be utilized by future members for continued success of this almost 50-year organization!

The guidance the Board used was the Mission Statement as drafted during the 2021 strategic plan process, as well as input from members and friends who completed a short survey last fall. As a reminder, the Mission Statement currently reads:

"The mission of the Wachiska Audubon Society is to bring people together to preserve and restore native tallgrass prairies and other natural ecosystems, promote birding, support native wildlife, provide nature education opportunities, and advocate for sustainability of the natural community of which we are all a part."

The agreed upon Strategic Plan's four building blocks are similar as before, with near-term priorities established below:

Building Relationships

Successfully implement the online membership database
Prepare for the chapter's 50th anniversary in 2023

Advocating and Educating for the Environment

Reinvent how we approach advocacy as a chapter
Continuation of school and family activities

Caring for Tallgrass Prairies

Review the Prairie Legacy inspection report and address maintenance of conservation easements

Strengthening Internal Operations

Update the bylaws, policies, and procedures

Part of the discussion was to identify areas where Wachiska's new executive director could have key roles, which will be reflected in his performance plan. Along with staff, volunteers have been and continue to be key! As one Board member recently remarked, "involvement is what keeps our organization growing and interesting!" Let the Board know what your idea of involvement is!

The updated Strategic Plan can be found at https://d63c6b7a-86a7-4eb0-a679-e1063bcb4482.filesusr.com/ugd/cd9e45_13c581c449b44885907f64bfafb231b1.pdf.

If you'd like a hard copy, call the office, 402-486-4846.



"If you choose not to find joy in the snow, you will have less joy in your life but the same amount of snow."

— Unknown

Bird Eggs

by Richard Peterson



The color and shape of bird eggs has attracted the interest of man for centuries. By the 1700s, eggs were prized as something to collect and display. In the 1800s, special display cases were built to satisfy the growing number of nature-curious Victorians. Imperial Russia and the jeweler Faberge took the egg to a whole different level. Serious naturalists collected and studied the egg to answer questions about the evolution of birds.

Birds that nest in trees generally have blue or greenish eggs, either spotted or unspotted. Those that nest in bushes or near the ground are likely to lay speckled eggs. The shape and size of bird eggs vary; depending on the species, they can be cylindrical, conical, pyriform, biconical, elliptical, longitudinal, spherical, or oval in shape. But all eggs in a clutch may not be the same shape. For example, the eggs of grebes are generally biconical, but some may be elliptical, cylindrical, or longitudinal. The common murre that nests high up near precipices lay elongated, pyriform-shaped eggs to keep them from rolling out and falling.

The eggshell is covered by a thin outer cuticle which is the shell's first line of defense. This cuticle gives the egg its outer texture and feel, whether it be smooth, glossy, chalky, or "soapy." The pores in the eggshell allow passage of oxygen, carbon dioxide, and water vapor which permits the chick to develop.

Calcium carbonate in the shell gives most eggs their white color; however, some birds, mainly passerines (the perching or songbirds), produce eggshells that are colored. The pigment biliverdin and its zinc chelate give a green or blue base color, while protoporphyrin produces the base colors of red and brown. Non-passerines usually have white eggs except for species nesting on or near the ground where camouflage is necessary.

How the shell gets its color and pattern of spots, streaks, and blotches (called maculation) is open to question. It was believed the shell received its pigment when it entered the shell gland (uterus) near the end of the oviduct just before the cloaca. Color was thought to be added to the shell immediately before laying. The add-on markings over the base color vary greatly from irregular, round, streaky, veinlike, or hairlike. The markings within a clutch are similar, but not identical. While these markings are added to the shell surface, other markings are just below the surface. These secondary marks show through on the surface as light gray or pink; on blue shells they appear mauve. However, recent research suggests that colors imparted to the shell are genetically controlled and play an integral part in the development of the shell, with the same protein responsible for depositing calcium carbonate, or protoporphyrins, when there is a lack of calcium. The eggs and nests of one-third of the known bird species have never been seen or otherwise documented.

593 New Bills Introduced in Unicameral

by Mark Brohman, Executive Director

The final day to introduce new legislation this session was January 20. From the 593 new bills, the following list contains issues with which Wachiska may have concerns. Not all bills related to natural resources are listed. Other bills relating to natural resources may become concerning as they are modified during the legislative process. The bill most concerning to Wachiska at this point is [LB1135](#), which would prohibit perpetual conservation easements, limiting them to 99 years and would change provisions in the approval or denial of conservation or preservation easements. Another bill of concern, [LB1023](#), creates an excavated 4,000-acre lake along the Platte River between Lincoln and Omaha.

- LB712 Sen. Hughes (Ag. Comm.) - Change provisions to the Black-Tailed Prairie Dog Management Act
- LB775 Sen. Brewer (Nat. Res. Comm.) - Prohibit land disposal of wind turbine blades and their components
- LB805 Sen. Hughes (Ag. Comm.) - Change provisions relating to prioritization of applications and intent to appropriate funds under Noxious Weed Control Act
- LB806 Sen. Bostelman (Nat. Res. Comm.) - Change provisions relating to drainage of land by the landowner
- LB813 Sen. Hilkemann (Appropriations Comm.) - State intent regarding funding for development and improvements along the national rail-trail route
- LB925 Sen. Gragert (Nat. Res. Comm.) - Adopt the Resilient Soils and Water Quality Act and state intent regarding appropriations
- LB953 Sen. J. Cavanaugh (Judiciary Comm.) - Change provisions relating to open burning permits and provide limitations on liability and nuisance relating to land management burning
- LB978 Sen. Hughes (Nat. Res. Comm.) - Provide powers and duties relating to the treatment of dredged and fill material under the Environmental Protection Act
- LB981 Sen. Hilkemann (Nat. Res. Comm.) - Revive the Trail Development Assistance Act
- LB 1011, 1012, 1013, and 1014 Sen. Hilgers - (Appropriation Comm.)
- LB1015 Sen. Hilgers (Nat. Res. Comm.) - Adopt the Perkins County Canal Project Act
- LB1023 Sen. Hilgers (Nat. Res. Comm.) - Adopt the Lake Development Act and the Water Recreation Enhancement Act
- LB1045 Sen. Bostelman (Nat. Res. Comm.) - Change qualifications of certain public power district board members
- LB1046 Sen. Bostelman (Nat. Res. Comm.) - Change provisions relating to selection of the board of directors and chief executive officer of certain public power districts
- LB1047 Sen. Bostelman (Nat. Res. Comm.) - Change requirements regarding annual load and capacity reports filed with the Nebraska Power Review Board
- LB1048 Sen. Blood (Appropriations Comm.) - Appropriate federal funds to the University of Nebraska to evaluate the chemicals released and pollution caused by ethanol production facilities
- LB1056 Sen. Brewer (Gov., Military, and Vet. Affairs Comm.) - Provide for regulation of industrial wind turbines by counties
- LB1058 Sen. Brewer (Nat. Res. Comm.) - Provide requirements for public power suppliers relating to base-load units
- LB1081 Sen. Bostar (Nat. Res. Comm.) - Provide a grant program for the design, construction, and implementation of water transport infrastructure under Dept. of Natural Resources
- LB1102 Sen. Bostelman (Nat. Res. Comm.) - Adopt the Nebraska Environmental Response Act and change provisions relating to enforcement of environmental protection requirements
- LB1135 Sen. Murman (Judiciary Comm.) - Change provisions relating to conservation or preservation easements and property tax exemptions relating to such easements
- LB 1149 Sen. Friesen (Transportation Comm.) - Change registration fees for motor vehicles powered by alternative fuel
- LB1255 Sen. Bostar (Appropriations Comm.) - Appropriate federal funds to the University of Nebraska for an updated climate change report
- LR277 Sen. Blood (Executive Bd.) - Interim study to determine what is needed to develop a plan to protect managed and native Nebraska pollinators from current harmful practices

All bills, hearing schedules, testimony rules, etc., can be viewed on the Legislature's website at nebraskalegislature.gov. If you are not testifying on a bill or resolution in person at a public hearing and would like to submit written comments to be included as an exhibit in the official hearing record, you will find a link to submit your comments online on the chamber viewer page for each bill or resolution. Comments are allowed once a bill has been scheduled for public hearing and must be submitted and verified prior to 12:00 noon CST on the last working day prior to the public hearing in order to be included in the official hearing record. Comments submitted online and verified prior to the deadline and identified as comments for the public hearing record will be the only method for submission of official hearing record comments other than testifying in person. Comments must be made online.

Lincoln's 2021 Christmas Bird Count

Saturday, December 18, 2021 was snowless but bright and brisk. After weeks of unseasonable warmer weather, the temperature dropped, but 63 intrepid volunteers helped count birds all around Lincoln or at their home feeders for this, the 123rd Christmas Bird Count season.

Sixty-eight species of birds were spotted over the count day, with Canada Goose again being the most numerous. Juncos were also plentiful this year, though waterfowl numbers seemed slim due to frozen water and earlier mild and dry weather. Another highlight was a healthy count of Black-capped Chickadees – a species very hurt by West Nile virus in past years.

The full list of species and amounts seen is listed below. A huge thank you to all the amazing volunteers of all ages and abilities that helped to make the CBC a success.

2020-21 LINCOLN CBC - BIRD COUNT SUMMARY

Species	Tally	Species	Tally	Species	Tally
Cackling Goose	394	Bonaparte's Gull	1	Yellow-rumped Warbler	5
Canada Goose	3469	Herring Gull	6	Eastern Bluebird	13
American Wigeon	23	Rock Pigeon	1353	American Robin	1615
Gadwall	25	Eurasian Collared-Dove	118	European Starling	2347
Mallard	429	Mourning Dove	367	Cedar Waxwing	120
Northern Shoveler	207	Barred Owl	1	Spotted/Eastern Towhee	5
Lesser Scaup	4	Great Horned Owl	3	American Tree Sparrow	357
Green-winged Teal	53	Belted Kingfisher	5	Song Sparrow	32
Bufflehead	14	Red-bellied Woodpecker	99	Fox Sparrow	18
Common Goldeneye	31	Downy Woodpecker	144	White-throated Sparrow	27
Pied-billed Grebe	2	Hairy Woodpecker	21	White-crowned Sparrow	1
American Coot	1	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1	Harris's Sparrow	58
Wild Turkey	104	Northern Flicker	65	Dark-eyed Junco	1663
Great Blue Heron	2	Northern Shrike	3	Northern Cardinal	286
Bald Eagle	18	Blue Jay	228	Red-winged Blackbird	150
Northern Harrier	2	American Crow	168	Meadowlark spp.	8
Sharp-shinned Hawk	6	Black-capped Chickadee	256	Common Grackle	7
Cooper's Hawk	7	Red-breasted Nuthatch	38	House Finch	256
Red-tailed Hawk	44	White-breasted Nuthatch	155	Pine Siskin	12
American Kestrel	26	Brown Creeper	14	American Goldfinch	238
Merlin	1	Carolina Wren	1	House Sparrow	1025
Peregrine Falcon	1	Winter Wren	2		
Ring-billed Gull	1921	Golden-crowned Kinglet	17		
		Ruby-crowned Kinglet	2		
Total # of Species	68				

Climate Change Update

by Marilyn McNabb

Twenty-eight faith communities have joined a Faith to Forest initiative. See [Facebook.com/Faith to Forest](https://www.facebook.com/FaithToForest). The group is encouraging reading and discussion of the book, *The Future We Choose: the Stubborn Optimist's Guide to the Climate Crisis*, co-authored by Christiana Figueres who was executive secretary of the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change during the talks that resulted in the Paris Agreement. My opinion: it's one of the best short books on climate and what needs to change. These authors pull no punches. Here's a sample:

"The effects of climate change do not proceed along a straight line. A bit more doesn't equate to a bit worse. Several parts of our planet are critically sensitive, such as the Arctic summer sea ice, the ice cover of Greenland, the boreal forests of Canada and Russia, and the tropical forest cover of the Amazon. They have been maintaining a stable temperature on Earth for millennia... [If destabilized] global temperatures would rise precipitously, leading to irreparable worldwide damage. Think of this as an uncontrollable domino effect of devastation."

"Today's decisions on energy, transportation, and land use will all have direct and long-term effects on climate change because they lock in their respective emissions levels for decades, and cumulative emissions could push us over tipping points permanently and catastrophically." (pp. xxii, xxiii)

Ten actions are offered in the "Doing What is Necessary" chapter; one of them is "Reforest the Earth."

We've heard a lot of public debate about the costs to the federal budget of starting to make the transition necessary to keep the U.S. pledge at Paris to cut emissions in half by 2030. What about the costs of not making the transition? Check <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/billions/>. NOAA provides data for billion-dollar weather and climate disasters in the U.S. since 1980 by the number of events, deaths, and costs; 2021 was second by number of events and third by costs, which totaled \$145 billion. Billion-dollar disaster events from winter storms and wildfires increased sharply between 1980 and 2021—from one each to 22 and 20.

A 100 percent renewable U.S. grid with no blackouts is possible, a Stanford University study has demonstrated. See the article "Researchers Show a 100% Renewable US Grid with No Blackouts Is Possible" at interestingengineering.com. Wind, water, solar, and storage can offer grid stability, lower consumer costs, significant numbers of long-term jobs, and a reduction in pollution-related fatalities. The study projected simulations in Alaska, Hawaii, California, New York, and Florida for massive expansions of offshore and onshore wind, rooftop solar, and concentrated solar plants. It shows that new energy generation

would take .84 percent of U.S. land, compared to 1.3 percent currently held by the fossil fuel industry.

National Audubon, together with The Nature Conservancy and LevelTen Energy have produced a white paper demonstrating the principles and framework for selecting renewable energy projects that have positive impacts on local communities, conservation, and the climate. Refer to <https://www.audubon.org/news/levelten-energy-nature-conservancy-and-national-audubon-society-advocate>. For example, the use of closed mines, former industrial areas, landfills, and other brownfield locations can avoid building in natural areas and agricultural land.

Great Things to Do in February

by Lorrie Benson, Co-Chair
Faith to Forest Steering Committee

Faith to Forest, the coalition of 28 Lincoln faith communities celebrating and caring for trees in 2022, has two great opportunities for February.

First, see Marilyn McNabb's column (left) for a description and excerpts from the community-read book, *The Future We Choose: The Stubborn Optimist's Guide to the Climate Crisis*. In addition to reading the book, take advantage of these three opportunities to learn more and to discuss the book:

From 7:00 – 8:00 p.m., on Thursday, February 3, Lincoln Libraries Director Pat Leach and State Climatologist Dr. Martha Shulski will review and discuss the book via Zoom. Then on Saturday, February 5, 2:00 – 3:00 p.m. at Gere Library, Pat Leach will host Lincoln Parks and Recreation Director Lynn Johnson and Lincoln Mayoral Aide Miki Esposito for a panel discussion about the book and ways Lincoln is using trees to combat climate change. Finally, join a small group book discussion. Some faith communities and community groups are offering discussion opportunities. Details of all these options, including Zoom links, are at <https://www.firstplymouth.org/catforest>. If you're interested in facilitating a small group discussion during February, please be in touch. The discussion guide on the website may help you decide. Contact Arlys in the Wachiska office if you are interested in a 60-minute Wachiska discussion group during February.

If you like hands-on volunteer projects and a chance to learn new skills, sign up to be a Prairie Pruner. At present, the city doesn't have the staff to prune young trees on a schedule that helps guarantee a long, healthy life. Prairie Pruners will learn how to prune and will be asked to volunteer a few hours under the supervision of arborists during late winter and likely later this year. More details at <https://www.firstplymouth.org/catforest>.

Faith to Forest is still making plans and adding details. Any faith community is welcome to participate, and individuals are welcome regardless of faith affiliation. In addition to viewing our webpages, follow us on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/FaithToForest>.

Public Officials

President Joe Biden

1600 Pennsylvania Av NW, Washington DC 20500-0001
Comment line: 202-456-1111
Phone: 202-456-1414 Fax: 202-456-2461
E-mail at website: <http://whitehouse.gov/contact>

Senator Ben Sasse

1128 Lincoln Mall Ste 305, Lincoln NE 68508
Lincoln phone: 402-476-1400 Fax: 402-476-0605
Wash. DC phone: 202-224-4224 Fax: 202-224-5213
E-mail at website: <http://sasse.senate.gov>

Senator Deb Fischer

440 N 8th St Ste 120, Lincoln NE 68508
Lincoln phone: 402-441-4600 Fax: 402-476-8753
Wash. DC phone: 202-224-6551 Fax: 202-228-0012
E-mail at website: <http://fischer.senate.gov>

Congressman Jeff Fortenberry (1st District)

301 S 13th St Ste 100, Lincoln NE 68508-2537
Lincoln phone: 402-438-1598
Wash. DC phone: 202-225-4806 Fax: 202-225-5686
E-mail at website: <http://fortenberry.house.gov>

Congressman Don Bacon (2nd District)

13906 Gold Cir Ste 101, Omaha NE 68144
Omaha phone: 888-221-7452
Wash. DC phone: 202-225-4155 Fax: 202-226-5452
E-mail at website: <https://bacon.house.gov>

Congressman Adrian Smith (3rd District)

416 Valley View Dr Ste 600, Scottsbluff NE 69361
Scottsbluff phone: 308-633-6333 Fax: 308-633-6333
Wash. DC phone: 202-225-6435 Fax: 202-225-0207
E-mail at website: <http://adriansmith.house.gov>

Capitol Hill Switchboard

888-436-8427 or 202-224-3121

Governor Pete Ricketts

Capitol Bldg, PO Box 94848, Lincoln NE 68509-4848
Phone: 402-471-2244 Fax: 402-471-6031
E-mail at website: <http://governor.nebraska.gov>

State Senator _____

District ____ State Capitol, PO Box 94604, Lincoln, NE 68509-4604

State Capitol Switchboard

402-471-2311

Lancaster County Commissioners

County-City Bldg, 555 S 10th St Rm 110, Lincoln NE 68508
Phone: 402-441-7447 Fax: 402-441-6301
E-mail: commish@lancaster.ne.gov

Mayor Leirion Gaylor Baird

County-City Bldg, 555 S 10th St Rm 301, Lincoln NE 68508-2828
Phone: 402-441-7511 Fax: 402-441-7120
E-mail: mayor@lincoln.ne.gov

Lincoln City Council

402-441-7515
E-mail: council@lincoln.ne.gov

Lincoln Journal Star

Letters to the editor, 926 P St, Lincoln NE 68508
E-mail: oped@journalstar.com

Join now! Become a Friend of Wachiska Audubon Society!

This local chapter membership provides you with voting privileges and access to all our events, programs, and committees, **plus 100 percent of your membership donation goes directly to the Wachiska chapter. In addition, Friend members receive our monthly newsletter, *The Babbling Brook*, in their choice of print or electronic form.**

Friends of Wachiska (local membership)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ County _____ State ____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Email _____

- ___ \$25 Individual/Friend
- ___ \$35 Family Friend
- ___ \$50 Black-capped Chickadee Friend
- ___ \$100 Northern Cardinal Friend
- ___ \$250 Western Meadowlark Friend
- ___ \$500 Bald Eagle Friend
- ___ \$1,000 Peregrine Falcon Friend

Select the level of support that is right for you and make your check payable to **Wachiska Audubon Society**. All funds will remain with our local chapter and are tax deductible. Mail to:

Wachiska Audubon Society
Attention: Membership Committee
4547 Calvert St Ste 10
Lincoln NE 68506-5643



American Goldfinches

___ **I prefer to receive my newsletter by email.**

Please note: If you are already a member of National Audubon Society (NAS) you automatically become a member of Wachiska, but not a Wachiska Friend member. Only Wachiska Friends receive the printed newsletter each month. If you wish to join NAS or receive *Audubon* magazine, please contact the National Audubon Society directly.

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