

SSAFE Newsletter

Senior Stewards Acting for the Environment



In This Issue

A Gallery of Ideas for Earth Week!



Biodegradable Plastic? The truth is not that simple.

Our vital climate agencies are gutted. What can we do?

Advocacy tools anyone can use.

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Senior living communities can progress toward net zero by prioritizing activities that cut greenhouse gas emissions.

Measuring Impacts: The Quest for Net Zero

By Michelle Goodwin, SSAFE Executive Director, with contributions from George Alexander, Kendal at Longwood

What makes the biggest impact when it comes to climate change?

I've heard some version of this question many times over the past decade, as the growing urgency of the climate crisis becomes harder to ignore. For those of us desperate to move the needle—away from a future where our children and grandchildren struggle to survive, and toward a world where the worst impacts of global warming are mitigated—the question is both personal and profound. What can we do, individually and collectively, to truly make a difference?

cont'd p.2

Impacts (cont'd)

The truth is that all actions matter because all efforts are connected. However, some actions have a bigger and more lasting impact than others. This is true not only on a global scale but also within the unique ecosystem of senior living communities.

Consider SSAFE's mission statement:

To address the climate crisis with the urgency it requires, SSAFE chapters educate and partner with their committees and administrations, with other chapters, and with other senior living communities to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 through:

- *Advancing clean energy (energy-efficient and electrified buildings and vehicles);*
- *Promoting sustainable food systems, reducing and recycling waste, and protecting biodiversity (native plants and wildlife); and*
- *Advocating for local, state, and federal programs that repair, protect, and conserve the ecosystems without which life on earth cannot flourish.*

To determine what has the greatest impact on climate change, we must first ask: What drives global warming? The answer is straightforward: greenhouse gases (GHGs). These gases trap heat in the atmosphere, causing climate chaos. To combat this, we must focus on identifying and implementing the most effective ways to reduce GHG emissions.

It is important to note that the terms “net zero” and “carbon neutrality” are often

used interchangeably, but they have slightly different meanings. Net zero refers to balancing the total amount of greenhouse gases emitted with the amount removed, typically including all emissions sources such as energy use, transportation, and supply chains. Carbon neutrality, on the other hand, specifically focuses on balancing carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, often through reductions and offsets. In this article, we use these terms interchangeably because our goal encompasses both.

So, back to the question: What will make the biggest difference? The activities with the greatest potential to move the needle quickly and meaningfully are primarily focused on energy usage. That's why the SSAFE Energy Workgroup focuses on initiatives such as carbon footprint calculations, energy audit templates, and, most recently, a GHG emissions reduction audit template.

It may seem straightforward: “We'll reach net zero when we stop producing GHG emissions!” But here's the key question: “How will you know when you've achieved net zero or whether you're on the right path?” The answer is: You must measure.

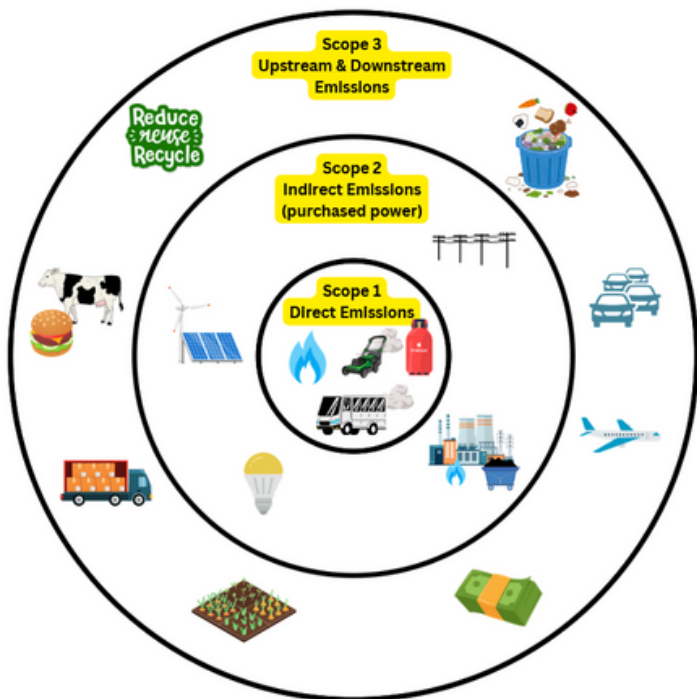
But measure what, exactly? This is where the concept of “scopes” comes into play. Established by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, scopes help categorize the activities contributing to GHG emissions, making it easier to measure and manage them. (See the sidebar on page 3 for more information about the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.)

cont'd p.3

Impacts (cont'd)

There are three scopes:*

- **Scope 1:** These are direct emissions from owned sources, such as from gas-powered vehicles, heating systems, or backup generators on your campus.
- **Scope 2:** These include indirect emissions from the energy your community buys, like electricity generated by coal or gas at a distant power plant.
- **Scope 3:** The most complex, these are all other indirect emissions from activities like the production and transportation of food served in your dining halls or the waste hauled off-site.



A visual example of how sustainability activities at senior living communities could be categorized by their types of greenhouse gas emissions.

Understanding these scopes is critical for identifying where emissions are coming from and how to address them effectively. By breaking down emissions into measurable categories, senior living communities—and individuals—can take more

informed steps toward carbon neutrality.

While individual actions matter, it's equally important to support large-scale projects within your community to reduce GHG emissions. For example, replacing propane boilers with heat pumps or switching your energy contract to clean, renewable sources are transformative changes that significantly lower emissions. Yes, these projects require substantial financial investment, but the cost of not making these changes—both in terms of climate impacts and the future burden on younger generations—is far greater.

By understanding this balance, we can advocate for bold steps that secure a healthier planet for everyone.

Standards for Measuring GHG Emissions

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was established in 1998 by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Not only does the Protocol define the three scopes, it also serves as the global standard for measuring and reporting emissions. Thus the Protocol helps organizations track their carbon footprints and set reduction targets. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol is therefore critically important in providing a comprehensive framework for identifying and addressing climate impacts across entire value chains.

*See <https://ghgprotocol.org/about-us> for more detail.

WHAT IS EMBODIED CARBON AND WHY DOES IT MATTER?

By Stu Graves, Wake Robin

When we think about reducing carbon emissions, we often focus on the things that emit greenhouse gases directly in front of us—gas furnaces, gasoline-powered cars, and coal-based electricity powering our appliances. These are immediate sources of emissions that we can see and feel.

But it's also useful to take a step back and consider the entire life cycle of the things we rely on. Imagine a building's life from start to finish: iron ore mined for steel, oil extracted for plastics, sand processed for glass and concrete, or trees harvested for lumber. After these materials are made, they're transported, the building is constructed, then maintained, perhaps retrofitted, and eventually, the building is either left unused or demolished and disposed of. This entire journey, often visualized as a river flowing from "upstream" (the materials and construction) to "downstream" (the building's eventual disposal), has a carbon footprint.

Each stage in a building's life cycle uses energy, and each stage emits CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e), which collectively add up to the building's total life cycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

The electricity and fossil fuels used during a building's operation generate GHGs known as "operational carbon." Subtracting operational carbon from the total life cycle emissions gives us



The hidden costs of our construction choices: CO₂ emissions attributable to obtaining raw materials, manufacturing, and transporting building supplies.

"embodied carbon"—all the CO₂e emitted from building, maintaining, and eventually disposing of a structure. Embodied carbon is important because it accounts for a substantial part of a building's total environmental impact. For instance, manufacturing materials like steel and concrete release substantial emissions due to energy-intensive processes.

In senior living communities, as new buildings or renovations are planned, addressing embodied carbon is key to meeting sustainability goals. Reducing embodied carbon has immediate impact: unlike operational carbon, which accumulates over a building's life, embodied carbon is "locked in" as soon as construction is complete. Therefore, selecting low-carbon materials, designing for resource efficiency, sourcing locally, and retrofitting existing buildings can reduce embodied carbon.

cont'd p.5

Carbon (cont'd)



Tracing the carbon footprint from raw materials to construction.

For SSAFE communities striving for carbon neutrality, focusing on embodied carbon can support our goal of achieving net zero by 2050. Every choice we make today—from materials used to buildings preserved—moves us closer to a sustainable future.

Embodied Carbon vis-à-vis Scopes

How embodied carbon and the "scopes" (see page 3) are related to each other can be confusing. Embodied carbon measures the total emissions from materials and construction processes that a *product*—a building, say, or a car—emits over its lifetime. Unlike the use of life cycle emissions to calculate a product's embodied carbon, however, the scopes analyze a *business's* contribution to GHG emissions. Thus while the embodied carbon of a product's life cycle will not change, no matter the business, it could fall within different scopes depending on business factors. Embodied carbon and scopes are not synonymous—just different ways of looking at things.

Our Readers Respond

To the editor:

Thanks for the article about the journey of a plastic bag from store to landfill in the the January 2025 issue of the newsletter. We need to be thoughtful about single-use plastics.

The "reusable" bags that many grocery stores and other retailers, as well as charities, sell or give away are a problem too.

Any reusable bag, whether heavy-duty plastic or cloth, needs to be reused over and over to be the environmental solution it's intended to be.

How much? Some sources say over 20 times, others say 50-150 times, or in the case of cotton bags, 7,000 times. What is the right number? Suffice it to say: many, many times.

As you reuse them, keep them clean, especially if you place meat in them. Put cloth bags in the washing machine; hand-wash heavy-duty plastic bags.

Greeny, the
Recycling Gnome
Wake Robin
greenyvt@gmail.com



P.S. You can make reusable produce bags out of an old shirt with long sleeves.

WILL COP30 SURVIVE IN BRAZIL?

By Barclay Ward, Kendal at Hanover

Every year since the formation of the UN Climate Treaty in 1995, the nations of the world have met to set goals and assess their progress. These meetings, called “Conferences of the Parties (COPs),” have not always gone smoothly or even productively. The most recent, COP29, ended with widespread disappointment. Can anything be done to make the Conferences work better?

Two issues directly affect the substance of each COP. First, the petroleum-producing states have consistently resisted efforts to move away from fossil fuels. As long as petrostates are included in discussions, we can expect this to continue. Second, although a fund was established for the rich nations to help poorer states move to clean energy, the donor countries simply have not come through, and the pledges consistently fall short.

Aware of these challenges, the executive secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) released a letter after COP29 concluded last year, urging that the Conferences be reformed. It was signed by over 50 heads of climate research centers, academicians, and leaders such as Ban Ki-moon, former UN Secretary General, and Mary Robinson, former President of Ireland. Among other things, they recommended that greater emphasis be placed on implementation of the Paris agreement, that the method of choosing Conference leadership be changed, that accountability be improved, and that greater attention be given to the problems of poverty.

A number of proposals have emerged. The last two Conferences were held in petroleum-producing states, their leadership drawn from the petroleum sector. Although the venue of the Conferences should not be an issue, the leadership of the Conferences is critically important. Almost 200 countries send delegations to the two-week Conferences. Managing such large meetings requires experience in multilateral diplomacy, a close understanding of the issues, and a great deal of diplomatic skill. The likelihood that such leadership will be found in any one host country is not great. Instead, another method, often used in multilateral diplomacy, is to have various regional groupings of states take turns proposing the leadership drawn from that region, to be then endorsed by all the parties. While this approach does not guarantee good leadership, by broadening the field of possibilities, it increases the likelihood that good leadership can be found. The UNFCCC letter also proposes that the leadership must accept the principle of phasing out fossil fuels, as was previously agreed.

Another proposal is to increase transparency and accountability. States need to account for steps that they have taken to fulfill the commitments made at Paris and at subsequent Conferences. This could be accomplished by annual reports from the states themselves, using a standard formula so that it would be possible to draw comparisons across states and across time. Reports could be submitted in advance of the Conferences,

cont'd p.7

COP30 (cont'd)

and then the Conference staff could assemble the reports in published working papers.

The UNFCCC letter further suggests that smaller, more frequent meetings, perhaps focusing on specific issues, could make it easier to resolve issues. Having a previously agreed agenda could help the states make some real progress. A drawback, however, is that this could be difficult for the smaller and less wealthy states to prepare for and send delegations to more meetings.

This brings us back to the issue of poverty. The UNFCCC letter proposes the appointment of a Climate Poverty Policy Envoy. Better than adding a layer of international organization structure, the states as a collective, in particular the wealthy states, need to step up to their responsibility and fully fund what was previously agreed.

The absence of the United States in future Conferences will not advance substantive measures to cope with climate change. On the other hand, it might focus the attention of the remaining states on ways to improve the functioning of the Conferences.



*The next COP will be held in Belém, Brazil,
November 10–21, 2025.*

Education Corner

Laudato Si'

An Encyclical Letter by Pope Francis

By Larry Daloz, Kendal at Hanover



The title means “Praised Be,” and the subtitle says it all: “On Care for Our Common Home.” “We have come to see ourselves as [earth’s] lords and masters, entitled to plunder her at will,” Pope Francis reminds us, and the time we have to turn away from this path is precious short. He then casts a sharp eye on the roots of this ecological crisis—our addictions to consumerism, high technology, radical individualism, and sheer greed. His was one of the first important voices speaking for what we have come to know as “climate justice,” reminding us that it is the least among us who suffer the most, even as they are least to blame.

But his tone is of grief, not scolding, and he speaks to the void in our own hearts as we look around us and recognize what we have done with the garden entrusted to us. With rich ecological understanding, he sketches a range of approaches and a cartful of practical actions—among them, simplify our lifestyles, avoid single-use plastics, switch to energy-efficient appliances, shift toward a more plant-based diet, support clean energy sources, stop fossil fuel extraction, plant trees, and encourage ecological education. Sounds like SSAFE!

WHAT CAN WE ACCOMPLISH DURING EARTH WEEK 2025?

By the Newsletter Team

It's amazing to see and hear about all that's been accomplished during past Earth Weeks at our SSAFE campuses and to learn about plans for Earth Week 2025. Thanks to all of you who participated in the Earth Week Brainstorming sessions on January 29th and March 4th, where examples of successful activities were shared and innovative ideas proposed.

The following is a selection of images predominantly from Earth Week 2024. If your chapter is not represented, please take copious photos of your 2025 activities and submit them to the newsletter team. They will appear on the website, and perhaps in a newsletter next year, providing inspiration to residents at other chapters.

Some ideas proven to engage residents:

Contests



A guess-the-weight contest to reinforce plastics education.

► *Innovative take-off:* Jingle contest! Contact Steve Woodbury at Collington for details on their Burma Shave-type signs—how they came up with the words, what materials to buy, how to make the signs, and the best place to put them!

Cooking events



An induction cooking demonstration at The Admiral.

► *Innovative take-off:* Vegan meal or recipes or cookbook!

Nature displays



The beauties of the natural world aesthetically displayed.

Bird sits



Spotting of bird species by some early risers.

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Earth Week (cont'd)

Educational posters/tabling/displays



Reminder signs to reinforce the spirit of the week.

Invasive species removal



Group effort to remove highly invasive garlic mustard.

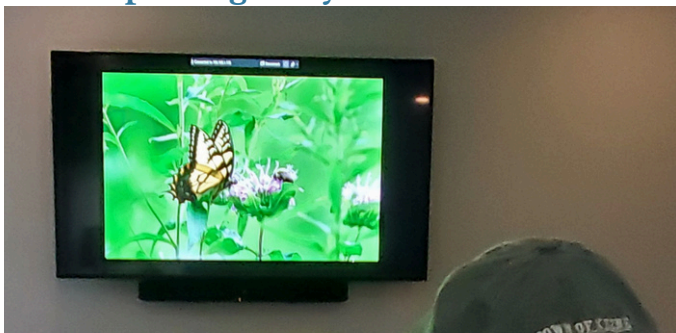
Earth-themed parties



A potluck buffet specifically for Earth Week.

► *Innovative take-off:* Junk mail parties, with lemonade and cookies!

Nature photo gallery



Continuous display of residents' nature photographs.

Educational hikes



An appreciation of the woodlands by resident hikers.

► *Innovative take-off:* Tour of campus arboretum by local school children!

Special recycling



Collection of Styrofoam for recycling.

If you haven't yet quite completed your Earth Week plans, more ideas can be found at www.SSAFE.org/earth-day.

SSAFE Advocacy Power Pack

The future of a livable planet hangs in the balance. The gutting of critical agencies like the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) could cause lasting, even irreversible, harm. While some may feel powerless, inaction is a choice—and the stakes are too high to stand by. Everyone has the power to make an impact. Here are proven methods to fight for the future:

⚡ Put your members of Congress on speed dial. Keep your message short and focused on one issue per call. If their voicemail is full, call one of their other offices or email them through their website.

⚡ If you have a smartphone, download the “5 Calls” app.

⚡ Exercise gratitude. Consider calling any elected official, even outside of your district, to express gratitude for supporting policies that align with your values.

⚡ Support independent journalism. If you have a subscription that has lapsed, consider renewing it.

⚡ Support the climate with your wallet. Visit www.opensecrets.org or www.goodsuniteus.com to research the political contributions and affiliations of companies and organizations before making a purchase.

⚡ Connect with other residents at your chapter. Gather together to discuss feelings and share resources.

⚡ Write letters to the editor. See www.SSAFE.org/action for tips.

⚡ In addition to supporting SSAFE advocacy action alerts, join a climate action group such as Third Act or Citizens’ Climate Lobby.



CAN BIODEGRADABLES SOLVE OUR RECYCLING PROBLEM?

By Dorothy Luciano, Kendal at Oberlin

Yesterday, my takeout food order was placed in a clear, plastic-looking container with “compostable” in raised lettering on the top and a chasing-arrow recycling triangle around the number 7 on the bottom. What gives? Is it compostable or is it plastic? Is it biodegradable?



Some takeout containers have both compostable and recycling designations.

What does being “biodegradable” mean? It’s defined as the ability of a substance to be broken down by bacteria, fungi, and other living organisms into simpler compounds that are natural, non-harmful parts of our environment.

It turns out that my takeout container is one of the new “bioplastics,” a biodegradable plastic. There are three types of biodegradable plastics.

One type is made entirely from plant materials, such as corn, soy, and even wood. This type is truly biodegradable. However, rates of decomposition can vary widely, depending on the type and concentration of microorganisms; the presence of sunlight, moisture, and

nutrients; the temperature; and the nature and concentration of the raw material—the so-called biomass. Composting is a form of biodegradation.

A second type is made not from plants but from fossil fuels that have been engineered to degrade more quickly than conventional plastic. For reference, conventional plastics can take up to 1,000 years to degrade, whereas the engineered bioplastics can degrade to the same degree in 3 to 6 months. This biodegradable plastic is not recyclable, however, because the engineered changes make it incompatible with the recycling companies’ operations that are dedicated to conventional plastics. It is not compostable either, because there are very, very few known bacteria that can degrade plastic. Thus, the only effective way to get rid of them is the landfill.

A third type, like my takeout container, is a hybrid that contains both plant-based materials and fossil fuels. These containers are not recyclable both because they contain a type of plastic incompatible with conventional plastic recyclables and because they contain plant-based material. They are not compostable because they contain plastic. In truth, most bioplastics labeled today as biodegradable or compostable are only suitable for disposal in the landfill.

So, are biodegradable plastics the answer to one of our serious environmental problems?

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Biodegradables (cont'd)

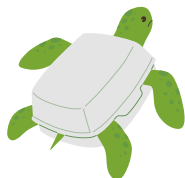
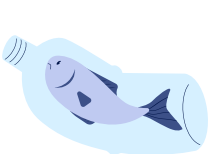
They do:

- reduce the consumption of fossil fuel resources;
- reduce pollution because of their faster decomposition;
- reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and
- open opportunities for new industries and jobs.

But there are serious disadvantages, too, because:

- they present disposal challenges, in part because there is no standardized certification or labeling of these products;
- the degradation time for some types is years;
- they consume agricultural land, water, and fossil fuels to grow the raw materials;
- they create litter--some may think they can be discarded carelessly; and
- they add to ocean pollution since the oceans are too cold for degradation of these plastics to occur.

So, do biodegradables solve our recycling problem? I don't think so.



NO Plastic is Microwave-Safe

By Ruth Crawford, Cartmel



It's so quick and easy. You bring home a meal in a plastic container and just pop it in the microwave to heat it up. STOP!

Never, never put plastic in the microwave. This includes frozen meals in plastic trays. "Microwave safe" just means that the plastic won't melt, not that it won't leach chemicals. Heat and plastic do not mix. Heating plastic releases harmful chemicals into the food or beverage being microwaved. For the same reason, plastic should not be washed in the dishwasher under high heat. Chemicals like BPA, PFOAs, and phthalates in the form of microplastics or nanoplastics—tiny plastic particles difficult to see with the naked eye—leach out of the plastic and can disrupt your metabolism. Experts have linked the health risks of heated plastics to obesity, diabetes, heart disease, and cancer.

What should we all be doing instead? Before reheating your meal, transfer it to a microwave-safe plate or a glass or ceramic container. Remember, despite its convenience, plastic is a substance best avoided—and certainly not heated!

I DON'T WANT ALL THAT JUNK MAIL!

An interview with Vicky Barrette and Betty Wachtel, RiverWoods Durham

Do you groan at the sight of yet another catalog stuffing your mailbox? You're not alone. At RiverWoods Durham, residents decided to take action—by throwing a junk mail party to cut down waste, save trees, and reduce paper in the recycling bin.

What gave you the idea to hold a junk mail party?

Vicky: I was overwhelmed by the constant stream of catalogs. I started writing to companies, including my mailing labels so they could remove me from their lists. When others showed interest, and Earth Week 2024 was approaching, I proposed adding a junk mail party to the lineup.

How did you plan and host the event?

Vicky: I booked a room for an hour and ordered lemonade and cookies—refreshments always help attendance! From there, I handed the planning over to Betty.

Betty: I created a flyer and reached out to another resident who had researched different types of junk mail. I condensed the research into a two-page handout, promoted the event in the community newsletter, and made sure it was included in all Earth Week ads.

What did the party look like?

Betty: It was an open house format with refreshments, a whiteboard displaying eye-opening junk mail statistics, and sample opt-out letters for residents. We also shared online tools (see sidebar) to help people remove themselves from mailing lists.

Did you see any results?

Vicky: Definitely! Both Betty and I noticed days when our mailboxes were completely empty. Plus, the recycling bin had significantly less paper several weeks after the event.

Will you hold another party? Anything you'd do differently?

Vicky: Yes, we'll host another one during Earth Week 2025. This time, we'll use a sign-in sheet so we can follow up with a survey and track results.

Betty: We'll also print more handouts, bring a laptop to help residents register for opt-out services, and document before and after impacts, like reductions in junk mail and recycling volume.

How to Reduce Junk Mail

While you can't eliminate junk mail entirely, you can greatly reduce it. The following websites can help.

National Do Not Mail List
www.directmail.com/mail_preference/

Direct Marketing Association
(\$6 service fee for 10 years)
www.dmachoice.org

Offers of Credit and Insurance
www.optoutprescreen.com

Catalogs
www.catalogchoice.org

For more details, visit www.SSAFE.org/net-zero-all/junk-mail.

Wrapping Up

Introducing Jenna Woodill SSAFE Program Coordinator

SSAFE is growing! Not only are we adding at least five new chapters in 2025 and increasing our programming, we have added a new SSAFE Program Coordinator. Please join us in welcoming Jenna Woodill!

Jenna grew up with the Rocky Mountain National Park as her backyard, fostering a deep respect for the environment. She holds a B.A. in Art from San Diego State University and an M.A. in Global Leadership and Sustainable Development from Hawai'i Pacific University.



With experience spanning public health, community engagement, and sustainability, she has worked with organizations like Blue Zones Project, The Green House Hawai'i, and Sustainable Coastlines Hawai'i to implement programs that support both people and the planet. She is excited to bring her skills and passion to SSAFE's mission.

Donate Today!

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And it's easy. Just send a check—made out to SSAFE:

Scot Drysdale
32 Penn Road, Apt. 419
Hanover, NH 03755

SSAFE uses these funds to support efforts such as guiding senior living campuses to net zero emissions, climate advocacy, and climate education. Senior Stewards Acting for the Environment (SSAFE) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation. EIN: 87-1229514.



Celebrate the Earth!

SSAFE Newsletter

This newsletter is a publication of SSAFE, a non-profit organization started by residents from Kendal senior living communities. SSAFE has no official affiliation with the Kendal Corporation.

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Submissions & Comments

We want your feedback! We're always looking for good stories to provide inspiration to other senior living community residents. Send us your articles, ideas, questions, or comments!

We'd love to hear from you—drop us an email at info@SSAFE.org



SSAFE Newsletter Survey

Hello, SSAFE members, and thank you for all the positive comments on our newsletter. Now to serve you better, we'd like to get some more formal feedback. We're looking for details, and data, so that we can tailor future issues to your needs. We therefore very much appreciate it if you could spend a few minutes completing this survey. Thanks in advance for your help, and you can look for even more meaningful content in the future.

1. Do you prefer to read the digital or print version of the SSAFE newsletter?
☐ Digital ☐ Print
2. Does every SSAFE member at your community receive a print copy of the newsletter, or do you share a few copies in a central area?
☐ All SSAFE members
☐ Central campus area _____
(please specify)
3. How do you read the SSAFE newsletter?
☐ Cover to cover ☐ Only the articles that interest me
4. Did the newsletter play any role in how you first learned about SSAFE?
☐ Yes If so, in what way? _____
☐ No (please specify)
5. Did the newsletter *per se* play a role in your decision to join or support SSAFE?
☐ Yes ☐ No
6. How pleased are you with the content of the newsletters so far?
☐ Extremely ☐ Very ☐ Somewhat ☐ Not at all
7. How relevant to your chapter do you find the content of the newsletter?
☐ Extremely useful ☐ Occasionally useful ☐ Rarely useful ☐ Never useful
8. What sustainability challenges does your chapter face that the newsletter could address?

(please specify)
9. How often do you feel you've learned something new after reading the newsletter?
☐ Always ☐ Often ☐ Sometimes ☐ Rarely ☐ Never
10. How often do you find that you're inspired to act after reading the newsletter?
☐ Always ☐ Often ☐ Sometimes ☐ Rarely ☐ Never
11. How often do you follow up on an article by clicking on provided links or contacting the author?
☐ Always ☐ Often ☐ Sometimes ☐ Rarely ☐ Never
12. Which type of article appeals to you most?
☐ Descriptions of climate or sustainability projects accomplished by other chapters
☐ Educational articles on a sustainability topic
☐ Other _____
(please specify)



SSAFE Newsletter Survey (continued)

13. Do you have any suggestions for improving the newsletter's content, layout, or delivery?

(please specify)

14. What would you be most interested in seeing covered in future newsletters?

☐Plastics ☐Food Waste ☐Energy Audits ☐Building Construction ☐Other

(please specify)

15. Have you submitted an article for publication in the newsletter?

☐Yes ☐No

16. Do you have an idea for an article you'd like to submit?

☐Yes _____

(please specify)

☐No

17. Would you be willing to act as a stringer, collecting article ideas for your chapter, soliciting contributors, and liaising with the newsletter team?

☐Yes _____

(please provide your name and chapter)

☐No

18. Do you have any additional comments that would help the newsletter creators provide the most meaningful publication for you?

Please cut out this survey and mail it to Michelle Goodwin at 31775 Quilt Way, Menifee, CA 92584. If you prefer, you can complete the survey online at SSAFE.org (www.SSAFE.org/reader-survey).