



# The Magpiper

February, 2014

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## Monthly Calendar

### Thursday, February 13

Board Meeting  
7:00 p.m.

### Thursday, February 20

Membership Meeting  
7:00 p.m.  
Whitman College

### Saturday, February 22

9:00 a.m.  
Field Trip  
Harper Joy Theatre Parking lot

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**Member at Large:** Shirley Muse

**Bird Sightings:** Ginger Shoemake

## Website:

<http://www.blumtn.org>

## Bird sightings:

[house\\_wren@charter.net](mailto:house_wren@charter.net)

## Contact BMAS:

[house\\_wren@charter.net](mailto:house_wren@charter.net) or

PO Box 1106

Walla Walla, WA 99362

## Meeting

### Membership Meeting: February 20, 7:00 p.m.

Room 151 Hall of Science, Whitman College

### PROGRAM: ANTARTICA ADVENTURES

Sharla Wagoner and Sandy Buckley farm with their husbands in the Touchet Lowden area. Last February, they headed south to Ushuaia, Argentina, where they boarded the National Geographic Explorer ship on an expedition to Antarctica. The National Geographic Explorer is a state of the art ice class ship that accommodates 148 passengers and almost that many crew, including 10 naturalists, a National Geographic photographer and a videographer.



One of the highlights of the expedition was crossing the Drake Passage, one of the most notorious bodies of water where three different oceans meet. They also took Zodiac trips ashore to places named Hannah Point and Danco Island to walk among 4 species of penguins, see seals on the beach while they went through a catastrophic molt and observe nesting birds with chicks about ready to fledge. They were in Zodiacs out following Humpback and Menke whales, and also saw killer whales feeding among icebergs in Neko Harbor.

The setting of Antarctica was a beautiful backdrop for an awesome voyage to the seventh continent where you hang on by your tippy toes! They will show pictures, tell of their adventures and show the national Geographic video of their trip.

## Field Trip

### RAPTORS AND DUCKS—TO THE WEST WE GO

#### Saturday, February 22— 9:00

February is one of the best months to see a large number of waterfowl and bald eagles that winter along the Columbia River. Canvasback, merganser, grebe, goldeneye, scaup, swans and geese are some of the waterfowl species that could be seen. We will also look for raptors and other birds along the way. George Jameson will lead this fun trip to western Walla Walla County, where on a good day we could see over 50 species of birds.

Meet at the Harper Joy Theater parking lot at 9:00 a.m. and we will car pool. Bring a lunch, something warm to drink, your binoculars, a field guide, and a friend or two for a rewarding day of birding. If you don't have a scope, several will be available to allow you to get close looks at the birds. We will return late afternoon.

Please e-mail or call George if you plan to attend. **Blind\_chickin@gmail.com** or **(541) 923-9845**



## ***Tom's Tales by Tom Scribner***

### **SHOUT-OUT IN FRENCHGLEN, PART I**

Last spring two crack birders met in Frenchglen, Oregon. Their meeting, which wasn't planned, will be a topic of conversation among birders for a long time. It will also serve to show how crack birders, as in expert birders, settle their disagreements. And trust me on this, birding, while not thought of as a contact sport, is viciously competitive when you get into the sharp-elbowed world of big-time, high-level birding.

For those who have never been there, Frenchglen is a small cowtown in south central Oregon, about 60 miles from Burns. It is the de rigueur meeting spot for birders who visit Malheur National Wildlife Refuge. According to Wikipedia, the population of Frenchglen is twelve. The pulsing center of town is the Frenchglen Hotel. Look it up online. It has been described as "iconic but worn out" and "rustic." As in "you gotta like rustic." It serves meals, family style, and its desserts are, according to one review, "fabulous."

But it ain't fabulous desserts that bring people to Frenchglen and its hotel; it is birds. It is here that birders gather to talk about what they have seen. It is here that reputations can be made, polished, or irreparably damaged. It is here that the shout-out took place. The ornithological equivalent of the gunfight at the O.K. Corral. It happened like this.

A person (who I will not name) was at Frenchglen last spring and, indirectly at least, may be responsible for the shout-out. While the big guys, the experts, were inside the hotel, being experts, talking about rare species they had seen at Malheur, the person who shall remain unnamed was outside checking for birds in the big, tall cottonwoods that line the only street, a forlorn block of cracked asphalt and gravel, in Frenchglen. Near the top of one cottonwood he saw, hopping from branch to branch, all twitchy and warbler-like, a yellowish, greenish bird of, at least for him, non-specific parentage. So he did what most of us non-experts do when we see something that might be something, he called for expert help. Enter our two shout-out participants.

Apparently our two combatants each knew of the other by reputation but had not previously met in person. One of them, the hero of this story, sporting a beard and

wearing a baseball cap, who we will refer to as "baseball cap guy," quickly located the suspect bird and identified it as a Tennessee warbler. An easy identification for someone of his skill. Not exactly a rare bird for that location at that time of year but a bird worth mentioning. His counterpart, who had long hair tied in a ponytail, and who we will refer to as the "long-haired guy," was slower to spot the bird in question. Once he saw it, he questioned the identification. In fact, at one point he said that the baseball cap guy was wrong. Which, among the birding elite, is like challenging someone to a duel. After watching the bird for a while long-haired guy grudgingly admitted that it was a Tennessee warbler. All of which was not, of course, a good way for the meeting of the baseball cap guy and the long-haired guy to begin, certainly not from the perspective of the long-haired guy.

Words were exchanged, not all of them friendly, and soon the two were standing, face-to-face, in the middle of what serves a Frenchglen's main street (really its only street). Baseball cap guy and long-haired guy, each with binoculars hanging around his neck and each carrying a field guide in his right hand, were about to prove who was the real birding top gun.

So, there they stood, about ten feet apart, eyes locked, postures stiff and radiating tension. The other birders, maybe 15-20, sensed that something was about to happen. The birding remake of Gary Cooper vs. the Bad Guy in "High Noon." So they silently and anxiously gathered in front of or on the porch of the Frenchglen Hotel, quiet but alert to the coming action. It went down like this: That is, it will go down like this next month. Stay tuned.



## Events

### WINTER BIRDS

9 AM to 12 Noon McNary Environmental Education Center, Burbank WA

Discover McNary's abundance of ducks, swans, geese and other birds of the Mid-Columbia. Blue Mountain Wildlife of Pendleton will be at McNary with live raptors. Videographer Gaylord Mink will show his wonderful wildlife films. There will be owl pellet dissection and bird walks. Afterward, join the Friends of the Mid-Columbia River Wildlife Refuges for their Annual Meeting. Food and beverages will be provided and the meeting will conclude by 1:00 PM. For more information go to [www.friendsofmcrrw.org](http://www.friendsofmcrrw.org).

### **REMINDER**

#### **GREAT BACKYARDBIRD COUNT February 14-17, 2014**

Learn all about this fun event on their website  
[birdcount.org](http://birdcount.org)

## Bird of the Month

### PILEATED WOODPECKER

*Dryocopus pileatus*



**Size:** 16.5 inches

**Description:** All black with bright red crest. Black and white striped face and neck. Male has red mustache and red forecrown. Female has black mustache and dark forecrown. Largest North American woodpecker (unless you believe the ivory-billed lore of recent years).

*Photo by Jim Parrish*

It's not a beautiful song that alerts me there is a pileated woodpecker nearby, instead it's the loud whacking on a dead tree or the *kukkukkukuk* that echoes like wild laughter. Not pretty, but it gets your attention.

The pileated woodpecker is a year-round resident of mature forests that have plenty of dead trees and downed logs. With its powerful beak it makes a rectangular excavation in these trees looking for wood boring beetle larvae, termites and their favorite food—carpenter ants. Huge piles of wood chips can be found at the base of large trees where it has been working.

The territory of a pair of pileated woodpeckers is large and is protected year-round. When one member of a pair dies, the other often gains a new mate allowing the new individuals to breed and hold a territory. The male does most of the excavating for the nest in a dead snag within a mature stand of trees. The hole is oblong and deep (12"-24"). It is unlined except for leftover wood chips that are not removed during excavation. Normal clutch size is 3-5 eggs and there is only one brood per season.

Since a new nest hole is excavated each year, the old holes (made similarly by all woodpeckers) provide good homes in future years for many forest song birds and a wide variety of other animals. Owls and tree-nesting ducks may largely rely on holes made by them in which to lay their nests. Even mammals such as raccoons may use them. Other woodpeckers and smaller birds such as wrens may be attracted to pileated holes to feed on the insects found in them.

### **BMAS and SYMPHONY PARTNERSHIP**

*April, 15, 2014, Concert*

Blue Mountain Audubon will partner with the Walla Walla Symphony for their April 15 concert, "A Little Summer Night Music." As part of the program, Paul Bannick's award-winning photographs of birds will be projected to illustrate the orchestral composition, *Voyages* by twentieth-century composer, John Corigliano.

You can enjoy the evening of nature-inspired music, and support this effort by purchasing tickets from BMAS board members. Tickets will be on sale at the monthly meetings or by contacting treasurer, Jonathan Webster.

**509-529-6023**

**[webstersinwallawalla@gmail.com](mailto:webstersinwallawalla@gmail.com)**

## *The World of Birds*

### HOW BIRDS COPE WITH COLD IN WINTER

*By Daisy Yuhas 12/12/2013*

Each autumn as many birds begin epic journeys to warmer climates, there are always some species that stay put for the winter. These winter birds have a better chance of maintaining their territory year-round, and they avoid the hazards of migration. But in exchange they have to endure the cold.

Like us, birds are warm blooded, which means their bodies maintain a constant temperature, often around 106 degrees Fahrenheit. To make enough heat, and maintain it, they've evolved many different strategies--some similar to our own.

Sparrows, for example, seek out shelter in dense foliage or cavities to avoid the elements. They also huddle, bunching together to share warmth, and try to minimize their total surface area by tucking in their head and feet and sticking up their feathers.

"Big birds, like geese and grouse, do what we do," says physiologist David Swanson at the University of South Dakota. "They put on insulation." Their insulation often involves growing an extra set of insulating downy feathers.

Birds can also put on fat as both an insulator and energy source: More than 10 percent of winter body weight may be fat in certain species, including chickadees and finches. As a result, some birds spend the vast majority of their daylight hours seeking fatty food sources, making feeder food even more precious for surviving a frosty night.

When asked which birds are toughest winter survivors, Swanson points to little ones like chickadees. These small creatures can't put on too much bulk for aerodynamic reasons. Instead, explains Swanson, they are experts in shivering. This isn't the familiar tremble that mammals use to generate heat. Birds shiver by activating opposing muscle groups, creating muscle contractions without all of the jiggling typical when humans shiver. This form of shaking is better at retaining the bird's heat. Another adaptation shared by many species is the ability to keep warm blood circulating near vital organs while allowing extremities to cool down. Take gulls. They can stand on ice with feet at near-freezing temperatures while keeping their body's core nice and toasty.

Keeping warm when the sun is up is one thing, but few winter challenges are more daunting than nightfall, when temperatures drop and birds must rely on every adaptation they have to survive their sleep. Some birds save energy by allowing their internal thermostat to drop. Hummingbirds are a famous example of this, undergoing torpor nightly as their body temperature drops close to outside temperatures. But torpor is not too common in winter birds, because the morning warm up would take too much extra energy. Instead, black-capped chickadees and other species undergo a more moderate version of this, reducing their body temperature as much as 22 degrees Fahrenheit from their daytime level in a process called regulated hypothermia.

One simple way to help birds when the weather outside is frightful is to hang feeders. To attract a diversity of birds, select different feeder designs and a variety of foods. A tube feeder filled with black oil sunflower or mixed seeds, for example, will attract chickadees and finches. Woodpeckers devour suet feeders. And a safflower or sunflower-filled hopper feeder entices the usual visitors plus larger birds like cardinals and red-winged blackbirds. (**Check out the Audubon Guide to Winter Bird-Feeding for tips.**) The birds benefit from the backyard buffet, and you'll have a front-row seat to numerous species flocking to your plants and feeders.

### DO BIRDS TASTE FOOD?

*Excerpts from The Bird Watching Answer Book*

*By Laura Erickson*

Bird taste buds are similar in structure to other mammals, but they have significantly fewer than we do. Pigeons have fewer than 60, whereas humans have about 10,000 and rabbits have about 17,000. Most of our taste buds are on our tongue, whereas most of a bird's taste buds are on the roof of the mouth and deep in the oral cavity.

Birds do respond to some bitter tastes. If a blue jay bites into a monarch butterfly, the strong bitter taste makes the jay spit it out. Monarch caterpillars feed on milkweed, and foul-tasting toxins from the milkweed are taken up by the caterpillar's tissues, remaining in the adult butterfly. The bright orange color of monarchs protects them from any bird that tasted one and either found it too bad-tasting to eat or swallowed it and got sick.

## Conservation News

### IZEMBEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

*Audubon Advisory, January 2014*

On December 23, migratory birds received a FANTASTIC holiday gift—Secretary of Interior Sally Jewell signed the final decision to keep Izembek National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska intact, denying a damaging proposed road.

The misguided and harmful proposed road would have cut through Izembek's protected Wilderness, pristine habitat that Audubon and other conservation groups have been working to save for nearly 20 years. Izembek is one of the world's most critically important wetlands for many hundreds of thousands of migrating birds. In some years, virtually all of the world's Pacific Black Brant use Izembek, including birds from Alaska, Russia, and Canada. In addition, up to 70 percent of the world's population of Steller's Eiders, listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act, use Izembek Lagoon. Long-distance shorebird migrants such as Pacific Golden-Plovers and Bar-tailed Godwits also depend on Izembek to fuel up for migration.

After three years of study, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concluded in early 2013 that the road would harm the refuge lands and wildlife. Facing Congressional pressure, Secretary Jewell spent the past several months reexamining that decision, including a visit to the refuge. After months of review, Secretary Jewell's announcement last month reaffirms the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's earlier decision to protect this globally significant bird habitat.

### Wild Olympics Wilderness & Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 2014

On January 17 a bill was introduced by Representative Derek Kilmer and Senator Patty Murray. The bill would permanently protect more than 126,000 acres of ancient and mature forests on Olympic National Forest as wilderness and 19 Olympic Peninsula rivers and their major tributaries as Wild and Scenic.

"I look forward to working with Rep. Kilmer to pass this bill into law," said Murray. Now the bill goes to the House Natural Resources Committee, chaired by Rep. Doc Hastings, R-Wash. Hastings has almost never seen any piece of federal land that he doesn't want to log, or mine, or drill, or turn over to state or private ownership. Much work will need to be done to pass this piece of needed legislation.

## Musings by Chris Howard

It is winter in Walla Walla and of course, that means the temperature regularly drops to below freezing. I can deal with that...even ride my bike when it's cold...as long as I have on my long underwear, down coat, hat and warm gloves. That's all fine for me, but I was recently wondering: "How in the heck are those Anna's hummingbirds surviving this frigid weather???" So I did a little research and found some interesting explanations for their winter survivability.

It appears that Anna's Hummingbirds consume more insects and spiders in their diet than most hummingbirds. This food source offers them nutrition when there are no blooming flowers with nectar available. It is also thought that the insect and spiders metabolize slower providing the birds some warmth during the long cold nights. Anna's Hummingbirds have a fairly large body mass for hummingbirds which may help them as well. And of course, the availability of nutrition from heated hummingbird feeders also can make a big difference and may account to some extent, for the northern expansion of their population range over the past few decades.

There is another survival strategy that Anna's Hummingbirds utilize in the winter. They perch for the night, fluff up their feathers, and go into hibernation like torpor. This means that they lower their body temperature from 102 degrees to around 54 degrees. The little hummer looks frozen to the branch and dead... but in the morning they begin shivering and shaking, rousing themselves back into a waking state. A few weeks ago, on a 23 degree morning, while sipping coffee in a the nice warm kitchen of a friend's house, I was looking out into the back yard and spotted an Anna's perched on a nearby branch. It looked motionless, but as I watched, it began jerking its head to the side, shaking its feathers and suddenly buzzed over to a nearby thawed out feeder. Bbbrrrr! I wanted to offer it a tiny stocking cap.

Even more amazing are certain frogs which may become totally frozen except for their vital organs which are protected by a high concentration of glucose which acts as anti-freeze. They stop breathing and their heart stops beating for months, but as the temperature warms, they thaw out and come back to life! The return of the living dead.

## *In the Field...by Ginger Shoemake*

MerryLynn Denny challenged us all to a Big Day on January 1. The fog was dense all day throughout the county, so even though 20 people got out to look for birds, the day's total was only 96 (a little shy of last year's 106). The Tremans, Jamesons, Corvinos and Shoemakes went north and found sunshine for one mile on Smith Springs Road—then it was back to the fog. Our best birds of the day were peregrine falcon, northern saw-whet owl and long-eared owl. We started out at South Wilbur ponds. It was so foggy we couldn't see the wood ducks but we could hear them. Nat Drumheller added some nice winter birds to the count including white-throated sparrow and hermit thrush, but was dismayed to have wild turkey be his first bird of the year (in his mom's yard). MerryLynn said her favorites for the day were red-breasted merganser, trumpeter swan, golden-crowned sparrow and varied thrush. Lynn Sealey saw a ring-necked duck on her pond along with the regulars. Linda and Bob Hanson went up Scenic Loop, Mill Creek and Blue Creek. They added Steller's jay and Cooper's hawk to the list.

Rodger and I drove up Mill Creek Road on January 3 looking for new year birds. We found 8 including a big flock of bohemian waxwings.

Taking advantage of the sunny crisp weather on January 5, I walked Rooks Park. Dark-eyed juncos, song sparrows and black-capped chickadees were plentiful as were Bewick's wrens including one that seemed to be following me along the trail (where's the camera when you need it!). A noisy hairy woodpecker was working some of the snags and a silent varied thrush was skulking in the shrubs. The creek was void of waterfowl, but there were several hundred canada geese behind K-Mart.

Sue Parrish saw a Say's phoebe and heard it's call on a walk in her neighborhood on January 5.

On January 6, MerryLynn walked up North Fork Coppei Creek Road. She found a pair of noisy pileated woodpeckers, a hairy woodpecker, a Pacific wren and a northern shrike.

Tuesday morning birding at Bennington Lake was a little slow on January 7, but the walkers were rewarded with good looks at two barn owls and two great horned owls.

George and Deanna Jameson saw several tundra swans at Casey Pond on January 9.



Mike and MerryLynn drove over Scenic Loop and up Mill Creek on January 11 looking for new year birds. They found mixed flocks of waxwings, a couple Steller's jays and two ruffed grouse. Here is a photo that MerryLynn took of one of the grouse.

Despite the wind on January 12, the Dennys and the Shoemakes drove our raptor route. Counts were down—we had a total of 164 birds. However, we did find 3 golden eagles, a bald eagle, 4 great horned owls, a Cooper's hawk and a prairie falcon along with the usual red-tailed hawks, American kestrels, northern harriers and rough-legged hawks.

Rodger and I went to McNary Wildlife Nature Area below McNary Dam on January 16 with George and Deanna Jameson. It was a great day of birding and highlights included a red-shouldered hawk, golden-crowned sparrows, a white-throated sparrow, an Eurasian wigeon, black-crowned night herons, a merlin and two western scrub jays.



Here is a photo Rodger took of some of the black-crowned night herons in the trees.

On the way down the Columbia River we saw a sea of white that turned out to be about 3000 snow geese.

On January 17, we had a Harris's sparrow in our back yard. We watched it under the juniper tree until a sharp-shinned hawk scattered all the birds. However, it did reappear several times over the next few days.

January 18 was cold and damp, but 14 people joined me as we toured several backyards looking at different types of habitat to attract birds.



We saw yards with various types of feeding stations, yards with a combination of bird feeders and natural habitat and one ten acre place with two streams, extensive riparian areas and feeders close to the house. Two places had sharp-shinned hawks, others had finches, juncos and sparrows. As with all backyard feeders, the birds come and go throughout the day. We stopped by South Wilbur ponds where we saw over 80 wood ducks on the water.

Mike and MerryLynn saw 400 snow geese at McNary NWR Headquarters on January 26. There were also many canada geese and cackling geese on the ponds as well as both tundra and trumpeter swans. In with a huge flock of red-winged blackbirds in the cornfield were four yellow-headed blackbirds. Glaucous gulls were on the Delta as were 23 dunlin.

Hunting season is just about over, so waterfowl numbers will skyrocket at places like the Delta and the Walla Walla Grain Terminal. February is always a good time to see a wide variety of ducks.

January turned into a rather dismal month as far as the weather goes. The little birds don't seem to like the fog any better than we humans do. Bennington Lake has produced very few birds the past few outings. However, backyard feeders are busy. Goldfinches and house finches are abundant as are juncos and of course house sparrows. We even had a pine siskin on January 27—only the second one I've seen all winter.

Hopefully you are enjoying the birds in your yard. Let me know what you see in the coming month. Who knows what might turn up. house wren@charter.net

## THE AGING BIRDER

I can't hear the squeaky sound of a cedar waxwing or the high pitch of the golden-crowned kinglet anymore. Furthermore, I have trouble focusing on little flitty birds in the tops of trees or finding color in birds that are far away. My ears and eyes aren't as good as my younger birding friends and at times that frustrates me. I have come to rely on these people more to help me locate the birds. As much as I would like to find a bird on my own, I know that, more and more, I need help.

One way I enjoy birds is by listing. By that I mean I keep lists of birds I see. I have a life list, a year list and a yard list. I challenge myself each year to find at least one new life bird, and at least one more year bird than the previous year. My life list is small by most standards because only once (a trip to the Lower Rio Grande) have I birded outside the northwest. So finding a new life bird each year is not as easy as it may sound. And I have my own rules. I don't count a bird unless I see it. I have heard a boreal owl and seen it fly away in the dark, but I didn't get a good look so it isn't on my life list.

Keeping a year list is fun because I look forward each year to seeing birds in all the seasons. Watching for the nesting migrants to return in the spring gets me very excited. Who doesn't get excited when they see the first osprey return, or the American avocet or yellow breasted chat!

However, I think I enjoy my yard birds the most. I keep a monthly list of birds that come to my yard. I have done this for years and it is fun to look back and see the similarities and differences each year. These birds are my friends. I spend some time each day watching them interact with each other. There definitely is a pecking order and size isn't always the determining factor. I jump for joy when the house wren returns in the spring to once again start building a nest (which one has done for 20+ years with the exception of one year). Now and then I see uncommon birds visiting, especially during migration. This certainly adds to the joy I get from backyard birding.

I may not hear and see birds like I used to, but I still am able to enjoy them very much. Hopefully you do too.

*Ginger*

LOOK FOR BLUE MOUNTAIN AUDUBON  
ON  
FACEBOOK

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**Mission Statement:**

Blue Mountain Audubon Society (BMAS) was organized in 1971 and chartered by National Audubon Society in 1972. The Chapter's objectives are to serve its membership and the larger communities of Southeastern Washington and Northeastern Oregon with the goals to appreciate, preserve and enjoy birds, wildlife, and the natural environment of the area. Education is a primary objective of Chapter activities. Through volunteer efforts BMAS provides educational opportunities, conservation activities and enjoyment of wildlife and wildlife habitat opportunities to members and to the public. The Chapter meets the third Thursday, (September through May) at 7:00 p.m. in the Whitman College Science Building. A newsletter, **The Magpiper** is published September through May and is free to members. Non-member subscription fees are \$25 annually. BMAS is a non-profit 501c(3) organization. Find us on the internet at [www.blumtn.org](http://www.blumtn.org)

Join Blue Mountain Audubon Society – Complete the following information and mail along with a check in the amount of \$25 for your first year's membership to: Blue Mountain Audubon PO Box 1106, Walla Walla, WA 99362

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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