Benalla Sustainable Future Group

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Newsletter 3

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President's Column

The Critical Decade! – Is Anyone Listening?

The Climate Commission has declared that this is the critical decade for strong and rapid action on climate change. "*Unless effective action is taken between now and 2020 the global climate may be so irreversibly altered we will struggle to maintain our present way of life. The choices we make this decade will shape the long-term climate future for our children and grandchildren*." (Climate Commission, 'The Critical Decade: Key Messages')

In Australia we are totally focussed on the coming federal election and while climate change may appear to be a major issue the real issues around climate change are being lost in the 'noise' of the political campaign. Here, and indeed, in much of the world, climate change policy has focussed on the narrow economic issues of business profitability and the consumer 'hip pocket'. This totally ignores the devastating impacts climate change will have on us economically, socially and ecologically if we do not take effective action within this decade, i.e. the next 7 years.

Effective action means we must decarbonise our economy and move to clean energy sources by 2050. To do this our carbon emissions must peak within the next few years and then strongly decline. Professor Garnaut and others have told us that the longer we wait to start reducing carbon emissions the more difficult and costly those reductions become.

Is anyone listening to the Climate Commission and the many other scientific authorities around the world who are warning us about the rate of climate change? Our politicians certainly don't seem to be listening. At the federal level the major parties are focussing the climate change debate on the 'hip pocket nerve' – business profitability and cost of living pressures.

I believe the editorial in *The Age* (16/7/2013) headed *"Political climate's hot air defies carbon reality,"* sums it up very well. The following is an extract from that editorial.

"What neither side of politics want to admit is that if Australians wish to do their bit to slow climate change, there is a cost to bear. A rich nation that produces 1.6% of global emissions with just 0.3% of the population has little right to complain about that.

The Age has held the view that auctioning permits issued under emissions quotas lets the market, rather than the bureaucrats, find the cheapest, lowest-emission ways to meet production needs at any time. The feasibility of Direct Action has been widely questioned, as has Mr Abbott's commitment to the cause. As for Labor, it squandered the public support it had for action in 2007. **As we head into a third election dominated by climate policy, Australians deserve better than the inconsistent, misleading and downright cynical politicking they have endured on an issue so critical to the future."** (My emphasis)

John Lloyd

Annual General Meeting of the
Benalla Sustainable Future Group Inc.
Thursday 22nd August 2013 at 7.30 pm
Uniting Church Hall, Carrier Street, Benalla
Guest Speaker: Andrew Lang
'Bioenergy and Small Communities'

Global Warming – Too Hot, Too Fast

A number of reports highlight the problems of climate change happening too quickly for the world to adapt. The planet has warmed faster since the turn of the century than ever recorded, almost doubling the pace of seal-level increase and causing a 20-fold jump in heat related deaths says a report from the United Nation's World Meteorological Organisation. (*The Age*, 5/7/2013) The decade to 2010 was the warmest for both hemispheres and for land and sea.

In a report examining climate trends for the beginning of the millennium, almost 94 per cent of countries logged their warmest 10 years on record. When measured globally, every year of the decade except 2008 was among the 10 warmest on record. Michel Jarraud, the organisation's secretary-general said, "Rising concentrations of heat-trapping greenhouse gasses are changing the climate, with far-reaching implications for our environment and our oceans."

The trend has also continued since 2010, beyond the scope of the report, in most parts of the world. Australia's most recent summer was its hottest on record, and 2013 has so far been its second-hottest year on record. Mr Jarraud said the report demonstrated that there had been no 'pause' in global warming since the mid-1990s, as some have claimed. "There's no plateau," he said. "If you filter out the very short-term variability, the last decade was the warmest by a significant margin." While air temperatures rose most of the heat trapped on Earth was being stored in the deep ocean, where it was bound to be released, he said. Sea levels have risen by about 3 millimetres a year, almost double the 20th century rate of 1.6 millimetres a year.

This report highlights how difficult it will be to contain temperature rise to the 2 degree ceiling set by the UN climate treaty negotiators. The planet is on course to warm by about at least 4 degrees by 2100 because emissions are still rising, according to many national science and energy agencies, and the World Bank.

An earlier report by University of Melbourne researchers found that Australia's record-breaking heat last summer was at least five times more likely to have occurred in a world subject to green-house gas emissions from human activities than one without (*The* Age, 27/6/2013). They found it was very likely – with 90 per cent confidence – that summers such as that of 2012-13 were at least five times more likely to occur due to man-made climate change than in a world facing only natural variation. The researchers also found the frequency of hot summers would continue to increase due to global warming.

The Bureau of Meteorology says temperatures across the country last summer were 1.11 degrees above the long-term average, making it the hottest since records began. The average temperature has risen 0.9 degrees since 1910 – an increase scientists have linked to rising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. Professor David Karoly, co-author of the report, says this is already a substantial change with less than one degree of global warming. Predictions are that temperatures will increase up to four or five degrees towards the end of the century.

Finally a study by Professor John Weins of the University of Arizona shows that climate change is happening too quickly for species to adapt (*The Observer*, 14 July 2013). While countless species have adapted to past climate fluctuations their rate of change was extremely slow. "We found that, on average species usually adapt to different climatic conditions at a rate of only about 1 degree centigrade per million years," says Professor Weins. "But if global temperatures are going to rise by about 4 degrees over the next 100 years as predicted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, that is where you get a huge difference in rates. What that suggests overall is that simply evolving to match these conditions may not be an option for many species."

These results show that most land animals will not be able to evolve quickly enough to adapt to the dramatically warmer climate expected by 2100. As a result, many species face extinction. The crucial point of the study is that it highlights tha fact that it is not just the dramatic nature of the changes that lie ahead – melting ice-caps, rising sea levels and soaring temperatures- but the extraordinary speed at which they are occurring. Past transformations that saw planetary temperatures soar took millions of years to occur. The one we are creating will only take a few generations to take place,

John Lloyd

Solar Citizens

If you have solar panels on your roof, either photo-voltaic or solar hot water, you will be interested in the establishment of a new advocacy group called '*Solar Citizens'.* This group which was established in May this year aims to bring together existing and future solar owners in Australia and to help see solar installed on every suitable rooftop in the nation. The project is an offshoot of 100% Renewable; a non-partisan organization established to help move Australia towards a renewable energy future.

While the solar revolution is well under way and millions of systems have been installed in Australia; there are some dark clouds on the horizon. "Despite the many reasons to go solar, some big energy companies don't want to see Australians take back control of their own energy needs. They want to make connecting to solar harder, not easier," says part of a statement on the Solar Citizens web site. Corporate chiefs including Origin's Grant King have blamed schemes to promote renewable energy for driving up electricity bills. Also, in recent years, states have reduced feed-in-tariffs which have provided incentives for house-holders to install solar panels.

Solar Citizens says it will strive to protect the rights of solar households, lobbying to ensure they are treated with respect and paid a fair price for the power they contribute to the mains grid. With potentially nearly 2 million households as participants including solar hot water system owners; the group could become a powerful voice.

To find out more about the group or join (at no cost) go to www.solarcitizens.org.au

Is Installing Solar Panels Still Worthwhile?

Are you thinking about installing a solar panel system to reduce your electricity costs? Do you know what size system to install? Well, as you are probably well aware, the situation has been constantly changing. Where once the biggest system you could afford was the answer, now it is not so clear cut.

When power prices were relatively low (August 2010 – 20.8 cents/kWh Peak and 9.0 cents/kWh Off Peak) and the mandated feed in tariff was 60cents/kWh, it made good economic sense to install a big solar system, maximize the amount of electricity fed into the grid, and to offset the cost of electricity used from the grid. Now that electricity prices have risen (August 2013 - 30.9 cents/kWh Peak and 17.2 cents/kWh Off Peak) and the mandated feed in tariff has fallen to 8 cents/kWh, installing a big system may no longer make economic sense.

The answer to this quandary is to install a solar system of a size to match your electricity use and to also be aware of your usage pattern. If the sun is shining, your system is making electricity and you need to wash clothes or whatever, then do it. There is no point in getting 8 cents/kWh feed in tariff only to have to pay 17.2 cents Off Peak or even 30.9 cents during Peak period (7am to 11 pm Mon-Fri).

The silver lining in all of this has been that the cost of solar systems has fallen dramatically, with a 3kW system currently being advertised from as low as $4500, whereas back in 2010 such a system would have cost around $9000.

Some time ago I developed a spreadsheet that allows me to feed in various scenarios to determine the return on investment. It tells me that back in 2010, a 3kW system costing $9000 and feeding 50% of the electricity produced back into the grid with a feed in tariff of 60 cents/kWh, would have paid for itself within 5.3 years. Today, the same 3kW system costing $4500, also feeding 50% of the electricity produced back into the grid with a feed in tariff of 8 cents/kWh, would now pay for itself in 5.9 years. So comparatively speaking, things have not changed too much.

The sting is in how much electricity ultimately gets feed back into the grid. My spreadsheet tells me that if all of the electricity produced can be used and none is fed back into the grid, then the return on investment is reduced to 3.8 years. However, if this same 3kW system feeds 80% of the electricity produced back into the grid, then the payback period is extended to 8.7 years and if 100% of the electricity is fed into the grid, then the payback period becomes 12.8 years, which in percentage terms is 7.8% return on investment.

So, all in all, I think that it still looks a pretty good return on investment no matter what the situation and of course, as the price of electricity rises, the return should be even better. If you want to improve your return even more, then you should try to find an electricity retailer prepared to offer a premium feed in tariff above the mandated 8 cents/kWh and gain extra benefit from any electricity fed into the grid.

Bruce Sonagan

Environmental Film Festival a Big Success

The first Swanpool Cinema Environmental Film Festival was a huge success, with a large audience travelling long distances to see three films and hear three fascinating speakers. The event was our community's way of marking World Environment Day, 5th June.

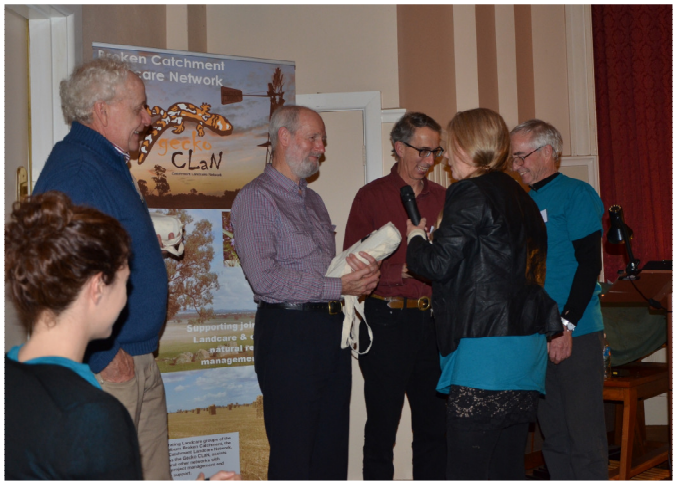
The three films presented were 'A Smarter Country', 'Surviving Progress' and 'Chasing Ice'.

Interspersed between the films were some thoughtful and wide-ranging speakers. The first speaker for the day was Ray Thomas, founder and driver of the Regent Honeyeater project, which has been revegetating the Lurg hills for 18 years. Ray was very keen to remind us that the 'big picture' is made up of lots of little pictures, and that the commitment of thousands of people has wrought some great restoration on one part of our district.

Barney Foran spoke about the links between what we buy in supermarkets and its effects on some of our planetary problems, notably loss of habitat and loss of species. As usual, he gave practical advice about some things to do: buy the local stuff, look for the 'certification' logos that show that companies are committed to sustainability; recognise 'greenwash' that companies will use to pass themselves off as doing things better than they are really, and continue to lobby companies to improve their practices (and payments) back to suppliers in tropical countries.

The third speaker was Professor David Karoly from Melbourne University, who like many academics, started off as a climate change 'skeptic' 25 years ago, but then realised the significance of the trends in the data he was looking at. He emphasised that what we do in the next decade will dictate whether our grandchildren are living in a world that is hot or boiling.

The day was a partnership between the Swanpool Landcare and Cinema, Gecko CLaN Catchment Landcare Network and Benalla Sustainable Future Group with support from eight sponsoring organisations and superb catering by the Swanpool & District Community Development Association.



Guest speakers Barney Foran, Ray Thomas and David Karoly being thanked by Environmental Film Festival committee members Wendy Hutchison, Ian Herbert and Melanie Addinsall (foreground)

Bulk Food Co-op

The Benalla Bulk Food Co-op has now been in operation for just over two years and continues to grow. We now have over 60 members. When we first started with 12 participants I was asked, what if we get large numbers of people wanting to join up. I never imagined it would continue to grow at such a rate. We have just extended our open hours to cater for the increasing volume of people and products.

It shows that people care about their food and where it comes from. We are not going to be controlled by what the large supermarkets dictate in price and packaging. We support Australian growers and pay a fairer price.

An outcome of purchasing in bulk is that most of our products are cheaper than in the supermarkets, although this is not our primary intention. We do stock a number of products that come from overseas as they are not produced in Australia and we have become accustomed to the availability of these products. The important thing is, we support Australian growers where possible, even though the same products are being shipped in from overseas. You can only imagine what the food miles are and yet they are cheaper than our home grown produce. Sadly, there are now many examples of these products on the supermarket shelves – tinned fruit, dried fruits, nuts, sugar etc.

It is good to see so many families involved in the co-op - the children are very interested in the products and love to help when they can. But it's not just for people who do a lot of cooking or where there are more than one in the family. There are products for everyone, whether it be fruit and nuts used for snacks, flours and sugar for baking, cereals for breakfast or legumes and rices for main meals. We have around seventy different products.

A reminder that the aims of the group are to encourage the responsible use of our earth's resources, reduce packaging and excessive handling of food, support Australian growers and reduce food miles.

Membership of the Benalla Bulk Food Cooperative is $12 and entitles you to one year's use of the cooperative.

Plastic Bag Free Benalla

In recent years, there have been many cities and towns, both in Australia and overseas, that have decided to become 'plastic bag free'. I guess the most notable of all is Los Angeles (banning single use plastic bags from Jan 1st 2014), but the size of the place doesn't really matter – rather, it is the will of the people who wish to bring about the change that is the most important aspect of the campaign.

Late in 2012, a small group of BSFG members organised a meeting with representatives from the Benalla Rural City, and some community groups – we did invite business representatives, but they were unable to attend. At the meeting, the problems associated with the use of plastic bags were discussed – waste management issues, environmental issues (especially wildlife), and resource issues were the main categories.

It was suggested that Benalla businesses should be surveyed as to their attitude towards the replacement of plastic bags with environmentally sustainable options – this survey was to be a part of the business improvement program to be conducted in early 2013. Alas, nothing has been reported back to us by Benalla Rural City, which leads me to think that it is not an issue high on council's agenda.

We have also been part of the primary schools' environment education day, speaking to about 60 or 70 grade 5 children about the problems that plastic bags cause, and offering suggestions for alternatives for shopping – hopefully, some of the children took the messages home and shared them with their families.
If there are readers who have ideas as to how we can progress this campaign in Benalla, please contact me with your thoughts. Better still, if you would like to be part of an action group to lobby for a 'plastic bag free Benalla', let me know.

Peter Holmes
Plastic Bag Action Group

Email: chrispeth@bigpond.com
Phone: 57682379

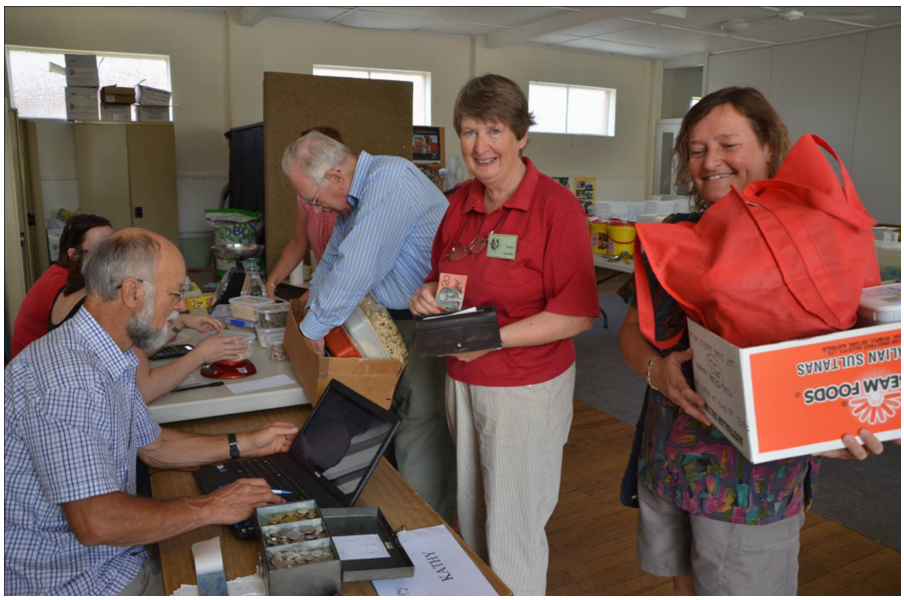
Bulk Food Coop

The Food Co-op continues to operate at the Benalla Uniting Church, Carrier St. in the old kindergarten hall.

Even if you are not a member you are welcome to just come and have a look.

The Benalla Food Co-op was featured on Channel 10 Shepparton Weeknights TV program
http://weeknights.com.au/
Scroll to Tuesday 25nd June.

Benalla Food Co-op Coordinator
Christine Holmes
57682379



Clean Green Firewood

The Victorian National Parks Association has released a '*Sustainable Firewood Guide'* which rates the environmental impact of firewood. The purpose of the guide is to help consumers make informed choices about the firewood they burn based on environmental impacts, particularly to native habitat.

Association spokesman Nick Roberts says, "There is more firewood burned annually in Victoria than is exported for woodchips. Most of this wood comes from poorly managed state forests in Victoria and NSW."

The guide assesses firewood and firewood alternatives widely available in Victoria and scores them against a number of criteria to evaluate which has least impact on forests and wildlife. "Most firewood sourced from native forests comes from high-conservation value river red gum forests in northern Victoria and NSW and even the special box-ironbark forests in central Victoria are still used for firewood," says Nick Roberts. "The removal of such wood impacts on threatened native mammals and birds such as the brush-tailed phascogale, squirrel glider and superb parrot."

The product that scores the best in the association's guide is produced sustainably on farms in Victoria where the trees that are cut down are replaced and the woodlots are planted in cleared land of low environmental significance. "However, farmers are currently being denied the opportunity to grow trees for profit due to government subsidies on wood from public forests," says Nick Roberts. "We now need governments and the industry to play catch up and encourage the growth and development of sustainable firewood from farm forestry and plantations."

The guide is available at:
www.firewoodguide.vnpa.org.au
(Courtesy Country News)

Weather Patterns Moving South

According to new CSIRO research Southern Australia is in the midst of a climate tug-of-war that's giving Melbourne weather previously experienced in NSW Riverina towns such as Deniliquin. Warming global temperatures tend to push westerly winds south while El Nino weather patterns tend to push them north. The atmospheric struggle of the last 50 years is becoming one sided as global warming wins out, as inland dry zones shift about 250 kilometres south.

Dr Wenju Cai, a principal research scientist and climate modeller at the CSIRO says, "The greenhouse gas induced climate change is so strong that it overcomes the pulling towards the equator caused by El Nino. This is a really rare situation where the climate change signal is able to work against variability and come out so strongly."

The observed poleward shift in weather patterns is particularly strong during autumn meaning farmers can no longer rely on the so-called 'autumn break that can wet fields for sowing. Catchments are drier when winter rain fronts arrive so there is less run-off for reservoirs in southern Australia.

(From a report by Peter Hannam, The Age, 21/6/13)

Benalla Rural City Council Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2013-2025

The development of a Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan was an action appearing in the Benalla Rural City Council Environment Strategy 2012. The project was funding with the support of the Victorian Government under the Victorian Adaptation and Sustainability Partnership – formerly known as the Victorian Local Sustainability Accord.

The Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan sits underneath the Environment Strategy but informs all of Council's strategic documents. It focuses on all areas of Council business and consists of four main themes, each of which are underpinned by a series of outcomes and actions. The four themes are:

- Healthy and resilient community
- Healthy and resilient environment
- A prepared and responsive Council that demonstrates leadership
- Healthy and resilient economy

The implementation of the Plan will assist Council to adapt to climate variability, deliver services throughout periods of climate instability and emergencies and support the community. The Adaptation Action Plan also allows Council to act on obligations to the North East and Goulburn Broken Greenhouse Alliances.

A community pamphlet *'We live in a changing climate….Let's prepare'* has also been developed as part of this project.

The pamphlet and Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan are available at the Council offices or on Council's website www.benalla.vic.gov.au

Renewable Energy Hits Record Production in 2012

Renewable energy supplied a record 13.14% of Australia's electricity in 2012, according to new figures released by the Clean Energy Council in their *Clean Energy Australia Report 2012.* In 2012 the power produced by renewable sources was enough to power four million Australian homes. Of this energy hydro contributed 58%, wind contributed 28% and solar contributed 8% with over one million houses now having solar PV installed.

Clean Energy Council Chief Executive David Green said, "The cost of fossil fuels such as gas has been going up, while clean energy has been getting cheaper – fast. Recently the level of power generation from coal has been declining, while Australia's Renewable Energy Target has been driving the increased use of technologies such as wind, solar, hydro and bioenergy. Solid rainfall in key hydro catchments in the first half of 2012 was also a factor."

He also said, "Businesses and households are increasingly turning to energy smart appliances and more than 800,000 solar hot water systems have now been installed as well." The report also found that 90% of people took some kind of action to reduce their energy bills in 2012.

(Renew, Issue 124)

What is Sustainability?

Often the question is asked, but the answers don't come easily. It is complex. In today's world we are increasingly being asked to consider the long-term consequences of the lives we choose to live. The 'needs' we think we have today require more and more use of our natural resources.

We rarely think about the connection between our essential mobile phones, our television, food and our energy and water requirements and the natural environment. Everything we need comes from our environment, but how will our environment look when so much is depleted or changed beyond recognition?

There are many ways of thinking about what sustainability means for each of us, but the concept is based on a simple principle: That everything we need for survival and well-being is directly or indirectly dependent on our natural environment.

There have been unintended social, environmental and economic consequences of rapid growth and consumption. We need to aim to reverse these consequences and create a future where the next generation of Australians will not be worse off than ours. Drawing on scientific and technological advances we need to better manage for our future.

Pursuing sustainability will help ensure we don't over use or destroy the water, materials, and resources we need to maintain human health and our environment.

What can you do?

We all have responsibility for sustainability. The collective decisions we make over the next few years will contribute to the type of future that the next generation inherits from us. What action can you take?

Six simple points:

- Reduce energy consumption and generate energy
- Think before you buy. Question the need for, and the source of a product and the consequences of obtaining the product – eg palm oil, destroying millions of hectares of rainforest and wiping out orangutans
- Buy local, in season food – think about the miles food travels and the oil used to transport it; think about the pesticides and fertilizer needed for large scale production; think about the living conditions of 'farmed' animals
- Be water wise
- Plant local species in your garden to make up food source for birds and animals that have lost their habitat and food supply
- Join a local environment action group – or ask BSFG to take up a cause

Wendy Hutchison

A Case of CCID

I'm struck down by a newly identified disease – Climate Change Indifference Depression. It is becoming more prevalent in our society, particularly affecting those people who keep themselves informed, listen to the scientists and have grandchildren who they care about.

Climate Change is not so difficult to understand. The basic principle is rather simple – some gases act as a blanket around the earth and keep in the heat that the earth radiates. Oxygen and nitrogen don't act that way. They are transparent, just like a jug of clear water. So on a clear night the air gets pretty chilly and the soil cools too.

But if it's cloudy there is lots of water vapour in the air – H2O. H2O is a greenhouse gas! Water vapour molecules absorb radiation coming from the earth, hold it for a short time, then emit it in all directions. Some radiation (heat) is emitted back down to the earth, slowing down the cooling. You don't need me to tell you though that the nights are warmer when there is cloud cover.

Carbon dioxide – CO2 – acts in exactly the same way. Even a small amount has a big effect, just like adding a drop of dye to that whole jug full of clear water. In fact without just 250 parts per million (ppm) of CO2 in the atmosphere it is calculated that the earth would average a freezing -19ºC rather than the balmy +16ºC average that we experience.

That first 250 ppm had a dramatic effect. Adding another 250 ppm won't cause another 35ºC increase, thank goodness, but it will cause the earth to heat up. That's where the scientists come in – trying to calculate just how much. What they are telling us is that with a doubling of CO2 we can expect an average temperature increase of about 3ºC. Some say a bit higher, some a bit lower but no reputable scientist thinks there is no effect; a second drop of dye in the jug of water makes it less transparent.

Oh, I forgot to mention. Since the beginning of the industrial revolution we've burnt so much fossil fuel that we have already reached the 400 ppm mark! Already we can see and feel the effects.

That's why I have a case of CCID. So many people in our society are living their lives from day to day as if life will go on as normal for them and their children and grandchildren. But it won't; not unless we can stop burning fossil fuels. The time has come for action, not talk. We all must be prepared to give up just a little of our comfortable existence for the sake of the future.

How do we do that? By leaving most of the fossil fuels (oil, coal and gas) in the ground. And how do we do that? The first step is to immediately embark on a plan to replace all our coal and gas fired power stations with renewable alternatives. It's all known technology.

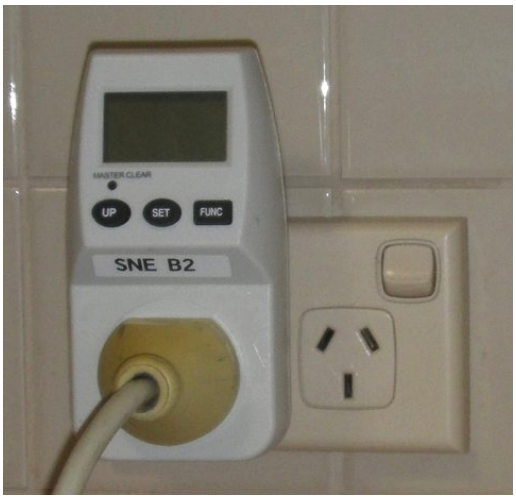
In the mean time, to seek ways to export even more coal, especially the most polluting brown coal variety, is just insanity. But that's what we're doing. No wonder I have a case of CCID.

Ian Herbert

Energy Meter Available for Loan

Benalla Rural City has provided Benalla Sustainable Future Group with an energy meter that we can make available to members who wish to conduct their own audits of the amount of electricity used by the various appliances in their home. Instructions and work sheets are provided that allow you to calculate the amount of electricity used and the running costs ($ per year) for each appliance. This will enable you to obtain a picture of your household's electricity consumption and annual cost. This information could also help you to reduce your energy use and save money.

If you wish to borrow the energy meter contact John Lloyd on 5765 2476.



Andrew Lang

Guest Speaker at Annual General Meeting

Benalla Sustainable Future Group is pleased to announce that Mr Andrew Lang will be our Guest Speaker at the Annual General Meeting to be held on

Thursday 22nd August 2013 at 7.30m pm

Uniting Church Hall, Carrier Street, Benalla

Andrew is the Australasia-Oceania representative on the board of the World Bioenergy Association.

Andrew is a Churchill and Gottstein Fellow and has studied energy efficiency programs and renewable energy technologies in the Nordic countries, North America, China, India and Central Europe. He has regularly presented at overseas conferences on bioenergy development in Australia and its potential. His main interest is in policies and issues involved in biomass-to-energy and waste-to-energy processes.

Andrew will be speaking on

'Bioenergy and Small Communities'

which should be of considerable interest because of the potential that bioenergy has in a community such as Benalla.

BENALLA SUSTAINABLE FUTURE GROUP INC. - Membership Form

Name(s) _____

Address _____

_____**Postcode**_____

Phone _____

Email _____

Areas of Particular Interest _____

_____

_____

Are you interested in environmental advocacy? Would you like to be informed about the Environmental Advocacy Action Group. If so please tick: **Yes** ____

In applying for membership I/we acknowledge support of the purposes of Benalla Sustainable Future Group and agree to comply with the rules of the association.

Signature: _____

Please indicate: Renewal ___ or New Application ____

Please note: email is our preferred form of communication and your privacy will be respected.
One year membership of Benalla Sustainable Future Group (BSFG) is $20 per household
Please make cheques payable to Benalla Sustainable Future Group Inc.
Please complete membership form, including membership subscription, and post to:

Benalla Sustainable Future Group Inc. PO Box 642 Benalla, 3672