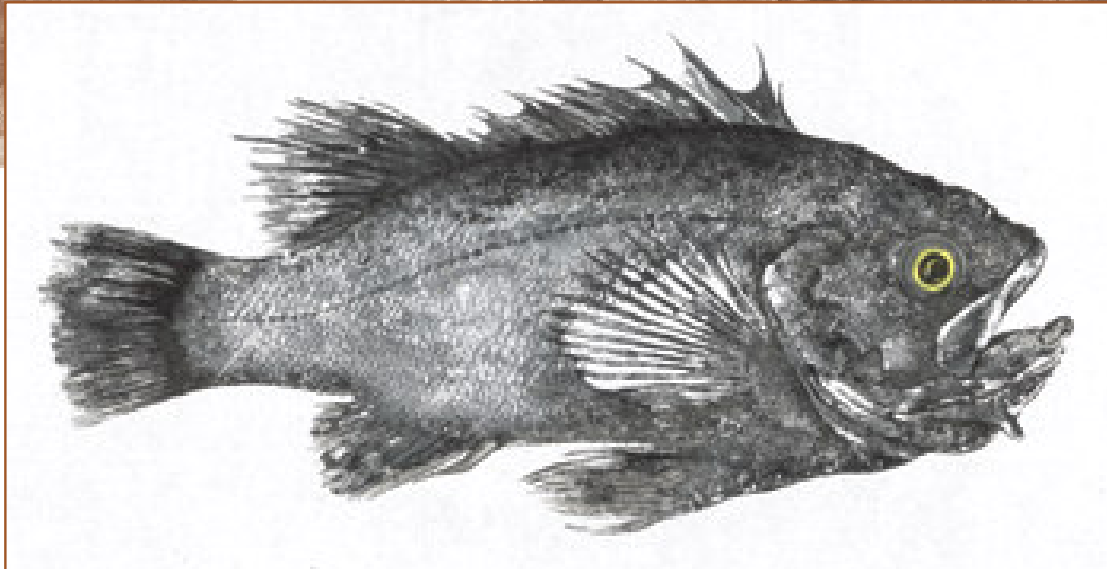


A View of the Summit

from the CRAG



inset art by Diane O'Leary



**Big Mama Rock Fish
(*Sebastes Melanops*)**

Summer 2005 Issue

A View of the Summit

Natural Values

by Bill Barnes, Ph. D., Board Member

There has certainly been a lot of media attention on the environment lately, particularly reports on the environment’s connection to human life. PBS released the four hour “Strange Days on Planet Earth,” narrated by Ed Norton. The New Yorker did a three-part, three-issue series on global warming, and the Economist magazine ran a cover story titled “Rescuing Environmentalism (and the Planet).” While most of these reports focused on the current situation framed in familiar terms, some reports have forged new ground.

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment project involves the work of 1,300 researchers around the world, and it examined environmental issues from a dramatically different angle. In contrast to many scientific studies exclusively measuring the negative impact of human activity on the environment, this

study stressed the positive impact of nature on human life, highlighting how ecosystems filter our water, provide our food, and pollinate our crops. To quote the press statement accompanying the report: “We must learn to recognize the true value of nature — both in an economic sense and in the richness it provides to our lives.”

Yes — we at CRAG agree. In bringing people and nature together, we are working hard to advocate and represent the value of clean rivers, old-growth forests, coastal estuaries and a clean environment for everyone. We do this by not only documenting the economic value of natural resources but also by acknowledging the fact that we can’t quantify all the benefits of a clean environment.

CRAG works with individuals and groups to build support for sustainable living and environmentally friendly technologies. Fortunately, we are not the only ones! More people are beginning to realize the importance of preserving the environment.

Look at car sales for example — the SUV is out and the hybrid is in. The Toyota Prius is now being sold second-hand on E-Bay for more than its retail price. GM and Ford, their bond ratings now at junk status, are scrambling to offer hybrid alternatives. Locally, many people in the Pacific Northwest have signed up for green power, despite its slightly higher price. Are we seeing the beginning of a broader respect for conservation among consumers? As consumers begin to realize the true value of cleaner transportation and energy,

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some are willing to pay a premium for them. Developments like these are encouraging, but we need to work harder to ensure that cleaner technologies are not just a flash in the pan.

CRAG starts from the fundamental premise that information is power. Our work to educate the public helps citizens and consumers make environmentally conscious choices. As with hybrid cars and green power, public awareness and education is beginning to have an impact on the market, and the environment is benefiting.

Whether we are seeing a slight shift in societal behavior or a sea change, CRAG continues to work with local citizens to empower them to defend and protect special places in the Pacific Northwest. Since our last Summit, CRAG has won some important victories

on the ground, and we are working on increasing public awareness about the value of our clean rivers, old growth forests, productive agricultural land and stunning coastline. Your support and the work of many committed volunteers and the staff here at CRAG is going a long way towards making a difference! ●

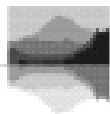
photo by Ralph Bloemers



Educating people to be advocates for the environment in the field on Mt. Hood.

Cascade Resources Advocacy Group's Mission:

Cascade Resources Advocacy Group defends the Pacific Northwest's environment through education, organizing and strategic litigation. CRAG was founded in 2001 to provide high-quality legal assistance to citizens and community groups working to protect healthy ecosystems, the fish and wildlife that depend on them and our quality of life. CRAG is a nonprofit law center that plays an integral role in representing numerous conservation organizations, citizen groups and activists interested in preserving the beauty and wildness of the Pacific Northwest for future generations.



Cascade Resources
ADVOCACY GROUP

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FROM THE SUMMIT

CRAG VICTORIES!!!

by *Chris Winter, Staff Attorney*

Over the last few months, CRAG has won several important victories for both our clients and the Pacific Northwest. Too often, we focus on the challenges ahead, without reflecting on all the great accomplishments achieved with your support. Join us in celebrating this successful conservation work!

The Deschutes River Wins!

The Deschutes is one of the most important rivers in Oregon, drawing tourists and business from around the world. Unsustainable water use in the basin, however, threatens to take water from the fish and wildlife that draw so many tourists to the region.

In 2004, the Oregon Water Resources Commission issued a set of rules governing groundwater use in the Deschutes Basin. Local conservationists, rafting and fishing guide services, scientists and community leaders were very concerned because the new water withdrawals threatened the very resource that supports the economy of Central Oregon. The ground water and surface water in the Deschutes basin are inter-connected, and therefore any withdrawal of ground water could directly impact surface flows and damage fish and wildlife habitat. The Commission's rules proposed to allow groundwater withdrawals without protecting surface flows.

CRAG stepped up to represent a large and diverse coalition of businesses, conservation groups and citizens in a challenge

photo by Karl Anuta



Rafting and kayaking are a key part of Central Oregon's recreation economy.

to the rules. The challenge was led by WaterWatch, and a number of rafting and guiding companies, scientists, and local residents joined in the effort.

Oregonians previously passed an initiative called the State Scenic Waterway Act which protects flows in the Deschutes River's for fish and wildlife habitat. This citizen initiative also protects the recreational economy of Central Oregon that is founded on this spectacular water resource. CRAG worked with counsel from WaterWatch of Oregon to put together a case that the new rules would reduce flows and harm fish and wildlife.

The Oregon Court of Appeals issued a strongly worded opinion that agreed with the coalition. The court determined that the commission failed to gauge the exact impact of ground water withdrawals, even though the agency promised to monitor the situation and make any needed changes to the plan. The court stated that "they do not know the consequences of issuing groundwater permits under the rules but are engaging in an experiment to find

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out.” The court struck down the commission’s reckless experimentation and held that the Deschutes River must be managed to protect recreation, fish and wildlife.

Karen Russell, the lead attorney for WaterWatch, worked on the case with CRAG. “Thanks to CRAG for their excellent work! All the free time CRAG put in has paid off in real benefits for the Deschutes River and the people of Oregon. Keep up the great work!” We will continue to ensure that protections for the Deschutes River remain intact for future generations of Oregonians and for the visitors to this great state.

Visit our website at www.crag.org and click on "News" for the Oregonian article that appeared online. For more information on river trips for rafting, kayaking and fishing on the Deschutes River and other Oregon Rivers check out www.oregonkayaking.net, www.eNRGkayaking.com, www.flyfishingdeschutes.com, www.allstarrafting.com, www.deschutesriver.com or www.aldercreek.com.

Mt. Hood Wins!

A couple of years ago, the Forest Service proposed to log hundreds of old trees on the north side of Mt. Hood near Cooper Spur. The Forest Service claimed the project would reduce the risk of fire in the area. The project was dubbed the Polallie Cooper timber sales due to its location between Polallie Canyon and the Inn at Cooper Spur.

Quite surprisingly, the logging project was

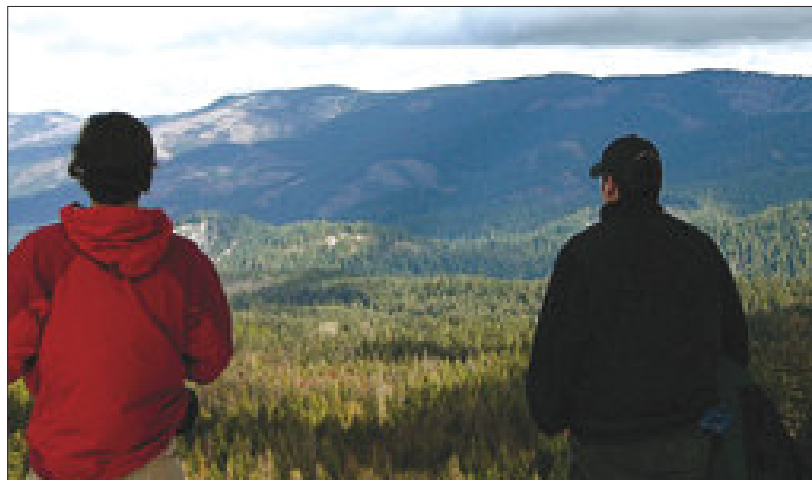
in the Crystal Springs Watershed, which provides drinking water for over a quarter of Hood River County’s residents. Clearcuts and logging next to streams threatened the County’s water supply. For more than two years, local residents had urged the Forest Service to implement a project based on science and forest health, while the local Forest Service ranger listened at other levels it seemed the agency was unwilling to respond to local residents concerns.

The Forest Service also wanted to proceed with this logging project at the same time as Mt. Hood Meadows proposed a destination resort and massive ski expansion at Cooper Spur. The combined effects of these projects threatened to degrade water quality, sever wildlife corridors, cut old-growth forests and seriously impair the visual quality of the north side of Mt. Hood.

Bark, a forest watch group based in Portland, asked CRAG to help them with this project. Bark volunteers worked with locals to visit the area and document the situation on the ground. Many big fire-resistant trees had been marked to be cut. The public wanted to know why the Forest Service would cut the largest trees to reduce fire risk.

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photo by Ralph Bloemers



The Forest Service planned to log all the big trees on the north side of Mt. Hood, increasing the risk of fire.

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Based on these concerns, CRAG hired an expert fire ecologist, Peter Morrison, to look at the Forest Service's plan. Morrison visited the site and conducted a systematic scientific survey of the area. He concluded that the Forest Service's plan was seriously misguided and that it could actually increase fire risk in the area by removing the largest most fire-resistant trees and leaving behind fire-prone slash piles. Based on Morrison's work, CRAG approached the Forest Service to work out a compromise.

Ignoring the public's effort to work with the agency, the Forest Service decided to move full steam ahead. The citizens had no choice but to send CRAG to court in order to protect Mt. Hood. CRAG moved quickly to bring a case in federal court on behalf of Bark and a large coalition of groups including mountain climbers, local fruit growers from Hood River, backcountry skiers, hikers, conservationists, and other long-time advocates for the mountain.

In addition to a court case, CRAG worked with Bark on a grassroots campaign targeting the Forest Service. Phone calls, letters and emails from the diverse coalition poured into the Forest Service office. The community spoke in a unified voice: "Protect Mt. Hood from this misguided project!"

Once CRAG filed suit, the Forest Service backed off and delayed the projects. The timber sales sat on the shelf for more than two years while the Forest Service's attorney tried to figure out what to do. Finally, this May, the Forest Service cancelled the sales.

Sandi Scheinberg, the Executive Director of Bark, stated, "I can't say enough about all the work CRAG put into this case. They helped us find an expert fire scientist, they led hikes in the area, and they went to court for us. I've learned

quite a bit about fire science, and we have educated a lot of people along the way!"

CRAG, Bark and all the groups working to protect Cooper Spur and Mt. Hood now look forward to promoting a positive vision for Mt. Hood. We've learned many lessons from this experience. Cutting large trees does not improve forest health. Commercial timber sales are not the best way to manage fire risk. Going forward, we will be working with local residents, scientists and the Forest Service to pursue a sensible solution for the area — follow the public's lead, and implement a science-based project that promotes the health of Mt. Hood and this historic area.

Please contact chris@crag.org or ralph@crag.org for more information on the north side of Mt. Hood. Visit our website for past issues on the Polalie Cooper logging project — click on "Fire Management" for a copy of Peter Morrison's recommendations for wildfire risk reduction at Cooper Spur.

Strawberry Mountains Win!

In July of 2002, a forest fire burned more than 13,500 acres in the Malheur National Forest adjacent to the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Area. The Forest Service responded to the fire by proposing a logging project totaling more than 2.5 million board feet of timber. CRAG was contacted by the Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project to take a close look at the plan to log old-growth forest in a roadless area immediately adjacent to the wilderness area. The project was also planned on steep slopes above spawning habitat for the threatened bull trout.

Using brand new rules pushed through by the Bush administration, the Forest

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a View of the Summit

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Service tried to skirt one of our nation's bedrock environmental laws, the National Environmental Policy Act. NEPA requires federal agencies to both consider the impacts of a proposed action and disclose those impacts to the public. The Forest Service, however, argued that NEPA did not apply because logging a burned landscape would have no significant impacts on the environment.

Quite disturbing, furthermore, was that the Forest Service claimed all the trees were either dead or "dying." Local residents had been to the area and discovered that the vast majority of the forest was still living and highly likely to survive the fire. Residents were particularly concerned because the Forest Service is prohibited from cutting live old growth trees in Eastern Oregon — trees larger than 21 inches in diameter. Called the "Eastside Screens," these protections have been in place since scientists found the forests and rivers of Eastern Oregon were suffering from too much logging. The Forest Service appeared to be ignoring the Eastside Screens by claiming that these large green trees were experiencing "delayed mortality." Dan Becker, a 27-year veteran of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, blew the whistle on the project. Mr. Becker has countless hours of experience as a fire technician managing controlled burns, surveying burned landscapes and has a keen

understanding of landscapes like that in Eastern Oregon where fire is a frequent and natural visitor.

CRAG focused in on the science and worked with an expert on tree mortality, Dr. Edwin Royce, Ph.D, to conduct a systematic survey at the site. After a site visit, Dr. Royce confirmed community fears when he concluded that the Forest Service was planning to log hundreds of large Ponderosa pines, grand fir and western larch that had survived the fire.

Based on this information, CRAG went to court in Portland, Oregon. The Forest Service tried to defend its actions, but the scientific evidence undermining their theories was simply overwhelming. Judge Garr King took testimony from Dr. Royce, Mr. Becker, and the Forest Service's experts. Judge King ruled against the Forest Service, and prohibited the Forest Service from logging any large Ponderosa Pine trees with a "single green needle" or in the case of a Western Larch, one viable bud.

Karen Coulter is the Executive Director for the Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project. She noted: "Science and reason carried the day for the Strawberry Mountains. Bulldozers and chainsaws are no way to manage a burned landscape. Thanks to CRAG for all their excellent work! Without their help, we would have lost this incredible resource."

See *Federal Focus* for a related story on the current pressure on agency scientists and visit our website and click on "High Roberts Slideshow" for copies of Dan Becker's memoranda and photographs documenting the abuse on the ground. ●

photo by Janet Westbrook



Woody and his woodpecker friends survived illegal activity pushed forward under the Healthy Forest Initiative

Sand Lake Estuary

A Rare Coastal Gem

by *Spencer Plumb, Communications Intern,*
and *JD Brown, Staff Attorney*

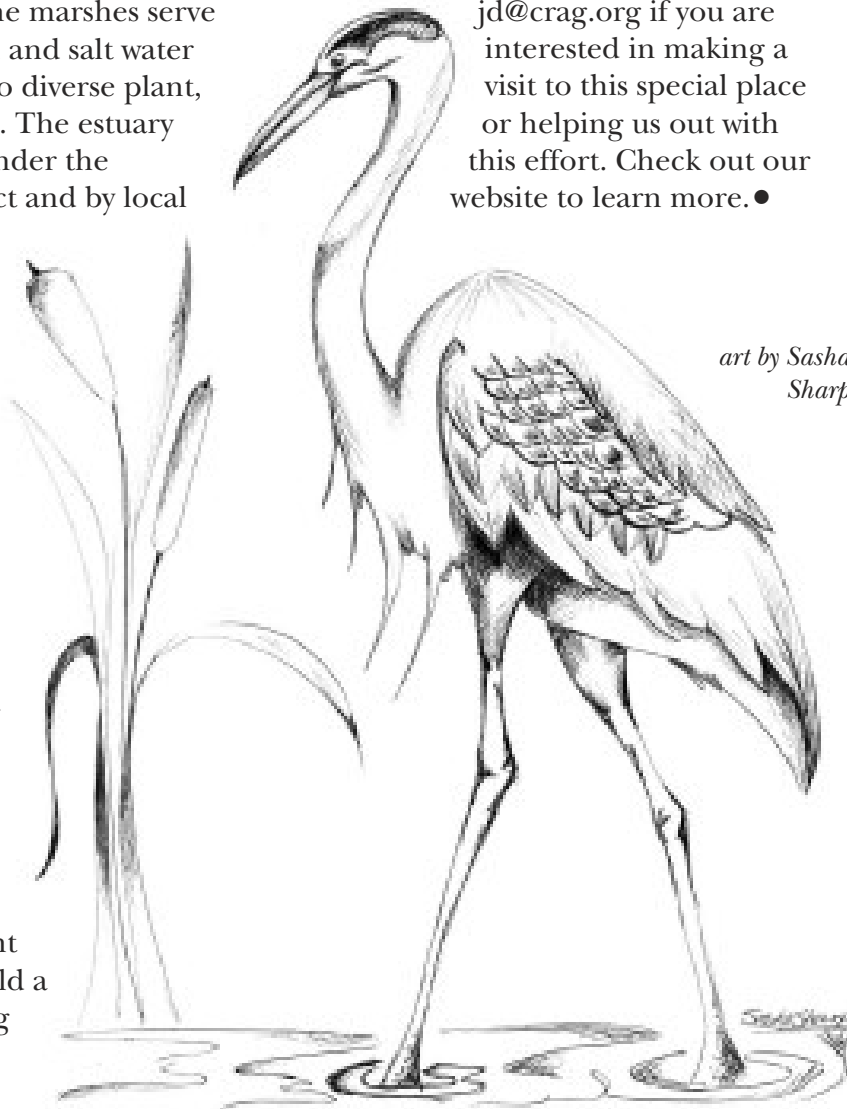
The Sand Lake Estuary is an undisturbed pocket of natural beauty on the Oregon Coast and a haven for rare and threatened wildlife and fish species. This biologically rich treasure has been classified as one of only two natural estuaries in the state. Marshes, Whalen Island State Park, and the Reneke Creek Research Natural Area surround it.

The marshes that surround Sand Lake are critical elements of this natural estuarine ecosystem. The marshes serve as a filter between fresh and salt water systems and are home to diverse plant, fish and wildlife species. The estuary is federally protected under the nation's Clean Water Act and by local zoning safeguards. While these marshes are ecologically linked to the Estuary, the marshes are privately owned and do not share the same protection as Sand Lake.

Over a year ago, CRAG responded to an urgent call when a proposal to build a golf course and destination resort threatened this incredible resource. OB Sports, an out-of-state development and golf course management company, sought to build a golf course by flattening the dunes around the edge of the Sand Lake Estuary and filling in the wetlands.

CRAG has been helping local residents protect this resource, and strong public opposition has slowed the project. The developers recently withdrew their proposal but may be biding their time and preparing to pursue it again. While the threat still lingers, CRAG is working with local community leaders, conservationists, and Tillamook County to permanently protect this threatened estuary and the adjacent marshes.

Please contact JD Brown at jd@crag.org if you are interested in making a visit to this special place or helping us out with this effort. Check out our website to learn more. ●



art by *Sasha Sharp*

Sand Lake Estuary is home to herons and other indigenous aviators.

Coastal Law Project: Samuel Boardman State Park

by Spencer Plumb, Communications Intern,
and JD Brown, Staff Attorney

The Oregon Coast is a natural wonder that draws people from around the world to our beautiful state. For centuries the coast has been supporting people on a hearty diet of fishing, logging and farming. However, the coast's resources are not limitless and demand for them continues to increase sharply. Development threatens coastal resources. Second homes, resorts, destination attractions and other growth may one day ruin the very resources that bring people to the coast.

While the pressures on the coast might have resulted in a California-style development, individuals and local residents have invested in and worked to implement a different vision. Except for a few stretches of urban sprawl, the Oregon Coast remains largely intact.

Preservation of the coast has taken tremendous effort and phenomenal foresight. The Beach Bill of 1967 is perhaps the hallmark of coastal preservation. Governor Tom McCall signed the Beach Bill and established the public's right to access all of Oregon's beaches. Other Oregon leaders like Oswald West, Bob Straub and Samuel Boardman dedicated themselves to conserving coastal land as state parks. These magnificent parks remind us that it is the lack of development on much of the shoreline that makes the Oregon Coast such a special place.

The work to preserve the natural beauty of the coast continues to this day. Citizen groups like the Oregon Shores Conservation Coalition, 1000 Friends of Oregon and local efforts by groups like the Citizens for Orderly Development in Brookings continue the tradition of conservation work.

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Facts at a Glance

Sand Lake

- ⇒ **Marine Life:** Sand Lake is one of only two natural estuaries in Oregon that remain unmarred by human development. Endangered species of salmon as well as steelhead, flounder, sole, perch, crabs, and shellfish rely on this protected habitat for feeding, breeding and maturation.
- ⇒ **Historic and Cultural:** State and tribal historic records reveal that the estuary, marshes, and its dunes were prime hunting and fishing grounds for the Tillamook Indians and other native peoples.

- ⇒ **Habitat for Threatened Birds:** The estuary and surrounding area is home to federally endangered birds including bald eagles, nesting snowy plovers, marbled murrelets, Aleutian Canada geese, peregrine falcons, blue herons, brown pelicans and many shorebirds.
- ⇒ **Negative Effects of Development:** Development here would increase sedimentation and result in detrimental levels of turbidity in the estuary and freshwater streams. Golf courses are an immense source of non-point pollution from harmful chemicals including pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers.

Coastal Law Project cont.,

continued from page 9

Development and conservation can complement one another. Tourists come to the coast to enjoy great Sitka spruce forests, stunning beaches, and amazing sand dune landscapes. Responsible development must find a way to accommodate these natural wonders that local economies thrive on without replacing these areas with private, sprawling, and unsustainable development.

As part of our Coastal Law Project, CRAG has been helping coastal citizens work with scientists, conduct surveys, educate their constituents and take action in court. For over a year now, CRAG has been working with local residents in Brookings as part of its Coastal Law Project. The U.S. Borax Corporation developed a master plan to build 1,000 units of housing on land that lies across from Samuel Boardman State Park just north of Brookings. The state park is a twelve-mile stretch of old growth coastal forest, named after the first Oregon Parks superintendent. The park is one section of a 40-mile stretch of the Southern Oregon Coast that Mr. Boardman lobbied to have included in the National Park System. Those who appreciate the wonderful work of Mr. Boardman see this development as a betrayal of his legacy.

During his career he set aside more than 60,000 acres for state parks, increasing state parks land in Oregon from just 4,070 acres to 66,000 acres! Borax's development plan threatens the natural environment and the fabric of the community in Brookings. The area proposed for devel-

opment is currently in an undisturbed state and is home to the second largest population of the endangered western lily. Historically, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz frequented this land and it is home to their cultural legacy.

Local citizens are concerned about the project's scope given the natural wonders of the site. In particular, citizens want to know whether it is possible to build so many homes without destroying the area's natural habitat, and without unduly burdening local services and transportation routes. Local planning department officials signed off the master plan last year without adequate consideration of these issues, so CRAG stepped up to challenge the project in a case before the Land Use Board of Appeals. And just this past month, the appeals court agreed with the local citizens, reversed the planning department's decision and sent the master plan back to the City and Borax! We will continue our work with local citizens to defend the Oregon Coast.

The Coastal Law Project is helping local citizens to permanently protect the history and beauty of this special place. If you would like more information, please contact me at jd@crag.org. ●

art by Asante Riverwind



The coastline north of Brookings was home to many native peoples whose cultural legacy is threatened by unsustainable development.

When Policy Drives Science Fish and Wildlife Get Hurt

by Brian Litmans, Board Member

In February 2005, the Union of Concerned Scientists released the results of a survey of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service field scientists. The details of the key findings are disturbing: political intervention is pervasive within the agency.

The Florida panther provides a good example that has outraged the public. According to a Fish & Wildlife Service biologist named Andrew Eller, agency officials knowingly used flawed science to assess the endangered panther's habitat and future prospects in order to grease the skids for developers in southwest Florida. Eller worked over a decade on Florida's Panther Recovery Program. He stated: "I could no longer tolerate the scientific charade in which Fish and Wildlife Service officials [were] trying to pretend that the Florida panther is not in jeopardy."

In May 2004, Eller worked with Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility to file a whistleblower complaint. Eller alleged that the Fish & Wildlife Service used flawed science to approve construction projects in panther habitats. In March of 2005, the agency conceded that it violated the Data Quality Act. What did the agency do in response? It tried to fire Eller.

The Florida panther is not the only example. Numerous government scientists have been asked to change scientific information, remove scientific facts or come to conclusions not supported

by science. Nearly half of all respondents whose work is related to endangered species reported that they "have been directed, for non-scientific reasons" to refuse protections for species. One in five agency scientists revealed they have been instructed to compromise their scientific integrity — reporting that they have been "directed to inappropriately exclude or alter technical information from a Fish and Wildlife scientific document." More than two out of three staff scientists (70 percent) and nearly nine out of 10 scientist managers (89 percent) knew of cases "where U.S. Department of Interior political appointees have injected themselves into" scientific issues.

The current administration touts use of the "best available science." In reality, it appears that politics trumps science in the White House. Regardless of who manages political appointments or who heads the public agencies responsible for the environment, when it comes to the environment smart decisions are based on science. For too long, these decisions have been made to please big campaign contributors and the strain is starting to show.

Review the survey at www.ucsusa.org/global_environment/rsi/

page.cfm?pageID=1601
or visit www.crag.org
and click on "Fire
Management or
"High Roberts

Slideshow" to see our work exposing particular scientific abuse on public lands here in Oregon. ●

art by Asante Riverwind

www.crag.org



Measure 37 Threatens Family Farms

by *Aubrey Baldwin, Board Chair*

In 1973 the Oregon Legislature and Governor Tom McCall passed Senate Bill 100 to protect the future of Oregon's farmland. The landmark bill specifically protected Oregon's agricultural land base by preserving large blocks of valuable farmland free from conflicts with residential communities. Measure 37 now threatens to dismantle the visionary work of Governor McCall.

We enjoy the results of SB 100 every time we see blooming orchard trees nestled near Mount Hood or wonder at the lush dairies thriving near the Oregon Coast. Too often in America, farm-based economies have surrendered to sprawling development or mega-agricultural corporations, but Oregon's vibrant and diverse agricultural economy has survived as a rare example of a local food system.

SB 100 played a vital role in preserving our ability to grow food and sustain an agricultural economy. Recently, however, Ballot Measure 37 created a loophole so large it threatens to swallow the whole bill. Measure 37 has reversed the land use system, requiring compensation when SB 100 protects farm and forestland from development or reduces the value of the property.

Oregon's farmers have created an agricultural system. The web of producers ensures that growers can band together to process, market, and transport their product. The availability and preservation of farmland plays a crucial role in this system. However, a great majority of Measure 37 claims concern farmlands or land directly adjacent to farming communities.

Development of these resources would dismantle continuous blocks of working farmland.

Hood River County, a major fruit production hub, is another prime example of how Measure 37 could impact the agriculture economy. Much of the best farmland in Hood River County is subject to Measure 37, because many of the farms have been family owned for decades. The large orchards subject to Measure 37 claims form the backbone of the area's fruit industry. Removing this land from production to make way for hobby farms, vacation homes, or other non-working farm development would hurt the industry by decreasing the operations scale of suppliers and packing houses. The resulting lack of support services for working farms would make it much more difficult for the individual farmers to manage operations and make a profit. The infiltration of residential communities into areas traditionally set apart as exclusive farm zones could also result in health and safety conflicts.

Measure 37 is a threat to Oregon's agricultural economy. In the short term, rapid development will claim some of Oregon's best farmland forever. In the long term, remaining farmers will be hesitant to reinvest in their farms because of conflicts with neighbors and risk of investing in an industry with a compromised future.

Gorham Blaine is part of the new generation of fruit growers in Hood River. He puts it plainly, "people want to live in

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You Are Invited! **Cirque de Solstice Party**

On June 25 of this summer, Chris and Kristin Winter are opening up their house for bluegrass and refreshments as a benefit for CRAG. Terminal Gravity beer from the town of Joseph in Wallowa County, Oregon is sponsoring the event and their tasty beverages will be available for you to enjoy, as well as other thirst quenching refreshments. The party starts at 7 PM, and all CRAG supporters and friends are invited to attend. If you can, please let Chris Winter at chris@crag.org or 503.525.2725 know you will be coming. The party is at 3024 SE 26th Ave., just over 3 blocks south of the Clinton St. theatre in SE Portland. •

Website Giving is Easy!

Support for CRAG's work comes from individual donors like you, as well as from foundations and winning precedent setting cases against those who violate our environmental laws. We provide professional legal help directly to the conservation community for free or as close to free as possible. Since our founding just 4 short years ago, we have provided hundreds of thousand of dollars worth of legal work for a small percentage of the actual cost. Generous support from individuals like you and your friends make that possible. Please renew your support by signing up to give regularly. Visit our website at www.crag.org and click on "Support Us"! •



Measure 37 Threatens cont.,

continued from previous page

the country — but they don't want the country to affect them — therefore they destroy that which brought them here in the first place. I believe that with Measure 37, there will be no future for Hood River in agriculture.”

CRAG is working hard with neighbors throughout this state to respond to Measure 37. The work is difficult and time consuming, yet we must respond. Part of that response will be court action to stop the worst abuses, and CRAG intends to devote its energy to that effort. Long term, we will be part of the effort to continue educating the public on the value of the land use safeguards passed under the leadership of Tom McCall as SB 100. •

Chefs Collaborative

The Chefs Collaborative is a network of chefs, restaurateurs, and other culinary professionals who promote sustainable cuisine by teaching children, supporting local farmers, educating each other and inspiring their customers to choose clean, healthy foods. The Collaborative is a national organization that has two local affiliates in the Pacific Northwest, one in Portland and one in Seattle. CRAG has been working with these organizations since our founding to increase their organizational capacity to achieve their mission.

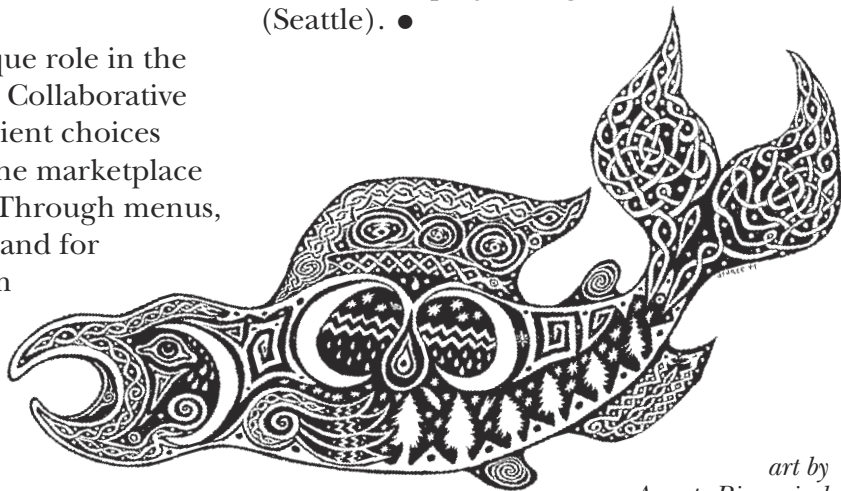
The Chefs Collaborative aims to educate people on how they can choose good, clean foods. The Chefs Collaborative works to promote local and seasonal produce, and in so doing they support family farms here in the Pacific Northwest. Studies have shown that rural communities with many family farms have the healthiest economies. The Collaborative has also been educating people on genetically modified organisms, mad cow disease, and sustainable fishing practices. The Collaborative sponsors children's courses on basic cooking skills and works to teach them about the impact of their food choices on our culture and the environment.

Because chefs play a unique role in the food service industry, the Collaborative aims to teach how ingredient choices significantly affect both the marketplace and consumer behavior. Through menus, chefs have created a demand for "new" foods like heirloom tomatoes and olive oil, making these choices mainstream. By educating chefs about the environmental impact of

their decisions, the Collaborative provide them with the tools they need to make healthy and sustainable decisions.

Good food begins with unpolluted air, land, and water. Key to providing it long-term is environmentally sustainable farming and fishing, as well as humane animal husbandry. While celebrating the pleasures of food, Collaborative members recognize the impact of food on our lives, on the well-being of our communities, and on the integrity of the global environment. Partnering with local producers, finding the best local products, and respecting local economies, traditions, and habitats are all important parts of participating in a sustainable food system.

The Chefs Collaborative local Portland chapter is supported by many fine establishments, including the Bijou Cafe, Cafe Azul, Genoa, Grand Central Bakery, Higgins, Hot Lips Pizza, Mother's Bistro, Pastaworks, Red Star Tavern & Roast House, the Veritable Quandary and Wildwood. For more information on the good work of the Chefs Collaborative and to learn about affiliates across the country, visit www.chefscollaborative.org (national), www.portland-cc.org (Portland), or www.forksproject.org (Seattle). ●



art by
Asante Riverwind

Black Rock Fish Salted & Inked Up

by *Ralph Bloemers*

Diane O'Leary is a colorful character, and a great defender of Oregon's Coast. She loves the fish, the wildlife and the scenic beauty and enjoys capturing it in her artwork. She made the rock fish on the cover using a live fish caught in late May of 2005 by a local fisherman named Joe Ockenfeld. Diane used her own hands to clean the fish carefully with iodide salt. Then she dried it by laying it out on newspaper. Once dry, she painted the fish from tail to head with a very fat and expensive hand-tied Windsor Newton water color brush. After inking it up properly she laid it out on Japanese Mulberry paper, and then worked the detail into the eye and fins. Diane said "the hardest part is keeping the dorsal spine from making a blob on the paper."

Diane said that she is particularly keen about rockfish, because of their long life span. A black rock fish can live up to 40-50 years and this particular species still dwells in Tillamook Bay. Scientists estimate that another species, the rough eye rockfish live to be more than a couple hundred years old. For more information, check out the work of Dr. Milton S. Love who wrote "The Rockfish of the Northeast Pacific." Dr. Love is a Research Biologist at UC Santa Barbara and has documented the diverse fish species on the Pacific Coast. ●

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CRAG CREDITS

A hearty thanks to the following people for their valuable contributions:

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Diane O'Leary – Cover Art
Sasha Sharp – Artwork
Asante Riverwind – Artwork

Capacity Builders

Spencer Plumb – Communications Intern
- University of Portland
McKenzie River Printers Guild
Gene Ehrbar – Website Expert
Bobby Meeker – eZine Guru

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Rob Kline – Federal Forests
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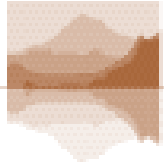
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Lazar Foundation, Ralph L. Smith Foundation, MRG Foundation, Fund for Wild Nature, Deer Creek Foundation, Mazamas, Mountaineers Foundation, Jackson Foundation, Rose E. Tucker, Norcross Wildlife Foundation, Brainerd Foundation, AKC Fund and the Harder Foundation.

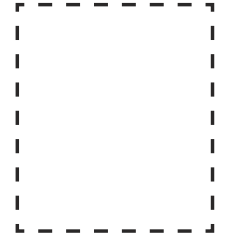
We also wish to thank all the scientists and experts who have provided technical support on our cases, the public employees who believe in environmental stewardship and anyone else who has made a generous personal contribution to support our mission!



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All CRAG supporters and friends are invited

CIRQUE DE SOLSTICE PARTY

June 25, 7 P.M.

Chris and Kristin Winter are opening up their house for
bluegrass and refreshments as a benefit for CRAG.

For information, see inside this issue.