

A View of the Summit

from the CRAG



Protecting Our Oceans

photo courtesy of Ground Truth Trekking



Surf near Malaspina Glacier, Alaska.

Crag Law Center

Spring 2010

A View of the Summit

Policy Changes for Oregon's Oceans

by Courtney Johnson, Staff Attorney

The oceans cover seventy percent of the earth's surface and provide jobs, food, energy resources and transportation for people around the globe. Much of what we do on land impacts the seas, sometimes in considerable ways. Greenhouse gas emissions cause acidification of the ocean, and dammed rivers impede the progress of salmon in their migration from stream to sea and back again. Coastal and inland development results in erosion and pollution that flows into the ocean. It is clear that our actions on land cause waves out at sea.

Crag's work in the past year has not always focused directly on protecting the ocean. Instead, our clients have asked us to represent their interests in protecting healthy rivers, indigenous hunting rights, responsible land development, and old growth forests. While it may not be obvious at first glance, all of these issues are linked to the seas.

Though Crag's work takes us beyond Oregon to Washington and Alaska, our home state is facing changes to policies for the use of our ocean's resources. In the past year we've seen many positive steps toward conserving these values. For example, the legislature passed new laws creating pilot marine reserves and a near shore research task force to evaluate research needs for gaining a better understanding our coastal waters. The Land Conservation and Development Commission adopted changes to our territorial sea plan, setting the framework for development of wave energy.

The focus on our ocean's renewable resources is consistent with and mandated by Oregon's Statewide Planning Goal 19 (Ocean Resources Goal), which sets a priority for renewable resources, emphasizes optimum-yield management for fisheries, and establishes a decision-making process that requires adequate information and assessment of impacts from development actions.

On the other hand, Oregon's waters also face multiple threats, including proposals for liquefied natural gas shipping terminals and a plan to expand Navy training off our coast. One big threat will likely remain at bay thanks to a bill passed on February 19, which extends Oregon's moratorium on off-shore drilling for another 10 years.

The history of oil and gas drilling in Oregon's waters dates back to the 1960's, when several exploratory wells were drilled in the federal waters off Oregon's coast. None of the wells were completed as producers, and the federal leases expired in 1969. Based on the

exploratory well results, it appears that Oregon's waters do not contain enough oil and gas to be feasibly extracted. Despite these limitations, some in Oregon oppose a permanent ban on drilling in state waters.

Recent events serve as a reminder that off-shore oil-drilling is not without risk. Last year's oil spills off the coasts of Australia and East Timor demonstrate that accidents do still happen, and have serious consequences. The tanker spill off the coast of Brisbane, Australia, is reported to have dumped around 67,000 gallons of oil into the sea. The Montara oil rig leaked for 64 days and is estimated to have pumped 106,460 gallons of oil into the Timor Sea. The spills of this summer took months to contain and enormous oil slicks remain.

Congress has banned drilling in federal waters beyond Oregon's territorial seas and Oregon is taking steps

towards exploring wave energy as a clean and renewable energy source from our oceans. As a corollary, renewal of the offshore drilling moratorium sends a strong message that Oregon is focusing on renewable energy sources where possible. These policy changes are exciting and may signal a new attitude of greater respect for the value of the ocean's non-extractive resources.

The articles in this edition of *A View from the Summit* highlight the work we are doing to protect our ocean's resources. Crag will continue to support our clients as they foster these new changes, and challenge development proposals which threaten ocean health, both near and far from shore. ●

artwork by Melanie Steffl



Winter Ocean

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Wave Energy: A Viable Energy Option for Oregon?

by Courtney Johnson, Staff Attorney

In 2009, Oregon's Ocean Policy Advisory Council (OPAC) recommended amendments to Oregon's Territorial Sea Plan to allow for the phased development of wave (or "hydrokinetic") energy in our coastal waters. These recommendations included a permitting process that requires study, monitoring and adaptive management. New information about wave energy will be applied to improve the technology while protecting Oregon's marine environment. In November, the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCD) adopted the amendments, clarifying the process for wave energy development in Oregon.

These amendments are just one of many pieces that need to be in place for wave energy to become a reality. In addition to state permitting, hydrokinetic projects are regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), which is responsible for conducting the National Environmental Policy Act review for proposals for wave energy development. As with traditional hydropower, the FERC permitting process allows state and federal agencies and public stakeholders to seek agreement on certain requirements ahead of the draft environmental impact statement and licensing agreement.

Fiscal support will also be necessary for wave energy to be a realistic alternative. Tax credits and other monetary incentives may help carry the enormous cost of developing and researching this emerging technology. The U.S. Department of Energy has awarded grants to companies working on wave energy, and test sites may be allowed to collect revenues from power generated during the research phase to help offset the high cost of developing and installing the systems.



photo courtesy Oregon Power Technologies, Inc.

Buoys similar to this PowerBuoy® will be used in the Reedsport project.

One hydrokinetic proposal in Oregon has begun the long process of approval. Ocean Power Technologies (OPT) has proposed a "pilot" project at a site about two and a half miles off the coast from the North Umpqua River Spit near Gardiner, Oregon. The company received a preliminary permit from FERC for this facility, known as the "Reedsport project," but has a long way to go in completing an environmental assessment that may lead to licensing.

The Reedsport project will include up to 10 power buoys placed at a depth of about 50 meters and an undersea substation to collect the power. Additionally, a submarine cable will run through an existing one-mile-long outfall pipe leading to

the defunct International Paper plant at Gardiner to deliver the power to the Pacific Northwest's electric grid. Initially, these buoys are expected to generate two megawatts, or enough electricity to power about 300 homes. Over time, the proposal is to increase production up to a maximum of 50 megawatts at this site. Any expansion over the initial 10 buoys will require a new license or a license amendment.

The Reedsport project will likely be the first commercial wave energy development in North America. Other projects are proposed for Northern California, Scotland, and the west coast of Australia. The only existing commercial hydrokinetic project is off the coast of Portugal, which successfully produced power into the Portuguese electrical grid but was taken offline due to a technical issue and subsequent financial problems.

There are several different wave energy conversion devices (WECs) being developed. The Reedsport project utilizes a "PowerBuoy®" design — a piston-like design housed in a large buoy. The buoy sits

upright in the water; therefore this design captures only vertical wave energy. As the buoy crests and falls on the waves, the piston inside moves up and down, generating electricity. Another form of WEC is the Pelamis, or sea snake. This long, tubular structure floats on the surface of the ocean and converts incoming waves from all directions into electricity. The Pelamis is the model used in the Portuguese project. Another WEC design has been called the Wave Dragon. This large floating structure allows waves to enter over "walls" and exit the enclosure through a turbine, generating electricity.

There are many questions about the effects and effectiveness of wave power generation. The use of adaptive management will allow this emerging technology to constantly improve while protecting near shore marine ecosystems. Crag is working to ensure that scientific principles are applied and public oversight remains in place. It remains to be seen whether wave energy can become a viable and safe power source for the Pacific Northwest. •

• Facts at a Glance • Reedsport Pilot Project

- **Location:** The hydrokinetic array will be 2.5 miles offshore. The buoys are designed to be placed in water 100 to 150 feet deep.
- **Scale:** Each power buoy is about 130 feet tall and 40 feet in diameter.
- **Cost:** OPT estimates that its power will cost 15¢ per kilowatt hour. By comparison, natural gas and coal cost about 4 – 7¢/kwh and wind about 8 – 16¢/kwh.
- **Production:** Oregon Iron Works will build the first buoy to be deployed at Reedsport.
- **Habitat:** Oregon crabbers are concerned that the wave farm would interfere with crabbing grounds. However, some supporters argue that the buoy array creates an artificial reef that provides shelter for marine animals.
- **Migration:** It is unknown whether the wave farm's electro-magnetic field will impact migration patterns for whales. OSU researchers are tracking gray whale migration to evaluate the potential for disturbance.
- **Aesthetics:** Many are concerned about the visual impact of the project. The buoys have a relatively low profile in the water and are located 2.5 miles off shore.

Ocean Acidification: Another Consequence of our Carbon Emissions

by Megan Hooker, Paralegal and Office Manager

Last December, world leaders met in Copenhagen to attempt to reach consensus on how to curb global carbon emissions and slow the impacts of climate change. The impacts of our carbon emissions — from more intense storms and rising sea levels, to decreased snowpack and melting glaciers — were a key piece of the talks in Copenhagen. This list of impacts included a lesser known consequence of our carbon emissions: ocean acidification.

Carbon is absorbed by the ocean through an equilibrium-seeking chemical exchange that occurs between the ocean and atmosphere. The oceans absorb approximately 25% of the carbon we emit, meaning that the more carbon we put into the atmosphere, the more carbon the oceans take in. If this weren't the case, the atmospheric carbon level would be much higher than the current level of 390 parts per million. Twenty million years ago, the levels of carbon in the atmosphere and the ocean were higher than they are today. However, it is alarming that CO₂ is being absorbed by the ocean at a faster rate than it has since the dinosaurs went extinct. Our oceans have become 30% more acidic since the Industrial Revolution, which is the blink of an eye in geologic time.

Why is a rapid lowering of the ocean's pH a problem? Calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) is the basic building block for many marine species with shells and exoskeletons. Acid slows the uptake of CaCO₃, and if an acid is strong enough, CaCO₃ will dissolve. Marine species simply will not have time to adapt. Crusta-



ceans, like crabs and lobsters; bivalves, like oysters and clams; and coral reefs use CaCO₃ to build their protective outer skeletons and shells. Most significantly, some phytoplankton and zooplankton, which form the base of the ocean's food chain, also use CaCO₃ for their protective shells. The bowhead whale and anadromous fish, such as salmon and steelhead, feed off of the marine life that utilize CaCO₃ to survive.

Our carbon emissions have disrupted the fundamental biologic and geochemical processes in the ocean, and studies show that some marine species are already having a difficult time building their shells and exoskeletons. Some scientific models predict that when atmospheric carbon levels reach 450 ppm (modeled to happen around 2030 if we continue to emit at current rates), the polar oceans will become so acidic that CaCO₃ will no longer be present.

In June 2007, the first buoy to monitor ocean acidification was launched in the Gulf of Alaska. Scientists from the University of Washington and Oregon State University are working with NOAA and Canadian agencies to collect and analyze the data. Monitoring is likely to increase with the passage of the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act last April. The law calls for research on ocean acidification to analyze the environmental and economic impacts of the phenomenon.



The Current Mayhem in the Arctic Calls for Change

by Tanya Sanerib, Staff Attorney

Imagine you are a fisherman and the ocean provides the sustenance, livelihood and cultural framework for you, your family, and your village. As a leader in your community, you learn that a large oil company is interested in exploring for oil and gas very close to where you fish. Suddenly, a one thousand-page proposal to drill in these areas is released to the public. You are informed by the Minerals Manage-

ment Service that you have twenty-one days to review the proposal and explain your thoughts and concerns about it. As you wade through the proposal, you learn that the EPA is seeking comments on a permit to discharge air pollution for the same project. You have forty-five days to tell the EPA what your thoughts and concerns are with this permit.

continued on page 8

While monitoring is a key piece of the puzzle, action is needed. In January 2009, 155 top scientists from around the world signed the Monaco Declaration, calling for urgent action to limit the damage to marine ecosystems. Here in the Pacific Northwest, Crag is supporting our client Center for Biological Diversity (CBD) using the tools that we know best. Under the Clean Water Act, states are required to list waterbodies that are not in compliance with water quality standards on a 303(d) list. The EPA is charged with reviewing this list and approving or denying it. Washington

State law allows for a pH variation of no more than 0.2 units. When scientists monitored Washington's coastal waters for pH, they discovered that it had changed by 0.2 units every 4.5 years, clearly violating Washington's water quality standards. Despite the fact that Washington did not list their ocean's waters for pH on their 303(d) list, the EPA approved it. Last May, CBD sued the EPA for this, and the parties are currently in settlement discussions. Our hope is that EPA will begin to take stronger action so that the U.S. will do its part in solving this problem. •



Mayhem In The Arctic Calls For Change

continued from page 7

You wonder whether you should be concerned about your communities' air quality as you slog through documents that contain terms like NAAQS and NESHAP. You try to learn more, but are distracted by the news that the EPA is also seeking comments in forty-five days on a notice to discharge pollution into the water for the same project. Then, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is seeking comments in thirty days on a request for permission to harm marine mammals. You realize that while several agencies must permit these operations, there is no single agency in the lead coordinating the decision-making about the offshore proposal.

Now imagine you are the same person, in the same community, and over the course of six to eight months you are faced with two proposals to explore for oil, two air permits, two water notices, and two marine mammal permits.

This dual proposal scenario isn't fiction: Shell Offshore Inc. recently submitted two proposals for oil and gas exploration to begin in the summer of 2010; one for Camden Bay in the Beaufort Sea and the other for the Chukchi Sea. Alaskan natives' dependence upon the ocean for food and cultural sustenance, and their traditional knowledge gives them good cause for concern about these proposals. Unfortunately, they are left without a sounding board to ensure protection of areas that are

important for marine life and sensitive to industrial activity.

As these examples illustrate, this process is mayhem for everyone involved. Yet this is how the federal government "manages" offshore oil and gas work in the Arctic. This is how decisions are made about the exploration and production of oil and gas in some of our most sensitive ocean environments. And yes, this is still how the federal government is handling these issues even in light of our changing climate and new administration.

Several solutions have been proposed to end this problem. One is to use marine spatial planning to ensure oil and gas activities are relegated to locations away from sensitive resources. Another is to put NOAA at the helm of the process. Yet another is to require that all the necessary permits (for air, water, marine mammals, etc.) are issued before a proposal to explore for oil and gas offshore is submitted. Perhaps a combination of these proposals would work best, but it is clear that change needs to happen now.

The Crag Law Center is providing legal guidance for Alaskan natives on the North Slope of Alaska in providing comments on Shell's existing two proposals and accompanying permit applications. On behalf of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission and the Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope, Crag challenged the Mineral Management Service's approval of the Camden Bay Exploration Plan in the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in December. As we look to 2011 and 2012, it is possible that up to four additional proposals for offshore work will be presented to North Slope communities. Regardless of whether the needed changes happen, Crag will continue to support Alaskan natives as they attempt to wade through the mayhem currently surrounding offshore oil and gas exploration. ●



Crag is a client-focused law center that supports community efforts to protect and sustain the Pacific Northwest's natural legacy.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Big Happenings With Crag

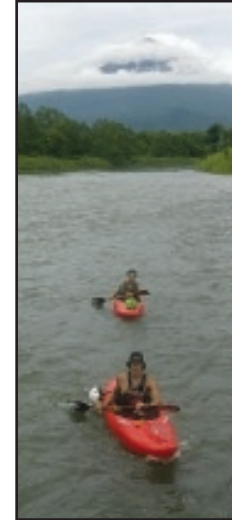
March 17 Next Adventure Presents: Rivers in Demand

On Wednesday, March 17, Next Adventure Presents: Rivers in Demand at the Hollywood Theater in Portland (4122 NE Sandy Blvd). The evening will feature three films: *Papua New Guinea: Descent into Madness*; *Bolivia: The Great Recession*; and *Congo: Monster Fish of The Congo*. These exciting films have been featured on the NG Channel, and at the Banff, Telluride, and Wild and Scenic Film Festivals. Doors open at 6:30 pm, films start at 7:00.

May 13 Wild Rivers Film Night

Join Crag and the Gifford Pinchot Task Force on Thursday, May 13, at the Hollywood Theater for the Portland Premiere of a locally produced documentary about the removal of the Hemlock Dam from Trout Creek. Trout Creek is a tributary of the Wind River in the Columbia River Gorge. In 2009, the Forest Service, local contractors and local

photo by Matt Fields Johnson



Kayakers on the Pandi River; from the film Papua New Guinea: Descent into Madness.

photo by Ralph Bloemers



Trout Creek restored

conservation groups joined forces to remove the dam and restore over 20 miles of prime habitat for Columbia River Steelhead. The film provides a first hand look at how this successful restoration project was accomplished from start to finish. Other short films will also be shown. Tickets are \$7 in advance from Crag, the Gifford Pinchot Task Force and the Hollywood Theater. Doors open at 6:30 pm, films start at 7:00.

April 12 Join Crag at Hopworks!

Hopworks Urban Brewery in SE Portland will share 10% of their profits on Monday, April 12, with the Crag Law Center! Drop in and join Crag staff and board

members that evening for happy hour or dinner. *Be sure to mention to your server that you are there to support Crag.* If you plan to have dinner at Hopworks that evening, you need to make a reservation by April 9 with Olivia, reservation manager, at 503-232-4677. Otherwise, just drop on in for a beer and happy hour. HUB is located at 2944 SE Powell Blvd. Check out Hopworks Urban Brewery at www.hopworksbeer.com.

July 24 Annual Old Filbert Farm Party 2010 Save the Date

Mark your calendars for Crag's annual Filbert Farm Party! This year's party will take place on Saturday, July 24, and will once again be hosted by Aaron Matusick and Sandy Riedman. Watch for more info on our website and in this summer's Crag Cairn.

FEDERAL FOCUS

Looking Back A Successful Year On Oregon's Eastside Forests

by Ralph Bloemers, Staff Attorney

Oregon's vast eastside forests are a natural wonderland encompassing over half of the national forest lands in Oregon. These forests range from the Cascade Crest volcanic field, across the jumbled ancient Blue Mountains region, to the heights of the Eagle Cap wilderness and the stunning depths of the Snake River Canyon at the border with Idaho. Emerging above the high desert range, these forests are a varied and complex ecological mosaic that includes ponderosa and lodgepole pine, Douglas and grand fir, larch, hemlock, spruce, incense and Alaskan yellow cedar, aspen, mountain mahogany, red alder, willow, and even areas of pacific yew. For centuries, these forests have been sculpted by nature's interwoven cycles of fire, insects, weather, moisture and drought. They have provided a home to countless fish and wildlife. Deer, moose, wolves and wolverines roam these wild lands.

These lands have inspired and provided for people for generations. Over a century of heavy grazing, roadbuilding, river damming and logging have taken their toll on these lands and waters. Top scientists have recommended protection for all roadless areas over 1,000 acres and the few remaining old growth trees and intact stands. They also recommended that land managers reduce the extensive



art by Asante Riverwind

Winter Wolverine

road network, sharply curtail grazing and move away from destructive practices like post-fire salvage logging.

Since our founding in 2001, Crag has worked with a variety of organizations on the eastside of Oregon, including Hells Canyon Preservation Council, the Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project, Grant County Conservationists, Oregon Wild, the Oregon Chapter of the Sierra Club and local residents. We have also worked with the Lands Council, Conservation Northwest, Gifford Pinchot Task Force and other groups on forestlands just across the border in Washington.

Last year was a success for those working to protect eastside forests. Crag worked with clients Sierra Club and Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project to halt destructive logging and roadbuilding in three projects proposed by the previous administration. The Wildcat, Cobbler and Farley projects would have negatively affected over 30,000 acres of wild lands. These projects targeted moister, higher

elevation stands and roadless areas located in key fisheries found in the John Day and Upper Snake river basins.

The Forest Service claimed logging these areas would improve forest health by reducing fire risk, thereby also reducing carbon output. But the science shows that logging releases more carbon than fire because logging always takes the large stores of carbon in the tree trunks, while fire leaves them to stabilize the disturbed landscape. Crag worked with its clients to file three formal protests with the Forest Service. One appeal was denied, prompting our clients to file suit in federal court. The Forest Service responded by canceling and withdrawing all three projects this past fall.

Yet, the question remains — how can we restore Oregon's eastside forests? At the end of last year, I traveled to Heppner to meet with the head of the Umatilla National Forest and all of his district rangers. Two scientists, Mark Henjum and

David Powell, were at the meeting. We discussed what kinds of projects could actively protect and restore old forest wildlife populations, and how to improve fish habitat and decrease the negative impacts from grazing on waterways. There certainly is still plenty of work to be done to guide the Forest Service in the right direction.

The focus in the future will be on increasing forest resilience in the face of climate change, prioritizing restoration, and ensuring recovery of natural systems. One question is how industry will reinvent itself and rise from the ashes of the current economy, and how that will play into the restoration picture. Logging, grazing, biomass removal, and other products for those who live on the land have long been part of the picture, and whether they are a sustainable piece of the equation for eastside forests remains to be seen as we move forward under the new administration. ●

photo by Ralph Bloemers



Dr. Richard Waring, an expert ecologist from Oregon State University, joins Karen Coulter on a field tour of two projects in the Umatilla National Forest.

Looking Forward

Legislation Proposed For Eastside Forests

by Ralph Bloemers, Staff Attorney

In January, Senator Wyden put forward new legislation for Oregon's eastside forests. The legislation proposes large scale projects across thousands of acres of land to restore landscapes damaged by over a century of grazing, logging and roadbuilding.

To make sense of this proposed overhaul of Oregon forest policy, we all need a basic background on the federal laws in place today. We need a sense of how well the laws are working. And, most importantly, we need to incorporate direction from what the best available science tells us are the ecological priorities to restore these landscapes and make them resilient in the face of climate change.

People have extracted resources from Oregon's eastside forests for well over a century. People have also suppressed fire on these lands and spread

invasive species. Yet parts of these forests remain quite diverse and very wild. Eastside lands are generally harsher and drier and trees generally grow slower. Logging is a marginal proposition in these forests.

In the mid-1990's the Forest Service

received a formal petition from the Natural Resources Defense Council to protect numerous native birds. These species were known to be indicators of forest health and appeared to be in steep decline. Congress responded to the call for restoration and appointed the Eastside Forests Scientific Society Panel. The panel made 12 key recommendations, which included halting all future logging of intact stands of old growth and limiting activity in all roadless areas 1,000 acres or greater. The panel also recommended that grazing be largely curtailed, salvage logging cease, and heavy equipment not enter any stream and river corridors.

The Forest Service grudgingly adopted some of the recommendations, and these protections came to be known as the Eastside Screens. The Screens were to be in place for 18 months,

though the panel recommended that a long-term plan be put in place to manage these lands. Everyone hoped that the agency would make longer-term planning and zoning decisions like those made in the Northwest Forest

photo courtesy Michael Halle



Skiing in the Wallawas.



Joseph, Oregon, one of the gateways to Oregon's rugged Wallawas.

Plan. However, fifteen years later, the Screens are still in place. The agency has only half-heartedly complied with the Screens, and the previous administration attempted to do away with them completely.

Scientists have determined that before the settlement of the West, well over 50% of the landscape was dominated by old growth forests. Today, some forests have less than 2% of the original old growth. Senator Wyden has put forward a bill that is ambitious in its level of detail and scope to address these losses. Yet the bill leaves open a number of critical questions to be answered by another science panel and a lengthy planning process. For example, the bill directs the science panel to make a set of recommendations to accomplish landscape-wide restoration in less than six months.

The bill also changes how local citizens can participate in forest planning and their ability to challenge projects. Perhaps most importantly, while the bill promotes restoration and provides pro-

tection for old trees, it also directs the Forest Service to produce commercial logs and biomass from forest restoration projects covering 25,000 acres of land per forest per year.

The general concepts in the bill are not new. People have been talking about the need to restore these landscapes for well over a decade and many legislative proposals have been floated. Scientists have identified the key elements of a sound restoration strategy: protect roadless areas, protect all the remnant old growth trees and forests stands, sharply curtail grazing and decrease the road network.

There are many questions to be answered by the Forest Service and all stakeholders about what this bill will do. Wyden's proposal is likely to go up for a committee hearing in 2010. Whether this bill or another bill will move this year in an omnibus package of federal lands legislation remains to be seen. We will post information on our blog about this issue as the year progresses. Stay tuned! ●

BOARD HIGHLIGHT

Jessica Burness

by Shirley Gillham, Volunteer

Jessica Burness has been a member of Crag's Board of Directors since 2005. She spearheaded Crag's inaugural Wildshots Photography Auction in 2007, and has had a significant impact on the organization.

Jessica hails from Northern California, where she spent springs and summers hiking in the Sierras, and learning the names of wildflowers with her father. She cultivated her environmentalism "from the time she could put thoughts together," and developed a deep love of zoology. She went to college and medical school at Brown University, and returned to the West Coast to do her residency in family medicine at OHSU.

She now practices at Portland's Native American Rehabilitation Center Clinic and has interests in access to health care, international health and infectious diseases. She retains her childhood love for and sense of connection to nature, and considers environmental preservation and environmental health critical to human health. Her involvement with Crag has been a wonderful outlet for her interest in the environment.

Jessica first heard of Crag through a colleague, Deirdre Donovan, while they were in residency together at OHSU. At

the time, Deirdre's husband, JD Brown, was a staff attorney with Crag. Chris Winter held an information session at their home, and she was hooked. What strikes

her as so unique and impressive about Crag is that a small number of attorneys can accomplish so much with fairly meager resources. She believes Crag's core staff is passionate and deeply committed to environmental protection in the Pacific Northwest.



Jessica in the Goat Rock Wilderness.

her as so unique and impressive about Crag is that a small number of attorneys can accomplish so much with fairly meager resources. She believes Crag's core staff is passionate and deeply committed to environmental protection in the Pacific Northwest.

The biggest thing she's learned from serving as a board member is that she "knows very little about law and is really glad she didn't pursue a career in it." Crag is grateful to have Jessica on the board, whether or

not she knows about the law. Her passion for the environment is what matters.

Jessica is a relatively new mom, and hopes that future generations will be able to enjoy a similar or greater degree of biodiversity and natural beauty than we do today. Her wish is that her daughter's generation will have a deeper appreciation for the earth and a greater sense of balance and communal responsibility than their forebearers. As she shares her passion for the natural world with her daughter and donates her time to Crag, we know that Jessica is doing her part to make this wish a reality. ●

Thank You Crag Supporters!

While last year provided a challenge for fundraising, 2009 was Crag's best year for individual fundraising to date! With the economy slumping, cash became scarce and many of us were tightening our belts, but Crag's supporters came through to support our work. All of us at Crag extend our gratitude to our supporters. Thank you!

A big piece of our success in 2009 came from our Wildshots photography auction in November, through which we raised over \$24,000. Many thanks to all of our volunteers who made the evening run smoothly, especially to event coordinator extraordinaire, Kristin Winter. Our success this year also was due in part to those who donated to help us meet the \$10,000 matching grant from the Brainerd Foundation. We were pleased to have a number of first-time and recurring donors make generous contributions toward our goal.

Thanks to all of our supporters who contributed to Crag in 2009. We rely on contributions from individuals like you to keep us going strong and hope to see you this year at one of the great events we have planned. See page 9 for more on ways to be involved with Crag in the upcoming year.●

photo by Indra Bloemers



Staff Attorney Ralph Bloemers and Wildshots donor and photographer Ron Cronin.

Crag Credits

Crag is truly blessed with great volunteers and supporters. So many people have helped keep us going! We would like to specifically thank:

Artists & Photographers

Melanie Staffl – Summit Artwork
Asante Riverwind – Summit Artwork
Alberto Rey – Cover Design, T-shirt Design
Paula Reynolds – Crag Law Center Logo
Diane O'Leary – T-shirt Design
Shannon Wheeler – T-shirt Design

Capacity Builders

McKenzie Printers Guild – Newsletter Layout
Gene Ehrbar – Web and IT Guru
Karen Russell – Bookkeeping

Law Students

Lizzy Zultoski – Lewis & Clark
Liberty Straney – Lewis & Clark
Daniel Timmons – Lewis & Clark

Volunteers

Mitch Turker – Law Clerk
Irene Vlach – Development
Shirley Gillham – Office Support

Thank you so much to everyone who has kept Crag going strong!

Spring 2010

Wildshots 2009 Volunteers

Kristin Winter, Nellie Barnard, Tim Bellis, Mason Brock, Amanda Caffall, Ruth Fischer, Tara Gallagher, Scott Johnson, Henry LaSueur, Kat Liebman/Chuffy's Too'licious, Marla Nelson, Carol Porto, Claire Remington, Dana Robinson, Liberty Straney, Irene Vlach, Jodi Wacenske, Tim Wington, Elle Wilder-Tack, Rebecca Yeaglin, Lizzy Zultoski

Board of Directors

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Staff Attorneys

Chris Winter, Ralph Bloemers, Courtney Johnson, Tanya Sanerib

Paralegal and Office Manager

Megan Hooker

Foundations

Brainerd Foundation, Burning Foundation, Lazar Foundation, Mazamas Conservation Committee, Oak Foundation, Ordinary People Foundation, Patagonia Portland



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Join the Crag Law Center:

March 17th, 7 pm

Next Adventure Presents:

**Rivers in Demand!,
Hollywood Theatre — Portland**

May 13th, 7 pm

**Wild Rivers Movie Night, featuring
the Portland premiere of a
documentary about the removal of
Hemlock Dam.**

Hollywood Theatre — Portland

More info and events on page 9



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