

PACIFIC RIVERS FREE FLOW

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PHOTO: JASON HARTWICK

A MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

John Kober - Executive Director

Let's be honest. The last year has been a difficult time for many people who care about rivers, clean water and the environment. We've watched unprecedented attacks across the spectrum of issues that make our democracy exceptional – such as our wild lands and rivers, our commitment to human rights, and our free press. We have been stunned by overt racism and sexism manifestly revealed in ways many would not have thought possible just a few years ago. We are witnessing the erosion of fundamental values that have defined our nation as a melting pot of people of diversity where all are created equal. Ultimately, the unraveling of our common cause not only threatens our democracy, but also endangers our planet as the support system for all life.

Personally, much of the last year has felt like I'm witnessing an impending car wreck in slow motion. News coverage seems overly fixated on the scandal of the day and the toxic political demagoguery from ruling plutocrats drones on daily. It seems like virtually all of our collective energy has been focused on looking backward. It's time to focus forward.

There is little doubt that the onslaught of attacks on environmental safeguards that protect rivers, clean water, wildlife and people will continue. Corporate interests will continue to work to monetize our public lands and waters and it's unlikely that any meaningful actions to combat climate change will occur at the federal level soon. Our response to these threats matters. It's easy to feel overwhelmed with bad news or feel helpless. But now is the time to mobilize.

Over the next year Pacific Rivers will be focused on bringing more and more people

to band together in the celebration of our shared values and in the defense of rivers and the environment. We are currently on tour with our film *A River's Last Chance* – an expose of the challenges and opportunities for the Eel River in northern California. The positive response to this film has been overwhelming and we hope that you will look for a screening near you. Please check our website for a list of upcoming events and screenings: <http://pacificrivers.org> We will also move forward by celebrating some of the major victories that Pacific Rivers achieved as a way to promote hope and provide energy to the future of river protection. 2018 marks the 50th anniversary of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the 30th anniversary of the Oregon National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (which Pacific Rivers spearheaded in 1988). We will be producing a film to commemorate these anniversaries and look toward the future of river conservation. And finally, we will continue our core work of promoting and defending land and water policies that are the foundation of river health in the Pacific Northwest – including the defense of environmental laws and public lands policies, reformation of laws that allow for river degradation (such as the Oregon Forest Practices Act), and continued work and leadership on permanent protection campaigns, such as our Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary.

Pacific Rivers' looks at river protection through a watershed perspective – meaning in order to protect a river we must adequately protect the lands and waters that define any rivers' watershed. The next year could be a watershed year. Please join us in looking toward the future.



PHOTO: SHANE ANDERSON

The Deschutes River - one of the many rivers protected by the Oregon Omnibus Bill

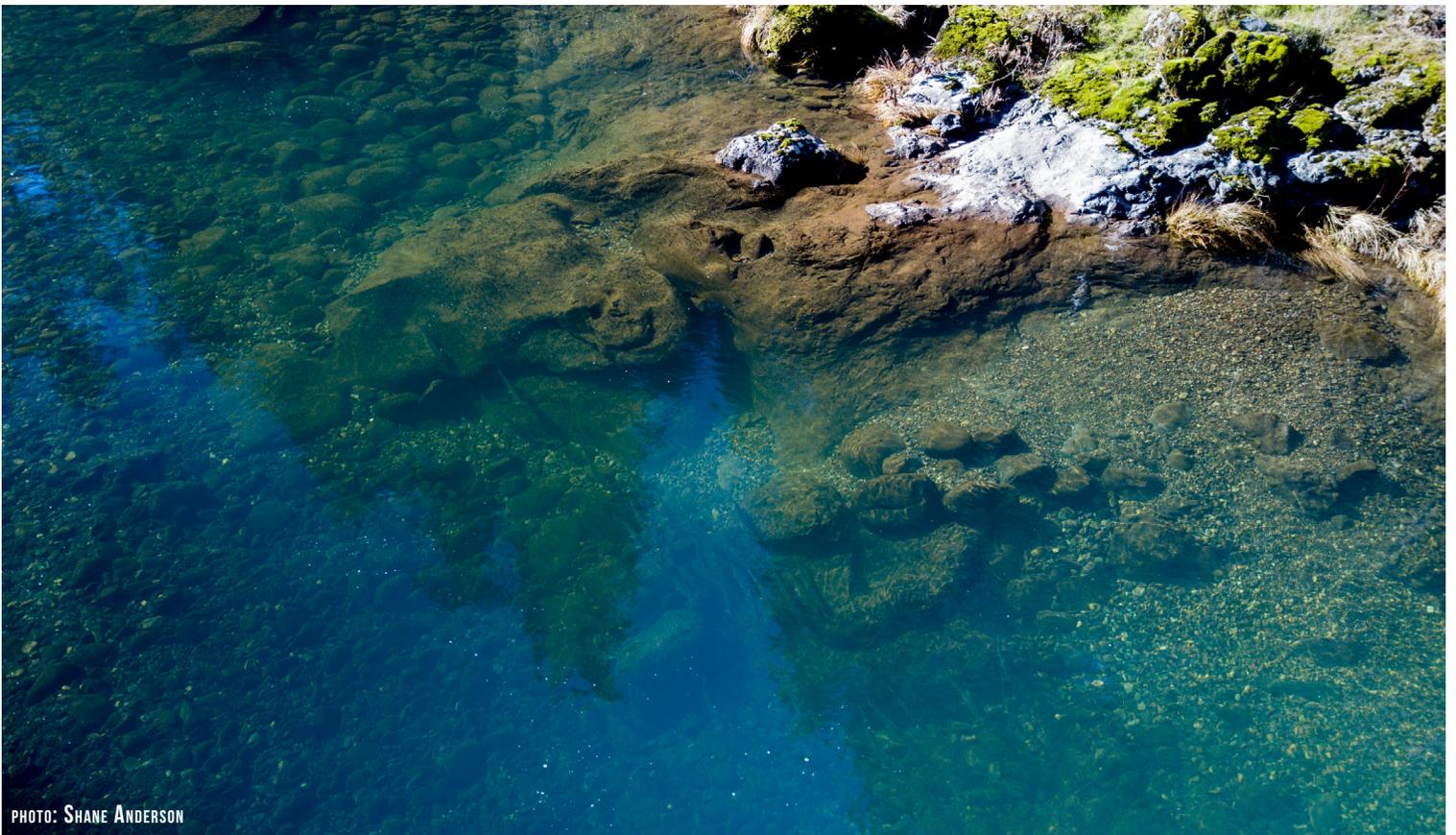


PHOTO: SHANE ANDERSON

Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary.

50th ANNIVERSARY

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

Greg Haller - Conservation Director

2018 marks the 50th Anniversary of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (WSRA) a landmark law that protects rivers from dams and other harmful development. We at Pacific Rivers are honoring this milestone with a new film celebrating America's wild rivers, the people that fought to protect them, and current campaigns to protect more rivers under the WSRA.

The notion that the country needed to protect free flowing rivers was born after the nationwide dam building binge that began in 1930s and continued unabated through the 1950s. A massive salmon kill during the construction of the Oxbow Dam on the Snake River in Hells Canyon and proposals to build more dams on iconic western rivers galvanized the public. Sponsored by Senator Frank Church of Idaho, the WSRA was introduced in 1965 and signed into law in 1968 by President Johnson. For the first time, the nation had a law that would protect rivers for their inherent scenic, ecological, fish and wildlife, geologic and cultural values.

When the WSRA was passed in 1968, eight rivers were included in the national system: Middle Fork of the Salmon (Idaho), Middle Fork of the Clearwater (Idaho),

Eleven Point (Missouri), Feather (California), Rio Grande (New Mexico), Rogue (Oregon), St. Croix (Minnesota and Wisconsin) and the Wolf (Wisconsin). Today, there are 12,734 river miles protected under the Act in 38 states and Puerto Rico. How many rivers will be protected in the next fifty years?

Pacific Rivers has a unique history with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. In 1988, just one year after our organization was formed, our founders crafted legislation that protected over 1,400 river miles under the WSRA in Oregon (see following article), by far the single largest river protection legislation in the lower 48. And we're not done. We have an ambitious proposal in Montana to secure protections for over 600 miles of streams and rivers. And this year, we have joined American Rivers and American Whitewater, as well as corporate partners NRS, Yeti, REI, Chaco, and OARS, to protect an additional 5,000 river miles of our most cherished rivers. Stay tuned for more information about how you can help us celebrate the 50th Anniversary of one of our nation's bedrock conservation laws – the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act – and protect more rivers!

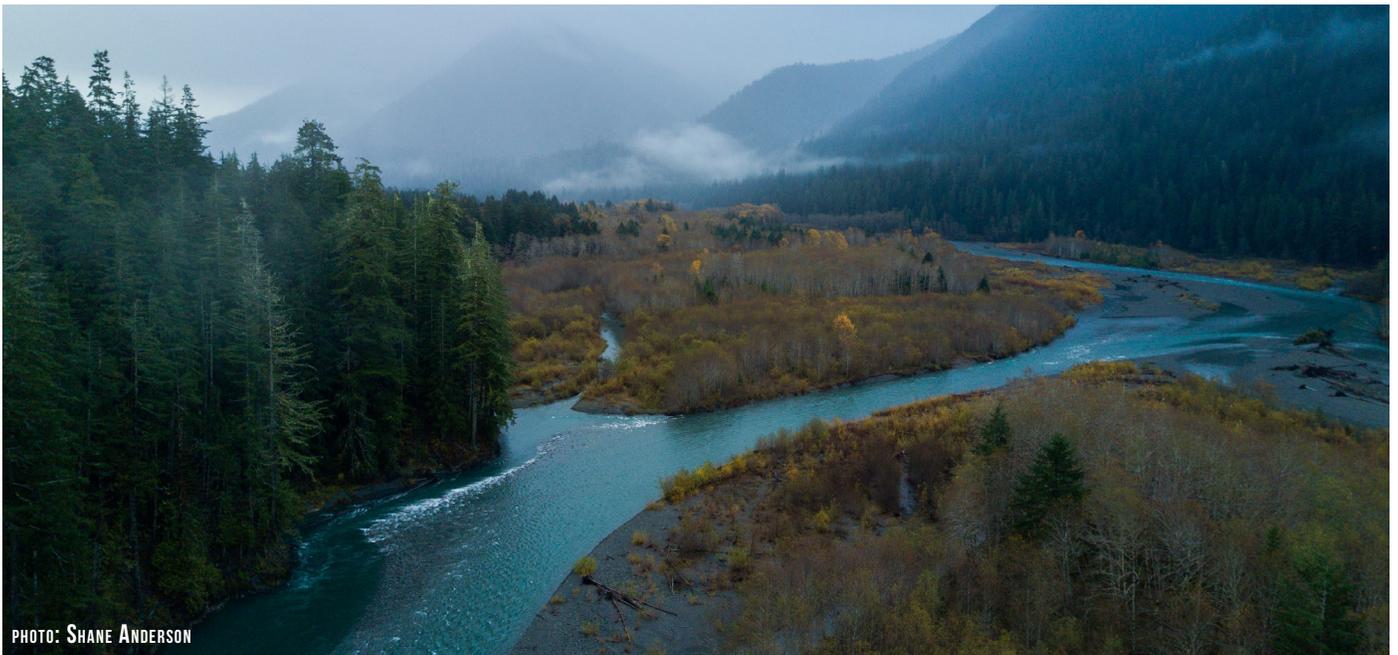


PHOTO: SHANE ANDERSON



30th ANNIVERSARY

Oregon Omnibus Act

Rick George - Board Secretary

Thirty years ago I was privileged to represent Oregon Rivers Council in Washington, D.C. to help designate 40 of Oregon's finest rivers to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. A monumental success – still the largest add to the Wild and Scenic program in the lower 48 – that catalyzed the state's first river protection group and organized a new army of volunteers willing to commit hard work and money to river protection.

Sponsored by Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, Sen. Robert Packwood and Rep. Denny Smith, and pushed hard by Rep. Les AuCoin, (then) Rep. Ron Wyden and Rep. Peter DeFazio, S.2148 was a priority for Oregon's powerful delegation. In just a few months (though in D.C. time it felt like a decade!) nearly 1,500 miles of Oregon rivers were protected. Oregon now has about 1,900 Wild and Scenic miles, California about the same, Washington a paltry 197 miles, Idaho less than 900 miles and Montana less than 370 miles.

In the 30th anniversary year of the Oregon Omnibus Bill, I've recently joined the Pacific Rivers board of directors.

As I come full circle, I see our rivers and our work through a new and more expansive lens.

When the ORC transitioned to Pacific Rivers, it was recognized that the science of how rivers live and breathe is at odds with protections of river segments only. In 1988 we scored big in keeping major new dams off the new Wild and Scenic segments and I remember well that there would likely be dams on the Grande Ronde and Willowa rivers if not for our work. But we did not finish the job of protecting and restoring rivers. We protected many, though not all, of the best and now we need to protect and fix the rest!

As I reflect back, I now see an important lesson from what was otherwise a taciturn, eleventh hour tactical move by Sen. Hatfield and Rep. AuCoin. As the 100th Congress drew to a close, to blunt opposition to S.2148 from eastern Oregon Rep. Bob Smith, the Senate attached to the Wild and Scenic bill a wholly unrelated bill – the Umatilla (River) Basin Project Act.



Oregon's Grande Ronde River protected from dam development under the Omnibus Wild and Scenic Bill.

Rep. Smith supported the Umatilla bill as a favor to his irrigation constituents. But to get it he now had to swallow 40 new Wild and Scenic rivers.

Joining the Umatilla and Wild and Scenic rivers bills I see today as an unintended lesson in river protection and restoration. Our Wild and Scenic bill protected unspoiled, highly valued river segments. The Umatilla bill took on the mechanical fixes needed to restore stream flows in northeast Oregon's lower Umatilla River – a river desert, completely dewatered by federal-sponsored irrigation. For virtually every river segment designated Wild and Scenic there is another segment that needs major restoration work to achieve watershed health. We designated the beautiful segments but we didn't understand how damaging were the landscape scale impacts of clear-cutting, roads, river channelization and scalping off riparian vegetation.

Another thing we didn't understand well in 1988 was tribes – the original owners and managers of these same watersheds. Fortunately Sen. Hatfield and Rep. AuCoin did! Both the Wild and Scenic and Umatilla bills included language to honor the federal reserved treaty rights of tribes. S.2148 contains lengthy sections about protecting tribal rights and interests. The Umatilla Basin Project bill, though couched as a 'Reclamation Act' project, was in fact restitution for the Umatilla tribes to restore lower river stream flows that has since allowed the tribes to recover their treaty-guaranteed salmon runs. (In an ironic and, for me fortuitous, twist of fate I left the Oregon Rivers Council in 1989 to work for the Confederated Tribes of Umatilla and was tasked first with

implementing the Umatilla Basin Project Act).

Today, with my colleagues on the Pacific Rivers board, we are using lessons learned to move to the next horizons of healthy watersheds. We are diversifying our Board to be more representative of the people of our watersheds. To achieve our mission for clean water and healthy watersheds we are leaping beyond river segments to work at watershed scale. Tribal scientists call this "gravel to gravel" management, a recognition that salmon require clean, healthy spawning gravels and healthy rivers to migrate to and from the ocean. Healthy watersheds spawn from healthy forests and agricultural lands, the removal of many dams, and where dams are needed, a radical change in their operations.

Have you seen A River's Last Chance – California's spectacular Eel River cry for help? Did you catch Behind the Emerald Curtain, our eye-popping film that exposes Oregon's private timber laws that promote the watershed scale clear cuts and the naked soil mountains that you now know as the coast range? Do you know Pacific Rivers is fighting to put "watershed" and "river ecosystem" into the U.S. – Canada Columbia River Treaty? Are you with the Montanan's that are fighting for new Wild and Scenic rivers? Log on to pacificrivers.org to find out and do more.

Pacific Rivers, like a watershed, is a work in-progress. We need you to join us, contribute, support our work - and inspire us. If you're a member please consider an even more generous gift. If you're not a member of Pacific Rivers – wont' you please join us? Thank you!

A RIVER'S LAST CHANCE

Shane Anderson - Storytelling/Communications Director

2018 marks the third year of our storytelling campaign - an effort to use the visual medium of video to educate, inspire and activate people to help change status quo to better protect the rivers and watersheds of the west coast. We have seen great results thus far with our video projects and are looking forward to using our latest film project "A River's Last Chance" to aid in raising awareness about the plight and potential for the Eel River in Northern California. There are many great groups and people working in the Eel basin and it's going to take a village to make sure the river can recover. We hope this film can help in the effort.

The film tour has been off to a great start! We debuted at the Portland Eco Film Festival Sept. 28th to a sold out crowd and then went on to win "Best Environmental Film" at the Yosemite Film fest. In December we participated in the "Science on the Screen" non profit series in Coos Bay, Oregon and In January we sold out both venues at the Wild and Scenic Film Festival. We partnered with California Trout on a mini tour, selling out every venue including the Eureka Theatre where over 800 attended and we still had to regretfully turn away a few hundred more. In February we partnered with Humboldt Steelhead Days for two sold out shows. We were the headliner for the Siskiyou Film Fest in Grants Pass and took home the "Best Feature Film" award at the Colorado Environmental Film Fest in Golden, Colorado. In March, we will return to California to screen the film in Sonoma, Mendocino, Humboldt and the San Luis Obispo International film festival March 13-18th. In April we will be in Canada for the "Water Docs" Festival in Toronto, the "Elements Film Fest" In Vancouver and are planning more stops across the Pacific Northwest. If you are interested in hosting a screening please contact shane@pacificrivers.org

The Eel River has always been a ray of hope for me. I spent 5 years living and fishing in the region when

the Eel saw a resurgence of its salmon around 2010-12. It was the best fishing I had found on the entire west coast and the river's story began to really inspire me. I have had the good fortune to explore rivers and salmon runs across the pacific rim and it's the story of the Eel, in my opinion, that can help society reevaluate the way in which we manage our rivers, forests and fish.

The forests along the Eel are now healing and managed under the most progressive forest practices in the world while still turning a profit and providing sustainable local jobs. I was very impressed by how the Humboldt Redwood Company managed their lands and sold their timber as certified under FSC (Forest Stewardship Council), which the most conservative forest certification process in existence. I can only hope the rest of the Pacific Northwest will adopt similar laws, management practices and markets that ensure the protection of our public commons.

What has impressed me most along the Eel is the resilience of the wild salmon and steelhead populations. These wild fish came back from a trajectory towards extinction to impressive levels completely on their own when most people had written them off. One of the biggest problems in salmon recovery is the notion that we need to artificially help recover salmon through the use of fish hatcheries rather than addressing the core problems and restoring their habitat.

For over 100 years up, and down the west coast, the fish hatchery system has acted as a short term band aid that has not helped slow the overall decline and fate of the species from Northern Washington to the Sacramento River. Without the wild adapted genetics, salmon face imminent doom along the west coast. The Eel, however, has proved that wild fish can come back and begin to return to abundance even under harshest of conditions.



PHOTO: MIKE HILB

It is unfortunate that many people and the agencies tasked with managing the resource have ultimately lost faith in the wild and the ability for self-regeneration. I can only hope the story of the Eel can restore some faith in humanity that the best way to bring back salmon is to focus on restoring their habitat and giving them the water they need. When good habitat is available, the wild salmon will do the rest. Right now, the Eel is the only river of it's size left on the entire west coast flowing into the ocean that has an entirely wild run of all salmonids. It's a true living laboratory that can teach us a lot.

The Eel's number one challenge these days is a lack of cold water 6 months of the year. The watershed has always been in a sensitive Mediterranean-like climate and now climate change and water diversions, both legal and illegal, are exacerbating the problem. The silver lining is that we have a unique opportunity now to craft long-term solutions for the Eel.

New regulations through the legalization of marijuana aimed at managing water and land use and the re-

licensing of the Potter Valley Project, a process that only happens every 50 years, could potentially open up some very important cold water refuge for rearing salmon and steelhead. There may only be 8% of the Eels headwaters locked behind Scott Dam but it could possibly be some of the most important habitat in the basin with cold water running through protected public lands 12 months a year. Just this past week Pacific Gas and Electric who owns and is re-licensing the Potter Valley Project publicly stated that they may abandon or try and sell off the project, introducing a third act twist to this 100 year old debate.

I am optimistic for the future of the Eel from what I have seen and the willingness for collaboration in the basin. I have yet to find a watershed where so many different stakeholders sit down at a table and discuss solutions for both the ecosystem and commerce. Cal Trout's Eel River forum is a model I would love to see in watersheds across the west.

FOREST MANAGEMENT AND CLEAN WATER

Greg Haller - Conservation Director

For over thirty years, Pacific Rivers has been one of the most influential river conservation organizations in the Northwest. We've protected thousands of miles of rivers and have our fingerprints on environmental policies guiding the management of millions of acres of public lands.

Our mission is to protect and restore the watershed ecosystems of the West to assure river health, biodiversity, and clean drinking water for present and future generations. We integrate science, economics and legal expertise with unique stories of important places and issues to advocate for sustainable and climate-resilient land and water management policies. We use all branches of government: administrative processes, the legislative branches, and, when necessary, the courts.

We have a long history working to influence forest management policies in order to protect rivers and riparian areas. In the early 1990's, we helped develop the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) of the Northwest Forest Plan. The ACS is an ecologically based approach to managing watersheds and streamside forests across the 24-million-acre NWFP area for the benefit of salmon, wildlife and drinking water. The ACS limits logging and road construction where the most harm results – next to salmon streams, drinking water sources and on steep slopes – while simultaneously allowing active restoration through road decommissioning and other beneficial activities. And it's working. Analysis by the Forest Service shows that in just twenty years, watershed health has improved across the Northwest Forest Plan area since the adoption of the ACS.

At its core, the ACS includes four essential components to protect drinking water sources and help recover threatened and endangered salmon and other aquatic and riparian-dependent species:

Riparian Reserves were established to protect aquatic habitats around all streams, lakes and wetlands within the NWFP. Approximately 40% of the NWFP land base has been designated as Riparian Reserves. Management activities within Riparian Reserves are significantly restricted and these land designations have contributed substantially to the ecological restoration of the clear majority of NWFP watersheds.

Key Watersheds overlay other land use designations under the NWFP to establish the most ecologically important watersheds for aquatic species and for supplying clean drinking water to downstream communities. There are over 9-million acres of Key Watershed designations under the NWFP. Key Watersheds are highest priority for watershed restoration and watershed analysis is required before management activities can occur. No new roads can be built within road-less areas in Key Watersheds and they are prioritized for road system reduction.

Watershed Analysis is a procedure for evaluating the ecological processes that occur in specific watersheds. The Watershed Analysis process is aimed at helping land managers better understand the unique ecological attributes of watersheds to enable watershed planning and to help land managers meet the objectives of the ACS.

Watershed Restoration is a long-term program under the ACS aimed at restoring the ecological health of aquatic ecosystems for both aquatic and riparian-dependent species within the NWFP land base. The two major components of Watershed Restoration are road removal and remediation and the reestablishment of large woody debris in rivers and streams.

NORTHWEST FOREST PLAN REVISION PROCESS

The Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) covers 19 National Forests across 24-million acres in three states - Washington, Oregon and northern California. It was developed during the Clinton Administration to address the destruction of old growth forests and the habitat they provide for Northern Spotted Owl, salmon and other species whose populations had declined dramatically in the previous decades of excessive timber harvest.

But now, over twenty years after its adoption, the Forest Service has started the process to revise NWFP. Plan revisions are occurring under challenges the original authors faced – fish and wildlife species threatened with extinction due to habitat loss - but that are compounded by climate-driven changes like drought, warming rivers, wildfire and invasive species. There is also considerable political pressure to increase logging to support rural economies and address fire severity and frequency, though the latter is driven by politics and not sound science. Pacific Rivers will be actively engaged in the plan revision process to ensure that the NWFP and the ACS are retained and improved upon. So far, we submitted an extensive literature review of the best available aquatic and riparian science to help the Forest Service develop the Science Synthesis, which will guide the agency as they develop the new plan. In the coming year we will contribute to the bio-regional assessment, which will assess social, economic and ecological trends and the sustainability of forests across the plan area. We are also developing an assessment of the clean drinking water benefits flowing from national forests in Oregon and Washington.

BLM LITIGATION UPDATE

Our challenge to the Bureau of Land Management's Resource Management Plan for Western Oregon (RMP) continues. The RMP covers 2.5 million acres of public lands known as the O & C Lands (named for the Oregon and California Railroad Company from which the government reacquired the lands in the early 20th century). Iconic rivers like the Illinois, North Umpqua, Rogue and Siuslaw, and thousands of miles of tributaries flow through O & C lands. The lands

provide habitat endangered fish and wildlife. They store vast quantities of carbon (and could store much more). And the rivers provide drinking water to 1.8 million Oregonians.

Under the O & C Act of 1937, the BLM must manage the land in conformity with the principal of sustained yield for the purpose of providing a permanent source of timber supply, protecting watersheds, regulating streamflow and contributing to the economic stability of the local communities. The Northwest Forest Plan and its ACS apply to O & C lands.

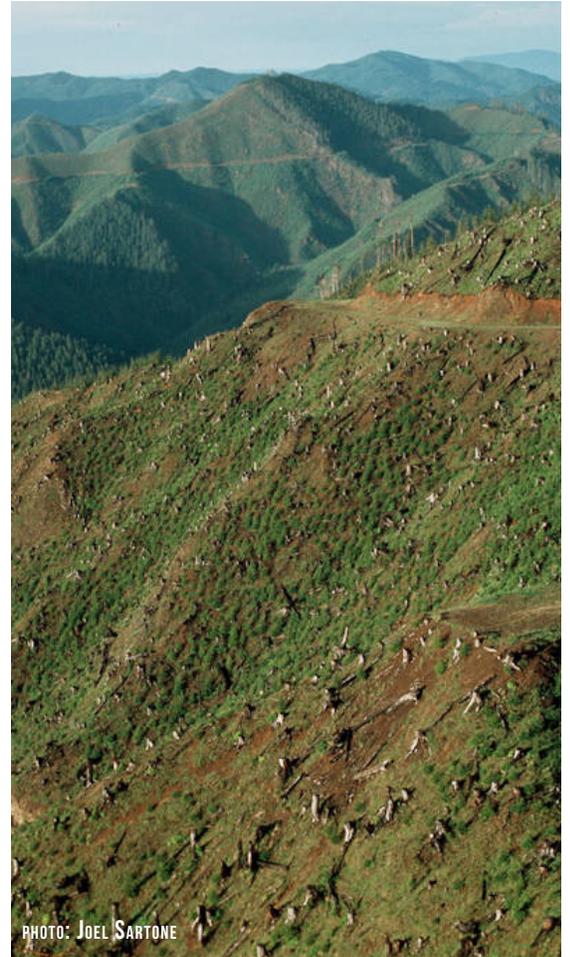
When BLM was developing the RMP, Pacific Rivers worked with Senator Ron Wyden to a craft legislation that struck a balance between timber harvest and conservation. Unfortunately, the bill failed to become law. After the BLM released the final RMP, we sued the agency in federal court for violations of the National Environmental Policy Act because the RMP abandoned the ACS by eliminating key watersheds and shrinking riparian reserves by more than half across the plan area without justification. Our litigation includes claims against NOAA Fisheries and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for violating the Endangered Species Act by not utilizing the best available science – the ACS – when it said BLMs plan would not jeopardize listed salmon and bird species. Notably, the timber industry and certain county governments are also suing BLM because they believe the plan does not produce enough timber harvest in violation of the O & C Act.

REFORMING THE OREGON FOREST PRACTICES ACT

In Oregon, industrial timber harvest on private forestlands continues to be the biggest threat to aquatic ecosystems, fish and wildlife and drinking water. Additionally, industrial timber harvesting is the state's biggest emitter of greenhouse gases when factoring in stored carbon removed and lost in the wood products manufacturing process, the lost sequestration capacity of lands that have been clearcut, and the emissions associated with decay of slash and other logging residuals. On the flip side, Oregon's conifer forests can sequester more carbon than any other forest type.



Olympic National Forest today managed under the Northwest Forest Plan



Olympic National forest 1990 before the Northwest Forest Plan



Siletz River watershed currently managed under the Oregon Forest Practices Act

Pacific Rivers is addressing these threats and opportunities with a multi-faceted strategy that includes reform of the Oregon Forest Practices Act (OFPA) – the law that governs timber management on private lands - and market-based strategies designed to incentivize salmon-safe and climate-smart forest practices.

In 2017, working with Center for Sustainable Economy and Representative Holvey (D. Eugene), we drafted legislation that proposed a new vision for forest practices on Oregon's 7 million acres of private forestlands. Our goal was to increase protections for fish, wildlife and drinking water and create new incentives to spur demand for truly sustainably harvested wood products. This was the first time wholesale reform of the Oregon Forest Practices Act had been proposed since the law was established in 1971. Our proposal, among other things, would expand streamside buffers to keep streams cool for fish, prohibit the application of herbicides by air in drinking water source areas to protect people and wildlife from harmful chemicals, prohibit clearcut logging on steep slopes with unstable soils, require landowners to reestablish mature and old growth forests on a portion of their lands, and require landowners to commit to decommissioning the most problematic roads to reduce sedimentation in streams. Although the bill did not advance out of committee, it garnered considerable attention statewide, which, together with our award-winning film *Behind the Emerald Curtain*, has helped increase the pressure for action from our state representatives to reform forest practices. In future legislative sessions, expect to see another version of our OFPA reform legislation.

During this year's short legislative session, we have promoted amendments to the Clean Energy and Jobs bill that would cap the emissions of the timber industry and incentivize real carbon storage solutions. See our video and sign the petition at:

watch video here: <https://www.facebook.com/pacificrivers/videos/1637128562976322/>

sign the petition here: <https://www.change.org/p/kate-brown-help-make-oregon-s-forests-part-of-the-solution-to-climate-change>

We are also pushing back against proposals that would allow industrial timber harvesting to qualify as carbon offset projects, which would ensure that the weak conservation requirements of the OFPA will be in place for years to come.

Reforming the OFPA is a high priority for Pacific Rivers and many others but the legislative route to reform is extremely difficult, even in the blue state of Oregon. That is why we are forming a unique coalition to design and test market-based strategies that would allow timber owners to monetize timber practices that are more protective of the environment than current requirements but that would also generate a healthy profit. We believe that not only is there a demand for wood that's grown and harvested in a salmon-safe and climate smart manner, but that people will pay a higher price for it.



PHOTO: JASON HARTWICK

The Oregon Forest Practices Act allows industrial scale clear cuts, small buffers and aerial applications of toxic herbicides in drinking watersheds like the Jetty Creek drinking watershed pictured here in Rockaway Beach , OR.

MODERIZING THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY

Greg Haller - Conservation Director

On December 7th the U.S. Department of State announced that formal negotiations with Canada over the fate of the fifty-three year old U.S.-Canada Columbia River Treaty will begin in early 2018.

On May 30, 1948, the Columbia River flooded, wiping out the entire city of Vanport, Oregon. This massive flood spurred negotiations between the United States and Canada to prevent a future catastrophe. The result was the U.S.-Canada Columbia River Treaty, which was ratified in 1964. The Treaty has just two purposes: reduce the risk of floods in downstream cities like Portland, Oregon and to develop additional hydropower capacity. The Treaty accomplished these goals through the construction of three large storage reservoirs in British Columbia (Duncan, Mica and Keenleyside), which added 15.5 million acre-feet of storage capacity. Canada built Mica Dam larger than the Treaty required, adding another 5 million acre feet of non-Treaty storage for power production.

The Treaty also spurred the construction of Libby Dam in Montana, which added an additional 5 million acre feet flood storage space and hydropower capacity. All told, these projects doubled the storage capacity of the basin – and dramatically reduced the river’s natural spring flows. Notably, consideration of the health of the Columbia River and its fish and wildlife populations were not included in the original Treaty. Not only did the construction of the dams result in the displacement of people, economies and cultures as a result of permanently flooded lands, it had a profound effect on salmon and other fish and wildlife species – and the communities that rely on them - on both sides of the border.

While the Treaty has no formal end date, provisions that govern joint flood risk management operations are set to expire in 2024, which would have major ramifications for how reservoirs in the U.S. part of the basin are managed. Additionally, U.S.-based utilities are keen to reduce the amount of power they deliver to Canada each year as required by the Treaty.

Pacific Rivers, working with tribes and First Nations, conservation, fishing and faith-based organizations, view the pending negotiations as an opportunity to include “ecosystem-based function” – or health of the river - as a formal component of a modernized Treaty, on equal footing with flood risk management and hydropower production. Including ecosystem-based function would mean improved river flows to aid salmon’s out-migration to the ocean and improve water quality. It would also mean improved fish passage and reintroduction of salmon and steelhead into areas made inaccessible to salmon by dams in the U.S. and Canada.

Treaty modernization also creates an opportunity to improve the governance of the Treaty to allow a more transparent and inclusive process for negotiations and implementation.

The Columbia River Treaty is often hailed as a model of trans-boundary river management. Adding ecosystem-based function and ensuring the governance of the river is transparent and inclusive will truly make the Treaty a model for international river management in the 21st Century. We aim to prod both countries to achieve that goal.

PACIFIC RIVERS WELCOMES NEW BOARD MEMBER

SHAUNNA McCOVEY

Shaunna Oteka McCovey (Yurok/Karuk) grew up on the Yurok and Hoopa Valley Indian Reservations, and in Karuk Country in Northern California. She spent her childhood on the Klamath, Salmon and Trinity Rivers fishing, swimming and rafting. Shaunna is a poet and writer and her works have been published in anthologies, magazines and news journals.

She is the author of *The Smokehouse Boys*, a collection of poems about growing up in the river communities. She earned undergraduate and graduate degrees in Social Work from Humboldt State University and Arizona State University, respectively, and she holds a Master of Studies in Environment Law and a Juris Doctorate from Vermont Law School. You can never take the river from the girl...



BECOME A MEMBER

WE THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT!

STAFF:

JOHN KOBER - *Executive Director*

GREG HALLER - *Conservation Director*

SHANE ANDERSON - *Storytelling/
Communications Director*

REBECCA DANIELS - *Accounting*

AUTUMN MACINTOSH - *Producer/
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BOARD MEMBERS:

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MIKE MORRISON - *Vice Chair*

JON KURTZ - *Treasurer*

RICK GEORGE - *Secretary*

ROBERT SHELEY

KATE TAYLOR

JIM SCOTT

SHAUNNA MCCOVEY

WAYNE MINSHALL

DAVID BAYLES

UPCOMING SHOWS FOR A RIVER'S LAST CHANCE



PHOTO: JASON HARTWICK

April 11th Salmon Restoration Conference ,River Walk Lodge, Fortuna Ca

April 14th Water Docs Film Festival, Toronto, Canada

April 14th-15th Elements Film Festival, Vancouver, Canada

April 19th Patagonia Store, Pasadena, Ca

April 29th River Rally, Olympic Valley, Ca

April 30th River Rally Olympic Valley, Ca

May 4th Doc Lands Film Festival, San Rafael, Ca

May 7th GU Labs, in association with The California Wilderness Association, Berkeley Ca

May 10th Riverwalk lodge, Fortuna, Ca & Empress Theatre, Vallejo Ca

May 11th Arcata Theatre Lounge, Arcata, Ca

June 1-3rd Mendocino Film Festival, Medocino Ca

We are currently planning more screenings. Go to www.pacificrivers.org for more details

PACIFIC RIVERS PRESENTS
**A RIVER'S
LAST CHANCE**



A STORY OF SALMON, TIMBER, WEED AND WINE ALONG CALIFORNIA'S MIGHTY EEL RIVER

PRESENTED BY, PACIFIC RIVERS DIRECTOR, SHANE ANDERSON PRODUCER, SHANE ANDERSON, ASSOCIATE PRODUCER, JASON HARTWICK
EXECUTIVE PRODUCER, JEFF THOMPSON CINEMATOGRAPHY, JASON HARTWICK/SHANE ANDERSON/MIKE HILB/ADAM LUTZ MUSIC COMPOSED BY, LUC BURSON
MOTION GRAPHICS BY, BOB AND BOB STUDIOS, PHOTOGRAPHY, JASON HARTWICK KEY GRIFF, ADAM LUTZ SHOT ON LOCATION, EEL RIVER, CALIFORNIA

Photo: Jason Hartwick