Revised 4/23/99

MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Beverly Stein, Chair
1120 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 1515
Portland, Or 97204-1914
Phone: (503) 248-3308 FAX (503) 248-3093
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ANY QUESTIONS? CALL BOARD CLERK DEB BOGSTAD @ 248-3277
Email: deborah.l.bogstad@co.multnomah.or.us

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES MAY CALL THE BOARD CLERK AT 248-3277, OR MULTNOMAH COUNTY TDD PHONE 248-5040, FOR INFORMATION ON AVAILABLE SERVICES AND ACCESSIBILITY.

APRIL 27, 28 & 29, 1999 BOARD MEETINGS

FASTLOOK AGENDA ITEMS OF INTEREST

Pg 2	9:00 a.m. Tuesday Adult Justice System Policy Review Work Session
Pg 2	10:30 a.m. Tuesday Sheriff's Office Budget Work Session
Pg 2	1:30 p.m. Tuesday Juvenile Justice System Policy Review and DJACJ Budget Work Session
Pg 3	8:30 a.m. Wednesday MTIP Briefing
Pg 3	9:30 a.m. Wednesday Non-Departmental Budget/Policy Review Work Session
Pg 4	11:00 a.m. Wednesday Executive Session on Real Property Transaction
Pg 4	11:30 a.m. Wednesday Possible Work Session on Jail/A&D Configuration
Pg 5	9:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. Thursday Regular Meeting - see Agenda

Thursday meetings of the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners are cable-cast live and taped and may be seen by Cable subscribers in Multnomah County at the following times:

Thursday, 9:30 AM, (LIVE) Channel 30
Friday, 10:00 PM, Channel 30
Sunday, 1:00 PM, Channel 30
Produced through Multnomah Community Television

Revised 4/23/99

Tuesday, April 27, 1999 - 9:00 AM to 12:10 PM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Boardroom 602
1021 SW Fourth Avenue, Portland

BUDGET/POLICY WORK SESSION

WS-1 Budget/Policy Review Work Session on the Adult Justice System and the Sheriff's Office Budget:

1. Presentation from Bill Farver & Dave Warren on Chair's Executive Budget and the new proposal for how to allocate restored revenue from the state (20 minutes)
2. Presentation from George Kelley, Chair, Sheriff's Office Citizen Budget Advisory Committee (10 minutes)
3. Presentation from Sheriff Dan Noelle (20 minutes)
4. Presentation from Elyse Clawson, Adult Community Justice (20 minutes)
5. Board questions/comments (30 minutes)
6. Sheriff's Office budget

Tuesday, April 27, 1999 - 1:30 PM to 4:00 PM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Boardroom 602
1021 SW Fourth Avenue, Portland

BUDGET/POLICY WORK SESSION

WS-2 Budget/Policy Review Work Session on the Juvenile Justice System and the Community Justice Budget:

1. Presentation from Mark Jones, Chair, Community Justice Budget Advisory Committee (10 minutes)
2. Juvenile Justice Discussion (Community Justice and others discuss State revenue and implementation plan; Community Justice and District Attorney discuss dependency requirements and process) (90 minutes)
3. Community Justice budget issues and Board questions (45 minutes)

Revised 4/23/99

Wednesday, April 28, 1999 - 8:30 to 9:30 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Boardroom 602
1021 SW Fourth Avenue, Portland

BOARD BRIEFING

B-1 Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program (MTIP) Policy Briefing and Discussion. Presented by Karen Schilling. 1 HOUR REQUESTED.

Wednesday, April 28, 1999 - 9:30 AM to 11:00 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Boardroom 602
1021 SW Fourth Avenue, Portland

BUDGET/POLICY WORK SESSION

WS-3 Budget/Policy Review Work Session on Non-Departmental Budgets:

1. Presentation from Jack Pessia, Chair, Central Citizen Budget Advisory Committee (10 minutes)
2. Presentation by Tracee Larson, Chair, Non-Departmental Citizen Budget Advisory Committee (10 minutes)
3. Non-Departmental budget issues and Board questions (70 minutes)

Auditor - Suzanne Flynn
Progress Board - Gary Blackmer
County Counsel - Thomas Sponsler
Citizen Involvement Commission - John Legry
MHRC / ONI - Steve Freedman
OSU Extension - Paul Sunderland
Soil and Water Districts - Dianna Pope and Brian Lightcap
Watermaster District 20 - Juno Pandian
Public Affairs Office - Gina Mattioda
Strategic Investment Program - John Rakowitz

Revised 4/23/99

Wednesday, April 28, 1999 - 11:00 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Boardroom 602
1021 SW Fourth Avenue, Portland

EXECUTIVE SESSION

E-1 The Multnomah County Board Of Commissioners Will Meet in Executive Session Pursuant to ORS 192.660(1)(E) to Deliberate with Persons Designated to Negotiate Real Property Transactions. Only Representatives of the News Media and Designated Staff shall be Allowed to Attend. Representatives of the News Media are Specifically Directed Not to Report on Any of the Deliberations During the Executive Session. No Decision Will be Made in the Executive Session. Presented by Bob Oberst. 30 MINUTES TO 1 HOUR REQUESTED.

Wednesday, April 28, 1999 - 11:30 AM
(POSSIBLY IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE EXECUTIVE SESSION)
Multnomah County Courthouse, Boardroom 602
1021 SW Fourth Avenue, Portland

POSSIBLE WORK SESSION

WS-4 The Board of Commissioners May Discuss Options for Size and Make-up of a Proposed Jail and the Placement, Configuration and Size of a Proposed Alcohol and Drug Treatment Facility in Open Session Immediately Following the Executive Session.

Revised 4/23/99
Thursday, April 29, 1999 - 9:30 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Boardroom 602
1021 SW Fourth Avenue, Portland

REGULAR MEETING

CONSENT CALENDAR

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

C-1 Budget Modification HD 18 Approving an Increase of .75 FTE of Community Health Nurse and a Decrease in Temporary Personnel in the Primary Care Budget; and Approving Changes in .4 FTE Job Classes in the Disease Control Budget, all Funded within the Current Budget

C-2 Renewal of Intergovernmental Agreement 9910573 with the Oregon Health Division for Research Services for the Healthy Start Initiative Grant

REGULAR AGENDA

PUBLIC COMMENT

R-1 Opportunity for Public Comment on Non-Agenda Matters. Testimony Limited to Three Minutes Per Person.

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

R-2 PROCLAMATION Proclaiming the Week of May 2, 1999 as NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES WEEK in Multnomah County, Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPORT SERVICES

R-3 PROCLAMATION Proclaiming the Month of May, 1999 as APPRENTICESHIP MONTH in Multnomah County, Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

R-4 PROCLAMATION Proclaiming May 2 through 8, 1999 as BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK in Multnomah County, Oregon

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

R-5 RESOLUTION Declaring Support for a Consolidated City-County Information and Referral Service. Presented by City Commissioner Dan Saltzman, County Commissioner Diane Linn and Support Services Director Vickie Gates. 9:45 AM TIME CERTAIN.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

R-6 PUBLIC HEARING and Consideration of an ORDER Approving the Annexation of Territory to Metro [Boundary Change Proposal No. MU-0299 Annexing Property within Washington County to Metro]

DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE AND ADULT COMMUNITY JUSTICE

R-7 ORDER Authorizing Execution of Agreement for Lease of Certain Real Property for the Operation of Adult Community Justice Northeast [2205 NE Columbia Blvd., Portland]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

R-8 NOTICE OF INTENT to Apply to Robert Wood Johnson for $150,000 for a Local (Communities in Charge) Planning Grant, to Identify Challenges and Opportunities to Ensure Access to Health Care for Medically Uninsured County Residents.

COMMISSIONER COMMENT/LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

R-9 Opportunity (as Time Allows) for Commissioners to Comment on Non-Agenda Items or to Discuss Legislative Issues.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

R-10 PUBLIC HEARING and Consideration of an ORDER Approving the Annexation of Territory to Metro [Boundary Change Proposal No. MU-0199 Annexing Property within Washington County to Metro]

MEETING DATE: April 28, 1999
AGENDA #: WS-3
ESTIMATED START TIME: 9:30 AM

(Above Space for Board Clerk's use only)

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM

SUBJECT: Budget/Policy Review Work Session on Non-Departmental Budgets

BOARD BRIEFING: DATE REQUESTED: Wednesday, April 28, 1999
REQUESTED BY:
AMOUNT OF TIME NEEDED: 90 minutes

REGULAR MEETING: DATE REQUESTED:

AMOUNT OF TIME NEEDED:

DEPARTMENT: Non-Departmental DIVISION: Chair's Office

CONTACT: Bill Farver TELEPHONE #: 248-3958
BLDG/ROOM #: 106/1515

PERSON(S) MAKING PRESENTATION: Dave Warren, Non-Departmental, Staff & Invited Others

ACTION REQUESTED:

[ ] INFORMATIONAL ONLY [X] POLICY DIRECTION [ ] APPROVAL [ ] OTHER

SUGGESTED AGENDA TITLE:

Budget/Policy Review Work Session on Non-Departmental Budgets:

1. Presentation from Jack Pessia, Chair, Central Citizen Budget Advisory Committee (10 minutes)
2. Presentation by Tracee Larson, Chair, Non-Departmental Citizen Budget Advisory Committee (10 minutes)
3. Non-Departmental budget issues and Board questions (70 minutes)
   - Auditor
   - Progress Board
   - County Counsel
   - Citizen Involvement Commission
   - MHRC / ONI
   - OSU Extension
   - Soil and Water Districts
   - Watermaster District 20
   - Public Affairs Office
   - Strategic Investment Program

SIGNATURES REQUIRED:

ELECTED OFFICIAL: Beverly Stein

(OR)
DEPARTMENT
MANAGER:

ALL ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS MUST HAVE REQUIRED SIGNATURES

Any Questions? Call the Board Clerk @ 248-3277

FILED FOR RECORD
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
99 APR 22 PM 6:40
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON

Nondepartmental FY 2000 Budget Hearing Agenda for April 28, 1999

Agency	**Name**	**Time**
Central CBAC	Jack Pessia	9:30-9:40
Nondepartmental CBAC	Tracee Larson	9:40-9:50
Auditor	Suzanne Flynn	9:50-10:00 *with Prog. Board*
Progress Board	Gary Blackmer	9:50-10:00 *with Auditor*
County Counsel	Tom Sponsler	10:00-10:10
CIC	John Legry	10:10-10:15
MHRC/ONI	Steve Freedman/Celia Heron	10:15-10:25
OSU Extension	Paul Sunderlund	10:25-10:30
Soil & Water Districts	Dianna Pope/Brian Lightcap	10:30-10:35
Watermaster District 20	Juno Pandian	10:35-10:40
Public Affairs Office	Gina Mattioda	10:40-10:45
SIP	John Rakowitz	10:45-10:50
Questions/follow up	All/*Budget Office*	10:50-11:00

Scheduled for other dates and times:

Elders in Action	*With Aging Services*	Tuesday, 5/18/99, 9:30a
LPSCC	*With Information Systems*	Wednesday, 5/5/99, 1:30a
RACC	*With Community Schools*	Tuesday, 5/11/99, 1:30p
CCFC	*With Community Schools*	Tuesday, 5/11/99, 1:30p

CENTRAL CITIZEN BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

and

CITIZEN BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Budget Recommendations FY 1999 - 2000 & Dedicated Fund Review

March 1999

Multnomah County Citizen Involvement Committee
2115 SE Morrison Street - Portland, Oregon 97214
(503) 248-3450

Central Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

Jack Pessia, Chair
Susan Oliver, CFS CBAC
Joanne Serna, Health CBAC
Vera Robbins, MCSO CBAC
Susan Hathaway-Marxer, Library CBAC
Dick Wegner, DA CBAC
Donald Dumont, SS CBAC
B. J. Finleybranch ND CBAC
M'Lou Christ, DES CBAC
Mark Jones, JACJ CBAC

Community/Family Services CBAC
Susan Oliver, Chair, CCBAC Rep.
John Canda
Gregg Taylor
Muriel Goldman
Winzel Hamilton

District Attorney's Office CBAC
Dick Wegner, Chair, CCBAC Rep.
Mike Greenlick
Irwin Mandel
Doug Menely
Robert Pung
Dave Simpson

Environmental Services CBAC
M'Lou Christ, Chair, CCBAC Rep.
Ron Thrasher
Tim Moore
Matt Blevins
Iris Newhouse
Keith Stangle

Health Budget Committee
Felicity Taormina, President CHC
Joanne Serna, CCBAC Rep.
Donna Sather
Marge Jozsa

Juvenile & Adult Community Justice CBAC
Mark Jones, Chair, CCBAC Rep.
Bill Hoffstetter
Katherine Anderson
Charlotte Cook
Maureen Pung
Susan Cox
Wade Price

Library Budget Committee
Susan Hathaway-Marxer, Chair, CCBAC Rep.
Paul Millius
Terri Naito
Library Board Members

Non-Departmental CBAC
Tracee Larson, Chair
B. J. Finleybranch, CCBAC Rep.
Anne Bell
Helen Ellison
Justin Larson
Jean Cauthorn

Sheriff's Office CBAC
George Kelley, Chair
Vera Robbins, CCBAC Rep.
Malcomb Fruend
Marv Woidyla
Juanita Crawford
Jim Lasher

Support Services CBAC
Donald Dumont, Chair, CCBAC Rep.
Shannon Schoul
Scott Lutz
Harold Friend
Steven Novic

CBAC Staff
Kathleen Todd, Central CBAC & ND;
Mary Ann Stewart, CFS;
Tom Simpson, DA;
Lance Duncan & Mike Oswald, DES;
Jan Vlahos, MCH; Becky Cobb, LS;
Karen Rhein, Megann Steele, JACJ;
Larry Abb, SO; Steve Pearson, SS

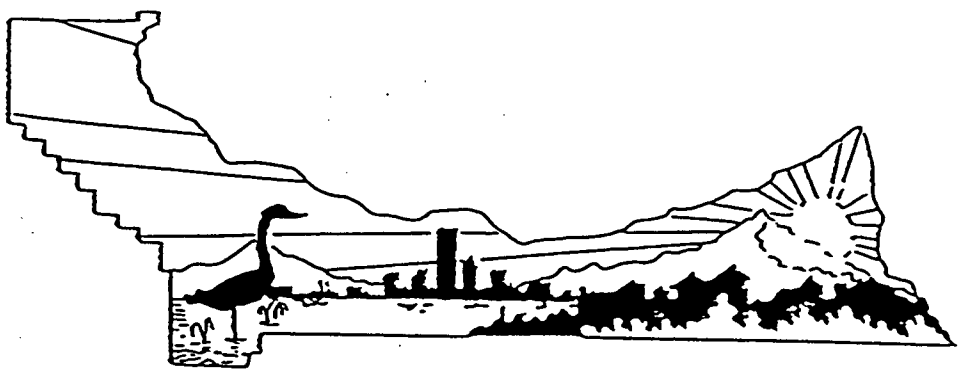
CENTRAL CITIZEN BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

and

CITIZEN BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEES

1999 - 2000

BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS



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- Juvenile amd Adult Community Justice CBAC
- Department of Library Services CBAC
- Non-Departmental CBAC
- Multnomah County Sheriff's Office CBAC
- Department of Support Services CBAC
- Department of Aging and Disability Services
- Dedicated Fund Review 1998 - Environmental Services

1999 - 2000

Central Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

Budget Recommendations

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Citizen Involvement Committee

2115 SE MORRISON PORTLAND, OREGON 97214 (503) 248-3450 FAX (503) 306-5674

March 4, 1999

To: Chair Beverly Stein
Commissioner Serena Cruz
Commissioner Sharron Kelley
Commissioner Diane Linn
Commissioner Lisa Naito

From: Jack Pessia, Chair
Central Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

Re: Central CBAC 99/00 Budget Report

The Central Citizens Budget Advisory Committee (CCBAC) is providing the Board of County Commissioners the Departmental Citizen Budget Advisory Committee (CBAC) Reports. These reports utilize a consistent format. The CBACs have focused on key department budget issues while identifying concerns and emerging issues possibly confronting the particular department or the County.

The ability of department CBAC's to review budgets, discuss their findings, and document their recommendations with such a short budget timeline displays the commitment these citizen volunteers bring to this review process. Some committees had three to six days to submit their findings once budgets were received. This effort should be a clear indication of the value this process adds to the development of a County budget that focuses on the critical issues facing the community. Utilizing citizen input and viewpoints for the remaining budget process will be a priority of the Central CBAC as the Board moves forward in the decision making process to arrive at a completed budget.

As in previous years, the Central CBAC has emphasized budgets that:

- Help create community-based services such as the Neighborhood District Attorney. These initiatives ensure that services are community-based and

co-located for enhanced access to the public. The Central CBAC has stated that this approach will not only improve service delivery but will also improve community support for and understanding of County-funded programs.

- Provide sufficient capital investment in the infrastructure to minimize future costs, protect the citizen's investments, and ensure properties retain their program and financial value, as reflected in our continued support of the creation of the Facilities Management Fund. Citizens have been clear and consistent on this issue.

- Carefully consider justice service expenses and ensure that diversion programs are available. Proper spending requires that system-wide considerations be weighed prior to allocation. To load the justice system in one area or make cuts in certain departments only puts added pressure in others and eventually wastes funds due to imbalance. A good example of system savings while using diversion programming is the STOP Program. This program exemplifies cost savings across the justice services system, avoids further costs by reducing arrests, and diverts individuals from defense, prosecution, and incarceration resources. Programs like this should be supported.

Issues of particular concern during this budget cycle are:

- Evaluation: Citizens have always requested evaluation results of specific programs so successful efforts can be continued and greater positive results delivered to the community. Evaluation efforts need to be encouraged. This will ensure that targeted benchmarks and performance outcomes are related and that spending is supporting the most successful programs.

- Information Sharing: Continued support of the Strategic Planning for Information Technology (SPIT) process at the department and program level is paramount, especially as technology becomes more and more the norm for communication, information sharing, and research. Requests for enhancing or expanding the Decision Support System (DSS) are in a number of the department's budgets this year. We encourage this direction for information sharing and also emphasize the need to coordinate this system across department and program lines in order to avoid duplication of resources.

- Budget Cycle Timeline: The Central CBAC has some concern about the shortened CBAC Review Budget Cycle this year. To improve input and

evaluation we suggest that a more reasonable timeframe be scheduled in the future.

Finally we want to thank the department representatives and the Citizen Involvement staff. Their time, efforts, and enthusiasm contribute greatly to a successful budget process for the citizens of Multnomah County.

Central Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

Jack Pessia, Chair
Susan Oliver, Community & Family Services CBAC
M'Lou Christ, Department of Environmental Services
Donald Dumont, Department of Support Services CBAC
Joanne Serna, Health Services CBAC
BJ Finleybranch, Non-Departmental CBAC
Vera Robbins, Sheriff's Office CBAC
Susan Hathaway-Marxer , Library CBAC
Dick Wegner, District Attorney's CBAC
Mark Jones, Department of Juvenile a& Adult Community Corrections
Kathleen Todd, CIC Staff

Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

for the

Community and Family Services Department
&
Multnomah Commission on Children & Families

MULTNOMAH COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SERVICES
CITIZEN BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE
421 SW Sixth Avenue, Suite 700
Portland, Oregon 97204

MEMORANDUM

TO: Central Citizen Budget Advisory Committee
Office of Citizen Involvement

FROM: Susan Oliver, Chair
DCFS Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

DATE: February 18, 1999

SUBJECT: DCFS CBAC 1999/2000 Budget Report

PROCESS:

The Department of Community and Family Services (DCFS) CBAC continues to meet on a monthly basis throughout the year to review program activities, projects and budget information. Each month we receive a budget update, information about new funding opportunities, a status report of Strategic Planning activities and progress on infrastructure development. Our most recent meetings have been to review the development of the FY 1999-2000 budget priorities and strategies.

MAJOR CHANGES:

Major changes include the movement to combine the **Family Centers and the Community Action Centers** to a single provider for each geographical area. A "combined RFP" is planned to be let mid-year with services under the new agreement anticipated to begin in January 2000. This system change will allow for a variety of options around funding and the opportunity to enhance the capacity of providers.

The **Community Building Initiative (CBI)** continues to be a top priority for DCFS. Organizational activities have been progressing at a satisfactory rate. An adjunct to CBI activities this year is the Community Schools Project. A Community Schools Coordinator has been hired to oversee the development of school activities and facilitate coordination with the City, County, State, Schools and Community Agencies.

An RFP and procurement process for **Homeless Youth Services** was conducted through December, 1998. An award package and funding proposal was presented to the Board of February 3 and approved. The new system for Homeless Youth is designed for better service coordination and communication among providers. It also emphasizes joint management and accountability in achieving system wide outcomes. Youth who access the system will undergo a single assessment. An assessment team comprised of staff from all four provider agencies will meet to track outcomes and develop age appropriate service plans for each youth. Case managers from all four participating agencies will also form a team to communicate regularly about the progress of each youth. The system as a whole will be managed by the County in cooperation with all four homeless youth providers. Multnomah County has committed substantial resources to the new homeless youth system.

Another major issue is the development of a **Data Warehouse**. This approach is supported by the CBAC as a way to have an integrated data system that will provide critical program and service data to allow the Department to make informed decisions. Collaboration discussions are occurring with Information Services Division, and the Departments of Health and Aging.

The CBAC concurs with the DCFS Director, Lolenzo Poe, that the Department's **current infrastructure** is still stretched very thin based upon the sizable set of intergovernmental funds, the number of contracts, direct service providers, and clients. We support the budget increases in the Contract and Evaluation Unit and Human Resources Unit infrastructure in the 1999/00 budget proposal so that DCFS can carry out its increasing responsibilities in both of those areas.

ADD PACKAGE REVIEW:

Although no formal Add Packages have been solicited at this point in the process, discussions have taken place between DCFS staff and the Chair's Office regarding several service priority areas. Those include the combined RFP, Touchstone Expansion, Homeless Family Vouchers, Community Schools, Data Warehouse Development and Early Intervention.

CONCERNS:

As discussed above, the current infrastructure of the Department remains stretched very thin. While DCFS is successful in service delivery, it can become more successful in utilizing current intergovernmental transfers and responsibilities and any additional service dollars only through an improved and expanded infrastructure.

EMERGING ISSUES:

None at this time.

MEMBERSHIP:

This report is submitted on behalf of the DCFS Citizen Budget Advisory Committee and its members:

Susan Oliver, Chair
Muriel Goldman

MULTNOMAH COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SERVICES
CITIZEN BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE
421 SW Sixth Avenue, Suite 700
Portland, Oregon 97204

MEMORANDUM

TO: Central Citizen Budget Advisory Committee
Office of Citizen Involvement

FROM: Susan Oliver, Chair
DCFS Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

DATE: March 9, 1999

SUBJECT: DCFS CBAC 1999/2000 Budget Decision Packages

Although no formal Add Packages have been solicited at this point in the process, discussions have taken place between DCFS staff and the Chair's Office regarding several service priority areas. The DCFS Citizen Budget Advisory Committee met on March 4, 1999 to review and prioritize the proposed decision packages that have been submitted to date. Our prioritization is as follows:

CBAC Priority #1 Data Warehouse $288,882

Improved and expanded infrastructure has been a concern of this CBAC for the past several years. This request would complete funding for the development of an integrated data system that would provide client, financial, and program data throughout the Department. The total cost of development of the Data Warehouse, purchase of equipment and software and the first year of operation is $718,882. The Department already had plans to purchase the hardware and software during FY 98/99 and have held aside $150,000 in the base DCFS budget to this project for ongoing costs. An additional $288,882 is being requested in additional ongoing County General Fund support to fully fund this project.

CBAC Priority#2 Homeless Families Emergency Shelter Vouchers $110,040

As a short-term response to the increasing numbers of homeless families without year-round shelter options, funding is requested to provide emergency housing vouchers for approximately 100 homeless, unserved families with children while planning is conducted to develop a long-term solution to the shelter and housing needs of homeless families, to be coordinated with the Cities of Portland and

Gresham, as the jurisdictions responsible for facility development. This is a one time only request of $110,040 in County General Funds.

CBAC Priority #3 Community Schools/Community Learning Centers $137,550

This request for funding would implement a collaborative community schools implementation plan as an adjunct to the Community Building Initiative. The community schools concept is predicated upon the principle that educational success is the first and top priority. The role of the social service support system (Multnomah County, the Oregon Department of Human Resources, and non-profit entities) will be to assist in supporting children and families so that each child can be successful. The purpose of the extended day activities (City of Portland, City of Gresham, youth serving agencies) will be to connect the curriculum of the school into the after school activities of students. This add package of $137,550 from county general funds will incorporate with funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation for $483,000 for one year. Other requests for the first year of funding are: City of Portland $500,000 and Portland Public Schools $1,000,000.

CBAC Priority #4 Combined RFP $440,160

Through a Request for Proposal (RFP) process, the Division of Community Programs and Partnerships will be implementing, effective July 1, 1999, a newly designed service delivery system for children, youth, and families, which incorporates the best practices of the Community Action and Family Center service systems and strengthens linkages with Caring Communities and Community Building Initiatives throughout Multnomah County. However, a key component in the plan for the newly designed family services system is a requirement for "community engagement activities" by all the centers. This is a new activity, which will require new funding for implementation. The new set of activities would result in tailored community plans, developed through a community building methodology, to give the development and delivery of services toward designated outcomes in a way that is representative of the geographic and/or ethnic culture of each center's target area. An additional $440,160 in ongoing County General Funds is being requested for "community engagement activities" through all the newly designed and designated centers.

CBAC Priority #5 Touchstone Expansion $461,068

Although the current thirteen-site Touchstone Program successfully operate in elementary and middle schools throughout the Portland area, there is a current lack of Touchstone services in areas of the County where the need is great. This proposal would seek to expand the program by four additional school sites which have high absenteeism rates and significant use of the free or reduced lunch programs. This proposal also includes funding for absorption of the eight Touchstone sites funded by Multnomah County DCFS and contracted to Portland Public Schools which will move back into the Division of Community Programs

and Partnerships on July 1, 1999, as well as increasing the amount of direct client assistance dollars to all sites.

CBAC Priority #6 Recruitment and Selection $50,000

This request falls under our CBAC's ongoing priority of increasing the current infrastructure of DCFS. When the County decentralized recruitment and selection functions to the departmental level, the original agreement between departments and Employee Services was that the County would advertise in the Oregonian as well as diverse minority-owned publications. Due to budget constraints the decision was made to re-allocate the Employee Services advertising budget to the department level and have departments responsible for the cost. DCFS was granted only $1,600 for the entire fiscal year. The current practice at DCFS is to typically advertise in the Oregonian for one week at a cost of $525 per recruitment. The annualized cost for the Oregonian advertisements alone for FY 99/00 is $24,500. DCFS is unable to employ strategic outreach efforts by advertising in minority owned publications such as the Asian Reporter, El Hispanic News, Just Out, the Skanner, the Portland Observer, Red Birds Journal, etc. It is estimated that the annual cost of expanding outreach efforts in six minority publications would be $25,500, for a total ongoing County General Fund contribution of $50,000.

CBAC Priority #7 Early Childhood Mental Health $655,618

This proposal is designed to expand mental health primary and secondary prevention services to all major public young child-serving programs in the County. The model will building on existing partnerships between DCFS, Head Start programs, public educational entities, Metro Child Care Resource and Referral, the Early Childhood Care and Education Council and the community mental health care Networks. Many other public major young child-serving programs have written to request County services for their programs' children and families. They are concerned about the expansion of the numbers of children in their programs, the recent difficulties in accessing mental health services in the community, and the intensity of the needs of some of the children in their care. This funding request will expand the Early Childhood Mental Health Consultant Team primary prevention service capacity from 1300 children per year, to more than 3300 children per year, with an additional 17,000 children potentially impacted through team involvement at Metro Child Care Resource and Referral.

CBAC Priority #8 DD Support Services for Children $55,020

This funding request would provide safety, support and school completion for children of parents with disabilities. Individuals eligible for services from the Department's Division of Developmental Disabilities Services usually lose custody of their (minor) children. This often occurs prior to the mother and the newborn leaving the hospital after delivery. If funding is approved, approximately 60 families a year would benefit from specialized skills training and family support targeted at assisting those parents who are developmentally disabled and

capable of raising their children. Some of these are children with disabilities, some are not. The effects of lack of this type of support are unnecessary removal of children from the home, family instability, child abuse, school failure, and lack of involvement with needed social services.

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[CBC99002.doc]

MEMORANDUM

TO: Central Citizen Budget Advisory Committee (CBAC)
Office of Citizen Involvement

FROM: Susan N. Oliver, Chair
Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

DATE: February 21, 1999

SUBJECT: Commission on Children, Families and Community of Multnomah County CBAC 1999/2000 Budget Report

PROCESS:

The Commission on Children, Families and Community (CCFC) CBAC has had one meeting with the Director, Jim Clay and staff person Jeanette Hankins. Since I became chair in September I have attended the CCFC meetings. I had telephone conversations with staff person, Jeanette Hankins to obtain some of the information for this report as I am still on the learning curve to understand their programs.

MAJOR CHANGES:

On November 24, 1998 the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners created the new Commission on Children, Families and Community. This is a merger of the Multnomah Commission on Children and Families and the Community Action Commission. A newly formed Poverty Advisory Committee is developing a strategic approach to the issues raised by the merger. New By Laws have also been adopted which created a sub committee structure and authority. The Community Action Funds allocated $100,000 to support the cost of additional staff and expenses. The staff has increased to nine as of the end of 1998, not counting temporary projects staff.

They are seeking corporate sponsorship and donations to support initiative. A $150,000 grant was received from Legacy to be used for a Early Childhood collaboration Initiative.

The Take the Time campaign began its second phase in January 1999. During this phase, the CCFC will focus on building assets in the families.

They must make critical decisions regarding strategic planning, allocating funds and increasing the size of the commission while navigating the merger in the coming months.

The $474,213 increase in total revenue is due to the funds freed

up as a result of County General Funds having been budgeted for programs previously funded by the MCCF.

The following is a list of what there money is and will be supporting: Take the Time Phase I: Building the Foundations; Take the Time Phase II: Strengthening Families; CCFC Early Childhood Initiative; Buckman Demonstration Project Parent Involvement Demonstration Project; Multnomah County Youth Advisory Board; Juvenile Crime Prevention and Justice Planning; and Community Building Initiative.

ADD PACKAGE:

None at this time.

CONCERNS:

Legislative Bills. Changes in the Oregon Commission on Children and Families. A performance audit is required because of the County Ordinance 921 creating the changes.

EMERGING ISSUES:

Unallocated carryover funds of approximately $340,000 will be allocated at the April meeting of CCFC.

MEMBERSHIP:

The report is submitted on behalf of the CCFC Citizen Budget Advisory committee and it members.

Susan N. Oliver, Chair
Muriel Goldman

Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

for the

District Attorney's Office

District Attorney
Citizen's Budget Advisory Committee
1999-00 Budget Report

PROCESS

The District Attorney's CBAC met three times during the months of January and February, 1999. During both meetings the CBAC met with the District Attorney and his budget staff. The CBAC was briefed on a number of issues facing the District Attorney and discussed the challenges facing the Office in the coming year.

MAJOR CHANGES

The District Attorney's Requested Budget is basically a current service level budget. The major changes between FY99 and FY00 are in the areas of grant funded programs and an emerging presence in Gresham. The CBAC recognizes the temporary nature of grants. On one hand they allow an organization to try innovative approaches to solving problems outside its normal budget. The problem arises when those approaches prove successful and the grant expires. How does the agency - the District Attorney - obtain ongoing funding for the project?

This scenario played itself out in two areas this year. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Grant and the Gang OCN Violence Enforcement Program Grant both expire this year. The CBAC has requested the preparation of a Decision Package to fund and expand the VAWA program as an ongoing effort of the District Attorney's Office.

The other area of major change is the increased presence of the District Attorney in Gresham. The Spring 1999 opening of a DA's Office in Gresham is reflected in this budget. Support Enforcement Agents, victim advocates, clerks and Deputy District Attorneys will all be part of the mix of people staffing the new office.

ADD PACKAGE REVIEW

1. Dependency Hearings Coverage. The Juvenile Dependency Unit is being stretched thin by two factors. First, the Court has added additional judges and referees which has increased the number of court appearances required by the Deputies. Second, new requirements increasing the number of hearings required in each case by the Adoption and Safe Families Act has further compounded the problem. While the DA's Office has tried to reduce the load on attorneys through technology and additional clerical help, the CBAC believes an additional Deputy District Attorney is still needed.

2. Domestic Violence Outreach. The CBAC asked the District Attorney to prepare this package because of its concern about domestic violence. The VAWA grant expires this year. The CBAC is concerned that the connections established with community organizations and the progress made in helping minorities and other citizens understand the justice system will be lost if this Deputy District Attorney is not replaced.

3. Child Support Caseload Relief. The Child Support area is one of the best financial matches in the budget. Every dollar the County spends in this program is matched with two dollars by the Federal government. Beyond that the unit continues to obtain child support at record levels with the same number of staff. The CBAC is concerned about the caseload figures which are much higher than other offices in the State.

4. White Collar Crime Program. Property Crime is a continuing problem in the County. Unfortunately it has not been a priority for many agencies. The CBAC wants to see this rectified by the addition of a White Collar Crime program in the District Attorney's Office. The program will bring investigative resources to bear on the problem and help the DA's Office follow up on many cases and further educate private firms about how they can help prepare a good case.

EMERGING ISSUES

The District Attorney noted a number of issues he was facing in the coming year. The CBAC discussed these and the results of that discussion are summarized below.

- Drug Strategies. Offenders who are arrested are tested for drug use and recent studies show that 2/3 to 3/4 of all people arrested have drugs in their system. 41% of those have more than one drug in their system. Aggressively prosecuting dealers and manufacturers and getting addicts into treatment is the ongoing strategy.

- Domestic Violence Strategies. The District Attorney continues to make a vital connection between the many elements of the Office which deal with domestic violence. The child abuse/dependency connection and the domestic violence/child support connection are just two which are important to helping the victims of these crimes.

- The CBAC is highly complimentary of the DA's innovative programs with the Neighborhood DA's, the Community Courts, efforts to get Federal and other grant money, and other ways to solve problems and address new areas of administering justice. The ability of the District Attorney's Office to obtain ongoing funding for such innovation is a concern of the CBAC's. Two of these programs - Neighborhood DA's and the Community Court - are both national models in combating quality of life crimes. The CBAC wants to continue this pattern of innovation by seeing other programs continued once they are started.

- The current efforts to add Portland police officers, the effects of Measure 11 and other legislation and initiatives effecting domestic violence, victim's rights, property crimes, youth crime, and gun violence promise to increase the workloads and court dockets for the men and women in the District Attorney's Office. For these reasons, the CBAC strongly endorses all four of the "Add" packages.

- The CBAC is pleased that computer technology in the DA's Office has been greatly improved over the past three years. All CPUs are now Pentium class, and every department employee has access to a computer they can use for their work. With personnel costs at 77% of the total budget, it is important that every tool to increase personal efficiency be provided. "Systems" are also being worked on to improve data collection and processing in several areas of the DA's Office.

MEMBER'S NAMES

Dick Wegner, Chair
Mike Greenlick
Irwin Mandel
Doug Menely
Bob Pung
Dave Simpson

Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

for the

Department of Environmental Services

Department of Environmental Services
MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

1600 SE 190th Avenue, Suite 224
Portland, Oregon 97233
(503) 248-5000 phone
(503) 248-3048 fax

Memorandum

TO: Beverly Stein, Chair of the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners
Multnomah County Board of Commissioners
Central Citizens Budget Advisory Committee

DATE: March 1, 1999

SUBJECT: DES CBAC Report for 1999-2000

Process:

The previous year represented a period of time during which almost 75% of our CBAC retired off the Committee. With so many people new to the process, we spent time in familiarizing ourselves with the various divisions of DES. Meetings were held during the budget process with DES staff members Mike Oswald, Lance Duncan and Sammuel Konadu for updates and explanations of the issues confronting each department and the budgeting process as it unfolded last year. In each case, the budgets and concerns of the department were presented and reviewed by us. As this year represents essentially a current-service-level budget, we focused on the issues arising out of constraint allocation and significant changes within each Division.

Major Changes:

Here is a look at each Division within DES and the Major changes from the prior years' budget:

Tax Collection & Records Management - No significant issues were noted, other than balancing the budget with 50,000 in beginning working capital for ongoing expenditures. Should the legislature fail to pass legislation for increased A&T funding, this amount should be considered ongoing funding. Especially in that case, the CBAC would also still be interested in discussing reimbursement from the other jurisdictions for at least a portion of the cost of collection/redistribution. The CBAC supports continued remediation of Y2K problems in this division.

Property Valuation - The major significant change resulted from expenditures shifting as a result of migration off the ISD mainframe. The Property Valuation budget was also balanced with 60,000 in beginning working capital for ongoing expenditures. The same principle for restoring this to ongoing funding applies, should the legislature fail to increase funding.

Facilities & Property Management - No significant changes were noted.

Transportation - Although no significant changes were noted, the CBAC is concerned that if additional funding is not approved by the legislature, alternative funding sources will need to be secured or program activities may suffer in future years. The CBAC also suggests clarifying the process and accountability for decision making regarding capital project approval. The CBAC supports having a full-time director for Transportation.

FREDS - The CBAC supports restoring the one-time-only assistant in FREDS Records to continue the process initiated during 1998-99.

Elections Division - Other than cost savings resulting from going to vote-by-mail, no major changes were noted. As this is the first budget year under the new methods, we suggest reviewing the budget again next year for adequacy under the new requirements.

Land Use Planning - Although no major changes were noted, the CBAC is concerned about delinquencies occurring under the new fee-for-service approach to permitting, and suggests exploring the possibility of raising the initial deposit to prevent delinquencies, and the need for collection activity. An additional possibility to make this approach more feasible would be developing a process for refunding some portion of the higher initial fee should an permit be denied. In any event, raising fees makes it more likely that people will avoid the permitting process altogether, and the CBAC supports adding to Land Use Planning's code enforcement capability.

Animal Control - No major changes were noted. The CBAC was pleased with recent cost savings achievements and supports continued exploration of additional, supplemental sources of funding for this division.

DES Administration - The only major changes noted were an increase in personnel related to the decentralization of human resources. Although the CBAC feels DES Administration is responding appropriately to the County's overall approach, it continues to have reservations about whether decentralization of this function is in the County's overall best interest.

Add Package Review:

We recommend the approval of the following Add Packages, in the following groups -- our first priority is responding to the workload increases and backlog in FREDS Records. Our second priority is in Land Use Planning, followed by responding to workload increases in the Cartography section of Tax Collection & Records Management. While we don't expect direct financial returns to cover these expenses, the CBAC does believe they will increase efficiencies and have potential for at least partial payback with some future space and time savings (FREDS) and increased fee revenues from other jurisdictions (Cartography) and from County residents (Land Use Planning & Cartography). Within these broad priorities, the add packages are ranked in the following order:

Records:

1. DES 1 -- Restore one-time-only records staff to develop, maintain, and manage a retention scheduling system for Multnomah County Records.

2. DES 2 -- Make ongoing funds available for the Records section for increased space requirements, and one-time-only funding for shelving.

Land Use Planning:

1. DES 3 -- digitize maps and update code requirements related to FEMA and the Endangered Species Act in response to federal mandates. The department has been conservative in combining these two activities into one add package and should be able to save about $10,000 overall by combining the two activities into one add package.

2. DES 8 -- Current planning administration (issue & opportunity). This responds to the intergovernmental agreement between the City of Portland and Multnomah County.

3. DES 5 -- Add a code enforcement planner to address increasing workload of complaints and violations.

Tax Collection & Records Management:

1. DES 6 -- Add 2.0 FTE and associated M&S to respond to increased workload (and auditors recommendations) for the cartography section.

Animal Control:

Not ranked -- DES 9 (issue & opportunity). The board will need to reach some policy decision about the acceptable level of services and funding for this division.

Facilities:

Not yet ranked or finalized -- DES 10 (forthcoming issue & opportunity). Though the details are pending at this time, the DES CBAC had a preliminary discussion of the issues surrounding the acquisition of the US Bank Building. As some of the process improvement teams develop firmer recommendations, and the details of the issue/opportunity discussion get for fully developed, the DES CBAC will provide more review and commentary over this issue to be forwarded to the Chair & Board for discussion.

Concerns and Emerging Issues:

Some of our concerns continued from last year are ongoing funding for A&T and new sources of funding for Transportation and Animal Control.

We recommend developing a policy for public involvement in the disposition of County facilities, so that this may be implemented in vacating the Morrison and Hansen buildings. Such a policy might follow guidelines similar to the policy for public involvement in siting a new County facility.

Submitted by:

DES CBAC -- M'Lou Christ, acting Chair; Ron Thrasher; Tim Moore; Matt Blevins; Iris Newhouse

Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

for the

Multnomah County Health Department

COMMUNITY HEALTH COUNCIL
An Appointed Citizens' Board

MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

HEALTH DEPARTMENT
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BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
BEVERLY STEIN • CHAIR OF THE BOARD
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GARY HANSEN • DISTRICT 2 COMMISSIONER
TANYA COLLIER • DISTRICT 3 COMMISSIONER
SHARRON KELLEY • DISTRICT 4 COMMISSIONER

CITIZEN BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT

MULTNOMAH COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Fiscal Year 1999-2000

Multnomah County Community Health Council

MEMBERS

Jeffery Anderson
Carol Blenning
Bruce Frazier
Japhena Hall
Kathy Hammock
Marge Jozsa*
Donna Sather*
Joanne Serna*
Sandra Spiegel
Felicity Taormina*
Vanessa Ward

**Budget Committee*

March 8, 1999

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

CITIZEN BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT
Multnomah County Health Department
Fiscal Year 1999-2000

INTRODUCTION

Multnomah County Community Health Council applauds the commitment of the Chair and the Board of Commissioners to maintaining a stable funding environment. We appreciate Chair Stein's thoughtful and consistent involvement of the Council in the search for a new Department Director. Council strongly supports the County's plans to enhance service in the Rockwood area and commends Commissioner Kelley for her tireless advocacy. We are enthusiastic about the progress in siting new facilities for East County and North Portland.

Finally, Council welcomes Commissioner Cruz, Commissioner Linn and Commissioner Naito. We look forward to working with them to fulfill the public health mission of the Health Department and to assure access to basic health care for all county residents.

CBAC REPORT PREPARATION PROCESS

Council reviews the Health Department's Revenue and Expenditure Reports monthly at its regular meetings. At the October 12 Council meeting, Billi Odegaard, Department Director, briefed members on the next budget cycle and invited Council to send a representative to the Department's initial budget preparation meeting on December 15. At the October 23 Council Retreat, members reviewed the Health Department's new Three-Year Strategic Plan, especially the Primary Care Division's Actions Plans. Then, the members developed Council's priorities for the coming year in anticipation of the budget cycle for FY 2000. The Budget Committee was appointed at the November 9 meeting, and Donna Sather attended the Central CBAC meeting on November 19.

Sharon Armstrong, Primary Care Director, briefed Council members on the Governor's proposed budget and the Department of Human Resources budget for the state legislature at the December 14 meeting. Council discussed potential impacts on county residents if safety net funding is not continued and/or cutbacks to the Oregon Health Plan are implemented. On January 4, the Legislative Committee met with Gina Mattioda about these legislative concerns. At the January 11 Council meeting, Billi Odegaard reviewed the Condensed Agency Summary Report for December 1998 and explained the expenditure problems related to escalating drug costs in HIV, Mental Health and Corrections Health services.

In addition, the Council was actively involved throughout the year in the revision and implementation of the Health Department's fee policy and procedures, including the opening of its Patient Accounts and Services Offices in each clinic on February 22, 1999.

Unfortunately, the Council's regular February 8 meeting was cancelled because of snow. However, the Budget Committee met on February 11 and began to draft this CBAC Report. The final CBAC Report will be reviewed and approved at the Council's March 8 meeting and forwarded to Chair Beverly Stein and the Citizen Involvement Office.

MAJOR CHANGES IN CONSTRAINT BUDGET

The Council strongly supports the inclusion of $1/4 million in enhanced services for the Rockwood area in the Health Department's constraint figure for FY 2000. Although the Council favored the selected site for the new East County Health Center, we clearly recognized the need for improving services in Rockwood. Council applauds the Chair, Commissioner Kelley and the Health Department for their prompt attention to this concern.

Council not only supports the inclusion of a new school-based health center in next year's constraint figure but also recommends that the county explore ways to proceed at a significantly faster pace in establishing these effective health services in more Multnomah County schools. At this rate, a whole generation of students will grow up before this program can be fully implemented in all the schools that need a health center.

DECISION PACKAGES

The Council's Budget Committee recommends that the Chair include the following packages in her budget for FY 2000:

- Restoring and expanding HIV prevention and education services. The Health Department has been successful in reducing and maintaining low levels of HIV infection in Multnomah County through targeted and effective prevention programs. Due to its very success, the funding from state and federal sources has declined. It doesn't make sense to the Council to risk increasing the rate of HIV infection by reducing these preventive programs. The cost of $166,900 is reasonable and clearly linked to the Department's basic Public Health Mission to prevent the spread of communicable diseases and its Strategic Plan.
- Adding staff and services to La Clinica de Buena Salud. The Council has been involved in the development of this clinic from its inception and believes it is clearly time to fully staff this program. La Clinica serves a very high-risk group of children and their families at risk of homelessness. Access to health care, especially preventive services as well as treatment, helps these children stay in school and become productive adults in their community. The budget of $308,528 is appropriate to meet the increasing need for services in this area and is linked to the mission to increase access to basic health care for all county residents.
- Improving the ability of the County to use information to make effective decisions. Council recognizes the need to integrate and coordinate information related to delivering health services and supports the proposal to obtain newly available tools and the technology for an efficient, effective decision support system. We encourage collaboration as appropriate and cost efficient with other County departments that serve many of the same clients. The estimated costs of $334,500 initially and $256,00 annually seem reasonable if they do not unduly divert resources from client services. This investment also supports the Department's Strategic Plan to improve its infrastructure.
- Addressing emerging concerns in Corrections Health. The Department is currently developing a decision package to address the issues related to the dramatic increase of inmates in the County Corrections system. Council will review the package and make recommendations to the Chair and the Board of Commissioners as soon as the proposal is complete.

CONCERNS

Although County support remains stable, the Council is very concerned about the potential loss of state funding for health care as this legislative session develops its budget for the next two years. The Governor's budget does not have any funds identified for safety net clinics. However, not everyone is eligible for the Oregon Health Plan. Statewide, these safety net clinics have identified a need for $5 to 7 million dollars to serve residents with no other access to basic health services. The 1997 legislature allocated $3.4 million dollars for the state's safety net and $1.3 million funded services in

Multnomah County. Currently, Multnomah County Health Department alone provides services to 9,308 such self-pay clients for 28,015 visits per year. These are county residents who are uninsured, underinsured and those with barriers to access such as the chronically mentally ill, homeless, migrant and seasonal workers. They may earn a little too much money in their jobs to buy their own health insurance or pay their deductibles. Many are families struggling to stay off welfare.

In Multnomah County, the loss of safety net resources means the Health Department must cut $500,000 from the Primary Care Division's budget in FY 2000. That amount is equal to about 1/3 of health services at Northeast or Southeast Health Center. As a result the Health Department will lose two provider teams or 9 FTE's, and 2200 county residents currently receiving care in county clinics will lose access to these primary care services. Self-pay clients are not eligible for the Oregon Health Plan and

- average 2.5 visits per year
- 19% come for family planning services (as a percent of total visits by self-paying clients)
- 2% use well child services
- 19% need maternity services
- 42% require primary care
- 70% are Hispanic
- 70% are female
- 61% of all these visits are clients under 100% of poverty level
- 73% require interpretation and 91% of those are in Spanish

Council members from local community-based clinics such as Wallace Medical Concern are equally disturbed because these small, often volunteer clinics will not be able to absorb all the people who will be turned away from county clinics.

In addition, some state legislators are proposing to delay the eligibility date for Oregon Health Plan applicants and cut 10 items off the approved list of covered treatment pairs. Losses of those funds will also impact the county's ability to provide access to basic health care by cutting revenue from enrolled clients. Such changes to the Oregon Health Plan would mean a reduction of $1.9 million in addition to the loss of state funds for the safety net clinics. Although these cuts are community-wide and impact more than the Health Department, they are the equivalent of closing MidCounty Clinic, the County's largest primary care center.

Community Health Council encourages the Chair and Board of Commissioners to work with other counties to engage the continued participation of the state legislature in a united public and private partnership to assure access to health care for all Oregonians. As in last year's CBAC Report, the Council continues to be concerned that there is still no comprehensive plan for the community to assure access to basic health care. We support and encourage your continuing efforts to provide leadership and direction in Multnomah County and statewide.

EMERGING ISSUES

The continually escalating cost of Corrections health care is an emerging concern for Community Health Council. Due to the rapid increase in the number of inmates, these costs are often out of the control of the Health Department. Council recognizes some of the causes of the growing problem are the sentencing changes related to Ballot Measure 11, the closing of Dammasch State Hospital and changes in the community mental health service delivery system.

As a result, the number of adult jail beds has increased 31% since 1994. In addition, pharmacy costs are rising more rapidly than many other sectors of the economy. Council is concerned that attempting to cover these escalating costs out of current allocations may soon compromise the quality of care in Corrections Health. Council will review department strategies being prepared for consideration in the Chair's budget as soon as the package is completed and will forward Council recommendations to the Chair and the Board of Commissioners. Based on initial discussions about the expansion of jail space and the rapid increase in the population of inmates, Council recommends the County adopt a holistic

approach to addressing this emerging issue so that all related county departments and programs are involved.

Finally, the number of mentally ill individuals identified at booking has increased by 41% since 1994. The Council applauds the Sheriff for including in his budget the collaborative plan to locate inmates with mental health problems in one area with improved security and enhanced treatment for them using appropriate combinations of deputies, counselors and nurses. We urge the Chair and the Board to support this new approach by the Sheriff and the Health Department.

Submitted following approval at the March 8, 1999, Community Health Council meeting.

Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

for the

Department of Juvenile and Adult Community Justice

Department of Community Justice
CITIZEN BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TO: Central Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

FROM: Community Justice Citizen Budget Advisory Committee (CBAC)

DATE: February 22, 1999

SUBJECT: DCJ 99/2000 Report

Process:
The Community Justice CBAC had several meetings with various managers during the past year. We met regularly with Elyse Clawson, Director; Joanne Fuller, Juvenile Deputy Director; Jim Rood, Adult Deputy Director, Michael Haines, District Manager. Meganne Steele and Karen Rhein attended almost all of our meetings and provided invaluable assistance. See attachment 1 for a complete listing of whom we met with and what programs were reviewed.

Major Changes:
This department continues to evolve from a major transition, which saw two departments incorporated into one. The trend is one of centralizing common administrative functions while allowing the two sides of the house (Adult and Juvenile) to function relatively independently. This is important for two reasons. First to allow the units to focus on their particular populations as best suits their clienteles' need. And secondly, to keep finances separate as mandated by their disparate funding sources. Cost savings are anticipated due to a centralized administration, which eliminates the need for duplicative staff to maintain personnel, finance and contracting systems. We would like to see some analysis of costs to ascertain whether centralized administrative services are indeed more cost effective.

This CBAC would like to recognize top management for its commitment to an extremely open budget process within the department. Each year the budget is reviewed by different teams, which include line staff as well as managers from all levels. Every employee is encouraged to provide input as to what programs are working and what programs are not working. This type of openness is refreshing as well as energizing to people at all levels in the organization. The dialogues engendered by this system spark many innovations.

We are supportive of the cut packages developed by the Department (see attachment 2) with the following comments:

The Juvenile cut of $393,000 for the Parole Violations Unit makes sense since the pod is empty. We recommend that the Department explore use of this space for secure Alcohol and Drug treatment beds.

The Adult cuts make sense to us with one exception. We are very concerned about cutting the Drug Diversion (STOP) contract because it is a nationally renowned, highly effective program. We realize that this is funded by the department but controlled by the courts. While we agree that the courts should pickup the funding for this program, we feel that it is too important of a program to cut unless the courts agree to find another funding source.

Add Package Review
We support the add packages developed by the Department (attachment 3) with the following exception. As noted above we are in favor of continuing the Drug Diversion (STOP) Contract because it has been proven to be effective. We believe that the county should continue funding this program if the courts do not find another funding source. We give restoring funding to this program a higher priority than restoring funding to the Forest Project, because the STOP program serves more people effectively than the Forest Project does. We would like to see funding restored to both programs if at all possible.

Concerns: We continue to have many of the same concerns noted in our report last year. Specifically: 1) Benchmarks are not directly tied to specific performance measures; 2) The department has moved ahead of where it was in the last couple of years in working well with neighborhoods. The proactive stance developed by the department in this arena deserves recognition; 3) An evaluation of the success of the reorganization and consolidation of department services needs to be completed; and 4) Continued development of consistent and objective criteria for program/contract effectiveness is needed.

We strongly support the department's request for technology related items. Over the years this CBAC advocated for evaluation and assessment of the effectiveness and efficiency of programs and/or contracts. The department needs to upgrade its technology both hardware and software so that it is capable of supporting evaluative processes. With such support department managers will have the tools to assess whether their programs are providing the desired outcomes and whether they are cost effective.

This CBAC opposes any additional cuts to the department's infrastructure. Department resources are stretched thin already and further infrastructure cuts will degrade services provided to the public. To that end we strongly support the department's decision to cut the Forest Project rather than spreading smaller cuts to other programs throughout the

Department. Although, we would prefer not to have this program cut since it is a very valuable resource with a good success rate, other programs are as effective and the department has made a well reasoned decision to cut here.

We are concerned about the cost of developing and maintaining the county's websites. We are specifically concerned that use of a website to help notify the public about sex offenders moving into neighborhoods is not the best use of public funds. More effective means of notifying the public (such as community meetings or press notices) exist.

We would like to see the Department review the costs and efficacy of the county's use of the Washington County space for an Adult secure Alcohol and Drug treatment facility before beginning construction of a new Multnomah County A & D facility.

Finally, we have a major concern with the statewide distribution of funding. The allocation workload formulas are heavily weighted in favor of smaller counties and programs that are less innovative than our programs. Two factors contribute to this growing problem. The cost of doing business in the metropolitan area is higher than in the more rural areas of the state and the allocation formula fails to recognize this factor. Second, because funding is based on the Probation/Parole Officer caseloads, innovative programs that stress early intervention and diversion from the system only serve to reduce funding because they reduce caseloads. This is exactly the type of service the department should be emphasizing because it is less costly in the long run in both dollar cost and human misery.

Emerging Issues: We are somewhat concerned with the department's funding of several outside programs, such as the School Attendance Initiative. We recognize the efficacy of this program and applaud the department for such innovative partnerships. However, we think perhaps these programs should be funded by other agencies in light of the massive cuts being required of this department. Perhaps the schools and children and family agencies should step in and fund this program and Community Justice should restore funding to the Forest Project.

Continued cuts in funding are impacting the department's ability to continue offering innovative, state of the art programs. The department has a commitment throughout to establish and maintain programs recognized across the country as best practices but it is difficult to remain on the cutting edge as funding is diminished.

Next year it is the intention of this CBAC to sharpen its focus on the need for consistent and objective criteria for evaluating program effectiveness as it applies to both in house programs and contracted services.

The CBAC would like to thank our County Commissioners for reviewing this report and recommendations.

CBAC Members:
Katherine Anderson, Charlotte Cook, Susan Cox, Bill Hoffstetter, Mark Jones, Maureen Pung, Wade Price

Complied and submitted by Mark Jones, Chair, on this date February 26, 1999

Attachment # 1

CBAC PRESENTATIONS
JANUARY 1998 –FEBRUARY 1999

JANUARY 1998:
E. CLAWSON/J. FULLER/ B.GRINDSTAFF/ M. HAINES
ADDS/CUTS

FEBRUARY 1998:
J. FULLER/R. SCOTT/ J. ROOD
ADDS/CUTS REVIEW
GUN VIOLENCE
ALCHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT UPDATE
LEVEL SERVICE INVENTORY REVISED (LSI-R)
COMMUNITY COURTS
DETENTION
CUSTODY SERVICES

MARCH 1998
J. FULLER/C. JABER/J. MILLER
TRUANCY
JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
YOUTH GUN ANTI-VIOLENCE TASK FORCE (YGAT)

APRIL 1998
E. CLAWSON
BUDGET UPDATE
FUTURE MEETINGS

MAY 1998
M. STEELE
BUDGET HEARING UPDATE

JULY 1998
CARL GOODMAN
DAY REPORTING CENTER TOUR
LEARNING CENTER
ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING AND SANCTION PROGRAM

AUGUST 1998
HORACE HOWARD/ DON LINCOLN
DETENTION TOUR

SEPTEMBER 1998
STEVE WALKER/JOHN TURNER/M. HAINES
FOREST PROJECT – ADULT/JUVENILE

OCTOBER 1998
E. CLAWSON/MEGANNE STEELE
GOVERNOR'S PLAN

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1998
MEGANNE STEELE/M. HAINES
BUDGET PLANNING

JANUARY 1999
JIMMY BROWN/GINGER MARTIN/M. HAINES
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE INITIATIVE
ALCOHOL AND DRUG SERVICES

FEBRUARY 1999
JOANNE FULLER/M. HAINES
ADULT SUPERVISION PROGRAM INFORMATION NETWORK (SPIN)
JUVENILE INFORMATION NETWORK (JIN)

Attachment #2

Shared Services Cuts As of 2/11/99			
	Items	**$**	**FTE**
	Parole Violations Unit	393,000	6 FTE's would remain, no FTE cuts
	Total	**$393,000**	
Shared Services Cuts As of 2/11/99			
	OA Sr./RMS	35, 000	1
	Safety Coordinator position	60,000	1
	Organizational Development and Training	30,000	0
	Salary Savings	30,000	0
	Total	**$155,000**	**2**

Adult Community Justice Cuts as of 2/25/99	
Item	**Cut Amount**
UA 3 FTE Corrections Techs @ 135k & reduction of UA testing contract of 40k	175, 000
Drug Diversion (STOP) Contract	821,742
Prostitution Services Contract	2000,094
Sanctions tracking 2 FTE PPO's	130,000
Pre-Trial Services 8.75 FTE	350,727
Contracts: Pacific University, GED Testing, Anger Mgmt	98,000
Electronic Monitoring 1 FTE PPO	53,000
Employment Services Contract	165,043
Alternative Community Service 2 FTE	96,440
Forest Project 9 FTE	537,654
Salary Savings	294,000
Total	**2,860,000**

Attachment #3

Ranking	Item	Amount
ACJ Adds		
ACJ 1	Restore the Forest Project program for Adult Offenders	$537,654
ACJ 2	Increase contracted treatment services for Sex Offenders	$60,000
ACJ 3	Add 2.0 PPO's to the Domestic Violence Unit to handle workload	$141,436
ACJ 4	Restore 2.0 FTE Cuts to Alternative Community Services	$96,440
ACJ 5	Add 1.0 Corrections Counselor to the African American Program	$67,727
ACJ Contingency Add	Local funding to supplement proposed State funding to keep the STOP Diversion program at current funding level	$200,000
JCJ Adds		
JCJ 1	Increase Gender Specific Programming for Girls	$320,000
JCJ 2	Expand the School Attendance Initiative to Serve Westside Schools, Hispanic School Retention and to Continue Evaluation Efforts	$499,738
JCJ 3	Initiate Domestic Violence Program for Juveniles	$113,000
JCJ Contingency Add	Provide partial funding for core elements of the High Risk Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan if it is not adequately funded by the State	$602, 100

Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

for the

Department of Library Services

MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 18, 1999

TO: County Chair Beverly Stein
Citizen Involvement Committee

FROM: Library's Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

SUBJECT: Library FY 99-00 Budget

PROCESS

The Library Board meets monthly and is briefed regularly about the budget and the budget process. A subcommittee of the Library Board met specifically to review the Library's proposed budget. This CBAC report will be reviewed at the March Library Board meeting.

MAJOR CHANGES

The Library's 1998-99 budget represented a substantial increase in library services for the residents of Multnomah County. Greatly expanded hours, an increased book budget and increased outreach programs to children were made possible with the passage of the five year levy in November, 1997, along with the commitment of the previous library levy which is now part of the permanent tax base.

The proposed budget for 1999-00 continues these services and does not represent any major changes. The Library is healthy and strong, and finally able to give Multnomah County residents the library services they have requested and approved.

ADD PACKAGE REVIEW

Due to passage of the library levy, there are no add packages in this budget request.

CONCERNS

Though the Library is enjoying the stability of a five-year levy, it is still our hope that a funding source can be found other than reliance on property taxes.

EMERGING ISSUES

None at this time.

We appreciate the opportunity to review and comment on the FY99-00 budget proposal and hope that our feedback will assist you in keeping the Board of County Commissioners aware of our concerns as citizens and users of our library system.

Susan Hathaway-Marxer, Chair
Paul Millius
Terri Naito
Library Board Members

CC: Ginnie Cooper, Director of Libraries

Non-Departmental

Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

NON-DEPARTMENTAL
CITIZEN BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Central Citizen Budget Advisory Committee
Office of Citizen Involvement

FROM: Tracee Larson, Chair
Citizen Budget Advisory Committee (CBAC)

DATE: February 23, 1999

SUBJECT: ND CBAC 99/00 Report

PROCESS:

The Non-Departmental Budget Advisory Committee (CBAC) met monthly in the fall and weekly during the height of the budget season (January and February). Due to 50 % new membership, much of the Committee's time has been spent learning about the numerous offices, programs, and independent organizations that fall under Non-Departmental. To aid the Committee members in their work a General Information Questionnaire was used. Questions ranged from general background to requesting information about goals, priorities, effectiveness measures, and funding issues. A copy of the questionnaire is included in this report. The committee plans to continue using this tool and requesting updates as needed.

During the last month and a half the Committee has reviewed programs, priorities and budgets of eighteen Non-Departmental organizations. During the course of their research they met with: Commissioner Kelley, District 4; Commissioner Naito, District 3; Commissioner Cruz and Mary Carroll, District 2; Lynn Dingler, Commissioner Linn's Office, District 1; John Legry; Citizen Involvement Committee; John Rakowitz, Strategic Investment Program; Becky Wehrli, Elders In Action; Gina Matteota, Public Affairs Office; and Dave Warren, Budget Office. Several committee members took on the task of interviewing and reporting back to the others on information gathered from Suzanne Flynn, County Auditor's Office; Gary Blackmer, Portland Multnomah Progress Board; and Steve Freedman, Metropolitan Human Relations Center.

Updated materials and information on FY 99/00 Budget requests were also reviewed by the CBAC from the Chair's Office, the Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission, the Regional Arts and Culture Council, the OSU Extension Service, the East and West Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation Commission, the Public Safety Coordinating Council, and the County Counsel's Office.

The CBAC found those interviewed or asked to provide initial and additional information as well as our staff, Kathleen Todd, to be very knowledgeable, helpful, and able to explain details. As a committee we are most thankful for their efforts to provide us with all the materials needed to make well informed recommendations regarding the use of County resources.

MAJOR CHANGES:

- Elders in Action is no longer located in the Portland Building. This is a result of its transition to non-profit status. The Ombudsman services related to housing were discontinued in December of 1997 due to lack of funding.

- Due to lack of interest from the community, the Metropolitan Human Rights Center has chosen not to pursue further discussions about the role of an advisory group or committee.

- The Regional Arts and Culture Council has a new director and a new location. The program is faring well as a non-profit through the use of partnership programs. The CBAC has been concerned in the past due to the lack of line item detail outlining County funds from this organization and is pleased to report that this year we received detail on County funding as requested.

- The Portland-Multnomah Progress Board has moved once again. After spending a year with staff support supervision from Gary Blackmer, County Auditor, it moved with him back to the City when he took office as the Auditor for the City of Portland. This move is intended to provide continuity for the Board.

- The Public Affairs Office was created within the 98/99 budget and reports directly to the County Chair. It's mission includes coordinating County stakeholders to ensure a strong united legislative agenda and to help create coordinated and consistent communications. The Office consists of five staff; a Director, 3 Public Affairs Assistants, 1 Graphic Designer, and 1 Public Affairs Assistant. The FY 99/00's budget should more accurately reflect resources needed to fund this office as the current budget includes startup and other county-wide costs.

- The CBAC is pleased that the Strategic Investment Program (SIP) is now self-funding through the tax abatement Community Service Fee (CSF). This fee is mandated at 25% of the abated taxes not to exceed 2 million in any individual tax year. Through a statutory required revenue sharing agreement the City of Gresham receives 47% and Multnomah County 53% of the CSF. This agreement also stipulates that SIP administration is paid for through an automatic annual deduction of $100,000 (for a 5-year period) from the Community Service Fee. The County loan from the General Fund for administration before tax abatement started up has been repaid. This repayment has allowed SIP administration to move as anticipated from the support of the general Fund loans to a self-supporting program utilizing Community Service Fees. The County's remaining share of $348,341 has been allocated to a five-part Community Service Fee Investment Plan. This plan invests the CSF revenues in One-Stop Technical Assistance, Regional School-to-Work, County School to Public Service, as well as system development services for the implementation of Individual Development Accounts in Multnomah County and special needs housing.

The Non-Departmental CBAC recommends the approval of budgets as submitted which did not contain add packages.

ADD PACKAGE REVIEW:

The Non-Departmental CBAC recommends as follows with regard to the Add Packages received.

- Chair of the County Commission's Office: The CBAC approves the addition of .5 FTE to the staffing within the Chair's Office. Attempting to add projects and partnerships with current staffing would produce greater workloads than warranted.

- County Auditor's Office: The CBAC again recommends the approval of $72,000 needed to add a Senior Management Auditor within the County Auditor's Office. The number of auditors has not grown in many years. Follow-up audits should be done on the Alcohol & Drug Treatment Audit and the Sheriff's Overtime Audit to see if recommended changes are in place and if these recommended changes are making a difference.

- County Counsel:

  Add#1:

  a) The CBAC recommends against the approval of $43,263 to replace funds used from Materials and Services to fund merit increases. Since the internal

resources that were cut in order to fund merit increases are necessary to meet day-to-day legal needs of elected officials and the departments through out the County, the CBAC suggests that these merit raises either wait or be given at a lower percentage. Unfortunately, merit increases, at times, are contingent on budget resources.

b) The CBAC recommends the approval of $7,200 for Materials and Supplies. This additional funding should be used for the upgrade of the Law Library resources exclusively.

c) We do not recommend additional funding for education and training. The County provides training for the new computer systems and software for all employees. Specialized training should be provided on a rotating basis within budget as needed.

d) Additional funding for ergonomic furniture should wait until the results of the space allocation and furniture standards for County facilities are available.

e) The CBAC recognizes the need for access to the Municipal Code in-house as well as the need for legal office software and recommends approval of the $30,425 needed to fund this request.

Add #2: The CBAC recommends approval of the reclassification of one County Counsel II to Senior Assistant Counsel. The CBAC does not recommend approval of the reclassification of two County Counsel Is to County Counsel IIs. To formulate this recommendation we took into account longevity and level of responsibility.

Add #3: The CBAC recommends against approval of adding an ongoing line item of $15,000 for performance-based salary increases for exempt employees. Funding merit increases with a dedicated line item that no other department or office has or can share in is unfair. It is the County's policy to fund COLA increases and not to fund merit increases. It is admittedly more difficult for smaller county organizations to do so within their existing budgets. However, it would be unfair to set up and fund a separate line item for this purpose for one organization and not for all that have exempt employees.

Add #4:

a) The CBAC recommends approval of the requested $50,000 for temporary attorneys and/or law clerks. The use of the same Risk Management Fund dollars as a line item rather than as an expense for each case should result in substantial savings to the Risk Management Fund.

b) The CBAC recommends against approval of the $20,000 requested to replace professional services cut to fund merit increases. Unfortunately these salary increases need to be given based on budget resources.

- Elders In Action: The CBAC recommends approval of $50,000 for the County's portion of funding the Housing Ombudsman Program. The CBAC recognizes the need for help with housing issues for our senior residents. We also feel that the City of Portland should be a partner in funding this activity and encourage Elder's in Action to pursue this avenue for additional funding.

- OSU Extension Service:

  Add #1: The CBAC recommends approval of $15,000 for the Extension 4-H Youth Development Program serving Multnomah County and Multnomah County Schools. The use of Interns, Vista Workers, and additional partnerships should be explored to provide the remaining staff support needed to strengthen the capacity of this program.

  Add #2: The CBAC recommends approval of $15,000 for a .5 FTE to increase the public education focus of the Food Safety and Emergency Preparedness Program for Multnomah County residents. Expanding this program will help to diffuse some of the hysteria around Y2K preparedness issues.

- Portland-Multnomah Progress Board: The CBAC realizes that some staff support was lost with the Board's move back to the City of Portland. However, the CBAC only recommends approval of an additional $10,000 in funding. With the Board moving to the County and then back to the City in less than a year, discussions involving what resources are really needed to support the Board's activities haven't really had time to occur.

- Public Safety Coordinating Council: The CBAC recommends approval of $65,000 to augment the existing Public Safety Council contract services budget in order to continue with the same contractor as DSS Coordinator through June of 2000. The CBAC concurs that continuing the contract approach, though more expensive, will give the most continuity for this DSS project while preserving the option of discontinuing the coordinator position at the end of the next fiscal year.

- The Regional Arts & Culture Council: The CBAC recommends approval of $50,000 to support a community school initiative: $25,000 to enhance the Portland School District Collaborative Summer School Program and $25,000 to augment summer and after school program activities through the Neighborhood Arts Program. This recommendation is contingent on the understanding that the Regional Arts and Culture Council continues to target the lower income

areas with these programs and also explores supplementing staff with Interns or Vista Workers, if available. The CBAC plans to arrange on-site visits through this program in the near future.

CONCERNS:

- Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission: This Commission has been working under the same budget constraint since 1989. While we realize that the budget is set by the State, we support an increase request to the legislature for the Commission. This is an unfunded mandate to the County and it is unfair to require the Commission to carry on the mandate without adequate funding.

- Merit Increases: The appearance of the merit raise issue in the County Counsel's budget and the CBAC's awareness of salary constraints faced by smaller organizations with exempt staff indicates that it maybe time for the County to reexamine its policy on this issue.

- Budget Cycle Timeline: The CBAC has concern about the shortened Budget Review Cycle for this year. We felt rushed and unable to evaluate budget performance for last year adequately due to the shortened timeline which shifted our focus to budget requests for FY 99/00 several weeks sooner than usual. We are recommending that those weeks be added back into the Budget Cycle for next year.

EMERGING ISSUES:

- Public Affairs Office: The CBAC realizes that this is a new office with an evolving mission and function. We encourage a continuing emphasis on communication versus shifting toward a more marketing function. We also would like to see an active liaison between the staff of the Citizen Involvement Committee and the Public Affairs Office. This link could result in very effective shared efforts and complementary activities that would benefit the County greatly.

- Move to the US Bank Building: The CBAC is aware that there are a number of Non-Departmental organizations that may be moving to the new County Administrative Building. Good planning up-front for these moves can promote minimal disruption to services provided by these offices and organizations.

MEMBERS:

Tracee Larson, Chair	Helen Ellison	Jean Cauthorn
BJ Finleybranch, CCBAC Rep.	Justin Larson	Winzell Hamilton
Anne Bell		

Citizen Budget Review Committee
General Information Form

Date:

Name of Agency:

Address:

Phone:

Director:

Contact Person:

Description of Agency/Office/Organization:

Service Area:

Background Questionnaire:

1. What enabling legislation or ordinance created this agency/office/organization?

2. Describe the type and structure of this agency/office/organization. (City/County, Non-profit, Advisory, Oversight, Special Service District, County Program, etc.)

3. Describe governing body. If a board, who appoints, number of members, meeting schedule, terms of office.

4. Provide a brief history of the County's involvement in this agency/office/organization.

5. What organized and informal groups maintain an interest in or involvement in this agency/office/organization or its program?

6. What per cent of your budget does Multnomah County provide?

7. What in-kind services or goods do the County or other public or private entities provide? Examples: space, telephone, and bookkeeping, accounting .... (Do not include regular volunteer programs here.)

8. Describe the mission or purpose of this agency/office/organization.

9. Describe all programs operated by this agency/office/organization.

10. List last year's goals and accomplishments.

11. What are next (this?) year's major priorities and goals?

12. How many people were served last year? How many people are within your potential service population in Multnomah County?

13, Number of employees by classification. (Example: professional, clerical, etc.)

14. Number of volunteers. How are they used, supervised?

15. What productivity measures or effectiveness measures are used to determine success? Are there measures not used that could provide better information for this organization or policy-makers?

16. What issues or events will be affecting the tasks or funding of this organization?

17. What would be the programmatic impact of the loss or reduction of county funding?

18. What other agencies perform the same or similar services in Multnomah County?

19. What agencies perform the same or similar services in adjacent counties?

20. What information is important to include in a citizen or Board of Commissioner review of your budget?

21. Please attach a budget for this year to this document. Be sure and include all revenue sources.

Thank You.

Please return to: Office of Citizen Involvement
2115 SE Morrison #215
Portland, OR 97214
Phone # 248-3450 Fax # 306-5674
Email: kathleen.m.todd@co.multnomah.or.us

Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

for the

Multnomah County Sheriff's Office

Multnomah County Sheriff's Citizen Budget Advisory Committee
Fiscal Year 1999-00

The Sheriff's CBAC reviewed the Sheriff's budget submission and related material for the Fiscal Year 1999-00. On February 23, 1999, the CBAC met with Larry Aab, Fiscal Manager of the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office and reviewed summaries of budget documents and estimates for levy expansion. In addition, the CBAC reviewed four add packages submitted by the Sheriff.

The Sheriff's budget has grown by 8.2% and 35.23 FTE's over the 1998-99 adopted budget. The growth is entirely due to the increase in the corrections system as a result of housing prisoners under Senate Bill 1145 and jail expansion under the "fossil" levy. Both SB 1145 and the Jail Levy were approved in the FY 97-98 budget. The increases seen in this budget are annualized.

The following add packages were reviewed:

1. Special Needs Inmates

This decision package is a collaboration between the Sheriff's Office and the Division of Corrections Health to provide intervention to inmates incarcerated within our jail system who are suffering from acute and chronic mental health problems.

The mission of the MCSO Facilities Division is to provide a safe and secure environment for those incarcerated and return them to the community in better condition to be productive members of society. The mission of the MCHD Corrections Health Division is to provide medical, mental health and dental care for those incarcerated in Multnomah County correctional facilities. Together, these two divisions manage an inmate population with increasing needs for security, and health intervention. Since 1994, the numbers of mentally ill individuals identified at booking have increased by 41%. The State Department of Corrections has circulated data reporting a 109% increase in the numbers of mentally ill individuals entering the prison system from Multnomah County (compared to a 7% increase from other counties) since January 1997. Inmates needing suicide prevention are treated in single cells without the advantage of a therapeutic environment. This causes an increase in their depression and/or other symptoms, resulting in more costly observations, lack of medication compliance, disruptive behavior, and longer incarcerations.

Priority 1 (Funded in FY 99-00 Baseline)

A strategy has been developed between the Sheriff's Office and the Division of Corrections Health to establish a systematic approach and collaborative management of inmates showing symptoms of mental health behavior problems. This strategy will utilize existing dormitory space at the Inverness Jail and increase the number of jail beds allocated for psychiatric housing from 113 to 165. By housing our most chronically mentally ill inmates in a therapeutic setting, we are able to better focus our mental health resources to those with the greatest need. This also increases Corrections Deputy security supervision from 1:65 to 1:33 (see chart). This will enable us to use Corrections Deputies who have a greater awareness of the mentally ill inmate's special needs.

	Shift	Current Staff	Requesting Additional	Total Coverage
Corrections Deputy	Day	1.8	1.8	2 per shift
	Evening	1.8	1.8	2 per shift
	Night	0	1.8	1 per shift
Support Staff		1.0 (5 days)	1.0 Corr. Counselor	1 per shift

In the FY 99-00 budget, the Sheriff's Office has budgeted $523,010 to increase health, counseling, and security staff for housing mentally ill inmates in a more therapeutic dormitory setting. It will also provide $65,000 for linkage to community programs in order to continue their treatment once released from our facility. This funding will staff one dorm of 65 beds and serve the most chronically mentally ill in the system.

Priority 2 (Not Funded)

This decision package will create a second dorm of 65 beds at Inverness Jail to address the mental health needs of many in our population who are not as chronic as described above. Although not as chronic, these inmates, if left untreated, will also result in more costly observations, lack of medication compliance, disruptive behavior, and longer incarcerations. This decision package is in collaboration with the Corrections Health Division and should not be considered exclusively from their companion decision package.

Treatment of inmates will have the same program applications as above. However, due to a population with a less disruptive behavior, Corrections Deputy Security will be less (see chart).

	Shift	Current Staff	Requesting Additional	Total Coverage
Corrections Deputy	Day	1.8	1.8	2 per shift
	Evening	1.8	0	1 per shift
	Night	0	1.8	1 per shift

If funded, this decision package will increase the Sheriff's budget $185,265 to fund 3.64 Corrections Deputies.

Org	FTE	Amount
100-025-3955-5100	3.64	127,717
100-025-3955-5500		32,694
100-025-3955-5550		24,854
Total		185,265

CBAC Recommendation:

The CBAC believes that this is an innovative method of dealing with the chronically mentally ill in the criminal justice system. We believe that a therapeutic setting and community transition will help stabilize the offender and avoid re-entry into the criminal justice system. **The CBAC supports this decision package.**

2. Computer Crimes Investigation

The dramatic growth of computer usage in all facets of our community has required the Sheriff's Office to dedicate unbudgeted resources to high technology criminal investigations. Due to the nature of highly evolving technologies relative to computers, telecommunications, and the financial industry, criminal investigators conducting these types of crimes must be highly trained and extremely precise.

In the past twelve months, the Sheriff's Office has received thirty-four computers to process for evidence of criminal activity. This is a slow and arduous task because of the need for care relative to the complex nature of the investigation, preservation of evidence, and potential liability for the loss of data and the cost of the computer. Of the computers examined to date, 65% were seized for child pornography and 35% were seized pursuant to narcotics activities, homicide, forgery and other crimes. At this writing, approximately 1/3 of the computers had yet to be examined due to a shortage of investigative resources.

If funded, this decision package will fund one deputy sheriff position to work in the Detective Section of the Law Enforcement Division. There are no other criminal investigation resources available to perform this task. This position will be responsible for conducting investigations of crimes involving the manipulation, modification or adulteration of electronic data processing systems (e.g. computers, cellular telephones, electronic data, etc.). In addition, the deputy will be available to support other Divisions of Multnomah County Government where technical investigations are needed.

Program goals include:

1. To increase MCSO's ability to cope with the emerging growth of crimes involving advanced technology.
2. To gain increased support from the business community by addressing their needs in a collaborative manner by responding to request for criminal investigations, public appearances and education on the subjects of computers, technology crimes, crime prevention, risk exposure, data security, and computer ethics.
3. To provide Multnomah County Detective Units, patrol, and other outside agencies with a resource for the recovery and analysis of evidence related to criminal activity involving high technology and seized computers.
4. Maintain liaison with industry experts to ensure timely training and skills relative to computer technology and security.
5. To establish ongoing training for Multnomah County Deputies relating to the recognition of crimes involving high technology and handling of evidence.
6. To gather, maintain, correlate and disseminate intelligence information relative to high technology crimes and perpetrators.
7. To establish an education program for community schools which will teach responsible and ethical behavior in using technology today and in the future.
8. To increase networking between the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office with other area law enforcement agencies involved in high technology investigations by forming partnerships and creating cooperative alliances.

Failure to fund this position will result in the investigations falling increasingly behind and the sophistication of computer crimes growing at a greater pace than our training abilities.

If funded, this decision package will increase the MCSO budget by $54,443. This will be ongoing revenue. One time only costs such as hiring/recruiting, office furniture, computers, etc. will be absorbed out of base line in order to keep new costs at a minimum.

Org	FTE	Amount
100-025-3125-5100	1 Deputy Sheriff	37,791
100-025-3125-5500		9,673
100-025-3125-5550		6,979
Total		54,443

CBAC Recommendation:

As computers become predominate in today's society, the proliferation of criminal activity is an expected result. Failure to fund this position places the law enforcement community at a disadvantage in knowledge,

training, search and seizure, and the preservation of evidence. **The CBAC supports this decision package.**

3. Investigation of Environmental Crimes

Citizens in Multnomah County and the State of Oregon expect clean water, breathable air, and a pollution free environment. The recent mishap of the ship *The New Carissa* on a southern Oregon beach focused the attention of the world on the potential dangers of an environmental catastrophe. Yet the combined enforcement effort of both federal and state agencies in the state of Oregon is five (5) investigators. Multnomah County, the largest industrial area in the state has no local enforcement of environmental crimes.

Many environmental crimes are occurring in Multnomah County and are rarely investigated unless of such magnitude that they are brought to the attention of responsible agencies through means other than proactive law enforcement. Over the past few years these are the kinds of crimes that have been brought to our attention:

- In Troutdale, Oregon, two persons were arrested for rinsing out a tanker truck with approximately 40 gallons of diesel oil then dumping the contents next to a drainage ditch that eventually fed into the Columbia River drainage system.

- On NE Martin Luther King Blvd. thousands of hazardous chemicals were discovered in a warehouse stored in an extremely unsafe manner, jeopardizing the safety of the entire area. At least a dozen people were living in the warehouse *with the owner's knowledge* and have been exposed to harmful levels of hazardous waste. To date, cleanup costs exceed $2 million.

- A company on SE Belmont was recently investigated for the dumping 7,000 gallons of lead contaminated water into the City of Portland sewer system.

These are but a few examples of environmental crimes brought to our attention. Hundreds more occur and go by with little or no investigation because of the lack of investigative resources.

This decision package will increase the MCSO budget by $54,443. One time only costs such as hiring/recruiting, office furniture, computers, etc. will be absorbed out of base line in order to keep new costs at a minimum.

Org	FTE	Amount
100-025-3125-5100	1 Deputy Sheriff	37,791
100-025-3125-5500		9,673
100-025-3125-5550		6,979
Total		54,443

CBAC Recommendation

As environmental standards become increasingly complex, the temptation to take shortcuts or intentionally violate the law becomes more tempting. Increased enforcement creates increased awareness and education of potential violators. **The CBAC supports this decision package.**

4. Internal Service Reimbursements

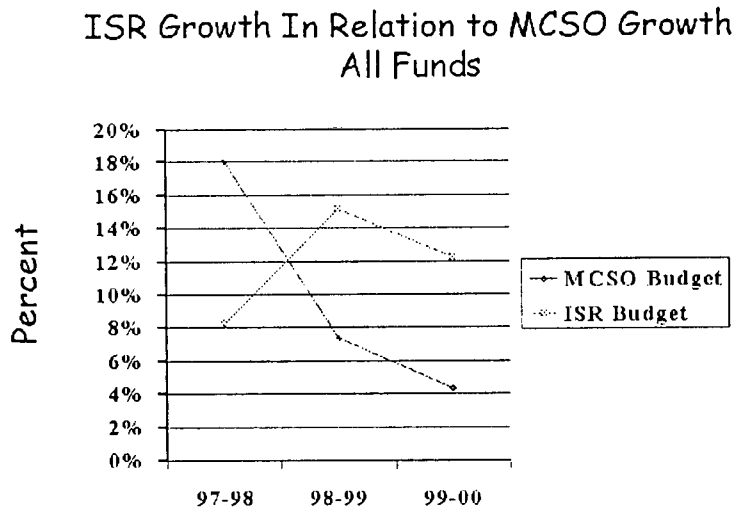
This Decision Package will increase funding beyond the county constraint for internal service reimbursements. The budget increase will be ongoing and will prevent direct service program denigration due to budget constraint shortfalls.

The use of charge backs for countywide operations is a useful tool in assessing true costs of programs. However, caution must be used to ensure that annual cost increases are reasonable and do not have a material impact on direct service programs. Significant internal service reimbursement increases impact county goals for all divisions.

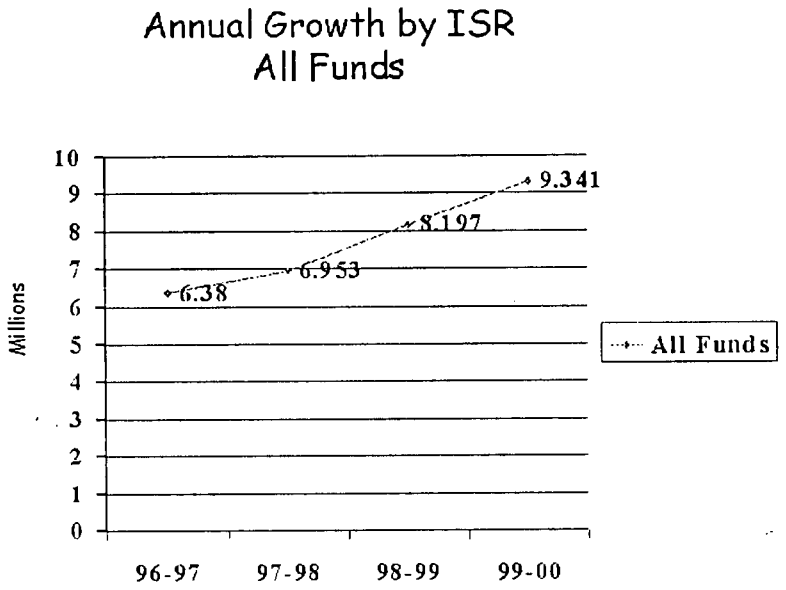
Over the past three years the Sheriff's Office has experienced a disproportionate level of internal service reimbursement (ISR) growth in relation to overall budget growth. The disproportionate rate of growth has a material impact on the delivery of direct services. County awareness of the issues has had some success. However, an historical analysis of ISR growth in the Sheriff's Office budget suggests that funding problems remain a subject for concern.

The following charts show funding patterns for ISR's for fiscal years 96-97 through 99-00. Budget information was taken from LGFS. Period 13 of each year except 98-99 and 99-00. In 98-99 we used the most current LGFS posting and for 99-00, we used the recent budget submission.

This chart shows the annual growth of ISR's in relation to the growth of all funds. During the years 98-00, program growth for MCSO is 7.37% and 4.34% respectively. However, program growth for ISR's is 15.17% and 12.24%. This disproportionate growth either costs MCSO or the County money to fund these increases.

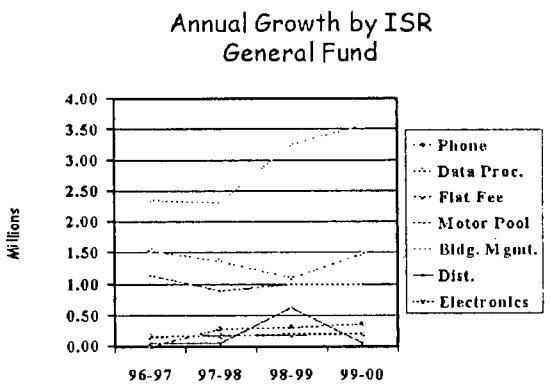


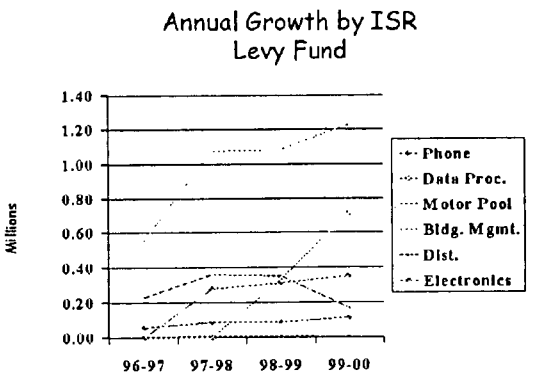
This chart shows internal service reimbursements as a percent of the MCSO budget. It is important to point out that in order for an internal service reimbursement to impact the MCSO budget by 1%, an increase of almost one million dollars must be realized in the ISR. Therefore, small fluctuations in this chart are significant.



Seven ISR's are assessed each year to the MCSO budget. These reimbursements include telephone, data processing, flat fee, motor pool, building management, postage and distribution, and electronics. Since 1996-97, the growth of these funds has increased by $2.9 million.

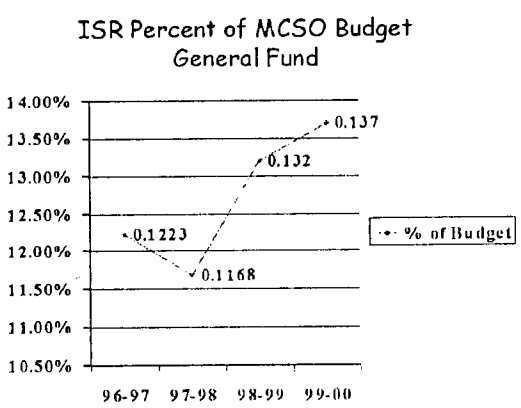
The two largest funds that the Sheriff's Office manages are the general fund and the public safety levy fund. With the significant growth experienced in the public safety levy over the past few years, one

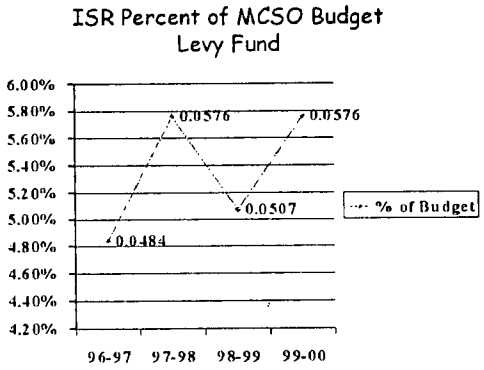




would conclude that ISR growth would show significant increases in the public safety levy and lesser increases in the general fund. However, these charts show that for the past two years both funds have taken significant ISR increases when compared to overall budget growth, especially in building management and information system costs.

The last two charts show the ISR's as a percent of the general fund and public safety levy fund. Surprisingly, the levy fund shows fairly flat growth while the general fund shows a significant increase the past three budget years. This shows that there are sufficient public safety revenues to allow the levy fund to grow proportionately to the ISR increases. However, when general fund programs are given a constraint that does not apply to ISR's, the growth creates a disproportionate increase that denigrates general fund programs.





In preparing the FY 99-00 budget request, each internal service reimbursement was given a 2.75% increase, the equivalent increase received by the Sheriff's Office in our constraint. This decision package will provide additional revenue in the Sheriff's budget to fund those Internal Service Reimbursements that are in excess of 2.75%.

One alternative to this decision package would be to require internal service reimbursement providers to decrease their requests to 2.75% program growth in order to assess their program needs at the same time as other department needs.

Another alternative would be to fund all or part of the increase with one time only money and challenge the service providers to work with us to cut costs.

The proposed decision package is the preferred alternative because it will ensure continued delivery of direct service from the Sheriff's Office.

Failure to fund this decision package will result in the loss of the Inmates with Special Needs Program which is currently in our baseline budget. This program is collaboration between the Sheriff's Office and the Corrections Health Division to provided mental health services in a systematic way to chronically mentally ill inmates in the Corrections Facilities (See Budget Issues and Highlights).

If funded, this decision package will increase the Sheriff's budget by $696,500. These funds will be ongoing funds. Fund disbursement will be as follows:

Fund	Amount
Telecommunications	69,981
Data Processing	126,417
Flat Fee	160,470
Motor Pool	69,625
Electronic Services	33,616
Building Management	236,391
Total	696,500

In the FY 99-00 baseline budget, the Sheriff's Office has budgeted an Administrative Analyst position to evaluate internal service reimbursement programs. The purpose of this position is to work with ISR providers in seeking partnership solutions to disproportionate increases. This position will also reconcile ISR requests to billings and work as an ombudsman between the Sheriff's Office and the ISR providers.

CBAC Recommendation:

In its FY 98-99 CBAC report, we cited the following concern, "The CBAC is concerned about the budgeting process for internal service reimbursement providers to direct service departments. Currently ISR providers compile their budgets then inform the direct service providers the amount they need to budget. This process provides little review by the direct service providers and in the event the ISR increase exceeds constraints, the direct service provider is required to make up the difference, sometimes at the expense of direct services. The CBAC recommends a more structured way of development and review for internal service providers."

While some improvements have been made in communicating ISR costs in a more timely manner, ISR growth at the expense of direct service programs remain a concern of the CBAC. We have been informed that failure to fund this program will require the Sheriff to exclude the Special Needs Inmate program from his budget. We do not believe that this option is in the best interests of the county. If the decision package is not funded, the CBAC encourages the Sheriff to seek more competitive services from third party vendors. **The CBAC supports this decision package.**

Concerns:

Increase in Civil Process Fees - The Sheriff's CBAC has recommended the increase of civil fees for several years. The inability of the county to collect sufficient civil fees to cover the cost of service or process is unacceptable to the committee. With a new legislature in session, we urge the county to pressure the legislature for an increase in civil fees.

Timing of CBAC report - Department budget requests were due on February 16, 1999. The CBAC report was due February 22, 1999. Six days is hardly enough time to review a budget of almost $100 million. If the county is sincere in its desire to have citizen involvement in the budget process, the timeline for review is unrealistic.

Emerging Issues:

Member's Names

George Kelley
Marv Woidyla
Juanita Crawford
Vera Robbins
Jim Lasher
Malcom Freund

Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

for the

Department of Support Services

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPORT SERVICES

CITIZEN BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Central Citizen Budget Advisory Committee
Office of Citizen Involvement

FROM: Don Dumont
DSS Citizen Budget Advisory Committee (CBAC)

DATE: February 22, 1999

SUBJECT: DSS CBAC 99/00 Report

PROCESS:

Following the November briefing the DSS CBAC met on December 9, January 13, January 20 and February 10. We reviewed budget process and schedule on Dec. 9, along with the HR reengineering progress and began initial discussion of the IES proposal. On January 13 Employee Services and Risk Management Divisions made presentations. On January 20, we discussed Finance and ISD as well as a more in-depth review of the IES proposal. Vickie Gates reviewed the Department's add packages with the Committee. The Committee would like to commend the DSS mangers for their clear and informative presentations.

MAJOR CHANGES:

The Integrated Enterprise System is the overwhelming change in the DSS budget for 1999/2000. If approved and implemented as planned, the IES will affect every department.

Most of the other requested add-packages are extensions to existing programs to handle backlogs or technology projects.

ADD PACKAGE REVIEW:

Support Services presented a list of ten add packages. The CBAC considers all of the add packages worthy of serious consideration, but we do consider some more important than others. Vickie Gates indicated that the request to add support for the MINT would be funded within the constraint and not as an add-package. Our comments on the other requests were as follows:

- **Integrated Enterprise System** – The Committee unanimously agrees that this is a critical initiative for the County and we fully support its funding to begin in the 1999/2000 cycle and continue until implementation and payment is complete. The County needs to bring its core automated systems up-to-date. The IES will include payroll, time management, personnel, benefits, accounts payable, general ledger, purchasing, inventory, budgeting, accounts receivable, fixed assets, project management, cost accounting (grant accounting), and treasury. The system will also have the ability to interface with departmental systems such as A&T or fleet maintenance. Given the large number of directly affected systems, as well as the broader effects on all County functions, implementation of the IES will be a challenge.

- **Program Coordinator/Materials Management** – This position seems to be well justified based on workload growth. Also, there will be substantial offsetting revenues.

- **Wellness/Health Promotion** – This package is another initiative that could well result in significant long-term County savings. Overall, the committee would be interested in seeing more structure in the Risk Management program, especially in other loss-prevention efforts.

- **Imaging** – This is a technology that has matured sufficiently to be easily integrated into County operations. Imaging enables future efforts at workflow management as well as reducing paper storage across all functional areas in the County. Further, we recommend that imaging be considered for coordinated implementation with the IES and JDSS. Once a basic system is in place, imaging should be made available Countywide.

- **Justice Decision Support System** – This system is already implemented and now needs operating funds. The potential exists to extend the technology to other departments and we would anticipate coordination with and support from other interested departments (e.g., Health & CFSD).

- **Class and Compensation** – The Committee agrees that compensation studies are necessary, although we are not convinced of the need to add a permanent FTE. It would seem that the HR reorganization last year should have freed enough resources to accommodate this project. Consultant support is the best way to accomplish the necessary studies.

- **Fiscal Specialist in General Ledger Section** – The workload increase since 1990 needs to be addressed.

- **GIS** – Demand for GIS products and services will only increase in the future. This technology is another that has application in many departments (particularly DES) and developments should be coordinated.

- **Evaluation Specialist** – While we certainly support the concept of program evaluations and additional research capability, the Committee questions the need for additional FTE. B&Q grew substantially in the last budget and we wonder how the workload has increased to absorb that resource.

Below is a table that summarizes the department's add-packages. The Department's priorities are indicated as well as those of the CBAC.

DSS Add Packages
FY 1999-00
CBAC 2/10/99

CBAC Rank	Dept. Rank	FTE	Cost	Description
9	NA	1.0	$75,036 General Fund	**Evaluation Specialist** – Add on evaluation specialist in B&Q Evaluation/Research unit to assist in in-depth program evaluation in three long term benchmark areas. Central research and coordination effectiveness would be adversely impacted if no additional staff were available.
7	NA	1.5	$95,720 General Fund Increase in Indirect	**1.5 Fiscal Specialist in General Ledger section** – Respond to customer requests for assistance, to resolve problems. Group has been same size since 1990, while County workforce has doubled. Significant overtime, temp costs, and comp time now required.
2	2	1.0	$50,692 General Fund Increase Indirect Increase GF revenue from Fam Planning	**Program Coordinator/Materials Mgmt** – Increased workload since 91 with no staff increase (requisitions have increased from 4,800 to 12,385). Increased workload to distribute (and be reimbursed for) Family Planning commodities directly with the customer. Provides a supervisory position at MM as well as career ladder.
1	1	???	$1,300,000 Gen Fund COP	**Integrated Enterprise System** – Estimate of annual cost over 7 years. Backfill and FTE estimates to follow in March.
6	NA	1.0	$183,148 General Fund	**Class & Compensation** – Add 1 FTE and professional services to do compensation studies required by Local 88 contract. Includes $100,000 for outside consultants. This will enable development of long term consistent classification system.
X	X	1.0	$50,992 General Fund	**DSS MINT** – Add 1 FTE to support increased usage and functionality of the MINT for County employees. Coordinate with computer training and Org Development. Establishes WEB-editor.
3	3	0.5	$48,853 Risk Fund	**Wellness/Health Promotion** – Add .5 FTE to Health promotion. Additional person will allow expansion to retiree program, expansion of Wellness for Life to ODS, and disease management programs.
5	4	3.0	$302,370 $18k is OTO General Fund Could consider charging other entities.	**Justice Decision Support System** – Adds 3.0 FTE to continue operation of the DSS-Justice System in FY00. The Justice Bond does not include monies for ongoing operations. Health and CFSD are also interested in developing decision support systems – this add package makes the information from Health and CFS (to the extent desired) available to other depts.
4	NA	1.0	$364,029 (incl 285k OTO) General Fund Possible OTO 25K from Labor Rel, 50K DA	**Imaging** – Adds 1.0 FTE to deal with non-machine readable documents. DA and Labor Relations currently have significant needs. Many depts arre looking at solutions – need to have a solution that will integrate with IES.
8	NA	1.0	$126,394 General Fund	**GIS** – The demand for GIS services is outstripping the ability to produce them currently with only one FTE. This add package adds1.0 FTE and some money for part time student intern to do some detailed projects.
		10.0 +IES	$2,546,242	MINT not included – will be included within the constraint, not as add package.

CONCERNS:

The CBAC is concerned with the rapid growth in staffing in DSS over the last few budgets. We understand from DSS staff that the increase is less than the percentage increase in other departments and has grown minimally with the growth of the County's services.

The IES project is an exciting step into the future for DSS and the County as a whole. We are concerned about the level of commitment across all functional areas in the County and would like to stress that its successful implementation will require enormous effort and strong management controls to meet its full potential.

The list of requests includes three technology expansions beyond the IES. All have application beyond DSS but with little indication of coordination of the efforts.

The presentations of add packages shows the costs of the additional positions or other expenditures. In many cases there is mention of offsetting revenue or costs that may be avoided, e.g., temps, overtime, etc. It would be helpful for evaluating requests to have those items quantified.

EMERGING ISSUES:

As the County continues to grow and implement new technologies, the issue of communications and coordination among the Departments becomes even more critical.

The IES is the most obvious, but only one of, change that presents the opportunity or the requirement that the County begin "process reengineering." This reengineering may affect the job of every County employee.

MEMBERS:

Donald Dumont, Chair
Shannon Schoul
Scott Lutz
Harold Friend
Steven Novic

Elders In Action Budget Report

for the

Department of Aging & Disability Services

February 25, 1999

ELDERS IN ACTION

Kathleen Todd
Citizen Involvement Committee for Multnomah County
2115 SE Morrison
Portland, OR 97214

Dear Ms. Todd:

The Elders in Action Commission, which serves as the official advisory committee for Multnomah County Aging and Disability Services (ADS), has worked in concert with the staff of ADS and members of the Disability Services Advisory Committee (DSAC) during the past few months to determine priorities for new programs to better serve the needs of older adults and persons with disabilities in Multnomah County.

On December 2, 1998 our Executive Committee met with Jim McConnell, Director of ADS, to learn of the 1999-2000 Budget Assumptions and to begin the process for input from consumers on what the needs are for expanded services for 1999-2000. A request was sent to each Commission Member to survey their peers and district advisory members to determine the need for new services for seniors. This information was shared at the January 6, 1999 Executive Committee.

Charles Kurtz, our Budget Officer has also had an active role in the budget process. He met with Jim McConnell, Director of ADS, and Don Carlson, Business Services Manager, on December 10, 1998 to review the current budget and to become familiar with the 1999-2000 budget assumptions and the entire budget process. Charles Kurtz also attended the December 18, 1998 Budget meeting with ADS staff, DSAC representatives and the County Budget staff in Commission Chair, Beverly Stein's office.

Detailed discussion was held at the January 20,1999 Elders in Action Commission Meeting and each member voted for his top three priorities. As a result of this vote the top three priorities determined for Add Packages for 1999-2000 were: #1- an increase of $70,000 for Emergency Housing Fund, #2- $80,000 for a housing Ombudsman Program and #3- $86,000 for a volunteer coordinator and transportation coordinator for Special Needs Transportation services.

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EMAIL: volunteer@eldersaction.org

At the February 3, 1999 Executive Committee Meeting, we reviewed the top three priorities of Elders in Action, DSAC and ADS and agreed to recommend to the Commission at our February 17, 1999 meeting the following add package requests: #1 $96,000 for increased training, recruitment services, pay, and benefits for Client Employed Providers, #2 - $80,000 for a Housing Ombudsman Program to be conducted by Elders in Action, and #3 - $50,000 for a disability specialist position to work on the 24 hour HELPLINE. These three priorities were unanimously adopted at the February 17, 1999 Elders in Action Commission meeting for recommendation to the County Commissioner's for adoption in the 1999-2000 Budget. Also at this meeting a comprehensive presentation was made describing the ADS FY 2000 Budget request by Jim McConnell and Don Carlson. After dialogue and discussion a motion was made to approve the ADS FY 2000 Budget request in the amount of $29,350,875.

The members of the Elders in Action Commission have taken an active role in this budget process and serve as good barometers of measuring the need for services for the 105,000+ seniors in the county. The Commission sees affordable and accessible housing for seniors and persons with disabilities, and special transportation services for these same people, as an ongoing critical need. The housing ombudsman program is a very cost effective service that can complement and greatly expand services presently available.

Elders in Action envisions a full service Ombudsman program for seniors and persons with disabilities in the future. Such a program could provide immediate assistance and problem solving for thousands of individuals with concerns on: elder abuse, elder crime, housing, and health care. Ombudsman services are provided by well trained volunteers with specialized staff support ;and therefore provide many more units of service and successful outcomes that any other method of service delivery.

I have attached a list of our current Commission Members for your information. We appreciate the opportunity of our Elders in Action Commission Members to be involved in the Multnomah County Budget process and they have served with great diligence.

Please feel free to call me at 823-5373 if you have any questions.
Sincerely yours,

Vicki Hersen, Director of Operations

Members:

Bill Anderson
Lilla Burgos
Anna Dugan
Nancy Gorshe
Lu Hodges
Marian Keyser
Mary Muir
Virginia Shea
Marie Sowers
Margie Walling
Lillian Bell
Tom Cieseilski
Jim Duncan
Carrie Green
Ann Johnson
Charles Kutz
Phyllis Rand
Charles Shi
Helen Stacye
Patty Brost
Earl Diment
Theresa Flowers
Hoa Hoang
Frances Johnson
Francis Landfair
Claudia Robertson
Thelma Skelton
Rebecca Thomas

CENTRAL CITIZEN BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

DEDICATED FUND REVIEW 1998

Department of Environmental Services

Multnomah County Citizen Involvement Committee
2115 SE Morrison Street - Portland, Oregon 97214
(503) 248-3450

Central Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

Jack Pessia - Chair
Donald Dumont - DSS CBAC
M'Lou Christ - DES CBAC
Joanne Serna - Health CBAC
Susan Hathaway-Marxer - Library CBAC
Mark Jones - J & A CJ CBAC
B.J. Finleybranch - ND CBAC
Susan Oliver - CFS CBAC
Vera Robbins - Sheriff CBAC
Dick Wegner - DA CBAC
Kathleen Todd - CIC Staff

Dedecated Fund Review Sub-Committee

Bob Boyer - Chair
M'Lou Christ - DES CBAC
Vera Robbins - DES CBAC
Iris Newhouse - DES CBAC
Tim Moore - DES CBAC
Harold Friend - DES CBAC
Jack Pessia - Central CBAC
Kathleen Todd - CIC Staff

Dedicated Fund Review
1998

The Central Citizen Budget Advisory Committee has reviewed the dedicated funds administered by the Department of Environmental Services as directed by resolution 88-86 adopted May 26, 1988.

The resolution provides that these funds are reviewed every four years to determine if the purpose for which the fund is dedicated is being met, whether the level of funds is reasonable for the purpose, and whether the need for the fund has increased or decreased.

The Central CBAC has reviewed the following funds for 1998:

- Recreation Fund (153)
- Fleet Management Fund (401)
- Distribution Fund 404
- Capital Improvement Fund (240)
- Facilities Management Fund (410)
- Edgefield Children's Center Fund (231)
- Facilities Lease/Purchase Project Fund (235)
- Assessment & Taxation Fund (175)
- Tax Title Fund (158)
- Animal Control Fund (159)
- Road Fund (150)
- Bicycle Path Construction Fund (154)
- Land Corner Preservation Fund (167)
- Willamette River Bridges Fund (161)

Methodology

The fund review was assigned to the Dedicated Fund Review Sub-Committee (DFR) made up of volunteers from Multnomah County Citizen Budget Advisory Committees (CBACs) and interested citizens. Members were Bob Boyer, Chair and DSS CBAC; M'Lou Christ, DES CBAC; Harold Friend; DES CBAC; Iris Newhouse, DES CBAC; Tim Moore, DES CBAC; Vera Robbins; Sheriff's Office CBAC; and Jack Pessia, Central CBAC. On December 10, 1998, the Central CBAC interviewed the following persons and received budgets, financial reports and narrative information on the purpose and any activity within these funds over the last three years: Lance Duncan -- Recreation Fund; Tom Guiney -- Fleet Management Fund & Distribution Fund; Shaun Coldwell, Jim Emerson, and Wayne George -- Capital Improvement Fund, Facilities Management Fund, Edgefield Children's

Center Fund, & Facilities Lease/Purchase Project Fund; Kathy Tuneberg, Bob Ellis, & Debra Long --Assessment & Taxation Fund and Tax Title Fund.

General Findings:

The Central CBAC found the funds to be well managed and operated according to the intent of the legislation or ordinance that created them. The funds are acceptable and no major changes are required currently. The Multnomah County personnel interviewed were both knowledgeable of the funds and able to explain details.

General Recommendations:

1. The Central CBAC recommends the current internal controls and audit schedule remain in place for these funds.

2. The County should continue to seek out and create partnership opportunities that improve services to the community.

3. The Central CBAC recommends that the County continue to place a high priority on the maintenance of its property. Initial investment now avoids additional future costs.

4. The DFR continues to recommend that public members be included on any committee whose work affects the community at large, i.e. transportation plans, changes in policy and procedures.

Specific Recommendations:

Recreation Fund (153)

Findings:

The fund accounts for State Revenue paid to the county to supplement parks programs. The Revenue consists of the County Marine Fuel Tax. The General Fund contributes an amount to cover the cost of operating tours at the Bybee-Howell House historical park. The RV License Fees were also part of the state revenue paid to the county; by late in the budget year 1997-98 the state began sending Metro RV licensing fees directly.

The expenditures of the fund are payments to Metro to which the County transferred all parks operations in 1994.

The budgeted amount each year for the pass through from the state is high. This is caused by the need to guess at revenues from the Fuels Tax, which varies each year due to use.

There are low indirect costs to the county for support of the accounting and processing functions related to passing the funds on to Metro.

Recommendation:

The Central CBAC recommends that because the amount budgeted each year is usually high to avoid a shortfall in the line item, the county needs to advocate for moving all funds directly to Metro rather than using the county as a pass through. The county budget wastes dollars each year in this line item guessing on the amount of the pass through to Metro.

Fleet Management Fund (401)

This fund accounts for internal service reimbursements, revenues and expenses associated with the administration and operation of the County's Fleet Services and Electronic Services Sections.

Findings:

The Central CBAC continues to consider this fund to be very well administered with plans that incorporate current and future needs. The costs to users continue to be reasonable and are adequate to fund the needs of the county.

Funding for the operations of the Electronic Services Section was changed from direct General Fund allocation to service reimbursement funding within the Fleet Management Fund in the FY 96/97 Adopted Budget.

Fleet Services Section supports county programs and other requesting government agencies by managing a gradually growing fleet of vehicles and equipment. Between 90/91 and 97/98 the county rolling stock increased from 627 to 768, a 22% increase.

The Fleet Section specifies, acquires, and assigns vehicles and equipment; provides fuel and maintenance services; operates the downtown circulating motor pool and parking lot; and allocates program costs to county programs.

Needs for Fleet Services changes with the vehicular demands of county programs and the number of other governments using county fleet services.

Electronic Services supports county programs and other requesting governmental agencies through the provision of electronic equipment maintenance and installation services. The program is responsible for the installation, maintenance, and design of the County's detention facilities electronic equipment, two-way radio equipment, intercoms and other electronic equipment. The activities of this service have been expanding as the construction of the new jail facilities has progressed.

Recommendations:

1. Looking toward future needs the Central CBAC encourages the continuation of emergency reserves of fuel. The delivery of much needed county services becomes even more critical in short and long term disaster situations.

2. The Central CBAC recommends that both Fleet and Electronic Services continue to be flexible in matching the services and equipment available to those needed.

3. The Central CBAC encourages the continued improvement of cost analysis to accurately charge departments for services and also to continue helping County departments determine level of services they need.

Distribution Fund (404)

This fund accounts for internal service reimbursements, revenues and expenses associated with the administration and operation of the County's mail, internal distribution and delivery.

Findings:

The Distribution Fund was established in 1990, when the County discontinued contracting with the City of Portland for internal distribution and mailing. County agencies pay the cost of their mailing through a charge category rate structure. Operating this program within the County rather than contracting with others continues to save money.

The need for distribution services has been relatively stable with some growth in the number of programs served due to new programs coming to the County.

The program continues to coordinate the delivery of interoffice mail with the State Shuttle System and the City of Portland Distribution System. There

are about 2 million pieces of mail processed per year utilizing internal staff for mail collection and metering and vendors for folding, inserting, presorting and bar-coding.

There is now a presort/barcode contract in place with the rates based on quantity of mail processed. The quantity is calculated based on the total of the volumes of all of the governments that participate in the contract. The more governments involved the higher the quantity of mail processed, which results in lower rates to all of the participants involved. This approach has been very successful with eleven governments currently participating and about 70,000 pieces of mail qualifying for presort discounts each week.

Recommendations:

1. The Central CBAC again recommends that this dedicated fund continue. It is operating as intended and current funding appears to be adequate for distribution purposes.

2. The program should be commended for developing the presort/bar-coding contract.

3. The Central CBAC will examine customer satisfaction during its next review of this fund.

Capital Improvement Fund (240)

This fund accounts for the proceeds derived from the sale of unrestricted property, interest income, and any service reimbursement of operating revenue from leased facilities. Expenditures are made for capital acquisitions or for the retirement of lease/purchases. This fund was authorized by Resolution 96-138.

Findings:

This fund was found to be meeting its objectives and is managed in a very efficient manner.

This fund was established in 1990 to receive proceeds from the sale of property (mostly chunks of the Old County Farm.) It has been amended over the years and today receives revenues from the following primary sources:

- 50% of the proceeds of unrestricted real property sales.
- The Capital Improvements surcharge on space charges in Fund 410.

- Direct disbursements from the General Fund.
- Asset Preservation Program Fund.
- Proceeds of sale of Certificates of Participation in the Deferred Maintenance Program.
- Repayments from Washington and Clackamas Counties for capital costs of space in the Juvenile Justice Complex.
- Interest on the Fund Balance.

The purpose of the fund is to provide for the continuing capital maintenance, improvement, and functional suitability of the County's approximately 50 owned buildings, and ultimately to enhance the ability of Departments to provide effective program services with a minimum of facilities related problems or interruptions. This includes providing safe, pleasant, and economical locations for employees to work and for public use as well.

Activity in this fund is approved and monitored by the Facilities Client Team, a committee of Department representatives. Projects are selected on a multiple-factor priority scoring system. Activity within this fund has been continuous since it was established.

The relationship of this fund to Facilities fund (410) maintenance obligations is basically that Fund 240 provides for non-routine and formal-bid-level work, while Fund 210 provides for ongoing, smaller-scale maintenance.

Recommendations:

The fund should continue to be monitored by the Facilities Client Team and projects should continue to be selected on a multiple-factor priority scoring system.

Facilities Management Fund (410)

This fund accounts for internal service reimbursements, revenues and expenses associated with the administration and operation of the County's property management, custodial, maintenance and leasing of all County-owned and leased property.

Findings:

This fund provides for ongoing maintenance of County buildings. Each tenant is charged an operations/maintenance fee per month. These funds are used to provide for adequate maintenance on buildings and to avoid more costly repairs that result from deferred maintenance.

Expenditures from the fund also include the related operational costs of facilities maintenance.

Recommendations:

1. Protection and maintenance of its property should continue to be a high priority for the County.

2. This fund appears to be operating as intended and funding is adequate. The Central CBAC recommends that this dedicated fund be continued.

Edgefield Children's Center Fund (231)

Accounts for the construction of an expanded Edgefield Children's Center. The proceeds are from issue of revenue bonds to be repaid from operational revenues of the Center.

Findings:

Fund 231 is the Capital Fund for construction of the expanded Edgefield Children's Center. Fund 224 is the Edgefield Revenue Bond Sinking Fund for this center and was reviewed last year.

Expansion of the Edgefield Children's Center is a partnership between Multnomah County, the present Edgefield Children's Center, Multnomah County Educational Service District, Janus House, and the Morrison Center. Construction of the project is scheduled to be completed in May of 1999.

Recommendations:

This fund appears to be operating as intended and funding is adequate for this purpose.

Facilities Lease/Purchase Project Fund (235)

Accounts for expenditures for long-term lease purchases of property, remodeling, and construction of County facilities.

Findings:

Resources for this fund are derived from Certificates of Participation proceeds and other lease/purchase agreements and General Fund service reimbursements.

As part of lease agreements, the County negotiates upgrading needed to bring the property up into conformance with building codes and laws for buildings used by the public. If the County pays these remodeling costs, the County receives a credit on rents as part of a lease agreement. This includes ADA federal requirements.

Recommendation:

Facilities management staff should continue to protect the County's interest in contracts for leased property where modifications are required. The cost of County funded improvements to leased buildings should not be lost at the end of the County's occupancy of a particular property.

Road Fund (150)

The Road fund is a dedicated fund that accounts for revenue primarily received from the State of Oregon motor vehicle fee apportionment, County gasoline taxes, federal forest reserve yield, and interest income. Expenditures are restricted by Article IX, Section 3A of the Constitution of the State of Oregon to road purposes and can be used only for construction, repair, maintenance, and operation of public highways and roads.

Findings:

The fund receives its greatest share of revenue from the State Motor Vehicle Sharing Funds, which is a subset of the Highway Trust Fund. The restrictions of use for the State Highway Trust Fund dictate how funds can be used at the local level. Other revenue sources include the County Gas Tax, Federal Forest Receipts and other user fees.

The Road Fund is the chief funding source for transportation operations, maintenance, and capital construction programs of the Transportation Division. These include Division Management and Administration, Transportation Engineering, Transportation Planning, Right of way Administration, Survey, Road Maintenance and Traffic signals.

The County Road System includes approximately 345 miles of roadway in eastern Multnomah County and unincorporated western Multnomah County.

The County shares revenue with the cities within the County. The City of Portland receives about 80% of the total after the Bridge Fund is deducted. The City of Portland also has its own dollars for roads.

Revenue for this fund continues to shrink. Factors responsible for this decline include:

- No increase in State transportation funding from the Legislature since 1991. Declining Forest Receipts, down 12% since FY94-95.
- Increasing Road Fund Share being transferred to the City of Portland, 20% more than in FY 94-95.
- Increasing service reimbursements to other County agencies, 66% more than in FY 94-95.
- Declining interest on investments, down 22%, FY 97-98, compared to FY94-95.

There is no deferred maintenance, but as funds decrease, capital improvements will become more difficult to fund. At present pavement services are rated at a high level, with 98% of County maintained roads rated at "Good" or better. A total of $630,482 was spent on pavement resurfacing contracts during FY 97-98. This was much less than the $976,450 that was available for the program in FY 95-96.

The Transportation Division will be looking toward the Rural Western Multnomah Transportation System Plan and the 1998-2002 Transportation Improvement Plan and Program Update to schedule projects and activities over the next five years.

Recommendations:

1. The Central CBAC is concerned about the shrinking revenue stream for County road projects. Good maintenance of our County transportation system is a regional issue. The County should seek out and create partnerships with the other jurisdictions that benefit from the continued good condition of our roads as well as any new projects.

2. This fund appears to be operating as intended. The current internal controls and audit schedule should remain in place.

Bicycle Path Construction Fund (154)

This dedicated fund accounts for one percent of the State of Oregon Motor Vehicle fees collected under ORS 366.514. Expenditures within this fund are restricted by ORS for bicycle trails and footpath construction and maintenance.

Findings:

The funds may also be used for the construction or maintenance of paths that include pedestrian facilities associated with other transportation projects. During the past three years, the Transportation Division has used this fund to plan, design and construct the Multnomah County Bikeway System. These dedicated funds have been used, along with Road Fund Dollars, as local matches for Federal grants for bicycle enhancement projects.

There is growing concern whether to use funds for future Bikeway/Pedestrian construction projects or to provide local matches for Federal Grants instead. The Bike Fund has historically been dedicated solely to the Bikeway System for Multnomah County. Road Funds have provided a source for the Pedestrian System. Due to the funding shortfall for the Capital Improvement Program decisions must be made on how the one percent will be distributed between the Bike Program and the Pedestrian System if dedicated funding for the Pedestrian System is not available.

Recommendations:

1. The Central CBAC recommends that the activities of this fund be closely monitored. The County's Bikeway System is growing rapidly and will require maintenance support that needs to be planned for in order to keep this new system in good repair.

2. One or more citizens from the bike and pedestrian community should be included in any working groups, task forces, and strategic planning committees that are developing new plans or projects.

3. Local matches should be explored to help fill in the gap created by the expected shortfall in the Capital Improvement Program for pedestrian system projects. This is a regional issue and funding should be sought from all the jurisdictions that will benefit.

4. The fund is operating as intended and should be continued.

Land Corner Preservation Fund (167)

This fund accounts for the collection of recording fees on real property transactions and surveying activities. Expenditures from this fund are defined statewide by ORS 203.148: "Monies in the Public Land Corner Preservation Fund shall be used only to pay expenses incurred and authorized by the county surveyor in the establishment, reestablishment and maintenance of corners of government surveys under ORS 209.070 (5) and (6)."

Findings:

Expenditures from the Land Corner Preservation Fund are pursuant to ORS 203.148 and Multnomah County Code 5.10.270.

Revenue from this fund comes from a $3.00 Recording Fee on all recorded land transfer documents with in the County by the Recorder's Office.

The Multnomah County Surveyor's Office operates within the Road Fund. All salaries of personnel assigned to that program are initially funded by the Road fund and reimbursed by the Public Land Corner Preservation Fund for services.

Recent major program activity includes the establishment of a Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) System to accurately locate government corners and the implementation of a program for the preservation and monumentation of land corners.

Revenue fluctuates as County development trends change. Current real estate activity has resulted in the increased number of Recording Fees.

Recommendations:

The fund appears to be operating as intended and funding is currently adequate for the intended purpose.

Animal Control Fund (159)

Dog and Cat License fees and other animal control fees are accounted for in this dedicated fund. Cash transfers are made from this fund to the Multnomah County's General Fund for the County's Animal Control Program.

Findings:

The Animal Control Program is budgeted in the General Fund. Revenue from fees such as adoption fees, dog and cat licenses, facility licenses, spay and neuter certificates, and other animal control fees are collected in this fund and then transferred to the General Fund to offset some of the costs of this program.

The County's Animal Control Program focuses on community service, mediation and assisting neighborhoods with owners of offending animals, encourages responsible pet ownership; emphasizes adoption, operates a program for dangerous dogs, and performs rabies control.
Animal Control is an enforcement function and the County cannot depend on donations from the private sector for support. Reduced funding translates into reduced services to the public along with reduced hours and number of days the shelter is open per week. The staff at Animal Control are working on a Strategic Plan which addresses these issues.

The Animal Control Shelter is located in Troutdale. Ninety (90) percent of the work is performed within the City of Portland, which elevates transportation costs between the City and the shelter.

Recommendations:

1. Animal Control continues to compete with other programs within the County General Fund and is often the loser. The Central CBAC again recommends that the Board of County Commissioners explore sharing costs with the City of Portland and the City of Gresham.

2. The Central CBAC is very impressed with Animal Control's education and adoption programs. The committee encourages these efforts and would like to see them continued and expanded.

3. The Central CBAC commends the staff on putting together a Strategic Plan and is looking forward to its implementation.

Assessment & Taxation Fund (175)

This fund was established in 1990 by the Oregon Legislature as a result of the adoption of a statewide system aimed at assuring the quality and consistency of property assessment and tax collection of all counties. The system involves State Department of Revenue examination of all Oregon counties' Assessment and Taxation budgets and includes a partial subsidy of those budgets based on recording fees.

Findings:

Oregon HB 2338 provides funding for the Counties for the Assessment and Taxation function from two sources: 1) a $20 Assessor's Processing fee on deeds recording certain property transfers 2) a 4% increase (from 12% to 16%) in the delinquent property tax interest rate. The purpose of this funding is to assist Counties and provides an incentive to achieve compliance in all aspects of the Assessment and Taxation operation. Counties are only eligible to participate in the distribution of these funds if the Department of Revenue believes that the particular county is adequately staffed and is either in full compliance or operating under a plan to achieve compliance. Multnomah County Assessment and Taxation submits its budget to the Department of Revenue each year by May 1st.

Although other functions are co-located at Assessment & Taxation, only programs (Appraisal, Exemptions, Board of Property Tax Appeals, Tax Collection, Tax Information, Records Management) covered in the statute are supported with this funding.

The original funding (HB 2338) was to sunset in June of 1998. In the 1997 legislative session HB 2049 extended the original funding until June 30, 2000. This bill also increased the available funding by allocating property tax interest collections from Cities and Special Districts to also fund assessment and taxation. This bill also directed the Department of Revenue, in conjunction with the Counties and other stakeholders, to develop a proposal for stable long-term funding. The proposal included additional funding sources and was presented to the House Revenue Committee in November.

There is a General Fund match required to fund A & T.

Assessment & Taxation has contracted with The Software Group –TSC for the purchase and installation of a new software system. This new system should reduce costs to the program and address the need for a computer system that is Year 2000 compliant.

Assessment and Taxation administer the Board of Equalization and Tax Assessment, which is designed by the legislature to be an independent citizen review process.

There has been an increase in the penalties for late filing of business personal property returns. Taxation and Assessment is hopeful that with this result in a reduction in late filers which will free up part of the personal property staff to concentrate on auditing for compliance.

Recommendations:

1. The Central CBAC again recommends that the continuation and even an increase in funding be a legislative priority for the County.

2. The Central CBAC again recommends that the Board of Equalization and Tax Appeals should be separated from A & T and administered by another entity. This Board is intended to be an independent citizen review and as such should not be directed by the division whose work it reviews. This is perceived as a real conflict of interest situation. This recommendation supports the 1994 Central CBAC's recommendation as well as the DES CBAC recommendation of that same year.

3. Business Personal Property Tax laws should continue to be enforced. The advisability of whether on-site assessments would be cost effective should be explored.

4. The Central CBAC recommends an inter-government agreement or a fee structure to help off-set some of the costs incurred by the County as it fulfills its mandate to collect and disburse property taxes to the Cities within the County.

Tax Title Land Sales Fund (158)

This fund accounts for the receipt and sale of foreclosed properties. Under the provision of ORS 275.275, these revenues are distributed to the taxing districts in Multnomah County.

Findings:

Property can be foreclosed and the title transferred to the County for non-payment of property taxes after four years of non-payment plus two additional years for the owner to redeem. After the County receives the title, the property can be sold, transferred to a local government for public use or transferred to a non-profit organization for low-income housing, or to be used as a park, or to preserve open space or natural areas.

All expenditures in this fund are for the supervision and maintenance of foreclosed property. The number of property is at an all-time low because there are few properties to sell, especially after transfers. Due to this trend a reserve was established last year and will be at approximately $600,000, which should cover two years of operations if property sales cannot cover operating costs.

The Auditor's Office audited the program in 1993, making wide-ranging recommendations, especially in the area of timeliness and accountability for County property. Almost all of their recommendations have been implemented.

Foreclosure notification process has improved through feedback from County Counsel and a contract attorney. This has reduced the number of title problems. The Foreclosure Tax Title function will probably always need an attorney. Due to the present workload in County Counsel the Foreclosure Tax Title function is contracted to a part-time attorney.

Recommendations:

1. The fund appears to be operating as intended, however the County needs to find a balance between selling property and transferring it at no cost.

2. The program should explore at regular intervals resuming the use of the County Counsel's office for tax title work rather than contracting out.

Willamette River Bridges Fund (161)

This accounts for State of Oregon Motor Vehicle fees and County gasoline taxes, which are transferred for the Road Fund. Expenditures are to be made for inspections and maintenance of the Hawthorne, Morrision, Burnside, Sellwood, Broadway, and Sauvie Island bridges.

Findings:

The Willamette River Bridge (WRB) Fund is a dedicated revenue source established in 1984 as part of a comprehensive intergovernmental agreement with the City of Portland for the purpose of operating, maintaining, and improving six Willamette River crossings owned by Multnomah County. In 1989 the agreement was amended to include additional revenue form Federal Forest Receipts.

Dollars for the WRB are allocated by formula: Maintenance and operations are funded at the 1983 base year with annual adjustments utilizing the City Auditor's inflation rate. Anticipated revenue for FY 98-99 is $1,992,111.

Capital preservation funds were established in 1984 at $1,060,000 and increased to the fixed amount of $1.5 million in 1989 with no index for inflation. The 1998 value of $1.5 million in 1989 is approximately $1.06 million today. The buying power has been reduced 29% since 1989 due to

inflation. Over the next 20 years this unfunded liability is estimated at $186 million.

The WRB Fund provides for the preservation of the County's long-term bridge investment and ensures that a safe transportation facility exists for river users, surface traffic users and the general public. Preservation improvements are scheduled according to a 20-year plan.

In FY 97-98 & 98-99, $18.9 Million in Federal and State funds was leveraged for the Hawthorne Bridge Painting and Deck Replacement Project which is currently under construction. The County's match requirement was $2.8 million. The Road Fund provided $492,497 in FY 97-98 to assist in the design phase of the project.

Recommendations:

1. This fund appears to be operating as intended and should be continued.

2. The Central CBAC recommends that the County continue the vigorous program to educate the public on the bridges, i.e., who owns them, cost of maintenance, and funding issues.

3. The capital improvement fund needs to be increased either with a higher cap than $1.5 M or the addition of an inflation index.

4. The Willamette River Bridges serve the region, not just the local area. The County should continue to work aggressively with other jurisdictions to find funding for capital improvements.

5. Using a percentage of the Vehicle License Plate Tax for matching funds should not be abandoned.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
BEVERLY STEIN
DIANE LINN
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TO: Beverly Stein, Chair
Board of County Commissioners

FROM: Julie Neburka

DATE: April 13, 1999

SUBJECT: Chair's Executive budget for Nondepartmental, FY 2000

The Nondepartmental budget contains many smaller budgets: those of boards and commissions, county-wide service offices, non-county agencies to which the county contributes a part, and dedicated funds in which we budget debt payments. It is difficult to compare the Nondepartmental budget from one year to the next, as it is the place where we typically budget large one-time-only expenses, such as contributions to schools; and it is the place where we budget Certificates of Participation and bond proceeds, debt service, and interest payments. Therefore, I will provide only a brief overview of the budget as a whole, and move on to more detailed discussions of particular programs and divisions, which are more comprehensible and more directly comparable year-to-year.

OVERVIEW: ALL FUNDS

Budget Trends	**1997-98 Actual**	**1998-99 Current Estimate**	**1998-99 Adopted Budget**	**1999-2000 Approved Budget**	**Difference**
Staffing FTE	55.36	77.03	78.38	76.83	(1.55)
Personal Services	$3,645,488	$5,056,644	$5,051,113	$5,408,276	$357,163
Contractual Services	$15,767,221	$33,233,589	$33,229,393	$19,714,629	($13,514,764)
Materials & Supplies	$56,211,646	$30,535,753	$30,616,345	$30,701,999	$85,654
Capital Outlay	$310,022	$151,335	$182,385	$418,100	$235,715
Total Costs	**$75,934,377**	**$68,977,321**	**$69,079,236**	**$56,243,004**	**($12,836,232)**

Significant expenditure changes overall are few. Most notably, the Chair's Executive Budget contains a smaller cash contribution of $1.5 million to the schools in FY 2000. In the current budget year, the one-year increase in the Business Income Tax ($12.5 million) and a $2.8 million cash contribution are budgeted in Nondepartmental. This explains the single largest FY 00 decrease in the Nondepartmental

budget. Other significant budget changes include a new debt payment for the Multnomah Building, and an increase in Strategic Investment Program revenues and expenditures.

Structurally, Nondepartmental is different from last year in the following ways:

- Four agencies—the Citizen Involvement Committee; the Commission on Children, Families, and Communities; the Tax Supervising & Conservation Commission, and the Local Public Safety Coordinating Council—were "added" to Nondepartmental. Previously, they constituted their own tiny "non-department," and it seemed to make sense structurally to combine them with other like agencies. *Attachment #1 is an organization chart with the changes for FY 2000 highlighted.*
- A Policy & Legislative organization was added to account for the costs of the BCC boardroom and its expenses. Previously, these had been budgeted in the Public Affairs Office and in the Chair's Office, neither of which was felt to be an appropriate place.
- An organization for a Cultural Diversity Conference has been added to Nondepartmental. This is a budget that was previously in the Department of Support Services' training division. This conference is an annual event and is sponsored by a different County department each year. It therefore made sense to budget for it in a central location to keep it from being absorbed into any one department's constraint.
- The Portland/Multnomah Progress Board moved this year from the County Auditor's Office to the City Auditor's Office, and is therefore budgeted separately and at a smaller amount than last year. The apparent reduction comes from not showing Portland's support in our budget.
- A new fund, the GO Bond Sinking Fund, accounts centrally for expenses for the recent Library and Public Safety bond issues that were previously budgeted in different funds.
- Facilities charges for the Hooper Detox Center that were formerly budgeted in the Department of Community & Family Services are budgeted with other facilities payments for FY 2000.

There are no major FTE changes. There is decrease of 1.55 FTE from the FY 99 Adopted Budget, primarily as a result of Board of County Commissioner staffing levels, below. There are a small number of other "up and down" changes that are not reflected below.

- The Board of County Commissioners as a whole is down 1.25 FTE. This is because of "placeholder" personnel budgets prepared in FY 99 for Districts 1 and 3, which were vacant at the time the budget was adopted. Actual staffing is lower than was estimated.
- The Progress Board is down 2.00 FTE as these employees went to the City when the Progress Board moved there.
- The Commission on Children, Families, and Communities increased by 2 FTE when the Multnomah Commission on Children and Families and the Community Action Commission merged mid-year.

GENERAL FUND OVERVIEW:

Rather than calculating an overall constraint for Nondepartmental as a whole, each General Fund-supported service agency in Nondepartmental is given a constraint figure. (Note that there are some budgets in the General Fund in Nondepartmental that are *not* given constraint limitations. These budgets are for legally-required payments to other entities.) Adjustments to constraints for the Commissioner districts were made to bring all districts up to the same amount. County Counsel is also given an estimate for its expenditures: it is budgeted in the Risk Management (formerly Insurance) Fund, but must limit its expenditures based on actuarial estimates for that fund. All agencies met constraint for FY 2000 except

for the Chair's Office and Commissioner District 4, which came in slightly over. *Attachment #2 is a one-page summary of General Fund budget requests, Executive Decisions, and significant budget changes.*

OTHER FUNDS OVERVIEW:

There are several agencies in Nondepartmental that are not General Fund supported. These include:

- The Commission on Children, Families, and Communities (CCFC). This agency is funded through the state Commission on Children and Families, and receives other state and federal grants. It should be noted that CCFC receives a cash transfer of approximately $180,000 of county General Fund, which is used primarily for administrative purposes that are disallowed in many of the grants CCFC receives. CCFC sponsors community and family pilot projects and passes through funds for direct services to other County departments, primarily Community & Family Services (CFS). Its budget fluctuates from year to year based on grant revenues received.
- The Strategic Investment Program (SIP). This program links entry level jobs leading to family wage jobs created by industrial expansion under SIP agreements. Revenues are generated through a tax abatement plan with LSI Logic, and are dedicated for certain functions. Significant budget changes for FY 2000 reflect the revenue-sharing agreement with Gresham ($522,075) and an increase in community service programs.
- The Local Public Safety Coordinating Council. This entity serves as a clearinghouse and forum for local public safety information and issues. It receives funding from the state Department of Corrections, as it was created by SB 1145, the 1995 law that gave counties the responsibility for managing felons sentenced to twelve months or less in prison. Significant budget changes include a $27,000 cut in anticipation of reduced revenues from the state Department of Corrections in the next biennium. *(See Executive Budget Decisions, below.)*
- County Counsel. County Counsel is budgeted in the Risk Management fund to reflect its function as a loss prevention entity in its advisory role, in addition to defending claims. Its budget is not significantly different for FY 2000. *(See Executive Budget Decisions, below.)*
- Various dedicated funds for managing bond and COP proceeds and interest, lease payments, tax revenue anticipation notes, and small trusts. These budgets are not significantly different for FY 2000.

ISSUES

School Funding: In FY 1999, Multnomah County gave a approximately $15.5 million to school districts. About $12.5 million was raised by a one-year temporary increase in the County's Business Income Tax, and the remainder was a General Fund pass-through to schools for teachers and alternative classrooms. The one-year Business Income Tax increase has ended, but in FY 2000 the Executive Budget contains $1.5 million in continuing support for the County's teachers and alternative classrooms.

Tax Supervising: The Tax Supervising & Conservation Commission (TSCC) is a state-mandated function with a statutorily-set ceiling on what Multnomah County may pay for its operations. TSCC has asked the Legislature to increase its ceiling from the current $230,000 per year to $280,000. TSCC has not seen its budget increase in ten years, and Multnomah County supports this increase. The Executive Budget contains $50,000 in contingency in the event that the Legislature approves TSCC's funding bill.

Arts Education: The Chair has continued her support of the Regional Arts & Culture Council's activities in the schools. The Executive Budget contains an additional $50,000 to enhance the Portland Public Schools Collaborative Summer School Program, and to augment summer and after-school program activities through its Neighborhood Arts Program.

Commission on Children, Families, and Communities: In FY 1999, the Multnomah Commission on Children and Families merged with the Community Action Commission to form the new Commission on Children, Families, and Communities (CCFC). This new commission has two primary responsibilities: planning for and creating "wellness," defined as community conditions which preserve every child's potential; and serving as Multnomah County's Community Action Board, the organization that oversees the county's response to poverty. Functionally, CCFC funds pilot projects directly, in addition to passing though grant funds for program operations to other County agencies: Community & Family Services, Department of Community Justice, and the Health Department. While CCFC's operating budget is $2.8 million, it is directly responsible for passing through an additional $3.5 million.

The Commission has begun in earnest to engage corporate sponsors and this activity is showing results: new private sector resources to support children and families. Significant recent contributions include $150,000 from Legacy Health Systems for CCFC's Early Childhood Collaborative Initiative, and substantial in-kind contributions from the Oregonian and KOIN-TV for the Take the Time campaign.

DECISION PACKAGES AND EXECUTIVE DECISIONS

This year thirteen add packages were submitted in the Nondepartmental budget, nine in the General Fund and four by County Counsel in the Risk Management Fund. The General Fund requests total $395,939. The Risk Management Fund requests total $169,516. Following is a brief overview of each. The Chair's Executive Budget reflects the addition of $1,750,000 over the request. ***The following packages were funded:***

Portland-Multnomah Progress Board: $21,738 for added clerical support in its office.

Elders in Action: $40,000 for Housing Ombudsman services. Elders in Action requested $83,229 for this package: the Chair's Executive Budget provides funding for half a year. These funds would pay small salaries for ombudspersons to help elders and people with disabilities who rent housing. Aging Services supported this add package, as it will provide support for the Housing Services coordinator position added in their constraint last fiscal year.

The **Local Public Safety Coordinating Council** (LPSCC): $30,000 to continue a contract for oversight of the Decision Support System development. LPSCC requested $65,000 for this package. LPSCC is a state-funded agency, and was required to cut its budget due to state budget cuts. The Decision Support System is a computerized "data warehouse" for various entities in the criminal justice system. This add package is funded with one-time-only revenues from the Data Processing Fund.

The **Regional Arts & Culture Council**: $50,000 to enhance the Portland Public Schools Collaborative Summer School Program, and to augment summer and after-school program activities through its Neighborhood Arts Program. The Regional Arts and Culture Council received their full request.

The **Watermaster District 20:** $5,000 for additional staff support. The Watermaster is a state function that we have not supported since 1988, and requested $8,372.

County Counsel: $43,263 to pay for professional services and office materials. County Counsel requested four packages totaling $169,516:

- $77,016 for Materials & Services: office supplies, law library resources, training, and ergonomic furnishings;
- $7,500 to re-class three attorneys;
- $15,000 for performance-based pay increases; and
- $70,000 for temporary attorney services and to fund step increases.

This increase is paid for out of the Risk Management fund.

The **Tax Supervising & Conservation Commission** (TSCC) requested an increase of $50,000 in its budget to maintain current service levels. TSCC is a state-mandated function with a statutorily-set ceiling on what we may pay for it. TSCC has asked the Legislature to increase its ceiling from the current $230,000 to $280,000. Therefore, this add will depend on whether or not the Legislature approves the request. TSCC has not had a budget increase in ten years. The Executive Budget places $50,000 in contingency in the event that the Legislature approves TSCC's funding bill.

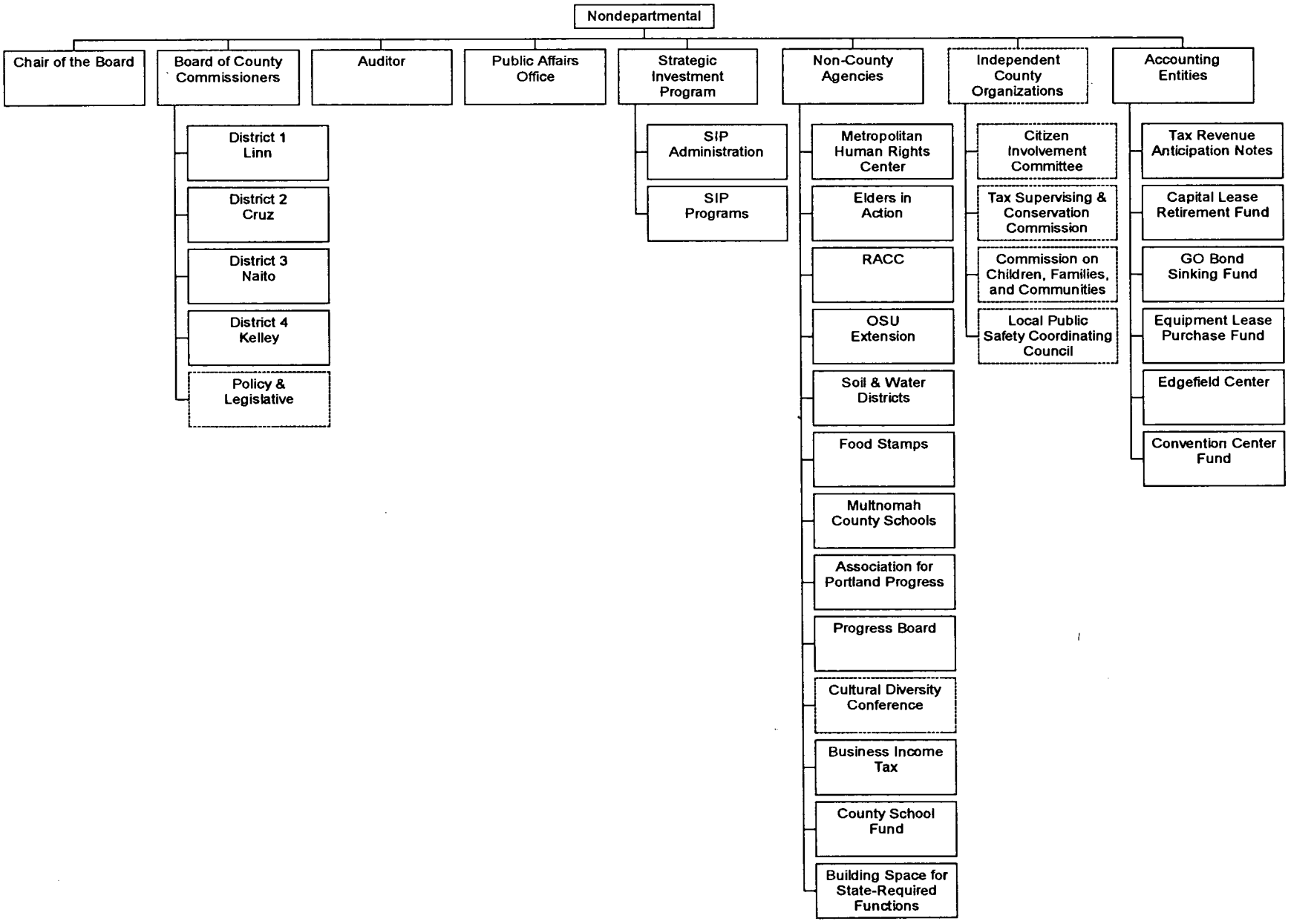
Additionally, the Executive Budget contains a **$1.5 million one-time-only payment to Multnomah County schools,** and a **$40,000** payment to the City of Portland's Office of Neighborhood Involvement for a **Siting Ombudsman**.

Following are add requests that were not funded:

OSU Extension Service asked for two packages: $30,000 to add one FTE to their 4-H Youth Development Program, and $15,000 to expand their Food Safety and Emergency Preparedness Program. Both packages were requested because of increased demand for services; interestingly, the Food Safety Program has had increased numbers of calls due to people's concerns about potential Year 2000 service disruptions.

The **Auditor's Office** requested $72,600 for 1 FTE Management Auditor. They have not added staff in 10 years.

Note: Programs in boxes with dotted outlines are programs new to Nondepartmental in FY 2000.



ATTACHMENT #1

Nondepartmental General Fund constraint, FY 2000

Important Note: Not all General Fund budgets in Nondepartmental are given a constraint limit. This is because of statutory requirements for some of the things we must pay out of the General Fund: for example, we must pass through a portion of the Business Income Tax to the East County Cities, and we must provide Court space for state court functions. Shown below are budgets over which we have discretion. Executive Budget decisions that affect the ***General Fund*** *are shown in the column labeled "Executive Change." Adjustments have been made to reduce COLA from 3.25% to 2%. Those changes are not reflected below.*

Agency	FY 99 Adopted	*Constraint*	Request	Difference	Executive change	Significant Change
Chair's Office	1,028,353	1,093,266	1,132,307	103,954	none	64,913 constraint increase; 39,041 for a full year for a State Legislator.
BCC District 1	257,520	275,425	275,425	17,905	none	No significant change
BCC District 2	266,312	275,425	275,425	9,113	none	FY 1999 budget contained $14,000 one-time-only funds.
BCC District 3	255,511	275,425	275,425	19,914	none	No significant change
BCC District 4	256,131	275,425	276,597	20,466	none	No significant change
Policy & Legislative	114,839	116,562	161,489	46,650	none	Appropriation for new computers & flat fee for Boardroom computers.
Auditor's Office	603,662	627,397	627,397	23,735	none	No significant change
Public Affairs Office	420,350	423,076	423,076	2,726	none	No significant change
Metro Human Rights Ctr.	136,951	142,341	142,341	5,390	40,000	Executive Budget: Siting Ombudsman
Elders in Action	70,272	71,326	71,326	1,054	40,000	Executive Budget: Housing Ombudsman 1/2 year
RACC	284,354	288,619	288,619	4,265	50,000	Executive Budget: arts education
OSU Extension	204,592	207,661	207,661	3,069	none	No significant change
Soil & Water Districts	43,785	44,442	44,442	657	5,000	Executive Budget: Watermaster staff
Food Stamps	64,386	65,352	65,352	966	none	No significant change; amount charged by state is difficult to predict.
Multnomah Co. Schools	15,441,487	0	1,500,000	(13,941,487)	*see note*	Executive Budget: one-time-only cash to schools
Assoc. for Portland Progress	123,134	124,981	124,981	1,847	none	No significant change
Progress Board	156,453	66,894	66,894	0	21,738	Executive Budget: staff support
Cultural Diversity Conference	0	31,500	31,500	31,500	none	Was budgeted in Department of Support Services in prior years.
Citizen Involvement	200,039	213,252	213,252	13,213	none	No significant change
Tax Supervising	230,000	230,000	230,000	0	50,000	Executive Budget: increase in contingency account
TOTAL	**20,158,131**	**4,848,369**	**6,433,509**	**(13,635,063)**	**1,651,738**	

Non-discretionary General Fund budgets are:

Agency	FY 99 Adopted	*Constraint*	Request	Difference
Business Income Tax	3,800,000	N/A	3,739,497	(60,503)
County School Fund	1,650,000	N/A	1,724,500	74,500
Building Space for State-Required Functions	3,286,976	N/A	3,283,756	(3,220)
TOTAL	**8,736,976**		**8,747,753**	**10,777**

Note: *the Executive Budget contains a $1.5 million one-time-only cash payment to schools for FY 00. This payment is a General Fund contribution we would have made to the Library Levy reserve.*

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MEMORANDUM

Date: April 27, 1999

To: Board of County Commissioners

From: Suzanne Flynn

Subject: Auditor's Budget Request

As you try to align and fund services to achieve the most effective impact possible, I urge you to not forget an important component of effectiveness - feedback, evaluation and improvement. The Auditor's Office is on that continuum of services that provide opportunities for reflection. Probably among the most expensive of those services, we have historically paid attention to using our resources wisely. The time has come, in my opinion, to increase support for this Office.

The Auditor's Office has been at its current staff level of 5 staff auditors since FY87-88. Since then three large programs have been added to the County totaling increasing the number of employees by about 750 and the budget by $38 million. Each year we make the difficult decision of what audits to schedule and how to focus them to get the broadest coverage we can.

I am requesting $72,600 in addition to my current service level to add one auditor (estimated salary, fringe and M&S). Another auditor would allow us to complete at least one if not two more reports per year.

Key Result	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	Estimate FY99
% of recommendations implemented	NA	94%	95%	95%	78%	80%	80%
Financial Benefit per dollar spent	$11.60	$3.26	$1.89	$31.37	$1.37	$1.02	$2.00
Reports per auditor	.5	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.3

Office has been at 5 professional staff since FY87-88

- Office historically had a Deputy Auditor position.
- Number of staff auditors increased FY87-88 to 4
- FY91-92 constraint budget required reducing by one staff auditor, deputy auditor converted to a staff auditor to keep staffing at 4
- FY92-93, staff auditor restored to office for total of 5 auditors

Budgeted Staff	FY84-85	FY85-86	FY86-88	FY87-88	FY88-89	FY89-90	FY90-91	FY91-92	FY92-93	FY93-94	FY94-95	FY95-96	FY96-97	FY97-98*	FY98-99
County Auditor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Auditor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								1
Legis./Adm. Secretary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Auditors	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4

Areas to audit have increased dramatically

- Library to County in FY89-90 (342 FTE, $15 mil budget)
- Community Corrections from State in FY91-92 (274 FTE, $16 mil budget)
- Disability Services from State in FY97-98 (added 137.5 FTE, $7 mil budget)

WISDOM OF THE ELDERS NEWSLETTER

• 5518 SE Flavel Drive • Portland, OR 97206 • (503) 775-4014 • Spring, 1999 •

MAY GATHERING ON MOTHER'S DAY:

Wisdom of the Elders' multicultural gatherings continue to bring elders' wisdom and stirring drumbeat, music and dance to the Portland community. On May 9, "An Afternoon with Wisdom of the Elders" will be held Mother's Day at PSU's Smith Ballroom noon until 5:00 PM.

Lakota medicine man, Charles Fast Horse is travelling from the Black Hills of South Dakota to share wisdom and memories of grandparents along with family stories of cultural values passed down from generation to generation.

Tibetan Buddhist, Lhekshy Gyatso speaks with wisdom and humor of his nomadic roots and what family life was like when he was young, learning from his father and his father's father, and herding yak with his brothers in the hills of Amdo in NE Tibet. He also shares parables taught in the monastery. He taught as a professor in Bejing, China at Panchen Lama College and at the renowned Tibetan Medical and Astrological Institute and later the Medical College in Northern India.

We are especially happy that Judy Trejo (Paiute), Arlie Neskahi, (Navajo) and Alex Muktoyuk (Inupiaq) and the Northwest Inupiaq Dancers will be honoring the elders present with performances of music, dance and storytelling and demonstrate the rich diversity of Native American culture. Chisao Hata, traditional Japanese dancer will collaborate with other Asian-American musicians, dancers and speakers to present Asian culture at its finest.

You can come at noon to enjoy an Indian taco, purchase raffle tickets to win a Pendleton blanket and other Native American arts and crafts. A number of educational, craft and food booths will be open.

Martin High Bear Memorial Sun Dance Drummers led by Bernie and Allen Cliff

AN OPEN CALL FOR CO-SPONSORS AND VOLUNTEERS:

WOTE is planning "Native American Day" for Sunday, October 10 in collaboration with UISHE and a number of other co-sponsors. We are also planning to hold a Native American youth workshop on Saturday, October 9, the day before "Native American Day" and are seeking funding and assistance to help our youth develop their committee and a multicultural youth newsletter.

We expect "Native American Day" with its dialogue of cultural values and exciting dynamics of music, storytelling and dance will enrich a broad spectrum of today's culturally diverse metropolitan community. We plan also to acknowledge the important station of today's youth in our Native American and ethnic communities and will honor all youth attending the gathering with an honor song and dance.

We are organizing Native American youth workshops to help younger generations restore eroding traditions among Native Americans. This should help instill the youth with more knowledge of Native American culture, stronger identity with their indigenous roots and greater pride in their heritage. Personal contact with the Native American cultural presenters who serve as exemplary role models can provide youth with an valuable source of cultural education and inspiration.

This project is an clean and sober wintertime activity in lieu of neighborhood gangs and other unhealthy activities. It will also allow the youth to develop organizing and networking skills and increase their awareness of and relationships with other ethnic cultures in Portland.

Workshops will also provide them with newsletter development skills. Morning workshops will provide writing, photography or art skills to help the youth in enhance their youth newsletter with their own personal touch.

A Native American non-profit corporation, WOTE is working not only to preserve the teachings and wisdom of indigenous elders and restore traditional cultural values, but in an act of reconciliation, is also striving to share these rich teachings with all races of mankind.

Cheryl Nathan and Rose High Bear especially encourage individuals to be part of WOTE's network. If you would like to serve as a WOTE volunteer or be on our mailing or e-mail list, call (503) 775-4014. Our volunteer organization is planning a family beach trip the weekend of July 17-18 and you're welcome to join us. Everyone can catch up on the latest of news and meet the volunteeers who are travelling from University of Akron in Ohio on an University Internship. They will work with WOTE for two months this summer as project assistants.

Nico Wind, Steve Freedman and Rose High Bear offer Pendleton blanket to Mama Omo Tyo Fletcher

HARTMAN FILMS TO PRODUCE WOTE DOCUMENTARY SCRIPT TREATMENT:

We are proud to introduce Terry Hartman (Yaqui), Producer/Director and Evelyn Storie Hartman (Iroquois-Nottawa), MS, PhD Research Director with Hartman Films have reached agreement with Wisdom of the Elders, Inc. to complete the script treatment for The Respect and Honor Documentary Project. Grants from the South Dakota Arts Council, North Dakota Humanities Council and South Dakota Humanities Council are providing funding for this summer's work with elders organizations in the Northern Great Plains.

Hartman Films (member: AFI, AIVF) is a Native American film production company located in Portland, Oregon with over 17 years experience throughout the Pacific Rim and North America. Terry Hartman as been recipient of domestic and international awards, including the Telly Award in 1992, 1993 and 1994. Terry is also Director of Tuka Art Originals and designed Pendleton's Mother Earth Blanket, one of their Legendary Blanket Designs.

NATIVE AMERICAN DAY COMING SOON:

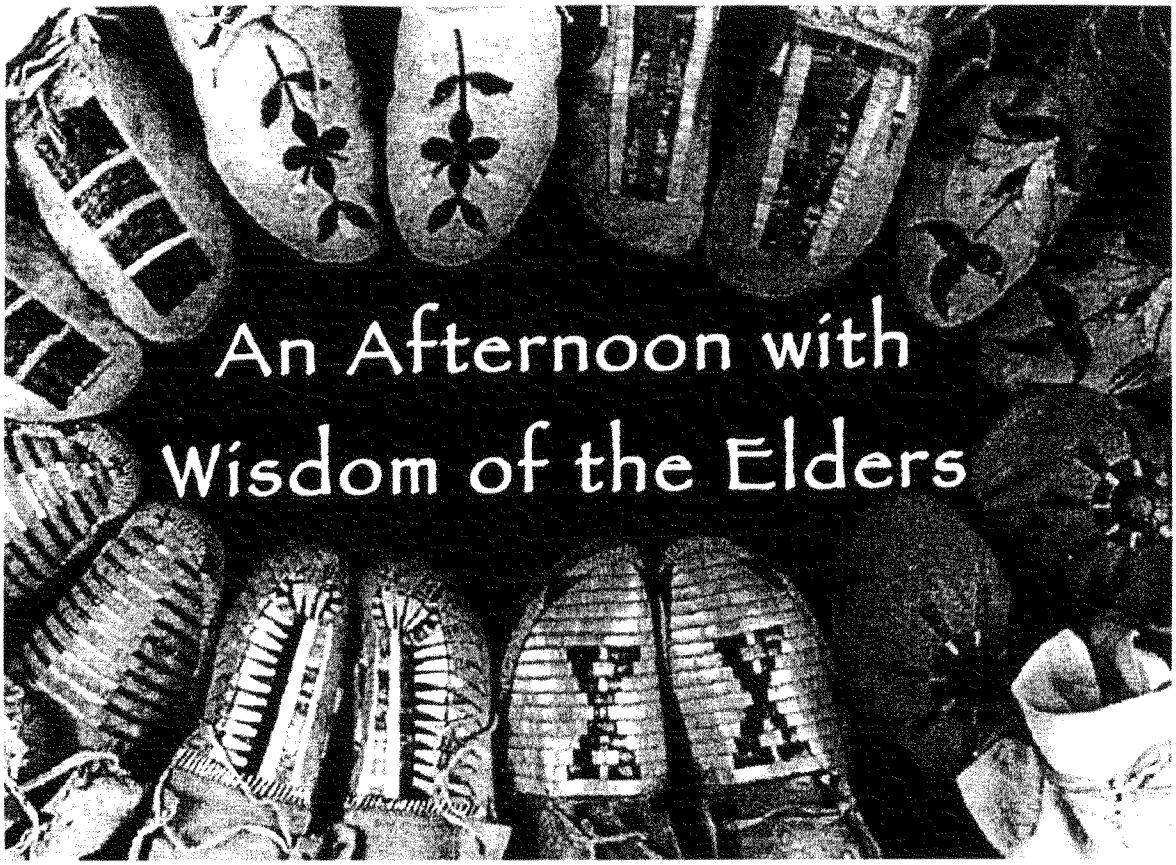
Native American Day 1999 promises to be a lively multicultural exchange. Join us Sunday, October 10 from noon until 5:00 PM as Native American speakers, drummers, singers and dancers weave together a memorable cultural celebration at Portland State University's Smith Ballroom. This day is traditionally "Columbus Day" and we are providing an alternative gathering for Portland's community. WOTE is collaborating with a number of co-sponsors to organize Native American youth workshops, pending funding. Co-sponsors may also host a special dinner and evening activities.

Judy Trejo (Paiute) sings round dance songs to European-American and Native Ameican elders

Cascade Klickitat Chief Johnny Jackson is presented with a Pendleton blanket by Tim Conner and Al Cliff

WOTE ASKS HELP FROM THE COMMUNITY:

Although "An Afternoon with Wisdom of the Elders" has been co-sponsored and publicized by a number of very special Portland organizations, WOTE did not ask for financial support from them, feeling that great things could be accomplished with minimal funding. Consequently, we have accummulated a $1,893 debt. WOTE is working to pay off this debt so that we can offer this series again next year. You can assist by attending this fourth in the series on Mother's Day at PSU's Smith Ballroom. Enjoy an Indian Taco, purchase some raffle tickets to win a Legendary Pendleton Blanket and Indian arts and crafts, and perhaps buy some of our beautiful matted art and t-shirts with the distinctive quillwork moccasin design. Simply by attending our gathering, you can help erase WOTE's debt and make it possible for us to schedule the four-part series next year.



Celebrate with us on May 9 when we honor Asian-American and our own Native American culture. Learn from the wisdom and rich reminiscences of exemplary speakers. Enjoy stirring drumbeat, music, dance, storytelling. Visit co-sponsors' educational and cultural displays. Win a Legendary Pendleton Blanket and other Native American items at our raffle. Shop at arts and crafts tables.

SUNDAY, 9 MAY

Portland State University

Smith Memorial Ballroom

1825 SW Broadway at Montgomery St. in downtown Portland

Noon - 5:00 PM

* Charles Fast Horse, Lakota medicine man shares stories from the Black Hills of South Dakota
* Tibetan Buddhist, Lhekshy Gyatso speaks of his boyhood days in the high plateaus of NE Tibet
* Chisao Hata, traditional Japanese dancer and friends share music, dance and special messages
* Judy Trejo, Paiute storyteller and singer shares round dance songs and dance
* Arlie Neskahi, Navajo flute player, musician and storyteller offers traditional story and song
* Alex Muktoyuk and the Northwest Inupiaq Dancers offer music and dance from Alaska
* Martin High Bear Memorial Sun Dance Drummers offer traditional plains honor songs

Donations will be accepted: $5.00-$20.00. No one turned away due to lack of funds. Everyone welcome.
For more information, call Rose High Bear at Wisdom of the Elders, Inc. at 775-4014.

"An Afternoon with Wisdom of the Elders" is sponsored by:
Marylhurst University Humanities Department, PSU's UISHE (United Indian Students in Higher Education), Linfield College Multicultural Programs, Native American Youth Association, National College of Naturopathic Medicine, Metropolitan Human Rights Center, Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon, Oregon Folklife Program at Oregon Historical Center, Multicultural Resource Center, Oregon Peace Institute and World Affairs Council of Oregon at Building Bridges, *Earthwood Publications, Tuka Art Originals, Community Connexions, The Portand Observer, El Hispanic News, KBOO Community Radio and Wisdom of the Elders, Inc.*

Permission to use this photograph of quillwork moccasins from the Northern Great Plains was granted by the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, N.D. Nations represented (top-left moving clockwise) include Mandan-Hidatsa, Sahnish (Arikara), Hidatsa, Santee Dakota, Hidatsa, Hidatsa-Crow, Mandan and Dakota.

WISDOM OF THE ELDERS RADIO ACCEPTED ON AIROS NETWORK:

WOTE's Radio Producer David Blanco (Tarahumara) has announced that WISDOM OF THE ELDERS RADIO has been approved on American Indian Radio on Satellite network at Native American Public Telecommunications. In a special collaboration with KBOO Community Radio, WOTE is combining the rich wisdom and prophesy of Native American spiritual leaders and elders from the United Nations' "Cry of the Earth Gathering", as well as segments of music, current issues, storytelling and "Rez Humor" to produce a one-hour weekly program. David is looking for an underwriter and invites those interested in volunteering on Wisdom of the Elders Radio to call him at (503) 306-0805 in Portland.

David was Producer of National Native News from 1996-7 and is founder of People of the Earth Broadcast Corporation whose mission is to train Native Americans in radio journalism. He was a free lance radio news reporter in Portland focusing upon Native issues and the plight of the salmon as well as a high school teacher for twelve years.

WISDOM OF THE ELDERS TELEVISION COMMENCES ON MCTV:

William Ward, Producer of WOTE's new monthly cable access television program, has announced that its cable access programming has begun airing on Multnomah County Television (MCTV). WISDOM OF THE ELDERS TELEVISION commenced its programming at 10:00 PM Saturday, April 17 on Multnomah Community TV (MCTV) Channel 21. This program featured Lakota Medicine Man, Charles Fast Horse. His speech and other presentations which will be aired through the spring months originated from WOTE's October Multicultural Benefit. The two upcoming monthly programs will appear on Channel 21 Saturday, May 15 and June 12 at 10:00 PM, with reruns the following Saturdays (11:00 PM on Channel 21) and Tuesdays (7:00 PM on Channel 11). We know you'll enjoy the wisdom and multicultural experience these programs represent.

William also serves as professional videographer for Oregon Public Broadcasting and will be traveling to Europe during May to work on a video shoot of petroglyphs recently found in caves in the country of France. William welcomes interested television production volunteers to call him at 655-0191 (home) or 244-9900 x2010 (work).

Left: David Blanco announces Radio Program

Center: Sophie George (Yakama) speaks of her NEA Heritage Award

Right: William Ward develops MCTV program

A SPECIAL NOTE FROM ROSE TO OUR VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION:

Words can't always express what the heart conveys. That's how I feel toward you, our WOTE volunteers for your encouragement, commitment, tenacity and enthusiasm to help WOTE endure through our October benefit and four major multicultural events over four months between February and May. You've helped us organize amazing programs with top quality talent, develop our mailing list, design great art and graphics, even matting some of it, mail and post our flyers and color posters, write grants, produce radio and cable access television programming, begin script treatment preparation for the documentary, develop WOTE's website, and even transcribe recordings.

You helped purchase WOTE's fax machine, loaned a computer and printer, run errands all over town for us, called and wrote for raffle and food donations, liaisoned with major co-sponsors, contacted community leaders within ethnic groups on our behalf, helped us write news releases and develop publicity, faxed hundreds of media releases, written PSA's for radio, arranged radio and television interviews. You have helped us load up groceries and clean up after cooking fry bread and Indian taco all day, tended WOTE's booths at gatherings and in the process of helping, frequently missed the messages of wisdom and the music and dance featured on the stage. You have struggled to keep your commitments to us as you struggle through the ravages of the flu. You have agreed to be MC when you felt too shy to be on the stage. You have held my hand and fortified my courage when I wondered if I could hanlde coordinating four gatherings over four months. You have participated in a great unforgettable mutual admiration society. Thanks for being part of the vision. We love you. Rose.

PILAMIYA (THANK YOU) TO OUR CO-SPONSORS FROM ROSE:

"An Afternoon with Wisdom of the Elders" would never have happened this year if it had not been for a stellar group of co-sponsors who offered their encouragement and support to WOTE's plan for this series of four multicultural celebrations.

A special pilamiya to PSU's UISHE (United Indian Students in Higher Education), Marylhurst University's Humanities Department and Linfield College Multicultural Programs for writing the initial letters of support when we first started organizing. Although our first grant writing was not successful, we were so excited about the concept that we decided to do it anyway without funding. We were especially excited when Native American Youth Association (NAYA) agreed to co-sponsor. Then the National College of Naturopathic Medicine accepted our invitation and agreed to pay bulk postage on our mailings for the series. We also received approval from Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon, Multicultural Resource Center, Oregon Peace Institute and World Affairs Council of Oregon at Building Bridges who endorsed the project and agreed to help publicize our gatherings our gatherings through their networks.

We were astounded as Steve Freedman with Metropolitan Human Rights Center personally called over a hundred African-Americans to invite them to our February gathering. We were grateful for the art performance grant from Regional Arts and Culture Council and Oregon Folklife Center at Oregon Historical Society. We received very warm and special attention from Community Connexions, The Portland Observer and El Hispanic News and later hearty enthusiasm by Kay Bridge at KBOO Community Radio. Terry Hartman with Tuka Art Originals, Lily Helmer with Earthwood Productions, Spider Moccasin Graphics, and Jeremy Crow at Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission helped us with very high quality arts and graphics.

So we salute you, our co-sponsors, for your kindness and your own vision that helped you to recognize the importance of our work. We never could have completed our series without you.

Bobby Fouther and friends drum, dance and sing to diverse audience

National College of Naturopathic Medicine
049 SW Porter
Portland, OR 97201

NON-PROFIT ORG.
FLYER
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
PORTLAND, OREGON
PERMIT NO. 74

Paiute Round Dance honors African American and Native American elders

Walk in Our Moccasins

for "An Afternoon with Wisdom of the Elders"

Learn from the wisdom and rich reminiscences of exemplary Native American and ethnic elders. Enjoy stirring drumbeat, music, dance, storytelling. Visit educational and cultural displays. Shop at arts and crafts tables and food booths.

African-American Native American	Latino-American Native American	Euro-American Native American	Asian-American Native American
Sunday, 14 February 1999	Sunday, 14 March 1999	Saturday, 17 April 1999	Sunday, 9 May 1999
Noon — 5 P.M.	Noon — 5 P.M.	Noon — 5 P.M.	Noon — 5 P.M.
Smith Memorial Ballroom	Melrose Hall Auditorium	St. Anne's Chapel	Smith Memorial Ballroom
Portland State University	Linfield College	Marylhurst University	Portland State University

"An Afternoon with Wisdom of the Elders" is sponsored by:

Oregon Peace Institute

TUKA ART ORIGINALS

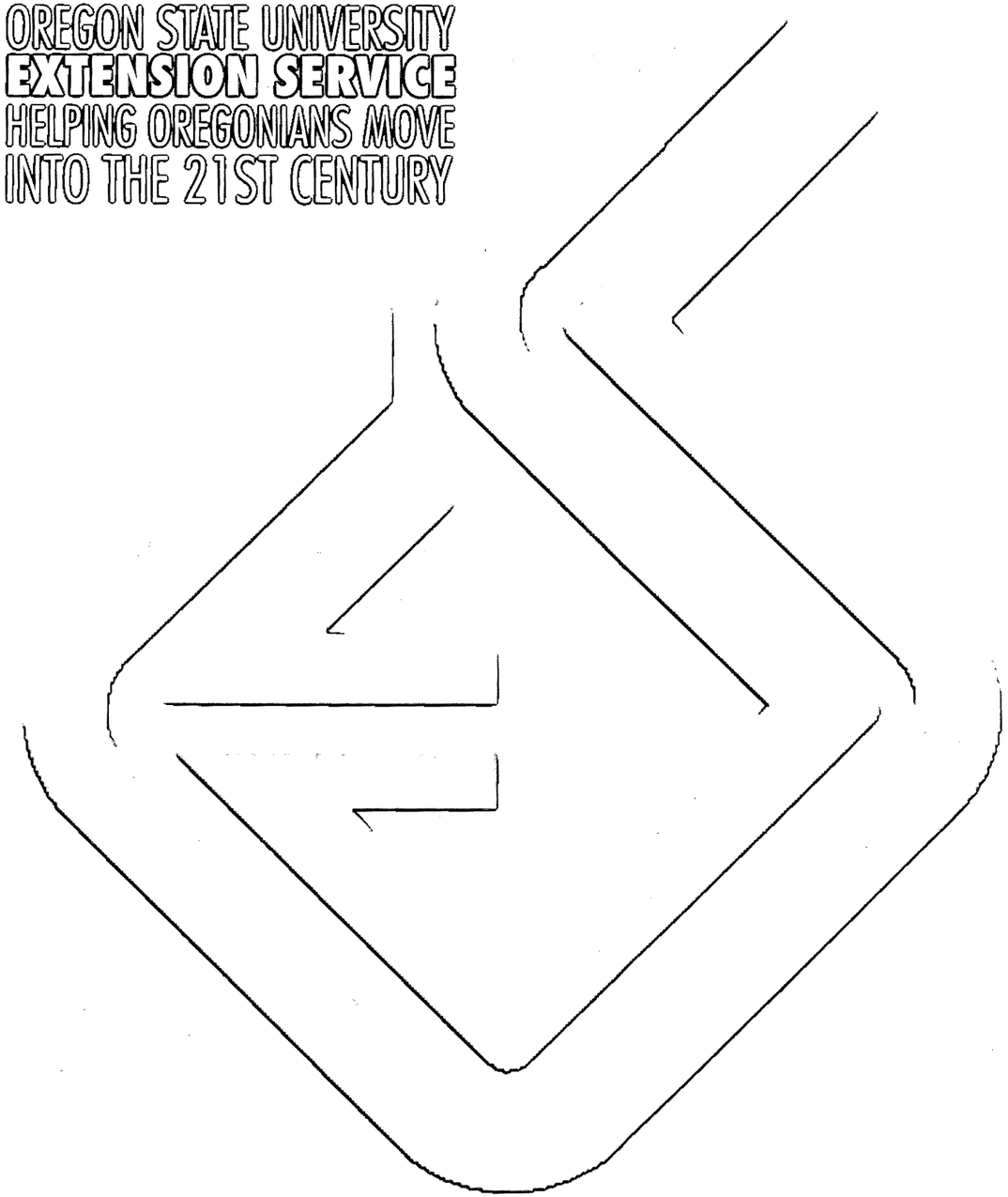
Donations will be accepted at the door: $5.00 - $20.00 • For more information, call Wisdom of the Elders at 775-4014.

Environmentally Responsible printing: EC PRINTed with soy-based ink and recycled paper. *288-8489. Graphic Design by Terry Hartman, Desktop by Earthwood Prod., 421-0012, Portland, Oregon.*

Permission to use this photograph was granted by the North Dakota State Historical Society, Bismarck, North Dakota. Nations represented (top-left moving clockwise) include Mandan-Hidatsa, Sahnish (Arikara), Hidatsa, Santee Dakota, Hidatsa, Hidatsa-Crow, Mandan, and Dakota. This is part of their museum exhibit, *Sacred Beauty: Quillwork of Plains Women*, September 1997 to September 1999.

Making it HAPPEN

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION SERVICE
HELPING OREGONIANS MOVE
INTO THE 21ST CENTURY



Extension Master Volunteers

Mobilizing Oregonians to reach into communities throughout the state.

- The Master Gardener Program has grown from 30 volunteers in 1976 to 2,949 today.
- In 1997, Master Gardeners contributed 121,655 volunteer hours, the equivalent of 61 full-time employees with a dollar value of $1.7 million, and provided gardening information to 168,000 Oregonians.
- Master Gardeners are active in 26 of Oregon's 36 counties.
- The Master Woodland Manager Program has 208 volunteers in 29 Oregon counties.
- 60 percent of woodland owners reported that as a result of participating in Master Woodland activities they frequently use management plans; 35 percent say they occasionally use such a plan.
- In 1997, there were 229 Master Food Preserver volunteers in 17 counties.
- Master Food Preservers contributed 9,500 volunteer hours and provided information on food preservation and safety to 29,350 Oregonians.
- 130 Master Recycler volunteers educate adults about solid waste and recycling issues in the Portland Metro area.
- In 1997, Master Recyclers made more than 22,000 personal contacts about recycling and reached another 271,000 people through a newsletter and the mass media.

4-H Youth

The largest out-of-school youth education program in Oregon.

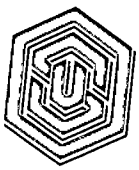
- The 4-H Youth Program depends on 7,300 adult and 1,200 youth volunteers.
- 4-H volunteers donated more than 1.4 million hours of direct service to 4-H activities in 1998.
- 50,200 Oregon youngsters are enrolled in 4-H programs: 27 percent are from large cities and their suburbs, 18 percent from medium size cities, 33 percent from towns under 10,000 population and rural areas, and 22 percent live on farms.

Family Community Leadership Program

Training Oregonians to become tomorrow's leaders

- More than 1,600 Oregonians have developed leadership skills: each year, 150 of them contribute 30,000 hours in public service, reaching 8,000-10,000 citizens.

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE



OREGON
STATE
UNIVERSITY

PAUL SUNDERLAND
Chair

OSU Extension, Multnomah County
211 SE 80th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97215-1597

Phone: 503-725-2050
Fax: 503-725-2020
E-mail: Paul.Sunderland@orst.edu

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY/MULTNOMAH COUNTY EXTENSION SERVICE

General Information Form

Oregon State University/Multnomah County Extension Service
211 SE 80th
Portland, Oregon 97215
Office phone: 503-725-2000
Office FAX: 503-725-2020

Paul Sunderland, Chair
Phone: 503-725-2050
Email: Paul.Sunderland@orst.edu

Carol Ivey, Office Manager
Phone: 503-725-2024

Description of Agency:
Extension is an outreach arm of Oregon State University with offices in each county in Oregon. The function of Extension is to provide practical, non-credit, right-time or just-in-time education for families and businesses based on local needs using the knowledge base of OSU and the Land Grant University system.

Extension is a cooperatively funded public educational program with county, state, and federal governments participating.

Service Delivery Area:
Multnomah County

Background Questionnaire:

1. Enabling legislation
   The Smith-Lever Act of 1914 passed by Congress established the Cooperative Extension Service administered under the United States Department of Agriculture.

   In 1916, the Extension Service was established in Multnomah County in a cooperative partnership with Oregon State University.

2. Type and Structure of Organization:
   Cooperative partnership between Multnomah County, the State of Oregon through Oregon State University, and the federal government through USDA.

3. Governing Body:
   Advisory committees provide guidance and direction to faculty in identifying key issues to address with educational programs.

4. History of the County's involvement:
   The cooperative partnership began in 1916 and has continued. Currently the County's investment provides for local operations including: office space, communications, support staff, and program support.

5. Organized and Informal Groups which maintain an interest:
   Extension conducts the majority of its educational effort in partnership with many different agencies and organizations. We often bring the eductional component to a much broader work effort. Within Extension there are a variety of formalized structures of Extension trained volunteer educators who work on behalf of Extension conducting educational programs in their communities. An example includes: Master Gardeners, Master Food Preservers, Food and Nutrition Advisors, Parent Educators, 4-H Youth Development Leaders, Family and Community Educators, etc.

6. Mission of Organization:
   The Oregon State University/Multnomah County Extension Service educates citizens by delivering research-based, objective information to help them solve problems, develop leadership, and manage resources wisely.

7. Priorities:
   Efforts are focused to four major educational objectives:
   Economic Development with a focus to the County's $52million Agriculture Industry.

   Human Development with a focus to Diet, Nutrition, and Health; Family Resource Management; Food Safety in the Home; Parent Education; Youth Development.

   Natural Resource Conservation and Management with a focus on environmental stewardship; conservation of energy resources and solid waste management; effecting such major programs as Master Gardeners and 4-H Wildlife Stewards.

   Leadership Development with focus to working with the Caring Communities and the Community Building Initiative in building strong communities and improving personal productivity.

   Extension can be utilized by anyone in the county.

8. Number of Volunteers:
   Extension in Multnomah County currently has over 2000 people actively engaged as volunteer educators in a variety of different programs. All volunteers are ultimately responsible to the Extension professional in charge of the respective program. Volunteer educators currently function as: Master Gardeners, Food and Nutrition Advisors, Master Food Preservers, Master Recyclers, 4-H Youth Leaders, Parent Educators, Etc. Volunteer educators represent OSU/Multnomah County Extension in conducting classes, workshops, and other educational programs back out in their communities.

9. Productivity measures:
   Primary evaluation is based on knowledge adoption and behavior change by program participants. Reports of accomplishments written at the close of each calendar year focus on program impact. From these Program Impact Sheets are developed for county decision-makers and stakeholders.

10. Issues or events that will affect the tasks or funding:
Grant funds and specific public funds often come with very specific expectations. That, at times, can impact Extension faculty in their ability to address right time, or just-in-time educational local needs.

11. Impact of the loss or reduction of County funding:
The County's investment both provides for a basis of operation and is used to leverage state, federal, and other dollars for educational programs that benefit the people of Multnomah County. Currently for every dollar the County invests, the people of Multnomah County receive an additional seven dollars in educational programs focused to the needs of people and their communities.

12. Other agencies that perform the same or similar services:
None. There are other agencies and organizations that provide education. Extension is the only organization that is grounded by the knowledge base of Oregon State University and the Land Grant University System with research-backed, unbiased information and educational programs.

13. Agencies that perform the same or similar services in adjacent counties:
Extension offices are located in each county in Oregon. In Clackamas County the office is in Oregon City. In Washington County the office is in Beaverton.

14. Important information to include in a citizen or Board of Commissioner review :
Extension is the door for the county's citizens to the knowledge and resources available through Oregon State University. Extension is an educational process. Programs are based on key issues and local needs as they affect citizens and their communities.

See attached page, "Answers to Two Commonly Asked Questions About Extension".

EXTENSION SERVICE
Multnomah County Office

Answers to two Commonly asked Questions about Extension

Why Extension in an Urban Area? Many people first relate Extension to the rural sector: agriculture, farm families, use and management of our natural resources. However, Extension is about working with people, not things.

No matter where people live, we have a need for life-long learning. That learning enhances our ability to survive, grow, and cope with the ever increasing changes and demands in our lives, work, and communities.

Extension education is a process of life-long learning that focuses on the practical application of knowledge in "helping people to help themselves." Our programs in Multnomah County are more focused to issues facing human resource development and address both local and statewide benchmarks.

Why Public Funding for Extension? Extension provides access to higher education in a way that provides service to many people who wouldn't have access otherwise because of economics or location. It is practical, applied learning, oriented to prevention and self-help. Extension teaches people how to make, save, and/or stretch their resources; how to solve problems; and ultimately build community.

Extension is a direct benefit back to local taxpayers which enables and encourages them to make use of public higher education for their own good and the betterment of their community. For those with limited resources, Extension is a way in which society can help others and strengthen the local community by making practical learning an integral part of human service delivery. The Extension model is grounded in the proverb, "Give someone a fish and you feed them for a day, teach someone how to fish and they will feed themselves for life."

Through the efforts of several thousand well-trained volunteer educators, Extension is able to amplify its efforts that address targeted issues and program demands with a focus to learning and change. Extension works with and through various county/state departments as well as with communities and the region at large to make applied learning an integral part of everything we do.

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

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97215-1597

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503-725-2000
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503-725-2020

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE

Agriculture, Home Economics, 4-H Youth, Forestry, Community Development, Energy, and Extension Sea Grant Programs, Oregon State University, United States Department of Agriculture, and Oregon counties cooperating. The Extension Service offers its programs and materials equally to all people.

Making it HAPPEN

OSU EXTENSION Helping Oregonians move into the 21st Century

OSU Extension Service Mission

We deliver objective, research-based, nonformal education to help Oregonians solve problems, develop leadership, and manage resources wisely.

OSU Extension Service Vision

OSU Extension is the "front door to OSU" and the premier provider of nonformal education that meets the needs of Oregonians and contributes significantly to strong individuals, families and communities; a vibrant economy; and sustainable natural resources.

OSU Extension Service Values

- Credibility
- Responsiveness
- Excellence
- Creativity
- Effectiveness
- Collaboration
- Cooperation
- Innovation

OSU Extension Service Character

- Research backed
- Community based, accessible
- Nonformal delivery
- Locally determined programs
- Volunteer oriented
- Widely used and supported

OSU Extension Service Educational Goals

- Economic development
- Youth and family development
- Natural resource conservation and management
- Leadership development

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE

Making it HAPPEN

OSU Extension Service Organization

- In Oregon since 1911
- Offices and faculty in all 36 Oregon counties
- More than half of our faculty are located off-campus
- About 300 faculty (214.5 FTE) and about 200 support staff
- Faculty in 10 OSU colleges
- Extensively networked in communities, state, region, and nation
- Some 30,000 volunteers contribute almost 2,000,000 hours each year—the equivalent of adding 1,100 full-time employees

OSU Extension Responds To Local Needs

- Citizen advisory council for each county and statewide (Councils help determine needs and local programs.)
- Extension faculty work closely with local, state, and federal agencies to identify problems, develop solutions.
- 36-county planning process shapes statewide program priorities.
- Provides access to the full educational and research resources of the University.

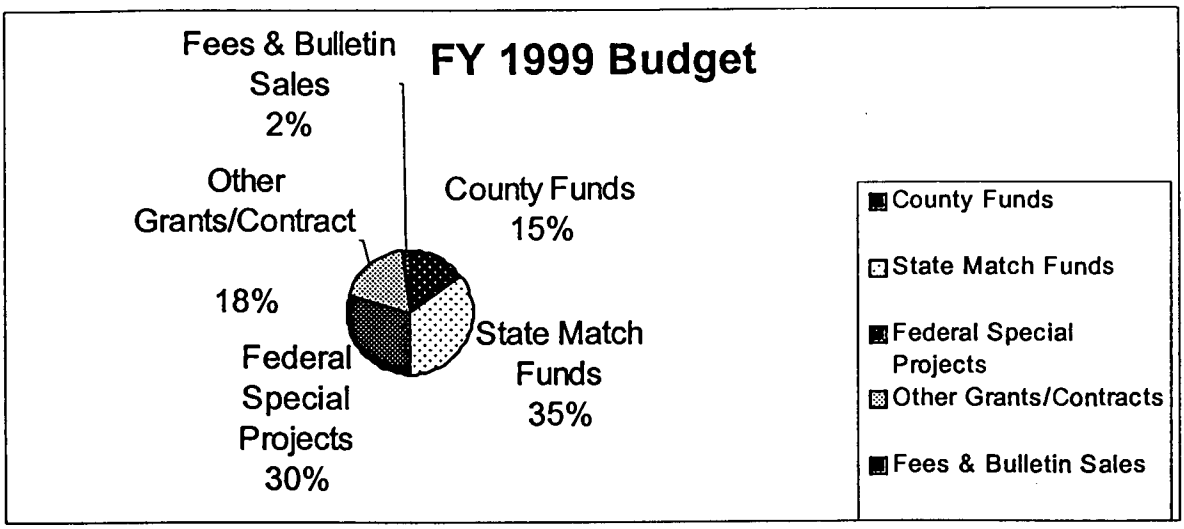
OSU Extension Base Programs

- Agriculture, including home gardening
- Energy Conservation
- Family Development and Resource Management
- 4-H Youth Development
- Forestry
- Nutrition, Diet, and Health
- Ocean and Coastal Resources

OSU Extension Statewide Initiatives

- Public Issues Education
- Water Quality and Management

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY/MULTNOMAH COUNTY EXTENSION SERVICE



County Funds	$ 204,592	15%
Maintain Multnomah Extension Education Center		
Office space-Brentwood Darlington Center		
Clerical Support (3.25)		
Program Support		
Travel, Materials, Printing		
Support to NWREC		
State Funds	$ 457,457	35%
Agent Salaries (6 FTE)		
Urban 4-H Youth Development		
Federal Special Projects	$ 398,217	30%
Nutrition Education Programs		
EFNEP and OFNP		
Fees and Bulletin Sales	$ 25,460	2%
Masters Program training fees		
4-H Proj. Service fees		
Other Grants/Contracts	$ 244,193	18%
Energy conservation		
Recycling and Solid Waste Mgt.		
4-H Youth Dev. Enhanced effort to schools & at-risk youth		
TOTAL	$1,329,919	

County funds function much like a faucet. They enable the flow of resources from State, Federal, and other program funds to the people of Multnomah County.

EXPENDITURE OF COUNTY FUNDS FOR FY2000 IN SUPPORT OF OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY/MULTNOMAH COUNTY EXTENSION SERVICE

PROPOSED BUDGET

Salaries for 3.25FTE and some temporary help:	$134,456 = 65%
Offsite offices and operations:	15,100 = 7%
Multnomah County Extension Education Center: Operation and Maintenance	37,000 = 18%
Program Development and Delivery:	21,105 = 10%
TOTAL	$207,661 = 100%

BUD M Decision Package

Oregon State University / Multnomah County Extension Service
Paul Sunderland, Chair

1. TOPIC:
   Support to the **Extension 4-H Youth Development Program serving Multnomah County and Multnomah County Schools.**

2. REQUEST: **$30,000**
   Add this additional amount to the requested base budget to provide for 1 FTE support staff for the Extension 4-H Youth Development program to strengthen capacity to better serve volunteers and school enrichment programs to all districts.

3. INTRODUCTION:
   The Extension 4-H Youth Development program is important as it addresses Oregon and Portland/Multnomah County Benchmarks relating to: Student academic achievement; Quality of life; Building strong families and communities; and Stewardship and environmental impact. It is most effectively staffed by two faculty members who focus on teaching and educational program development. Program assistant/support staff manages and supports the educational activities of over 400 active adult volunteers in Extension 4-H Youth Development who touched 8119 youth in 1998.

   Increased demand by schools for such successful programs listed has surpassed our capacity to meet the needs of the program:
   - 4-H Challenges and Choices (Leadership Program for 7-12th grades)
   - The Incredible Egg (Science Discovery for elementary grades)
   - Wetland Wonders (Water Quality Program for 4-6th grades)
   - Healthy Watersheds (Water Quality Program for middle schools)
   - 4-H Wildlife Stewards (Wildlife Habitat education for all ages)
   - Talking with TJ (Conflict Resolution for elementary grades)

4. BACKGROUND/ALTERNATIVES/ANALYSIS:
   Support for this request will facilitate providing the citizens of Multnomah County, in particular our youth, the opportunity to participate in Extension 4-H Youth Development. It will strengthen the ability of Extension to recruit, train, and service volunteer adult leaders in after school programs for youth connected with the Community Schools effort. It will strengthen the ability of Extension to grow additional partnerships with schools in linking ways in which 4-H Experiential Education enhances academic achievement.

   If granted, this request will enable Extension to meet the growing requests for volunteer educator service and 4-H education materials in a timely, efficient, effective way. Extension faculty have been most successful in building collaborations and funding partnerships with the Housing Authority of Portland, Portland Public Schools, National Wildlife Federation, and others to address program development

and delivery. Extension seeks this additional funding to stabilize clerical support for this total program effort.

5. FINANCIAL IMPACT:
   The investment by Multnomah County would enable Extension to continue to pursue and build program partnerships with others for the effective delivery of 4-H Youth Development. It would be part of a total funding effort in which program fees are used to help offset materials costs, and partner funding is used to provide for program delivery on-site.

6. EVALUATION:
   Extension education programs are reviewed on an annual basis with local advisory committees. All programs have some type of evaluation component that measures outcomes and knowledge adoption by participants.

7. LEGAL ISSUES:
   Extension programs in Oregon are funded by a partnership of Federal, State, and County governments. The local partner is looked upon to provide funds for office space, communications, support staff, and program support.

8. CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES:
   Impacted is Extension's ability to support and provide continuing education to current and new volunteer educators in the 4-H Youth Development program and to service the growing number of requests from schools for 4-H programs and materials.

   Volunteer educators play an important, extensive, and low cost role in expanding the educational outreach efforts of Extension faculty in the various communities of the county.

9. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION:
   Over 300 adult volunteer 4-H leaders and 81 teachers are involved in 4-H training and youth development activities in Multnomah County. Multnomah County has a very active 4-H Leader's Association that advises faculty and staff on program direction.

10. PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS:
    The Extension 4-H Youth Development program has cooperative programming with the Housing Authority of Portland, many of the school districts in the county, Community schools, and many other youth serving community organizations who engage in helping put into place 4-H Experiential Education.

BUD M Decision Package

Oregon State University / Multnomah County Extension Service
Paul Sunderland, Chair

1. TOPIC:
   Increased public education focused to **Food Safety and Emergency Preparedness** for Multnomah County residents.

2. REQUEST: **$15,000**
   This addition to the base budget will provide for .5 FTE support staff to expand food safety, food storage, family and home preparedness education programs, addressing Y2K concerns being expressed by Multnomah County residents.

3. INTRODUCTION:
   Typically Extension volunteer educators share food safety, food preservation and storage information with over 7,800 people from July through September. During December 1998 and January 1999 the requests for food storage and safety information increased by 70% requiring our current Family and Community Development faculty member to refocus program efforts and volunteer time to these issues. If this increased demand for information continues at this rate we can expect to work with over 12,000 people during that 3-month time frame, with an additional 2,000 people during the remainder of the year. During previous major environmental emergencies, such as floods, our paid and volunteer staff has responded to three times the normal level of consumer calls and program requests.

   The increased interest in long term food storage seems to be related to Y2K concerns and preparedness. The Multnomah County OSU Extension Education programs will address Y2K concerns with a focus to 72-hour emergency preparedness for the family and home. This will enable residents to be self sufficient during and immediately following a natural disaster.

4. BACKGROUND/ALTERNATIVES/ANALYSIS
   Currently about 100 volunteer educators teach food safety, preservation and storage about six months of the year, with .3 FTE faculty member to train them and provide the research based information they are to teach in the community. Volunteer managers and volunteer clerical staff supports their total program effort. In 1998 this group conducted 144 workshops or classes and exhibits providing over 2600 hours of volunteer service.

   Increased support for this program effort will enable the Extension food safety faculty member to:
   - Recruit, train and supervise 20 additional volunteer educators working throughout Multnomah county, thus meeting the increased demand for education focused to long term food storage and safety.
   - Collaborate with public health, housing and community service agencies and food resource agencies to meet the food safety and storage education needs of their staff and program participants.

What will happen if additional funds are not received? Current program resources will be redirected to meet the needs for food storage, safety and emergency preparedness. The educational programs that will be delayed until FY2001 or later include family financial management, basic home and family skills and public policy programs related to welfare reform and social security reform. There will also be less collaborative efforts with human service agencies.

5. FINANCIAL IMPACT:
   This investment by Multnomah County would enable an increased number of volunteer educators to be recruited, trained, and delivering program. Program fees are used to help offset material costs and instructional supplies.

   We know that with good information and education, individuals and families are much more likely to put in place an Emergency Preparedness Plan for home and family for a 72 hour interval. Compare the cost of that education versus the amount spent by emergency services to reach individuals and families stranded without appropriate food and water storage.

6. EVALUATION:
   Extension education programs use an evaluation component that measures increased knowledge, practices adopted and outcomes expressed by the learner. Local advisory committees review educational efforts on an annual basis.

7. LEGAL ISSUES:
   Extension programs in Oregon are funded by a partnership of Federal, State, and County governments. The local partner, county government, is looked upon to provide funds for office space, communications, support staff, and program support.

8. CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES:

   Y2K concerns expressed by the public are controversial because some of the coping strategies have gone beyond good basic emergency preparedness to the extreme with people preparing for a year of survival without public services. The extreme approach could lead to some food shortages (particularly during late 1999). If those 12,000 individuals stored food and water for one year the cost total would be about 40 million dollars. The impact on our public food and water supply, as well as public services is unknown.

9. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION:
   Over 200 volunteers are currently involved in Extension Food Safety education in Multnomah County. These additional resources would increase citizen involvement.

10. PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATION:
    Extension has linkages with both city and county emergency preparedness systems and the Multnomah County Health Department. Work is being done to identify materials and resources, which may be of most importance to the general public.

ISSUES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND HIGHLIGHTS OF THE OSU/MULTNOMAH COUNTY EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR FY99

Key Issues the OSU/Multnomah County Extension Service developed and conducted educational programs in FY99 include:

FAMILY AND CONSUMER SCIENCE

- Food Safety in the Home addressed through the Extension Master Food Preserver program of volunteer educators. In 1998, 101 volunteer educators conducted 144 workshops, reaching over 7,000 citizens with food safety information.

- Low birth weights of newborn children to teenage mothers addressed through the Extension Food and Nutrition programs with the Teen Parent programs in our public schools.

- Effects of inadequate diet, nutrition, and health practices among families, particularly those living on limited means addressed through the Extension Healthy Living program and the Extension Food and Nutrition Volunteer Educator program. Collaboration with Portland Public Schools Nutrition Services by Extension volunteer educators created a significant increase in volunteer contacts through classroom programs.

- Family resource management and family development addressed through Extension Basic Life Skills program and the Extension Money 2000 program. Initial program participants in Money 2000 have identified a total of over $70,000 debt they plan to eliminate through a change in family financial practices.

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

- Stewardship of our soil and water resources addressed through the Extension Master Gardener program and 4-H Wildlife Stewards program of volunteer educators. These two programs experienced a significant increase in the number of volunteer contacts through their educational efforts with schools and conducting the educational component of a major trade show.

- Conservation of our energy resources and management of solid waste addressed through the Extension Master Recycler program of volunteer educators.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

In 1998, over 400 trained adult volunteer educators touched 8119 youth through 4-H Youth Development. The Extension 4-H Youth Development program addresses the issues below in a variety of ways:

- Violence among youth in and out of school
- High school completion
- Acceptance of learning as one's personal responsibility
- Untrained adults working with youth.
- Citizenship and community leadership.

EXTENSION SERVICE
Multnomah County Office

OREGON
STATE
UNIVERSITY

211 SE 80th Avenue
Portland, Oregon
97215-1597

Telephone
503-725-2000

Fax
503-725-2020

Answers to two Commonly asked Questions about Extension

Why Extension in an Urban Area? Many people first relate Extension to the rural sector: agriculture, farm families, use and management of our natural resources. However, Extension is about working with people, not things.

No matter where people live, we have a need for life-long learning. That learning enhances our ability to survive, grow, and cope with the ever increasing changes and demands in our lives, work, and communities.

Extension education is a process of life-long learning that focuses on the practical application of knowledge in "helping people to help themselves." Our programs in Multnomah County are more focused to issues facing human resource development and address both local and statewide benchmarks.

Why Public Funding for Extension? Extension provides access to higher education in a way that provides service to many people who wouldn't have access otherwise because of economics or location. It is practical, applied learning, oriented to prevention and self-help. Extension teaches people how to make, save, and/or stretch their resources; how to solve problems; and ultimately build community.

Extension is a direct benefit back to local taxpayers which enables and encourages them to make use of public higher education for their own good and the betterment of their community. For those with limited resources, Extension is a way in which society can help others and strengthen the local community by making practical learning an integral part of human service delivery. The Extension model is grounded in the proverb, "Give someone a fish and you feed them for a day, teach someone how to fish and they will feed themselves for life."

Through the efforts of several thousand well-trained volunteer educators, Extension is able to amplify its efforts that address targeted issues and program demands with a focus to learning and change. Extension works with and through various county/state departments as well as with communities and the region at large to make applied learning an integral part of everything we do.

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE

Agriculture, Home Economics, 4-H Youth, Forestry, Community Development, Energy, and Extension Sea Grant Programs, Oregon State University, United States Department of Agriculture, and Oregon counties cooperating. The Extension Service offers its programs and materials equally to all people.

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE
MULTNOMAH COUNTY OFFICE
Budget Support-Organizational Chart

Funding Sources

County
Federal only
State, Federal, and other

Chair, Paul Sunderland *Office Manager, Carol Ivey*

PROGRAM AREAS AND AGENTS RESPONSIBLE

Home Economics	*Home Horticulture*	*Commercial Agriculture (at NWREC)*	*4-H Youth*	*Nutrition Education*	*Sea Grant Serves Columbia River Basin(housed at Oregon City)*	*Energy (housed downtown-serves 11 counties)*
Pat Aune *(Other locations)* *Marge Braker* *Terry Hadlock*	*Jan McNeilan*	*Hannah Mathers* *Robert McRenolds* *Diane Kaufman* *Richard Regan* *Edward Hellman* *Robin Rosetta* *(other locations)* *Mike Gangwer* *Brian Tuck* *Steve Morgan*	*Maureen Hosty* *Terry Palmer* *(other locations)* *John Baggott* *Linda Erickson* *Gregg Mitchell* *Linda Nagele*	*Caroline Cannon* *Janice Smiley* *Renee Hylton* *(Field Offices)* *Lynn Steele*	*Paul Heimowitz*	*David Brook* *Ted Haskell* *Pat Bozanich*

PROGRAM ASSISTANTS (PA), NUTRITION AIDES, AND VOLUNTEERS

Extension Study Groups (400) *Parent Educators (50)* *Master Food Pres. (102)* *FCL (15)* *Food/Nutrition ADV (125)*	*Jordis Yost(PA)* *Master Gardeners (850)*		*Mary Ann Schmidt(PA)* *Sheri Taylor(PA)* *Amy Livingston(PA)* *Arianna Kramer (PA)* *4-H Leaders (527)* *School Coordinators (18)* *Wildlife Stewards (68)*	*Maureen Quinn(NA)* *Loretta Nance (NA)* *Eleanora Heidelberg (NA)* *Eurelene Reid (NA)* *Leticia Baldwin(NA)* *Jennifer Hagen(NA)*		*Master Recyclers (150)*

CLERICAL STAFF

Patty Bristow	*Joyce Orr*		*Lee Ila Lewis*	*Clara Tedrow* *Carolyn Martin*		*Cathy Nuno*

PROGRAM COSTS

Agent Mileage *Printing* *Phone* *Office*	*Agent Mileage* *Printing* *Phone* *Office*	*Agent Mileage* *Printing* *Phone* *Office*	*Agent Mileage* *Printing* *Phone* *Office*	*Agent Mileage* *Printing* *Phone* *Office*		*Agent Mileage* *Printing* *Phone*

Making it HAPPEN

OSU EXTENSION Helping Oregonians move into the 21st Century

What we know about the OSU Extension Service based on a random-sample survey of 807 adult Oregonians (conducted in June 1998):

- 92% are aware of the Extension Service
- 35% have used Extension in the past year
- Best known for programs in:

  Home economics/Food preservation
  Agriculture
  Gardening
  4-H youth

- 84% approval rate as a source of information/education
- More than 70% approval rate for funding education in these areas:

  Reducing youth violence
  Enhancing food safety
  Ensuring water quality and availability
  Wise use of our natural resources while protecting the environment
  Helping families raise healthy, thriving children
  Developing responsibility, self-esteem, and leadership among youth
  Restoring salmon runs in Oregon
  Ensuring an adequate supply of affordable food

- When asked to choose only one of these issues, Oregonians favored:

  Developing responsibility, self-esteem, and leadership among youth

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE

EXTENSION CONNECTION

OSU Extension — The direct connection between Oregonians and the University

OSU Extension Works For You

We are a team of educators (university professors, instructors, and trained volunteers) who help everyday people identify issues and solve community problems. Our programs help give people the confidence and skills they need to create better, healthier communities and homes. For over 80 years, OSU Extension has provided education to Oregonians through individual and group consultations, workshops, telephone hotlines, and educational bulletins.

You may know our programs, subjects, or titles

- 4-H Youth Development
- Master Food Preservers
- Home and Urban Horticulture
- Parent Educators
- Master Gardeners
- Food Safety
- Small Farm Agriculture
- Snack Attack
- Agriculture Industry
- Food and Nutrition Advisors
- Commercial Horticulture
- Marine Science
- Extension Sea Grant
- Forestry/Christmas Trees
- Family Financial Management
- Extension Energy Program
- Livestock - Beef/Sheep/Swine
- Field Crops Programs
- Master Anglers
- Expanded Food and Nutrition Education
- Food Stamp Family Nutrition Education
- Master Recyclers
- Water Quality
- Association for Family and Community Education
- Study Groups
- Community Development
- Family Community Leadership
- Aging and Gerontology Programs
- Berry and Fruit Growing
- Citizen Participation Organization
- Clean and Healthy Home
- Tree Fruits and Nuts
- Discipline That Doesn't Hurt
- Women's Financial Information
- Enhancing Safety Through Home Assessment
- Oregon Energy Line

Call or stop by your nearest office for more information

Clackamas County OSU Extension
200 Warner-Milne Road
Oregon City, OR 97045
☎ (503) 655-8631
Fax: 655-8636

Multnomah County OSU Extension
211 SE 80th
Portland, OR 97215
☎ (503) 725-2000
Fax: 725-2020

Washington County OSU Extension
18640 NW Walker Road
(Capitol Center) Suite 1400
Beaverton, OR 97006
☎ (503) 725-2300
Fax: 725-2100

Call these Metro information phone lines — the hours vary

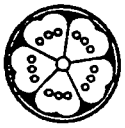
Food Safety & Preservation Line
☎ 725-2042

Oregon Energy Line
☎ 1-800-457-9394

Master Gardener/ Home Horticulture Line
☎ 655-8631 (Clackamas Co.),
☎ 725-2033 (Multnomah Co.),
☎ 725-2300 (Washington Co.)

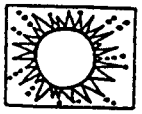
Here is a very brief description of the program areas.

4-H Youth Development prepares children and young people, kindergarten through 12th grade, for life in a changing world. Parents and other volunteers become the skilled leaders and teachers for projects in: nutrition, home economics, animal science, horticulture, leadership, natural resources, and more.



Home Horticulture encourages gardening and teaches people how to use their soil, water, and time resources to make their environment more livable and enjoyable.

Agriculture provides research based education and information to agriculture producers throughout Oregon.



Energy conservation and recycling programs help Oregonians save energy and reduce waste.

Home Economics programs promote the well-being of individuals and families to help them function effectively in our society.

Sea Grant-Marine programs put Oregon's ocean and rivers to work, emphasizing coastal-related issues, educating river users, resource managers, and the public.

Volunteers: Our Partners in Action!

Master Gardeners, Master Food Preservers, Master Recyclers, Family Community Leadership, Food and Nutrition Advisors, Parent Educators, 4-H Leaders, and **Master Anglers** are all volunteer teachers/leaders for Extension Education programs. Specialized training is provided in each of these subject matter areas. Call for information.

OSU Extension volunteers contribute 3 million dollars worth of education and service to their communities in the three metro counties.

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE

Oregon State University Extension Service offers educational programs, activities, and materials — *without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, age, marital status, disability, and disabled veteran or Vietnam-era veteran status* — as required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Oregon State University Extension Service is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

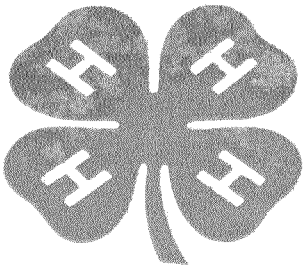
OREGON STATE
UNIVERSITY

4-H Youth Program
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT

for

Portland Public Schools
a cooperative partnership since 1916



1997-98

OSU Multnomah County EXTENSION 4-H

211 SE 80th
Portland, OR 97215
(503) 725-2044
(503) 725-2020 (fax)
Maureen.Hosty@orst.edu

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THE RESULTS

The OSU Multnomah County Extension 4-H Youth Program is making a difference in the lives of children, youth, families, schools and communities. In 1997-98....

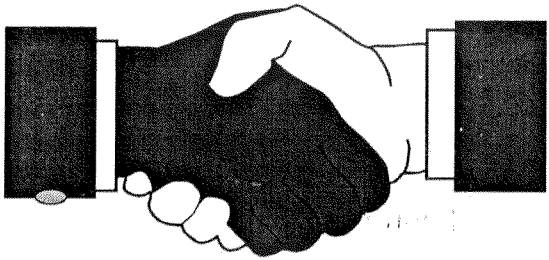
- **8,119 youth** participated in 4-H youth programs
- 301 adult volunteers contributed over **21,600** volunteer hours **(VALUE: $172,800)**
- School teachers had free access to **$6,250** in 4-H education kits
- Over **757 curriculum materials worth $1,098** were distributed to school teachers at no charge
- Multnomah County youth participated in over **50 4-H education projects**

4-H MISSION

The mission of the Oregon 4-H Youth Development program is to develop youth and adult potential through

- *learning to live,*
- *learning to make a living,*
- *strengthening families and communtities,*
- *and developing leardership using the research-based knowledge and the land-grant university.*

PARTNERS IN EDUCATION



For eighty-two years, Portland Public Schools and the OSU Extension Service 4-H Youth Program have enjoyed a rich partnership. This partnership has historically embraced the principles of lifelong learning, the development of life skills, and hands-on experiential learning.

The foundation of OSU Extension 4-H's system of outcome-based education is a challenging, hands-on curriculum. 4-H members not only increase knowledge and skills, but they also demonstrate their learning. By focusing on results, 4-H leaders and teachers can see whether members actually learn the material.

OSU Multnomah County Extension Service values its relationship with Portland Public Schools and welcomes the opportunity to provide educationally sound, research-based, action-oriented curricula for use both inside and outside the school classroom.

OSU EXTENSION AT WORK FOR PORTLAND SCHOOLS

OSU Extension Values

OSU Extension delivers objective research-based information to help children, families and school communities solve problems, develop leadership and manage resources wisely. Extension programs are widely recognized as cost-effective and responsive to the needs of students and teachers.

OSU Extension values:

- **Collaboration**
- **Cooperation**
- **Credibility**
- **Responsiveness**
- **Excellence**
- **Effectiveness**

OSU EXTENSION AT WORK FOR PORTLAND SCHOOLS

"Learn by Doing"

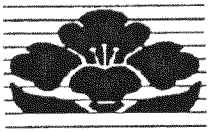
OSU Multnomah County Extension staff and volunteers build on what many teachers already know to be effective classroom instruction. The 4-H "Learn By Doing" model is used in all 4-H curriculum. This model uses the process of "Do-Reflect-Apply" which gives students the opportunity to learn through hands-on experiences. All 4-H curriculum is:

- **Research-based**
- **Age appropriate**
- **Supports Oregon Education Benchmarks**
- **Assists youth to develop life skills**
- **Designed to be used in sequence or as individual lessons in the classroom curriculum**

OSU EXTENSION AT WORK FOR PORTLAND SCHOOLS

Education Projects

4-H offers education curriculum in six project areas:

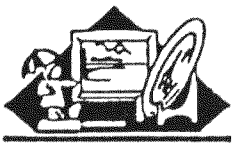


ADVENTURES (K-3)

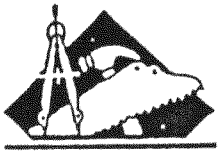
HOME ECONOMICS

HORTICULTURE

NATURAL SCIENCE



EXPRESSIVE ARTS

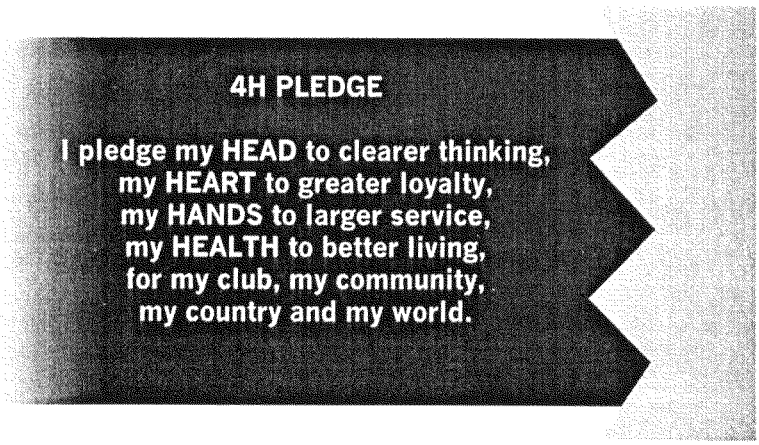


ENGINEERING

ANIMAL SCIENCE

"I love the 4-H curriculum because I don't have to reinvent the wheel. The materials have had a strong impact on the lives of our students and I believe teach them important life skills. The resources cover so many subject areas and are most helpful and current in nature. It is great to go to one educational organization that openly shares current, vital information that is educationally sound and appropriate for students."

Julie Reed
Classroom Teacher



OSU EXTENSION AT WORK FOR PORTLAND SCHOOLS

4-H EDUCATION KITS

Curriculum education kits to support specific 4-H In-school programs are available to teachers and volunteer leaders for check-out. These education kits support 4-H curriculum and are loaned to teachers at no charge.

- ☐ 4-H Challenges and Choices (Leadership Program for 7-12th graders): $3,000
- ☐ Incredible Egg (Science Discovery): $175
- ☐ Wetland Wonders (Water Quality Program for 4-6th graders): $500
- ☐ Healthy Watersheds (Water Quality Program for Middle School Youth): $2,000
- ☐ Wildlife Stewards (Wildlife Habitat materials for all ages): $500
- ☐ Talking with TJ (Conflict Resolution Curriculum for grades 1-4): $75.00

PROGRAMS THAT WORK

4-H Peer Mediation Program

Conflict is a daily occurrence and yet many people including students and teachers have difficulty with it. Because we are not taught to embrace conflict and work through our problems through communication, things tend to escalate, especially in the school setting. Furthermore, schools are having budget restraints that make it difficult to hire outside trainers for peer mediation and conflict resolution training.

The 1997-98 year was a pilot year for training peer mediators. Marshall High School and Open Meadows Alternative High School requested assistance from 4-H. Multnomah County Extension faculty provided 12 Marshall High School students training in conflict resolution. Four students completed the necessary training to be peer mediators.

Open Meadows chose a classroom style class for pre-peer mediation training with plans to complete a training in the fall for the 1998-99 year. Thirteen students were enrolled in the spring class.

PROGRAMS THAT WORK

4-H Hermandad Latina Program

Latinos are Oregon's fastest growing minority population, and one that suffers serious disadvantages including high rates of poverty and limited educational attainment. Latino students in Oregon continue to drop out of high school at more than twice the rate of all students. Through a five-year grant from National 4-H, OSU Extension Multnomah County 4-H is working with the Latino community to address the needs of Latino youth and families.

OSU Extension staff members recognize that commitment to education excellence is created by including students, parents, teachers, and caring adults in setting goals, making decisions, monitoring progress, and evaluating outcomes.

In partnership with Proyecto Adelante at Roosevelt High School, the 4-H Hermandad Latina Program was started in 1998. The program aims to reduce the dropout rate of Hispanic students from Roosevelt and George Middle School. Fifty-six students participated in before-school and after-school programs which included leadership training, sports, nutrition education, and art.

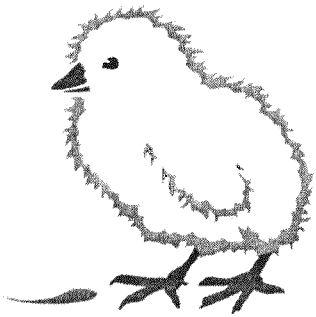
PROGRAMS THAT WORK

The 4-H Incredible Egg Program

Janet Muller hatched a plan to counter budget cuts to her science program at Duniway Elementary School. It is called "The Incredible Egg." Muller, a fourth-grade teacher, teamed up with poultry experts and the 4-H staff of OSU Multnomah County Extension to teach her students embryology cell development, math and chemistry.

With the help of 4-H staff, Muller transformed part of her classroom into a chicken hatchery, complete with an incubator and fertilized eggs provided by OSU Extension. Using the 4-H curriculum, they calculated temperatures, studied the birth cycles of animals, and kept journals of their daily observations. Muller said it also adds a touch of joy to her classroom. "What I can't measure in money is the kids' enthusiasm," she said.

Muller's students are among the 1,649 students from 53 Multnomah school classes participating in "The Incredible Egg" Program.



Excerpt from
Joe Fitzsgibbon for
The Oregonian

PROGRAMS THAT WORK

Wildlife Stewards

In the past year, the campuses on 22 Portland-area schools have come alive with the sights and smells of native plants and wildlife through a 4-H program called Wildlife Stewards. The Wildlife Stewards Program allows school officials, parents, volunteers and students to create natural study areas on school grounds. Students can see butterflies fluttering onto graceful spires of lupine, watch hummingbirds sip nectar from a red flowering currant and listen for the morning trill of the Song Sparrow or the Black-capped Chickadee. The program to get back to nature on campus was launched two years ago by OSU Multnomah County Extension 4-H in partnership with the National Wildlife Federation and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. With help from Wildlife Stewards and OSU Extension Master Gardeners, participating schools are transforming anything from a 3-foot-by-30-foot grass strip to a 1,400 square-foot lawn into a combination natural science laboratory and sensory delight.

Wildlife Stewards volunteers receive 40 hours of training and they, in exchange for the training, are placed in schools in teams of two to a school to perform 50 hours of volunteer work.

PROGRAMS THAT WORK

4-H Healthy Watersheds Program

A new Multnomah 4-H youth program, 4-H Healthy Watersheds, is helping students and teachers to take an active role in learning about the importance of healthy watersheds, the life cycle of the salmon, and how to take steps to improve the quality of water in nearby streams.

In fall 1997, two middle schools, Gregory Heights and George, helped pilot the program. Teachers and students received, through OSU Extension Multnomah County 4-H curriculum, a cold water aquarium for raising fish eggs to fry and water quality testing equipment. Chinook Salmon eggs were provided by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Students hatched and reared them to the fry stage. The members collected data on a daily basis and monitored water quality in the cold water aquarium. Students also completed a salmon habitat analysis of the stream where they would be releasing the fish. Streams are analyzed for temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen as well as suitability for salmon fry survival.

Winter Steelhead were incubated in two middle school classrooms. Kellogg Middle School in southeast Portland and George Middle School in north Portland carried out the projects during the winter term.

The 4-H Healthy Watersheds Project supported six teachers and about 392 students this school year. In 1998-99, the program will be expanded and 12 middle schools will be selected to participate in the program.

PROGRAMS THAT WORK

Teen Parent Nutrition Education Program

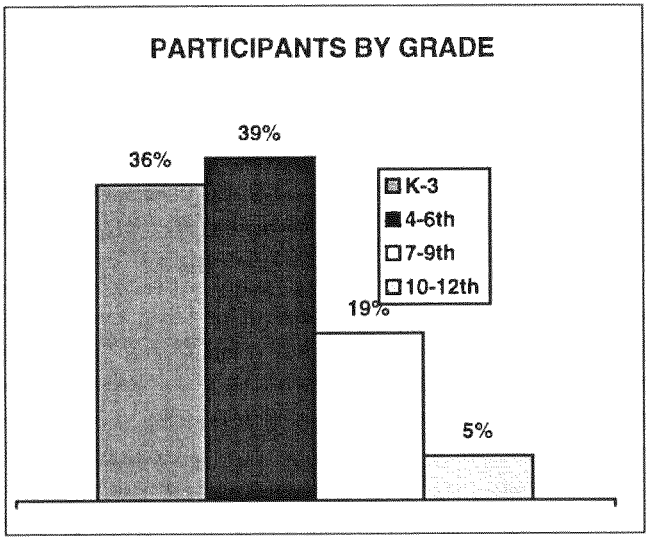
Learning to prepare tasty, thrifty meals is the focus of the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program, EFNEP. The teen parents enrolled in the Teen Parent Program in fourteen middle and high schools develop skills to live better on limited incomes by participating in the interactive food and nutrition lessons brought to the classrooms by EFNEP Nutrition Education Assistants.

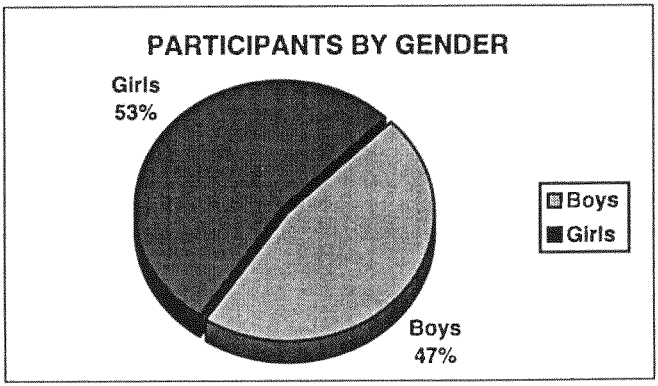
The lessons taught include:

- Eating for good health
- Making food dollars last all month
- Planning quick menus
- Learning to prepare tasty, thrifty meals
- Shopping for best food buys
- Keeping food safe to eat
- Growing and preserving food

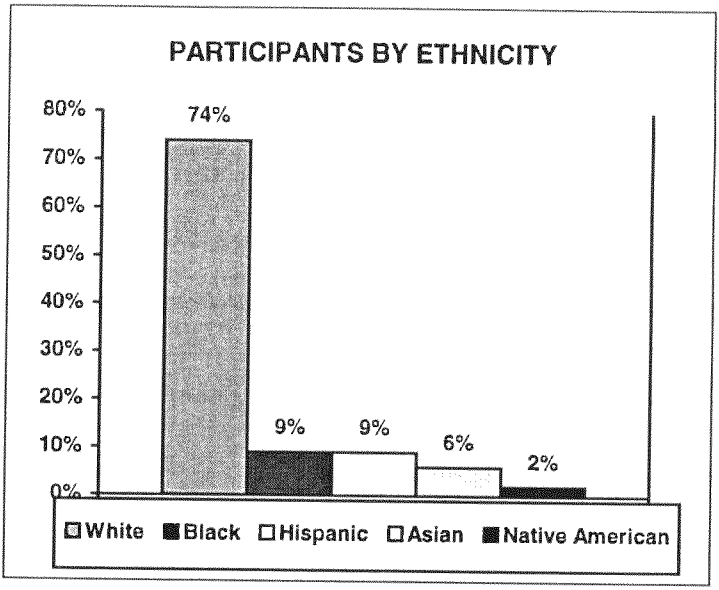
YOUTH PARTICIPANTS

A total of **8,119** youths participated in 4-H in the 1997-98 school year. Participants in the 4-H Youth Program included boys and girls in grades K-12. The youth participants represented a culturally diverse group.





YOUTH PARTICIPANTS



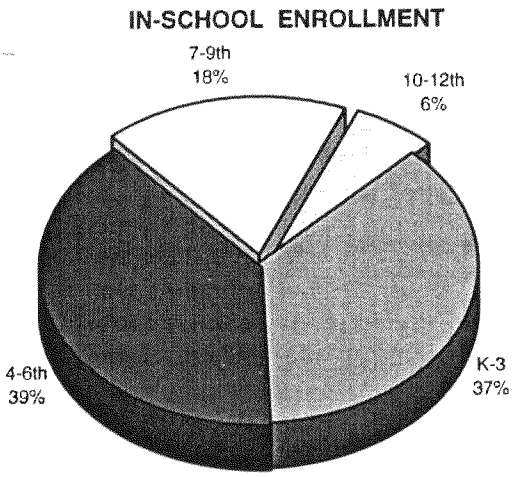
EDUCATIONAL ENRICHMENT

The following specialized programs provide 4-H members advanced leadership opportunities:

- **KNOW YOUR STATE GOVERNMENT**
- **PRESENTATIONS**
- **JUDGING**
- **WORKSHOPS**
- **TOURS AND CAMPS**

IN-SCHOOL ENRICHMENT

Eighty-one teachers and **7,348** students participated in 4-H In-school Enrichment Programs during the 1997-98 school year.



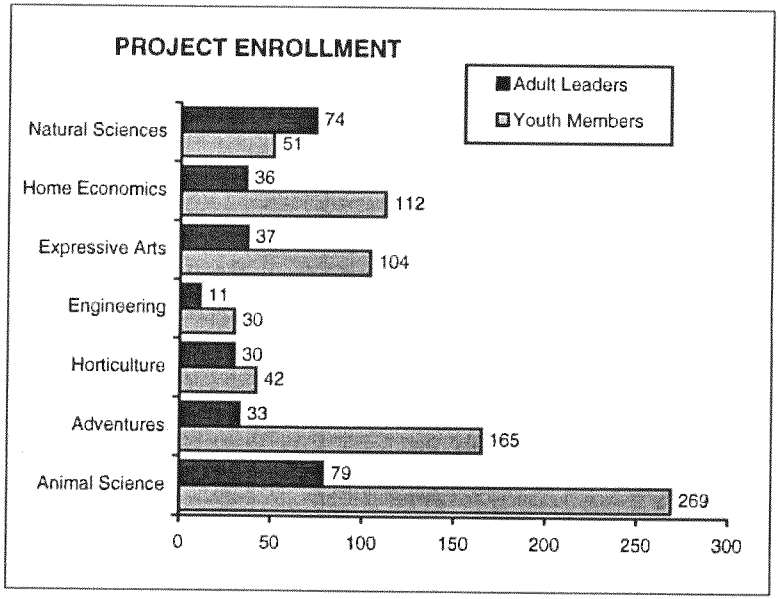
IN-SCHOOL ENRICHMENT PROJECTS

- Horticulture
- Entomology
- Forestry
- 4-H Discovery (Environmental Stewardship)
- Give Water a Hand
- Embryology
- Expressive Arts
- Leadership
- Animal Science
- Citizenship
- Electricity
- Energy
- Wetland Wonders

AFTER-SCHOOL CLUBS

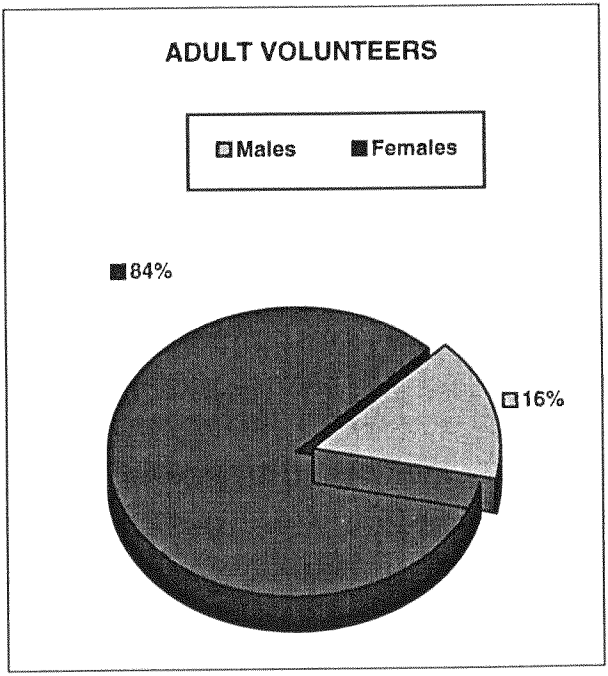
The after-school curriculum is the primary delivery mode of the OSU Multnomah County Extension 4-H Program. This delivery mode is designed for small group presentations and includes activities and workshops in over **50** educational projects. Projects are taught by adult, teen, and junior volunteer leaders who receive materials, training, and support from the OSU Multnomah County Extension Office. Projects are conducted on a year-round basis.

In 1997-98 school year, **652** students were enrolled in **70** after-school 4-H clubs. 4-H volunteer staff provided leadership and education instruction to these students.



ADULT PARTICIPANTS

4-H volunteer leaders are the cornerstone of the 4-H Program. They are comprised of parents, grandparents, teachers, retired teachers, young professionals, and other local community members concerned about Portland youth. These dedicated citizens serve as club leaders, resource leaders, activity coordinators, or any combination of these. There were 301 adults who volunteered as 4-H youth leaders in 1997-98.



ADULT PARTICIPANTS

Volunteer leaders attend additional workshops year round to improve their skills. Some of the workshops offered for adult 4-H leaders in 1997-98 were:

- *Fashion Revue*
- *Prepare for Fair*
- *Wildlife Stewards Training*
- *Real Colors*
- *Incredible Egg*
- *Wetland Wonders*
- *Fantastic Forests*
- *Record Books*
- *Horticulture*
- *Camp Counselor Training*
- *Adventure Learning Day*

PROJECT COMMITTEES

4-H volunteer leaders work in partnership with 4-H Extension staff to manage and deliver educational programs for youth.

4-H Advisory Committees are comprised of 4-H leaders and youth. These committees are responsible for contributing guidance and assistance to the County Extension staff in planning, implementing, and evaluating the 4-H goals and programs.

- Horses
- Fair
- Livestock
- Small Animals
- Home Economics
- Horticulture
- Wildlife Stewards
- Adventure Camp

SCHOOL PARTNERSHIPS

WILSON CLUSTER
Rieke
Gray MS
Capitol Hill
Hayhurst
Stephenson
Smith
Wilson HS

FRANKLIN CLUSTER
Richmond
Creston
Sunnyside MS
Kellogg MS
Mt. Tabor MS
Woodstock
Glencoe
Arleta
Youngson
Franklin HS

JEFFERSON CLUSTER
Boise-Eliot
Humboldt
Beach
Vernon
Faubion

MARSHALL CLUSTER
Clark
Kelly
Lent
Whitman
Woodmere
Lane MS
Marysville
Binnsmead
Woodstock
Marshall HS

LINCOLN CLUSTER
Ainsworth
Sklyline
Chapman
Sitton
Open Meadows
MLC

ROOSEVELT CLUSTER
Astor
James John
Portsmouth MS
George MS
Roosevelt HS

GRANT-MADISON CLUSTER
Gregory Heights MS
Whitaker MS
Hollyrood
Laurelhurst
Beaumont MS
Harvey Scott
Vestal
Wilcox

CLEVELAND CLUSTER
Brooklyn
Sellwood MS
Duniway
Lewis
Llewellyn
Abernethy
Edwards
Grout
EMS
Cleveland HS

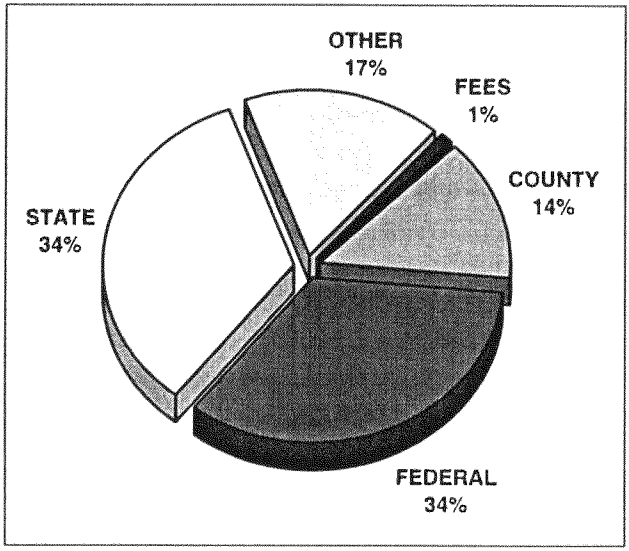
FINANCE

The OSU Multnomah County Extension 4-H Youth Program is supported directly through grant funds. Some of the agencies and organizations that provided funds to support 4-H youth programs include:

- OSU Extension Innovative Grant Program
- Portland Public Schools
- OSU Extension Water Quality Initiative Funds
- Oregon 4-H Foundation
- Housing Authority of Portland
- Multnomah 4-H Leaders Association
- OSU Extension Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program
- OSU Extension FNP Program
- OSU Master Gardeners
- METRO
- METRO Greenspaces

FINANCE
MULTNOMAH COUNTY EXTENSION

The Multnomah County OSU Extension Program is funded through a partnership of federal, state and county funding. Program fees and grants from private and public foundations also support the total Extension budget.



DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

- COUNTY: Clerical support, program support, travel, materials, printing, Extension Office maintenance
- STATE: Agent salaries, Urban 4-H Youth Program,
- FEDERAL: Nutrition education programs
- OTHER: Grants for 4-H youth programs, energy conservation programs
- FEES: Program training fees, 4-H project service fees, Extension bulletin sales

4-H LEADERS ASSOCIATION

The Multnomah County 4-H Leaders Association is a non-profit 501C(3) organization that provides direct support to the 4-H Youth Program in Multnomah County.

The Multnomah 4-H Leaders Association contributes thousands of dollars each year to the 4-H Youth Program. In 1997-98, the Multnomah 4-H Leaders Association sponsored:

- 4-H County Fair
- 4-H Camp Scholarships
- 4-H Awards and Recognition Night
- Scholarships for 4-H Leadership Conferences
- Adult Leader Scholarships

4-H Leaders Association
1997-98 Officers

Kristy Jones, President
Linda Allen, Vice President
Corinne Thomas-Kersting, Secretary
Penny Haight, Treasurer

OSU Extension Staff Serving Youth and Families

County Staff Chair
Paul Sunderland

4-H Youth Extension Agents
Maureen Hosty
Terry Palmer

4-H Program Assistants
Mary Ann Schmidt
Sheri Taylor
Amy Livingston
Ariana Kramer
Carolina Gonzalez-Prats

4-H Secretary
Lee Ila Lewis

Horticulture Extension Agent
Jan McNeilan

EFNEP Extension Agent
Janice Smiley

Home Economics Agents
Pat Aune
Caroline Cannon
Lynn Steele

This publication was written and developed by Maureen Hosty, OSU Extension 4-H Agent/Multnomah County with contributions from Terry Palmer, Mary Ann Schmidt, Sheri Taylor, Janice Smiley and Paul Sunderland.

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Making it HAPPEN

OSU EXTENSION Helping Oregonians move into the 21st Century

4-H Program brings beauty, natural science to Oregon schools

Worn patches of turf and trampled dirt have given way to thriving native vegetation, fluttering butterflies and singing birds at more than 20 Portland-area schools, thanks to an OSU Extension 4-H program called Wildlife Stewards.

Launched in 1996, the popular program has brought together committed teachers, students, parents, and volunteers. To launch Wildlife Stewards, some schools needed to raise the $3,000 to $5,000 necessary to develop a nature plot. All the schools created a three-to-five-year maintenance plan to ensure the plots survive when school is not in session.

The National Wildlife Federation helped design the program. Thanks to Extension Master Gardeners and grants from OSU Water Quality Initiative funds and the Metro Greenspaces Program, participating schools with the help of Wildlife Stewards can transform anything from a 3-foot-by-30-foot grass strip to a 14,000 square-foot lawn into a combined natural science laboratory and sensory delight.

Schools are wild about Wildlife Stewards

- Thirty-four schools have applied, been screened, and trained to become a Wildlife Stewards Member school. More than 81 citizen volunteers have completed a 40-hour wildlife training course and donated at least 50 hours to the program.
- Each school developed, planned, and planted their own unique habitat. The habitats include hummingbird and butterfly gardens, bogs, native plants, streamside restoration projects, and outdoor seating areas. Each project will continue in the next school year and beyond.
- 225 teachers and 8,334 students participate in the Wildlife Stewards program.
- Member schools reported that they would always recommend this program to others. One teacher reported, "Wildlife Stewards provided us with adult expertise for our students as well as enthusiasm and unrelenting energy."
- Wildlife Stewards gained national recognition under the "Thousand Points of Light" program begun by former President George Bush. It was one of 29 winners chosen from 3,500 nominees across the United States.

For more information

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OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE

Making it HAPPEN

OSU EXTENSION — Helping Oregonians move into the 21st Century

4-H egg course hatches fun way to teach science

Thanks to a 4-H program revised for Oregon, meeting the tougher math and science requirements mandated by the Oregon Education Act for the 21st Century became easier for 4th and 5th-grade students.

"The Incredible Egg" is a science-enhancement curriculum developed for Oregon schools by OSU Extension 4-H specialist Brad Jeffreys and OSU Extension poultry specialist Jim Hermes. The program brings egg incubators and fertilized eggs into classrooms to focus attention on a three-week program that results in chicks hatching in the classroom—and a new understanding of math, chemistry, embryology, and cell development for the students.

All of this was accomplished at no additional cost to taxpayers. The incubators were provided by a $7,500 grant from the Meyer Memorial Trust. Begun in 1997 with 14 Portland-area schools, the program now has been taught in 93 Oregon classrooms in 11 counties.

Teachers report improved learning, more interaction with parents

In Portland Public Schools -
11 elementary Schools involved working with over 400 students -
Schools listed on the back.

- The hands-on nature of the project reinforced learning.
- The project enhanced the parent-school connection because many families visited the school during the project, especially at hatch time.
- The project captivated the students, even the most learning-challenged students.
- The project reinforced all subjects—students kept journals, some wrote research papers, and others compiled charts and graphs.

The success of the program prompted a $2,000 gift to the Oregon 4-H Foundation so that "The Incredible Egg" can be presented in all elementary schools in Crook and Gilliam counties.

Because demand is so great for "The Incredible Egg," a version is being developed for middle school students. It will debut in the fall 1999.

For more information

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OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE

Making it **HAPPEN**
OSU EXTENSION Helping Oregonians move into the 21st Century

4-H rangeland tour opens communication between urban and rural

Concerned about a growing list of land-use restrictions, Oregon ranch families are using a new tool to help dispel myths about how they manage their land.

Rancher Lynn Breese, the Central Oregon Chapter of the Society for Range Management, and OSU Extension 4-H Agent Maureen Hosty have worked together to bring environmentally-concerned urban residents to central Oregon for a weekend of exposure to how the other half of Oregon lives with the land. "Range and Forest—the View from the East" is a 2-1/2 day field workshop that includes tours of land and stream restoration efforts, and meetings with state and federal land management experts.

The tours address cutting-edge concerns such as salmon habitat, overgrazing, juniper invasion, and pesticide use with a combination of plain talk, professional expertise, and down-home hospitality. While the tour doesn't always change people's minds, it often widens their perspectives.

Communication promotes cooperation

Participants say they felt they increased their knowledge and understanding of water quality. In addition, they report that they have a better understanding of the issues and struggles facing those who work in natural resource management in rural Oregon.

- "I plan to continue to communicate with people and encourage non-confrontational meetings with people so people can get to know each other on a personal level before they talk about issues and how to resolve them."

- "My belief that grazing has not been good for the resource has not changed. But I did learn that ranchers and agencies are making a real effort to improve grazing practices to reduce impacts, and I respect and admire their efforts and am interested in working with them to help make those changes."

- "I learned that natural resource management is a continuous learning process based on sound scientific principles. We are still learning so much and improving our base of knowledge. I have more hope now for the environment and was inspired by the ranchers and natural resource management staff, who are conducting the real research to make that happen."

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OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE

OSU Extension Service

1998 Program Impact Sheet

OSU Extension Food and Nutrition Educators Make a Difference

Situation:

The Metro communities, especially human service agencies, rely on OSU Extension Service for nutrition and food safety education. With diminishing resources in staff and funding, agencies, organizations and the public call on extension educators for programs that can be trusted and delivered at minimal cost. Annually, over 25 organizations and agencies involve Extension educators in nutrition and food safety education that impacts more than 25,000 individuals.

Strategy:

OSU Extension Service annually trains 35 Food and Nutrition Educators to meet this community educational need. They receive 40 hours of academic and hands-on, activity based training. OSU extension faculty, community health educators, and experienced volunteers teach nutrition, food safety, learning styles and teaching tips for successful program delivery. When training is completed, nutrition educators give 40 hours of teaching back to the community. Agencies such as WIC, Oregon Food Bank, Salvation Army have sent staff for training.

What Happened:

Over 15,000 Oregonians, receiving emergency food boxes, received food safety and quick and healthy meal ideas. OSU Extension nutrition educators taught over 150 Oregon Food Bank volunteers and staff how to share these messages with food box recipients.

More than 1,100 second grade youth, in 34 classrooms at 20 Portland Public school sites experienced basic nutrition, hand washing and food prep. OSU Extension nutrition educators partnered with the Oregon Dairy Council to share "Cooking with Kids." They were able to equip youth and mentor teachers as part of National Nutrition Month.

Over 4,000 youth at risk experienced "*Pyramid Power –Food Choices for Winners*" with Extension food and nutrition educators. Through a series of six activity based classes, youth learned nutrition and food safety principles to apply to everyday life.

Over 1200 seniors received nutrition and food safety information from OSU Extension nutrition educators at health and wellness fairs.

Additional Partnerships:

- Salvation Army: Nutrition and food shopping series for women in transition
- Sno-Cap: Food safety and nutrition training for volunteer staff
- Lewis and Clark: In service education on nutrition and food safety
- Oasis Senior Center: Basic nutrition, food safety and Cooking for One.
- Hollywood Senior Center: Basic Nutrition and cooking for stroke patients
- Loaves and Fishes: Quick and Healthy, and food safety
- St. Vincent DePaul: Food safety and food box nutrition
- Oregon Food Bank Quarterly meetings.(nutrition education for volunteers)
- Oregon Food Bank annual conference (included food safety)
- Bureau of Land Management(BLM): Food Safety for wellness month
- Head Start: In service training for staff
- West Tuality Child Care: In staff training on food safety and low cost meals

Making a Difference:

Women were equipped to stretch food dollars and make food last through the end of the month. One woman commented, "It feels good to know I can cook a healthy meal for my children at the end of the month."

Senior citizens learned the importance of food safety and how it impacts their personal wellness. One person commented, "Hand washing is as important to my health as taking my medication."

Youth at risk were taught nutrition and food safety through fun, hands-on activities. One youth said, "I can hardly wait to cook a pyramid pizza for my brother and sister when I get home. My Mom works and can't fix us supper."

Food Bank volunteers gained confidence in filling food boxes because of nutrition and food safety training. One volunteer commented, "I now feel that I can prepare a safe and nutritious food box for families to take home."

School children eagerly learned food safe hand washing and had fun learning the basic food pyramid. One child said, "When I go home, I'm going to be the hand washing teacher for my whole family."

For More Information Contact:

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Telephone (503) 725-2029

OSU Extension Service

Pyramid Power – Food Choices for Winners

FNP Report Oct. 1,1997-Sept. 30,1998

Description:

Pyramid Power is an activity based nutrition, food safety and fitness curriculum for youth ages 9-15. The mission of the program is to educate, encourage, and motivate youth to practice food and fitness choices for lifelong good health. As educators we envision that youth: make healthy food choices; have fun while learning about nutrition, food safety, and fitness; acquire knowledge that enriches their lives; feel like winners.

The Pyramid Power curriculum includes competitive and cooperative activity to allow for a greater age range among participants. In addition, concrete and abstract messages were created to share with youth of varying developmental stages. Lesson adaptations and suggestions were added to respond to needs of target audience.

Type of Educational Activity:

The classes were taught at community based school feeding sites, summer camps and classrooms. Participants were divided into small groups for hands-on activity. This allowed every youth to be actively involved. Activities ranged from 20 second hand washing as part of our food safety component to poster activities to share nutrition messages with peers. Small groups enabled teacher/leaders to observe behavior change.

Audience Reached:

In 1997-98, over 120 lessons were delivered and more than 4000 face to face contacts were made with the Pyramid Power program

More than 50 OSU Extension nutrition educators received training to share the Pyramid Power curriculum in a variety of settings.

Some of the sites and community partners were; Portland State University, Police Activity League, Job Corp, Parks and Rec, Portland Public Schools, Grace Baptist Church, University Park Community Center, GLAD, the Hispanic program at Clara Vista, Blazer Boys and Girls Club, Ivy Day Care.

Evaluation:

Evaluation tools included staff and volunteer observation, photographs of youth involved in activity, and review of youth created nutrition and food safety poster messages. The activities provided opportunities to observe youths' nutrition and food safety knowledge. In addition, this year hand washing was singled out as the one behavior change that would be specifically observed and noted by staff from the first to last lesson. Results were dramatic. At the first class, 90% of youth did not wash their hands before food preparation. By the sixth class, 95% of youth did wash hands without prompting. (please see poster presentation report for additional messages learned)

Other Comments:

The National Collegiate Athletic Association/National Youth Sports Program (NCAA/NYSP) added Pyramid Power to its summer camp program for summer 1998. This nutrition and food safety program was available to 46 states, 185 camps and 80,000 youth. Over 250 NCAA/NYSP staff participated in training in Washington DC. Pyramid Power was high lighted at a national press conference to recognize the 30th anniversary. of NYSP. As part of this press conference, Under Secretary of Agriculture Shirley Watkins experienced Pyramid Power while assisting with nutrition activities at the Notre Dame NYSP summer camp site.

For More Information Contact:

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Strong Families, Healthy Children
1998 Multnomah County EFNEP

Janice Smiley, Extension Agent

What is EFNEP?

Since 1968, the Oregon **E**xpanded **F**ood and **N**utrition **E**ducation **P**rogram has been reaching low income families and youth to help them make more healthful food choices and manage their food dollar wisely. Participants:

- receive nutirtion information that is **practicial** and **useful**
- practice **skill-building** activities that result in new health-promoting behaviors
- are **linked** to other community resources
  are **empowered** to accomplish other goals

Audiences reached included pregnant/pareting teens; those in drug/alcohol recovery or transition programs; homemakers living in low income housing;day care providers serving low icome families; Latinos; Russian immigrants.

Why is EFNEP needed?

- 11.8% of Oregonians and 14.7% of Oregon's children lived below the federal poverty level*
- According to a 1993 Second Harvest report, those who received emergency food wanted more information like: how to get the most for their money at the store and more about healthy foods.**

1998 Multnomah County EFNEP Family Profile:

- 462 families with 602 children 19 and younger (88% were age 8 and younger)
- 61% of household incomes were at or below the poverty income guidelines
- 54% participated in WIC (Women, Infants and Children program)
- 62% received food stamps
- 48% were pregnant/parenting teens
- 48% were from communities of color

1998 Youth Participant Profile (Multnomah, Clackamas & Washington counties)

- 939 youth ages 1-17 (65% of these were 5-8 years of age)
- 43% were male

Families linked to community resources: 87% of EFNEP families were enrolled in one or more food assistance programs. In addition to WIC (54%) and Food Stamp (62%) participation, 45% of EFNEP families also participated in Multnomah County Child Nutrition or Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) programs.

Volunteers: 42 volunteers gave their time to the youth program in an instructional teaching role (equivalent to one .10 FTE staff person (4 hours/week or $2,400).

SEE 1998 EFNEP RESULTS FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY ON THE NEXT PAGE.

*1996 Oregon Population Survey, Oregon Progress Board

**Second Harvest 1993 Oregon Food Bank Report, 1/94

The EFNEP Program improves the well-being of low income children, youth and families by contributing to the following Oregon goals:

EFNEP develops strong, nurturing families:

- 86% of graduates made a positive change in their daily diet.
- 34% of graduates ran out of food before the end of the month less often, thus, increasing their resource management skills.
- 84% of graduates showed improvement in one or more nutrition practices (i.e., plans meals, makes healthy food choices, reads nutrition labels).

"My food stamps last all month now. I cook more."
- participant

"I learned how to put a meal together with what's on hand." - participant

" I learned to balance my meals and to realize how much fat I was eating. It [the EFNEP class] helped alot and now I know what to look for."
- pregnant teen

EFNEP results in healthy, thriving children:

- 36% of graduates reported their children ate breakfast more often (children who eat breakfast do better in school).
- 47% of graduates improved 1 or more food safety practices like properly thawing and storing food, thus avoiding possible family illness.

Homemakers tell us:
"Now I know what vitamines are in food and what is good for me and my family. I can feed my children healthier food and also teach myself new ways to cook helathy and easy meals for all of us."

"I learned not to leave meat out very long, not more than 2 hours."

"I will wash and rinse food, cans, utensils, and surfaces."

"I will always wash my hands."

EFNEP supports positive youth development:

- Youth participated in positive nutrition activities in two ways: nutrition classes in school (78%); short-term programs (22%).
- Over 50% of summer youth participants tried new, nutritious foods, learned to use kitchen appliances/equipment safely, and increased their knowledge of nutrition and proper handwashing.

"One day I took a pizza I made to my brother. He thought it wasn't good. When he tasted it, he told me it is good!" - participant

"We learned to cook stir fry and some other stuff, and how to keep our food clean and safe from germs." - participant

"Most kids were willing to try the foods. They seemed very hungry, even though they ate lunch prior to the program." - EFNEP staff

"The kids asked about cost and we stressed the importance of eating a lot of nutritious food, rather than junk food (most of the kids were teenage girls)." - EFNEP Summer Staff

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION SERVICE

THE FAMILY NUTRITION PROGRAM: STRENGTHENING OREGON FAMILIES

The Oregon Family Nutrition Program (OFNP)is a formal partnership between Oregon State University Extension, State of Oregon Department of Human Resource, USDA/.FCS/Food Stamp programs, five Oregon counties (Hood River, Lane, Malheur, Multnomah, and Wasco) and community agencies. Since 1992 the OFNP program has involved over 10,000 families in a series of nutrition education classes.

Partnerships Are Important

Community partnerships support the Family Nutrition Program to:

- Provide a positive/holistic approach to working with limited resource families.
- Help remove significant barriers to help families reach self-sufficiency.
- Maximize community and agency resources to better serve limited resource families.

A key to the success of the FNP program lies in the strong partnerships among OSU Extension county staff, agencies, and organizations. Participants often are recruited through referrals from professionals in agencies, schools, and other organizations, as well as personal contacts by FNP field staff. The FNP staffs also refer participants to local programs and services that can help meet their needs. Together we can make it happen!

Purpose

The Family Nutrition Program helps families (primarily with young children) who receive Food Stamps, pregnant teens, young emancipated adults and youth make healthy food choices and stretch their food dollars. As a result, participants are better equipped to provide nutritious food for their families, which leads to better overall health and self-sufficiency. Lessons cover a variety of topics in nutrition and healthy eating practices, food resource management, food preparation, and food security.

The philosophy expressed by Dr. Bonnie Braun, *"A Strategy in Welfare Reform"* has provided OFNP staff and partners with guidelines for the Oregon Family Nutrition Program (OFNP):

Unless children are adequately nourished, they cannot learn, if they cannot learn, they cannot earn. If they cannot earn, they cannot become personally responsible and self-sufficient.

Audience

1996-97 OFNP evaluation indicated that the population involved in the OFNP program has changed;

- Program family incomes were 16% to 43% below federal poverty guidelines; lower than previous years.
- Median family income was $700 per month.
- Average age of adult OFNP participant was 30.8 years. There is an increase in grandparents raising grandchildren or other family members.
- The average grade completed was 10.8 years. (Range 7.5 - 11.9 years.). Written materials have been tailored for a low literacy audience, since research suggests that a majority of participants read at or below an 8th grade level. Hands-on education programs continue to have greatest impact.
- Ethnic and racial minorities account for 57% of the participants. Bilingual instructors are located at program sites with high proportions of participants whose native language is not English.

Service Delivery Model

Each county has a service delivery model that responds to local needs and is coordinated with existing community programs serving Food Stamp families. Although there are differences among counties, the service delivery models typically include the following common elements:

- Extended curriculum series: Based on the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP), offer five or more classes in food resource management, food preparation skills, food handling, storage, and safety information.
- Core curriculum or short series. Smaller series of 1-5 lessons frequently taught in conjunction with existing classes, such as those offered through WIC, Emergency Food Distribution sites, Housing Stabilization, or Job Readiness programs.

- A young adult program, "Living Well" class series taught at Portland Public School Night school for young adults who are living independently or in shelters.
- Youth programs in conjunction with preschools, child care centers, grade schools and special summer activities. *Pyramid Power: Food Choices for Winners* five week nutrition curriculum was a core educational component to the National Collegiate Athletic Association's (NCAA) National Youth Sport Camp, conducted in Portland by the Police Activities League. The NCAA has adopted "Pyramid Power: Food Choices for Winners" as a national curriculum.

Program Impact

There is a significant relationship between improved knowledge and skills and number of lessons taken by participants. Those who took 1-2 classes did not show any significant change in food and nutrition behavior/knowledge/or skills. The most significant food and nutrition behavior change occurred with the core series (up to six lessons).

Food Resource Management:

- More than 66% improved or maintained food shopping practices. However, 49% of families are still running out of food each month. Families are extremely poor and do not have enough money to meet basic family needs.
- 79% compare prices before buying food. (Up 7%)
- 56% plan meals ahead of time, not at last minute. (4% improvement)
- 62% shop with a grocery list. (16% improvement)

Healthy Eating Practices:

- Approximately 71% improved or maintained healthy eating habits.
- 73% think about healthy food choices when deciding what to feed families. (up 7%)
- 48% use the "nutritious facts" on food labels to make food choices. (up 15 %)
- 37% use the Food Guide Pyramid to plan meals. (up 22%)

Food Preparation & Safety Practices:

- 80% reported consistently using safe food handling practices. (Up 9%)
- 66% improved or maintained skills in food preparation. 50% were able to make a healthy evening meal in 30 minutes or less. (up 9%)

Levels of Food and Nutrition Well-Being

Family living and life skills form the basis by which families grow toward self-sufficiency.

- **32% OFNP families are thriving.** In addition to not running out of food, these families also have enough food money to afford a healthy variety of food. They have enough of the kind of foods they want to eat. On the average, the monthly income for this group is $1,305.
- **60% OFNP families are safe.** These families may run out of food sometime but there is usually enough money for at least one nutritious meal per day. Families usually have enough, but not always the kinds of food they want to eat. On the average, the monthly income for this group is $733.
- **8% OFNP families are at risk.** These families usually run out of food before month ends and frequently, there is not enough money for one nutritious meal per day. The average monthly income for this group is $636.

1996-97 OFNP Program Evaluation is available on the Internet. There are three documents (1)Executive Summary (2) Entire evaluation report, (3) appendix. **http://osu.orst.edu/dept/Multco/OFNPEval97.html**

Printed copies available ($5.50) from OSU Extension, Multnomah County, 211 SE 80th, Portland, Oregon 97215
(503) 725-2022, FAX-(503) 725-2020
10/'98 CC/PA

OFNP Makes a Difference in the Hispanic Community

Situation. Maria (not her real name) is a 27 year old woman, wife and mother of 5 children. She and family moved to Portland from their home near Chiapas, Mexico over 1 1/2 years ago. The family is from a community where amenities are limited; there is no running water, no bathrooms, no stoves or refrigeration.

Maria and family were referred to the OSU Extension Service's Oregon Family Nutrition Program (OFNP) to receive help in the area of foods and nutrition, shopping and resource management. At the time of the referral the family was experiencing problems with domestic violence, loss of employment and were living on emergency foods.

Strategy. For over six years, OSU Extension Service helps meet the needs of limited income Hispanics through the OFNP Program, a community based education effort that teaches adults and children how to stretch their food dollars to provide tasty, low cost, and healthy meals for their families. A series of 6-12 culturally sensitive and literacy appropriate classes are usually provided to families in Spanish. In Maria's case, programming was designed to meet the immediate needs of the family. Lessons and pictorial recipes focused on how to make nutritious meals using food items received through church donations and in emergency food boxes.

What Happened. Maria and family started receiving weekly foods and nutrition classes in July 98.

Does It Make a Difference. By December 1998, Maria shared the following changes:

* They are washing their hands and are no longer experiencing intestinal problems. After two classes on Food Safety Maria revealed that in her home town children and adults experience many bouts of diarrhea and vomiting, due to the lack of services and information on food safety.

* They have learned how to use their stove and refrigerator, and make tasty meals that the family will eat from foods available at local emergency food programs, (breads, canned foods, etc).

* Maria is using recipes learned in the classes, even though her reading ability is limited. Maria's daughter helps read the recipes and they use pictorial illustrations that point out ingredients and quantities. Her family loves Arroz Latino (Latin Rice) and crustless pumpkin pie.

* They celebrated Thanksgiving. Maria received a class on turkey preparation and meal planning, then took the plunge and prepared a dinner of turkey and Mexican sauce, rice, beans and a green salad. Her family plus two American visitors were thrilled with the dinner and Maria's self-esteem was boosted.

For More Information Contact:
Lynn Steele, Extension Educator
OSU Extension Service, Multnomah County
Hispanic Office
211 SE 80th Ave.
Portland, OR 97218
Telephone: (503) 249-2061
E-Mail: Lynn.Steele@orst.edu

Board Clerk Deb Bogstad

From the Multnomah Soil &
Water Conservation Districts

West Multnomah
Soil and Water
Conservation District

East Multnomah
Soil and Water
Conservation District

WEST MULTNOMAH SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

STATEMENT FROM THE DISTRICT CHAIRMAN
TO BE WRITTEN INTO THE RECORD

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION FOR REQUESTING MULTNOMAH COUNTY'S SUPPORT

April 23, 1999

The West Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District has recently increased its number of active directors by obtaining approval from the Oregon Department of Agriculture to modify the district zones. We now have more directors able to support citizen conservation interests from Tryon Creek in the south to Rock Creek in the north. We have collaborated with the East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District and other districts in this region to hire a conservation specialist who works with landowners to obtain funds for conservation priorities. We have increased the number of landowner contacts dramatically and are becoming more visible to local communities and watershed groups. This is becoming more of a regional priority now, since many more fish species have been placed on the Endangered Species List.

This improved presence in the community has given the board of the West Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District better leverage to obtain grants and provide services to landowners, schools, and teachers to augment their programs via services and/or funding. All this is especially important for this upcoming year, as there generally are more conservation-related funds available than in years past. Within the past few weeks, we received a $5000 grant which is targeted for stream assessment, local hands-on involvement, and teacher program support. We have also been asked recently to provide an education program to Multnomah County for revegetation of road slopes damaged by slides and erosion. A request like this gives us the opportunity to obtain the interest of adjacent counties and thereby increases our chances of receiving support dollars from the Oregon Department of Transportation, the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board, and local nonprofit environmental organizations. We are currently supporting conservation education in two communities and are in the process of developing conservation/water quality protection projects that emanate from these landowners.

WEST MULTNOMAH SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

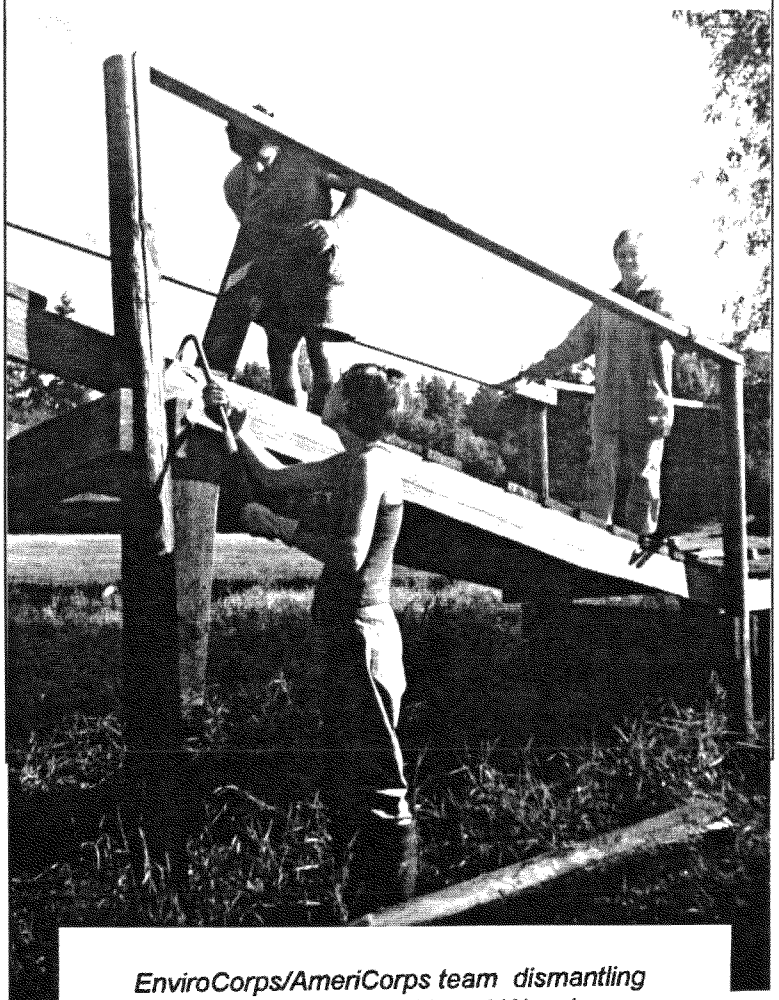
1997-1998

-Annual Report-

July 1 to June 30th 1997-1998

Mission Statement:

To conserve, protect and develop soil and water resources; to help with the development of all natural resources in the west county for the benefit of the people, wildlife and the environment.



EnviroCorps/AmeriCorps team dismantling a flood-damaged footbridge at Wapato Greenway on Sauvie Island, summer '97

Soil and Water Conservation Districts:

- Natural resource oriented – not just agriculture
- Legal subdivisions of state government
- Led by a locally elected board of directors
- Boards reflect diversity, including women and minorities
- Can draw on state and federal agencies for technical and financial assistance

Soil & Water Conservation District Directors:

- Are volunteers who serve without pay
- Are elected locally on the general ballot
- Are active, natural resource concerned neighbors, farmers, foresters, teachers and business leaders
- Understand local natural resource, social and economic needs
- Are committed to conservation and sustained wise use of Oregon's resources

Board Meetings Usually Held

- 1st Tuesday of the Month -

From the Chairman –

Our Board activities have been primarily focused in partnering with local groups in order to increase public awareness of "What is a Watershed?" and how can its health be evaluated and improved. WMSWCD has been working with groups organizing to learn more about what is happening (good and bad) in their watersheds.

In Tryon Creek, where the focus natural resource is steelhead trout, we have neighborhoods and watershed organizations struggling to devise effective ways to work with their government and city planners in order to have a voice in the protection of water quality amidst an increasing number of impervious and controlled drainages.

In the Rock Creek watershed (which flows to the Tualatin River) we are supporting assistance via a community Streamworks coordinator, Patt Opdyke, who is working with the County's Skyline Neighborhood Association. They are identifying their watershed concerns and have become associated with the Rock Creek Watershed Council. The land and water stewardship puzzle-pieces needed most of all are landowners who choose to take action on their lands to "make a water quality difference". These individuals are then eligible for funds for projects that the community feels are priorities.

The Sturgeon Lake project remains important to the community, and the District is still seeking financial assistance to control debris washing into the channel as well as erosion at the entrance to Dairy Creek. I must make an observation here. Wouldn't it be nice if there were a "Friends of" group who would work with Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife to clear debris. The wood could be used for fund raising or just as a donation to charity.

Submitted by Brian Lightcap

WEST MULTNOMAH SWCD

-Statement of Operations-

Receipts & Disbursements

Fiscal Year 7/1/97 to 6/30/98

	General Fund	
	Actual	Budget
RECEIPTS:		
Federal grants/awards	0	0
State grants/distributions	4,613	4,613
County grants/distributions	9,119	9,119
Interest & investments	1,056	1,000
Cooperator Donations	35	300
Beginning Balance	8,688	7,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS:	**23,511**	22,032
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries & wages	7,221	8,000
Payroll taxes	2,542	2,500
Material & services	5,104	13,532
TOTAL:	**14,867**	24,032

Report to the District from the Natural Resources Conservation Service

-The *Year of Acronyms*- Steven Fedje, Resource Conservationist

EQIP, EWP, WHIP, WRP and PDQ. The alphabet soup is the same but the assistance to landowners is better than ever. Program funds were made available for agricultural producers across the state for environmentally approved practices. West Multnomah SWCD was instrumental in the effort to include horse operations as eligible landowners.

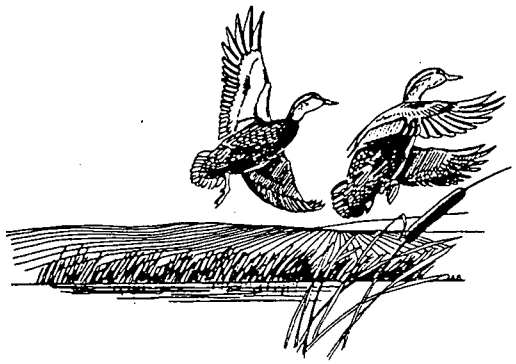
Program funds for the Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) and Wetland Reserve Program (WRP) were secured for three landowners in west Multnomah County. Pasture management, pest management, wildlife management, soil erosion control, fencing and buffer areas are some of the conservation practices that are being used by the cooperators. Call the office to find out when the next sign up will be or to discuss any questions you have about the farm bill programs.

West Multnomah and the rest of the Lower Willamette Basin went through some personnel changes this year. The overall downsizing continues for the NRCS but the good news is the office increased by one or so. Tomika Walker is our new soil conservationist assigned to the basin. She's from Ohio, went to school in Tennessee and loves working with people. Mike Burke is a full time temporary civil engineer assigned to do Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP). We are trying to get Mike on permanently because he is so good.

What's even more exciting is the District's addition of Clair Klock through an Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) grant. The Community Resource Conservation Consortium (CRCC) applied for the position to work on small acreage landowners and conservation planning. Clair is doing a wonderful job in all CRCC counties. He may become the single biggest promoter of the Backyard Conservation Initiative. Call to find out more about the assistance Clair can provide.

Late this year the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) was open for sign ups. The program has great promise for assisting urban and suburban landowners interested in improving wildlife on their land. The latest word from Congress is that they are zeroing out the budget for WHIP in FY99. This is unfortunate since it fit our needs so well.

The future of the NRCS seems assured with all the farm programs, but the way we do business is changing with the reduced work force. The Conservation Districts are picking up the slack with their increase in staff which is a godsend. Conservation plans, which are required for program funds, will be completed by the NRCS, Conservation District and more and more by the landowner. This is relatively new, in practice, but is the logical solution to a shrinking federal government.



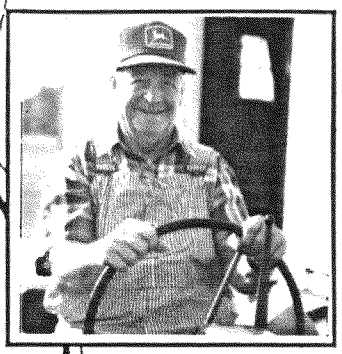
Stephenson School: work in progress. Raised beds for demo garden, done with EnviroCorps help. A wetland was also created.

George Sowder, a new District Associate Director, has 20 acres of forest land on Skyline Blvd., and has lived there since 1972. He has been active in forest management, conservation and land use issues, and now watershed issues. Along with Karin Hunt, he was instrumental in the formation of the Skyline Neighborhood Association /Citizens For The Preservation of Skyline Ridge, where he served as Chairperson until 1997. He also served as a member of the citizen's advisory panel for the development of the West Hills Rural Area Plan. George looks forward to continuing work with WMSWCD.

Karin Hunt, Associate Director, has been active on the Board and for many years served as Chairperson. On her west Multnomah County farm, Shady Springs, she raises horses. She recently retired as a long time County Planning Board member and now devotes her time to conservation farming and building her ranch. This summer she again hosted the Ridge Runner Summer Gathering for the Skyline Neighborhood Association.

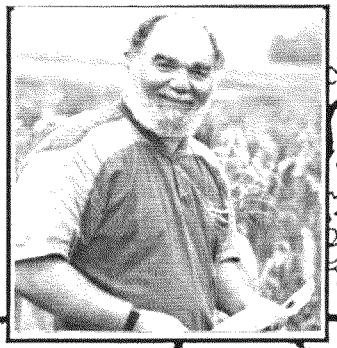
West Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District

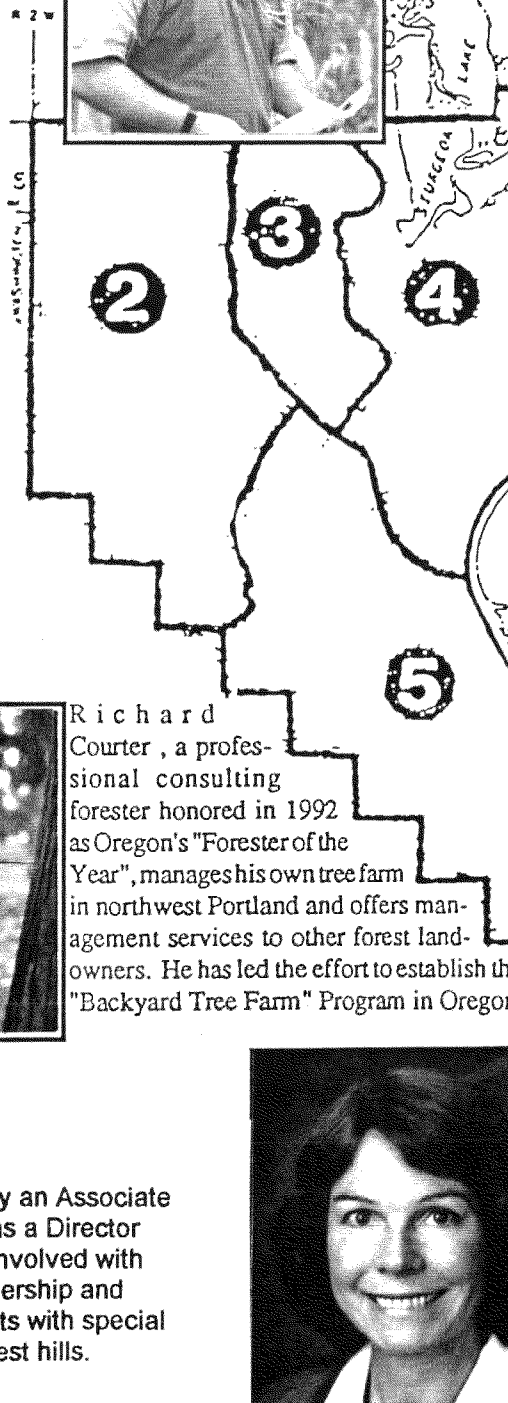
Board



Zone 1 is represented by Elmer Peterson, who has been on the Board since 1948. Although Elmer's health now precludes the heavy activities of farming he still attends OACD and NAC conventions whenever possible Elmer was recently honored w the OACD "Special Achiever for Lifetime Service Award".

Zone 3 is represented by Joe Lucas who owns Northwest Rubber Extruders. Joe played a major role in the Dairy Creek Project on Sauvie Island and continues to represent the Board on the Sturgeon Lake Management Council.. His business has recuperated from a bad fire in February 1997.

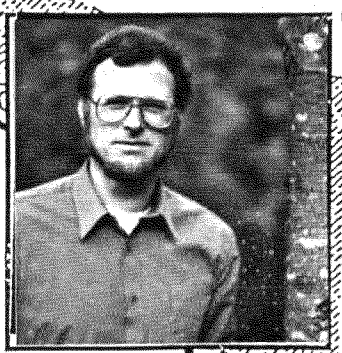


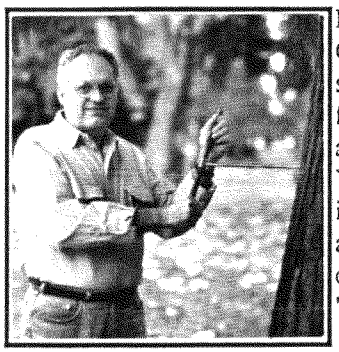


Zone 4 is currently vacant.

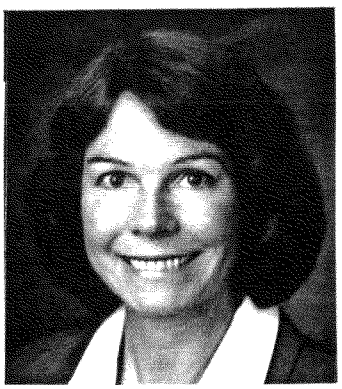
Zone 2 is currently vacant.

Brian Lightcap, who represents Zone 5, operates a tree farm on 54 acres off Newberry Road. He is currently chair of the Board as well as chairman of the Board's education committee. His goal is to have a conservation education project for every school in the county; and to see the city and county put in place more effective soil erosion control measures.





Richard Courter , a professional consulting forester honored in 1992 as Oregon's "Forester of the Year", manages his own tree farm in northwest Portland and offers management services to other forest landowners. He has led the effort to establish the "Backyard Tree Farm" Program in Oregon.



Liz Callison, previously an Associate Director, now serves as a Director At-Large. Liz is also involved with the Tryon Creek Partnership and other community efforts with special interest in the Southwest hills.

NOTES:

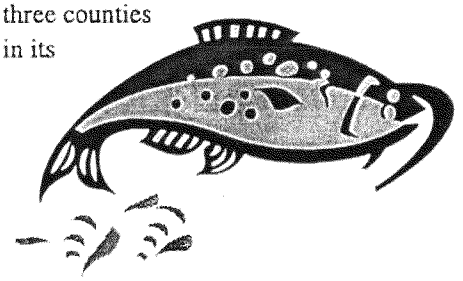
By Liz Callison

WMSWCD gave funding to two exciting new programs in the District: Bus transportation for a number of elementary schools needing to get to the Tryon Creek State Park Watershed Education Program; and starter funding for materials and supplies for two schoolyard habitat gardens set up through the National Wildlife Federation.

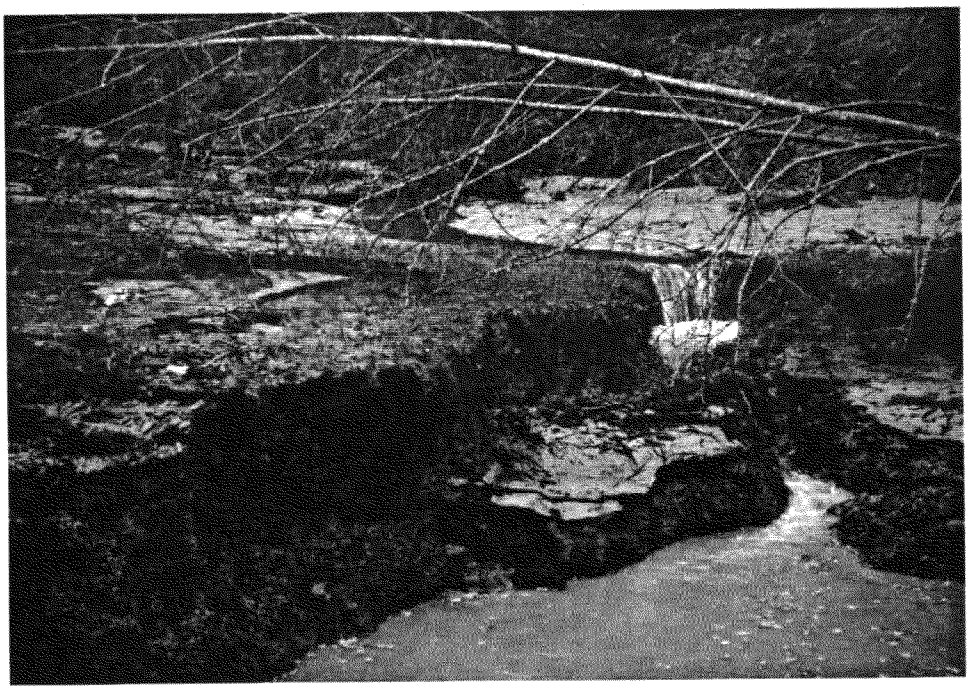
Our Board has its work cut out in the Southwest hills. Concerns from residents near Gabriel Park mounted during winter rains, as construction of a new city park facility polluted the local creek, leading to an eventual fine by the Department of Environmental Quality. Dewatering and sedimentation of the headwaters of Vermont Creek remain as continuing enforcement problems.

I continued for my second year in a frustrating position as an alternate on the Metro Water Policy Advisory Committee (WRPAC). Though the SWCD's from Clackamas, Washington and East Multnomah Counties had been granted full voting membership on the committee, our SWCD has not yet received this privilege. The Metro Plan stresses urbanization and certain measures for flood control, but offers virtually no protection for natural, cultural or scenic resources.

The newly adopted Metro plan excludes protection for valuable fish and wildlife habitat lands in the three counties in its Regional Plan. This is a major omission in regional planning for the twenty-six cities and counties in the Metro jurisdiction. It allows utilities infrastructure such as sewers, roads, water mains, pollution facilities and telecommunications trenches to be excavated in stream corridors and wetlands. It very shortsightedly allows full residential development of all headwaters of streams, though that is the source of the highest quality cool water for fish.



Metro staff say there may be some regulations in a later phase of regional planning. This assumes there will be public funding for their work and that the Metro Council will approve the results. This doesn't help threatened steelhead and other endangered species now. Since we have just witnessed Metro drop the ball in the newly adopted negotiation called the Regional Functional Plan, I wonder what would motivate them to do better in the future? As a footnote: I am running for a District 7 seat on Metro Council to help answer that question.



Forest Park soil erosion damage: problem being addressed through EWP

EAST MULTNOMAH SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

JUSTIFICATION FOR REQUESTING FUNDING FROM MULTNOMAH COUNTY

April 26, 1999

The East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District uses Multnomah County funds to support staff positions and district operating costs. The district employs two clerical staff (for a combined total of approximately 22 hours per week) and a District Administrator. The District Administrator position, added in 1998, is funded half time by the County, with the individual performing other duties the remainder of the time. The district employs five program staff as well, funded entirely by various grants.

The addition of the District Administrator has increased the effectiveness of the elected Directors and of the district as a whole. Before the position was created, oversight of the district and its programs fell entirely on the Directors, volunteers who have limited time and availability to address issues that come up. Now there is an Administrator who coordinates the day-to-day operations of the district, provides an increased level of support to program and clerical staff, assists staff in preparing reports and documentation for funders, writes grant applications, follows up on financial matters, and provides backup assistance to the Treasurer and other Directors. Having a District Administrator has helped us raise funds to support on-the-ground conservation projects as well as community education. In addition, the Directors have been able to focus their energies more productively, enhancing their ability to meet district goals and objectives.

The East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District thanks Multnomah County for its support. We couldn't operate without it. We are planning to arrange a tour of project sites so that County Commissioners, CIC and CBAC members, and others may see for themselves what kinds of benefits the district provides to the citizens of Multnomah County. Please feel free to call us at 231-2270 if you're interested in joining us.

EAST MULTNOMAH
SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

JULY 1997-
JUNE 1998

ANNUAL REPORT

COMMUNITY RESOURCES CONSERVATION CENTER
PORTLAND, OREGON

LOCAL PARTNERSHIPS CREATE STRONG PROGRAMS

During fiscal year 1997-98, the East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District launched two new programs, continued its work with long-standing partners in existing programs, and completed the merger of its successful AmeriCorps with a similar program in the community. Through direct program work and as fiscal agent for two watershed councils, the district provided educational opportunities, installed on-the-ground conservation practices, and supported public involvement on issues of importance to citizens and the watersheds in which they live. Integral to this work are the partnerships the district has established with many federal, state, and local entities.

PARTNERSHIPS INCLUDE:

The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS); the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA); the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board (GWEB); Metro; the cities of Portland, Gresham, Fairview, Troutdale, and Milwaukie; and the stakeholder organizations involved in the Johnson Creek Watershed Council, the Columbia Slough Watershed Council, the Fairview Creek Watershed Conservation Group, and numerous neighborhood and stream groups.

CRCC CONSORTIUM

East Multnomah SWCD partners with other conservation districts as well. A few years ago, five districts in the Portland metropolitan area joined together to form the Community Resources Conservation Center Consortium. Members are the East and West Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington County, and Clark County (Washington) districts.

Representatives of these districts meet to discuss common issues and ways to work together and share resources. This year, the four member districts located in Oregon joined together on a proposal and received state funding for a staff position to provide conservation planning technical assistance to homeowners and small acreage landowners in the tri-county area.

LOWER WILLAMETTE BASIN TEAM

Another partnership approach to locally led conservation is the Lower Willamette Basin Team. East Multnomah SWCD is one of seven districts working cooperatively with NRCS staff located throughout the Basin. The Basin Team serves Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, Yamhill, Polk, and Marion counties. Participation in meetings and trainings enhances communication and understanding among the districts and NRCS.

New CRCC Program Helps Landowners with Conservation Plans

The Community Resources Conservation Center Consortium (with East Multnomah SWCD as the recipient) has been awarded a grant to begin providing enhanced services to hobby farmers and small woodland owners, as well as to urban/suburban homeowners, business properties, and local units of government. The focus is on constituencies who generally do not meet the eligibility criteria for federal agricultural cost-share programs. This program is one of 37 grants awarded to soil and water conservation districts throughout Oregon to support the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

This funding has enabled the CRCC Consortium to hire Clair Klock as a full-time Community Resources Conservation Specialist to provide outreach and technical assistance to landowners interested in developing conservation plans on the farm or in the back yard. The services provided by this new program are available in Multnomah, Clackamas, and Washington counties.

Clair comes to the district with experience as a farmer, wildlife biologist, GIS technician, project director, and natural resources educator. He started on the job April 20, 1998, and divides his time among the four districts in Multnomah, Clackamas, and Washington counties. Clair has already met with the districts' boards and has contacted watershed councils, the Oregon State University Extension Service, the National Wildlife Federation, Portland Audubon, Metro, and the Portland Bureau of Environmental Services to learn about those organizations' educational efforts and how they might interface with his program.

Clair will be doing community outreach to identify landowners, followed by site visits to their properties to assist them in developing voluntary water quality conservation plans. Completed conservation plans will be forwarded to the appropriate SWCD for review.

Information on backyard conservation will be distributed to homeowners and local school teachers. A booklet and display developed by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service are the centerpiece of Clair's backyard conservation education efforts.

Businesses and local governments interested in conservation will receive assistance or will be referred to other programs.

FUNDING:

The Community Resources Conservation Assistance program is funded by the Oregon Department of Agriculture, using Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board (GWEB) funds. The four CRCC Consortium districts in Oregon that are involved in the program will provide financial and in-kind support for the work.

CONTACT:

- Community Resources Conservation Specialist: Clair Klock
- Address: c/o EMSWCD
- Phone: 503/ 231-2270 x 103
- Fax: 503/ 231-2271
- E-mail: klock@teleport.com

East Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District Mission:

"To conserve, protect, and enhance soil, water, and other natural resources to achieve a healthy environment for the people of Multnomah County"

Columbia Slough Watershed Council Reviews Public Policies, Increases Public Awareness

East Multnomah SWCD is an active participant in the Columbia Slough Watershed Council (CSWC) and, as fiscal agent, employs Watershed Council Coordinator Jay Mower. Jay works out of the CSWC office at the Whitaker Ponds Natural Area, located along the Slough just off NE Columbia Blvd. His position has added to the visibility of the watershed council. CSWC continues to grow in effectiveness and is well regarded in the community. During 1997-98, the work focused primarily on public policy review and on outreach and education.

Public policies reviewed by CSWC included:

- The siting of a new Multnomah County jail;
- Construction of a new light rail to the Portland airport;
- 20 year master plan for expansion of the Portland airport;
- The Air National Guard's contaminant cleanup plan;
- The Port of Portland's application to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for a permit to discharge deicing fluids into Columbia Slough;
- The Port of Portland's Deicing Long Term Solution Task Force;
- DEQ's new TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load of pollutants) plan for the Slough.

Public outreach and education activities included:

- Monthly "Saturdays on the Slough" tours of the Columbia Slough area to familiarize people with the wildlife of the Slough and the environmental challenges they face;
- The Fourth Annual Small Craft Regatta, which this year drew over 100 visitors, including a city commissioner;
- "Slough 101", a course on environmental issues sponsored by the City of Portland and CSWC;
- A Naturescaping for Clean Rivers workshop.

Funding:

The Columbia Slough Watershed Council is able to operate because of funding from the City of Portland Bureau of Environmental Services (BES) and the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board (GWEB). Current funding is scheduled to end in June, 1999. The council plans to apply for a GWEB grant for the 1999-2001 biennium and will ask all the major government entities in the Columbia Slough watershed to contribute. CSWC has also been awarded a "Partners for Wildlife" grant from the US Fish and Wildlife Service to revegetate a 2-acre peninsula on the Slough, restoring wildlife habitat.

Contact:

- Columbia Slough Watershed Council Coordinator: Jay Mower
- Office address: 7040 NE 47th Ave., Portland, OR 97218
- Phone: 503/ 281-1132
- Fax: 503/ 281-5187
- E-mail: jaymower@email.msn.com

JOHNSON CREEK WATERSHED COUNCIL FACILITATES COMMUNITY INVESTMENT IN NATURAL RESOURCES

The Johnson Creek Watershed Council evolved from a five-year planning process that included 150 people from a variety of community interests in developing the Johnson Creek Resource Management Plan. East Multnomah SWCD serves as fiscal agent for JCWC and employs Watershed Council Coordinator Bob Roth. The mission of the Johnson Creek Watershed Council is "to inspire and facilitate community investment in the Johnson Creek watershed for the protection and enhancement of its natural resources." Through its work with local citizens and community partners, JCWC opens doors for public involvement in the management of the watershed.

JCWC has provided leadership, technical support, materials, and organizational assistance for 17 watershed education and restoration projects involving over 2000 volunteers and enhancing 1600 feet of stream bank. The watershed council has been involved in various stages of these projects, from initial planning through long-term maintenance and monitoring. Private landowners, local businesses, government agencies, and schools have initiated project ideas and participated in their implementation.

EXAMPLES OF PROJECTS ARE:

- Partnership with Portland State University, which resulted in the production of a document chronicling the history of the watershed, titled "Johnson Creek: A History of Development". Over 1900 hours of instructor and student time was spent doing background research, conducting oral interviews, and editing the final document. This document helps the reader understand the conflicting relationships between local residents and Johnson Creek, providing historical perspectives that can inform decisions affecting the watershed today. Portland State University is looking forward to continued work with JCWC.
- The Crystal Springs Creek tributary of Johnson Creek has historically hosted significant runs of chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout. When a dam was constructed at Eastmoreland Golf Course to form Crystal Springs Lake, access to spawning and rearing habitat was blocked. JCWC has received a grant from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to construct an artificial fish bypass, restore wetlands, and stabilize the lake's shoreline.
- The Lents neighborhood has been hit hard by flooding, especially in recent years. Johnson Creek Watershed Council members and staff have been instrumental in integrating strategies for reducing flood damage into efforts that are being made to revitalize the neighborhood.

FUNDING:

The Johnson Creek Watershed Council receives funding from the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board (GWEB), the City of Portland, the City of Gresham, JCWC memberships, and from a grant from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Funding must be renewed each fiscal year (for most funding) or biennium (for GWEB funding). The council plans to apply for continued funding from GWEB and local governments, as well as other sources.

CONTACT:

- Johnson Creek Watershed Council Coordinator: Bob Roth
- Assistant Coordinator: a Northwest Service Academy AmeriCorps member (For 1998, the member is Andree Pinnell)
- Office location: 8300 SE McLoughlin, Milwaukie, OR
- Mailing address: PO Box 82584, Portland, OR 97282-0584
- Phone: 503/ 239-3932
- Fax: 503/ 239-3946
- E-mail: jcwc@ix.netcom.com

StreamWorks Assists Rural Watershed Groups

StreamWorks is a two-year program that provides assistance in five watersheds, focusing on areas where rural and urban lands meet.

Goals:

- Bring people together to work as a local watershed group for the health of the streams and the lands that "feed" them;
- Provide opportunities for residents to learn about local watershed issues and remedies;
- Promote respect and understanding of the special needs and interests of all landowners in the watershed or reach;
- Serve as a clearinghouse of information, resources, funding opportunities, and technical assistance;
- Assist watershed groups in creating a solid foundation of skills, local resources, and volunteers so they may continue watershed education and restoration work for years to come.

Accomplishments include:

- Friends of Beaver Creek and StreamWorks hosted a watershed tour for elected officials and policy makers from local, regional, state, and federal interests, focusing on a range of land uses and their impacts on the creek.
- StreamWorks assisted the Fairview Creek Watershed Conservation Group in evaluating its past work, identifying new stakeholders, and developing rules of governance that reflect the group's Coordinated Resource Management Planning (CRMP) process.
- With help from StreamWorks, the Skyline Ridge Neighbors group has formed a committee on natural resource issues. Members are concerned about current land uses and their impacts on water quality, and are discussing ways to raise awareness about watershed needs. The group has also been supporting an Eagle Scout on a restoration project, and StreamWorks has provided information and technical assistance.
- The Johnson Creek Headwaters Community plans to sponsor restoration projects and educational activities to engage a variety of people. StreamWorks has facilitated several meetings of this group.

The watersheds served are:

- Beaver Creek, flowing into the Sandy River (Friends of Beaver Creek);
- Corbett/Springdale area, flowing into the Sandy River;
- Fairview Creek, flowing into Fairview Lake and then into Columbia Slough (Fairview Creek Watershed Conservation Group);
- Johnson Creek (Johnson Creek Headwaters Community);
- Skyline Ridge streams, flowing into the Tualatin Basin and Multnomah Channel (Skyline Ridge Neighbors).

Funding:

StreamWorks is funded by a two-year grant from the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board. Additional funding comes from East and West Multnomah SWCDs. In-kind support comes from various sources, including NRCS and the Clackamas and Washington County SWCDs. This program is designed to be of limited duration, with the work to be continued by the stream groups.

Contact:

- StreamWorks Coordinator: Patt Opdyke
- Program Asst (starting 9/98): Eann Rains
- Address: c/o EMSWCD
- Phone: Patt: 503/ 978-1108
  Eann: 503/ 231-2270 x 104
- Fax: 503/ 978-0918
- E-mail: popdyke@pacifier.com

NATURESCAPING BECOMES MORE POPULAR THAN EVER

The Naturescaping for Clean Rivers (NCR) program is in its fourth year as a collaborative effort of East Multnomah SWCD and the City of Portland Bureau of Environmental Services (BES). Since the program began, almost 1000 people have attended workshops to learn the benefits of natural landscapes using native plants and water-friendly gardening practices. These workshops are hosted by neighborhood groups throughout Portland. Workshops are free of charge, and each participant goes home with a resource notebook and a free native plant. NCR holds basic and advanced workshops and events, utilizing the expertise of local resource people and NCR staff.

ACTIVITIES THIS YEAR INCLUDED:

- Native plant walks for adults and youth, with a presentation by middle school students;
- Downspout disconnection hands-on practice;
- Native plant propagation, with seeds and/or cuttings planted by the participants;
- Nontoxic ways to control pests, and ways to attract beneficial insects;
- Invasive plant removal techniques for English ivy and Himalayan blackberry;
- Patio/deck gardening to attract birds and butterflies;
- Garden swap meet for NCR workshop participants to describe changes they're making to their yards, sources of plants and supplies, and to exchange plants;
- Workshop for groups, watershed councils, garden clubs, and small city parks staff on what's involved in planning an NCR workshop and how to apply for funding from Portland General Electric (PGE) to help defray expenses.

FUNDING:

Naturescaping for Clean Rivers is funded by Portland BES, with additional funding from PGE, GWEB, and local governments. The program is looking for additional sources of funding in order to offer workshops beyond the city of Portland boundary.

CONTACT:

- Naturescaping for Clean Rivers Coordinator: Linda Robinson
  (Patt Opdyke also served as Education/ Outreach staff through 9/97)
- Address: c/o EMSWCD
- Phone: 503/ 261-9566
- Fax: 503/ 261-9577
- E-mail: lrobins@pacifier.com

DISTRICT STAFF:

Peggy Newton	District Secretary
Lenora Johnson	District Clerk
Linda Robinson	Naturescaping for Clean Rivers Coordinator
Patt Opdyke	StreamWorks Coordinator
Clair Klock	CRCC Community Resources Conservation Specialist
Eann Rains	EnviroCorps Coordinator (through summer, 1998)
Starting 9/98:	District Administrator/CRCC Administrator/ StreamWorks Program Assistant
Jay Mower	Columbia Slough Watershed Council Coordinator
Bob Roth	Johnson Creek Watershed Council Coordinator

NRCS STAFF:

Steve Fedje	Resource Conservationist
Tomika Walker	Resource Conservationist
Mike Burke	Civil Engineer in Training

PHONE: **503/ 231-2270**

EXTENSIONS:

Peggy/Lenora	100	Steve	102
Clair	103	Tomika	101
Eann	104	Mike	106

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Mike Myers	Chair	Zone 2	**Jim Barrett**	Director	At Large
Roger Buchanan	Vice Chair	At Large	**Merlyn "Pete" Smith**	Director	Zone 1
Dianna Pope	Treasurer	Zone 3			

EnviroCorps Lives On as Part of Northwest Service Academy

Originally formed under a joint management agreement with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, Portland State University, Metro, and the East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District, the AmeriCorps program known as "EnviroCorps" built a solid reputation with agencies and nonprofit organizations throughout the community. EnviroCorps members have educated youth and adults about natural resource issues and performed environmental restoration work in the Portland area and beyond. After the loss of USDA funding for AmeriCorps programs (at the national level) in the fall of 1996, EnviroCorps merged with Northwest Service Academy (NWSA), another AmeriCorps program. This merger enabled EnviroCorps and its original sponsors to honor commitments they had made to the community and brought new partnerships to both programs. East Multnomah SWCD was active in the management of EnviroCorps until July, 1998, when Northwest Service Academy and its parent organization (Education Service District 112 in Vancouver, WA) assumed total responsibility for the program. EnviroCorps is now a program of NWSA's Metro Center in Portland. Eann Rains, EnviroCorps Coordinator for East Multnomah SWCD, continued in that capacity through the entire merger process.

During 1997-98, six teams worked on projects around Portland and in other parts of Oregon and Washington.

TEAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS INCLUDED:

- Completion of a community garden and naturescape at an apartment complex for mentally ill adults in Northeast Portland;
- Early work on staking and widening the final leg of the Wildwood Trail at Forest Park;
- Continued partnership with Portland Opportunities Industrialization Center alternative high school in a summer program offering environmental education and field work experience to "at risk" youth;
- Extensive stream bank restoration work along Salmon Creek in Clark County;
- Removal of invasive vegetation in the Sandy River Gorge (partnering with The Nature Conservancy) and newly acquired greenspaces (partnering with Metro);
- Planting of native trees and shrubs in parks and greenspaces managed by Metro and city governments;
- Working with the Portland Bureau of Environmental Services, members disconnected downspouts on homes in North and Northeast Portland and taught students and adults about pollution prevention;
- Survey of street trees in Tualatin, for use in the city's urban forestry planning;
- Stabilization of stream banks along portions of Fairview Creek, working with the Wetlands Conservancy and the Natural Resources Conservation Service;
- Data collection on rare species, including salmonid fish, red-legged frogs, and the iris known as pale blue-eyed grass.

FUNDING:

EnviroCorps is funded by a grant from the Corporation for National Service (AmeriCorps). It also receives major funding, either on a fee-for-service basis or under a sponsorship arrangement, from a variety of local project sponsors, including Metro; the City of Portland; Clark Public Utilities; local, state, and federal governmental agencies; and nonprofit organizations.

CONTACT:

- EnviroCorps Coordinator: Scott Bradway (effective 8/98)
- Address: NWSA Metro Center, 2044 E. Burnside, Portland, OR 97214
- Phone: 503/ 736-9814

NRCS Provides More Landowner Assistance

The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) shares its Portland field office with East and West Multnomah SWCDs. The office is also known as the Community Resources Conservation Center (CRCC).

NRCS offices in Multnomah county and the rest of the Lower Willamette Basin experienced personnel changes in 1997-98. The CRCC was able to add two NRCS staff. Tomika Walker is a Resource Conservationist assigned to work throughout the Basin. Mike Burke is a Civil Engineer in Training assigned temporarily to the Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) program. These two new staff join Steve Fedje, Resource Conservationist and District Liaison. The addition of EMSWCD employee Clair Klock as Community Resources Conservation Specialist for four districts will greatly increase services to small acreage landowners. Clair is also a big promoter of NRCS's Backyard Conservation Initiative.

A major focus for NRCS in 1997-98 was assistance to landowners through Farm Bill programs. Program funds were made available for agricultural producers across the state for environmentally approved practices. One landowner who received funds through the Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) is located in East Multnomah County. This cooperator is using a variety of conservation practices, including pasture management, pest management, enhancement of wildlife habitat, control of soil erosion, installation of fencing, and the use of buffer areas.

Late in fiscal year 1997-98, the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) was opened for sign-ups. The program has great promise for assisting urban and suburban landowners interested in improving wildlife on their land. Unfortunately, federal funding for this program will probably be discontinued in fiscal year 1999.

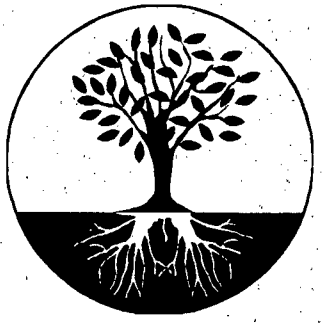
Work that has been funded by the Emergency Watershed Protection program (EWP) is finishing up as flood damages are repaired. This should enable local NRCS staff to devote more time to urban and small acreage issues. We hope we will continue to have engineering expertise available to assist with conservation practices. NRCS staff based in our office will continue to help out the rest of the Lower Willamette Basin, and will be able to call on their colleagues in the Basin to help them as well.

Even though the CRCC office recently increased its staff size, NRCS is experiencing an overall reduction in staff. This is leading to a change in the way business is conducted. Many conservation districts are increasing staff to pick up the slack. Conservation plans, which are required in order for landowners to receive USDA program funds, will involve landowners and SWCDs to a greater degree than before. This is a relatively new practice brought about by a shrinking federal budget.

At some future date, our housing situation will change. The Multnomah County offices located in our building are moving to other locations, and the future of our building is in limbo. Our lease runs out in October, 1999, but we hope to be able to continue on a year-to-year basis until other arrangements can be secured. Please contact us if you know of a location that might fit our operation.

CONTACT:

- Resource Conservationist/District Liaison: Steve Fedje
- Resource Conservationist: Tomika Walker
- Civil Engineer in Training: Mike Burke
- Address: same as EMSWCD
- Phone: 503/ 231-2270. Steve x 102; Tomika x 101; Mike x 106
- Fax: 503/ 231-2271



East Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District
1997-98 Financial Statement (Accrual Method)

General Fund		Special/Dedicated Funds	
Beginning balance 7/1/97	$21,456.00	Beginning balance 7/1/97	$24,918.00
Revenues	+ 14,710.00	Revenues	+ 285,992.00
Expenditures	- 25,674.00	Expenditures	- 271,052.00
Ending balance 6/30/98	10,492.00	Ending balance 6/30/98	39,858.00

Total Ending Balance 6/30/98 $50,350.00

A copy of the full professional audit of the 1997-98 finances, conducted by Gregor and Associates, is on file at the District office. Please telephone the District office at 503/ 231-2270 x 100.

Looking Ahead to Fiscal Year 1998-99

In the upcoming fiscal year, the East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District will continue its support of programs that address natural resources and conservation issues. In addition, the district plans to increase its involvement in locally led conservation.

New opportunities include:

- Newly-acquired funding from Multnomah County, NRCS, and GWEB will enable the district to continue Eann Rains (EnviroCorps Coordinator) in a new position combining the functions of District Administrator, CRCC Consortium Administrator, and StreamWorks Program Assistant.
- The district plans to increase its involvement in the land use permitting process, commenting on applications sent to the Division of State Lands for removal-and-fill permits as we become aware of them.
- With the passage of Oregon Senate Bill 1010, the Oregon Department of Agriculture has been given the task of establishing guidelines for agricultural producers in order to conserve natural resources and protect water quality and salmonid fish. These guidelines are to be determined with local citizen input, through participation in Local Area Committees. A Local Area Committee is being set up for the Sandy River Basin. East Multnomah SWCD will be active in this work and represented on the committee.

EMSWCD District Operations

East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District serves the entire county east of the Willamette River. The Board of Directors is elected by voters at the general election.

To achieve District goals, the Board:

- Meets monthly to conduct business. These meetings are open to the public.
- Holds an annual meeting, also open to the public.
- Develops a Long-Range Plan and an Annual Work Plan.
- Interacts with community leaders and organizations to accomplish mutual goals.
- Develops working agreements and memoranda of understanding with local, state, and federal agencies to define working relationships, outline tasks, and identify the best ways to utilize resources and provide service while avoiding duplication of efforts.
- Represents the District at local and state conservation association meetings.
- Seeks and effectively uses available funding, technical assistance, and volunteers.

The public is invited to participate in District activities

East Multnomah
Soil & Water Conservation District
2115 SE Morrison St., Suite 201
Portland, OR 97214
503/ 231-2270

Annual Report
Fiscal Year 1997-98

Printed on Recycled Paper

How Can I Get Involved?

1 Sign up for the next Naturescaping for Clean Rivers workshop.

2 Begin a naturescaping project in your yard. (Even a small one!)

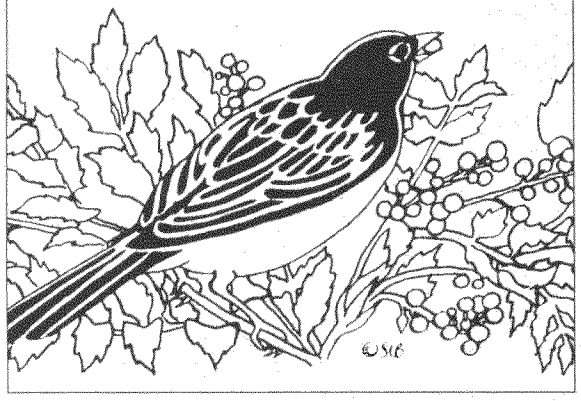
3 Organize your friends and neighbors for another workshop or a large project.

4 Identify possible sites for other, larger projects. These could be public (schools, rights-of-way) or private (businesses, parking lots).

Call Us For More information

Diana Hinton
Environmental Services
Clean Rivers Program
823-7236

Linda Robinson
East Multnomah Soil and Water
Conservation District
Naturescaping for Clean Rivers
261-9566



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WS 5043 2/96

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
CITY OF PORTLAND
1120 SW Fifth Avenue, Room 400
Portland, Oregon 97204-1972

Naturescaping For Clean Rivers

A Natural Way to Beautify Your Yard and Improve Our Environment

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
CITY OF PORTLAND

EAST MULTNOMAH SOIL AND WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Additional Suport provided by the
Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board
through State Lottery funds.

What Is Naturescaping?

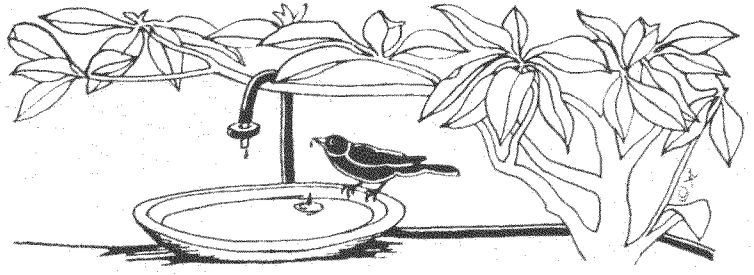
The Naturescaping for Clean Rivers program brings a bit of wild nature back into our increasingly artificial urban environment. It's also a beautiful way for you to reduce pollution in our rivers and streams. **The program's workshops can help you:**

Create Natural Landscapes

Native plants evolved in this area. They are adapted to the climate and naturally resistant to native pests and diseases. They require less watering and chemical application. The Naturescaping for Clean Rivers program will show you what these plants are, where to get them, where to plant them, and how to care for them.

Attract Wildlife to Your Yard

Native plants provide food and cover for wildlife. If you naturescape even a small corner of your yard, you will attract a variety of insects, birds, and other animals. These fascinating creatures can be beneficial, feeding on "pest" species. Naturescaping workshops can teach you what plants to use where, and even how to use your rainwater runoff to create water features in your yard.



Improve the Environment

Significant amounts of pollution accumulate, bit by bit, from our homes, yards, and roadways. Much of this eventually ends up in our streams and rivers. Naturescaping for Clean Rivers can show you how to control erosion and runoff, and reduce the use of water, energy, and chemicals in your yard.

Watershed The land from which rain collects and runs to a specific body of water. The health of that water is affected by everything that happens within the watershed.

Stewardship Taking care of the earth for ourselves and others; sharing knowledge and enthusiasm about that care with others.

Naturescaping For Clean Rivers Provides:

- Introductory workshop and workbook
- Follow-up workshops and hands-on opportunities
- Reference material
- Networking opportunities

What Does Naturescaping Have to Do With Clean Rivers?

Stormwater runoff threatens our rivers and streams.

Quality Problem Water that runs into storm drains carries oils, heavy metals, excess fertilizers and pesticides, and other toxics. This polluted water eventually ends up in a nearby stream or river.

Quantity Problem In many parts of Portland, stormwater flows into the sanitary sewer, sometimes over-loading it and causing combined sewer overflows (CSOs). These overflows dump sewage into the rivers and the Columbia Slough. Environmental Services is improving the sewer system to prevent overflows, but we still need to reduce the amount of stormwater that ends up in storm drains.

Naturescaping's Solutions We've designed the Naturescaping for Clean Rivers Program to address these problems and many others. The program's goals include:

- **Reducing water runoff**
- **Reducing water and air pollution**
- **Reducing solid waste**
- **Reducing water and energy use**
- **Increasing and improving wildlife habitat**
- **Encouraging environmentally-friendly landscapes**

Naturescaping for Clean Rivers

You are invited to a free workshop to learn how to naturescape your yard. Naturescaping features native plants, natural landscapes and water-friendly gardening practices. The result is less water, fewer chemicals and less maintenance -- direct benefits to you, your garden and the environment. Plus it attracts interesting and beneficial wildlife.

Some of your neighbors are already naturescaping. We'll visit one of their yards or a nearby community project. Come get some ideas for your garden, a free workbook and a native plant to get you started.

Free Neighborhood Workshops

Spring 1999 Workshops

Sat.	Apr 3	Madison High School	Columbia Slough Watershed, Outer NE Portland
Sun.	Apr 11	Southeast Uplift	Willamette Watershed, Inner SE Portland
Sat	Apr 24	Tryon Creek State Park	Tryon Creek Watershed, SW Portland
Sat	May 15	Kenton Firehouse	Columbia Slough Watershed, N Portland

[We expect to confirm at least one additional workshop, to be held in April or May, 1999]

Saturday Workshops: 9:00 am - 1:00 pm

Sunday Workshops: 1:00 pm - 5:00 pm

Pre-registration Required

797-1842

<lrobins@pacifier.com>

Training & support for community-based watershed enhancement, sponsored by
East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District and
Portland Bureau of Environmental Services

Stream Works

Assisting Neighbors with Watershed Education and Outreach

April, 1999

Funding Opportunities

Oregon DEQ is taking applications for projects to protect or improve water quality, educate people about nonpoint source pollution, etc. Must meet certain criteria. Call Bruce Apple at 503/842-3038 for an application for a 319 NPS Grant. Due April 6.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is taking proposals for community-based habitat restoration projects. Send a short narrative & budget. Their website is: Www.nmfs.gov/habitat/restoration. Due April 30.

PBS 3-Part Series

"Journey to Planet Earth" documents the complexity of ecological issues. Each show begins with satellite images and examines a problem from scientific, economic, political, and historical viewpoints. Airs April 6, 13, 20. Educational materials available at http://www.pbs.org/teachersource/planetearth

Small Farm News

Besides the listing of salmon and steelhead under the Endangered Species Act (see article this page), the big news is:

It's spring!

Time to get out into the garden or the field and carry out the plans you've thought about all winter!

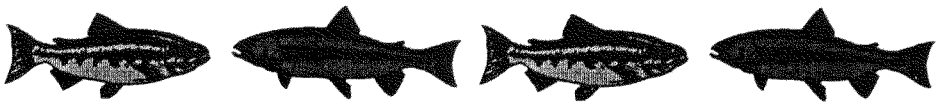
Fish Listing Will Mean Everyday Changes for Portland Area

On March 16, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) listed nine populations of Oregon and Washington salmon and steelhead trout for protection under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This listing will have a major impact on the Portland metro area, as a number of these runs either spawn or travel through local waterways.

Along with these listings will come a set of rules outlining restricted and prohibited activities that Portland area residents will have to follow. The specific rules have not yet been written. Once the rules are established, harming a protected fish or its habitat could result in a fine of up to $25,000 and a six-month prison term. These rules will impact the everyday lives of area residents. They could include:

- An increase in water, sewer, and electric bills;
- Restrictions on car washing due to possible runoff into streams;
- Restrictions in the use of fertilizers and pesticides due to runoff;
- Regulations aimed at reducing soil erosion and sedimentation into streams;
- Requirements regarding the planting and/or maintenance of streamside vegetation.

There are a number of steps people can take to "get ahead of the curve" before NMFS releases specific rules. Start by thinking about what you and your family can do to keep the water clean on your property and as it leaves your property. Local urban/suburban residents who live along streams, along with small acreage landowners who have tillage or livestock or who have a stream or pond on the property, can ask for help in developing a voluntary conservation plan. Clair Klock, Resources Conservation Specialist for four local soil and water conservation districts, will be happy to answer questions about conservation issues and see about scheduling a visit to your place. Call him at 231-2270 x 103.



Steelhead Spawning Surveys

Oregon Trout helps organize Saturday trips in April and May to count wild steelhead and redds. The data is used by ODF&W policy makers. It's a great way to spend a Saturday, giving you a chance to get closer to these fine fish.

To join a team on the Salmonberry River (about an hour west of Portland on Hwy 26), call 244-4109 or email Joyce & Marty Sherman at: jsherman@agora.rdrop.com

To join a team on a different river or start your own survey location, call Oregon Trout at 222-9091. Oregon Trout's website is: www.ortrout.org.

StreamWorks

Patt Opdyke,
Coordinator
Tel: (503) 978-1108
Fax: (503) 978-0918
popdyke@pacifier.com

Eann Rains,
Program Assistant
Tel: (503) 231-2270 x 104
Fax: (503) 231-2271
erains@or.nrcs.usda.gov

StreamWorks is sponsored by East Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District in cooperation with Washington, Clackamas & West Multnomah SWCDs and funded by the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board

Upcoming Workshops and Events

Recreational Horsemanship Clinic on Saturday, April 3, 9am - 5pm. Free. Workshops on horse first aid, trail and back country ethics, manure mgmt, trailer safety, etc. At Mounted Posse Arena on Circle Ave. off 174th/Jenne Rd. between Powell and Foster. Featured breed is Kiger mustangs. Sponsored by North Valley Chapter of Oregon Equestrian Trails.

Farm Pond Workshop
April 10 Pond Maintenance workshop, 9am-1pm at Clackamas Comm. College in Oregon City. $25 includes materials. Deadline to register is Sat April 3. OSU Extension Service, 665-8631.

Websites for Kids Websites for Kids

NATURE --
Nat'l Wildlife Fed. – http://www.nwf.org.rrick http://www.nwf.org/naturelink/
http://www.nwf.org.kids/ http://www.nwf.org.atracks/

GARDENING --
Nat'l Jr Horticulture Program – www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/hil/4h-index.html
National Gardening Assn. -- www.garden.org/edu

CRITTERS --
http://ButterflyWebSite.com/ http://BirdWebSite.com/
http://HummingbirdWebSite.com/ http://DragonflyWebSite.com/
http://TheNatureStore.com/ http://wildlifegardening.com

SALMON --
Salmon Life Cycle – www.earthsea.org/lampreys/LS-1-2-0.html
Stream Habitat -- www.earthsea.org/lampreys/LS-1-5-3-0.html
Snapshot of Salmon in Oregon -- http://eesc.orst.edu/salmon
The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds -- http://www.oregon-plan.org

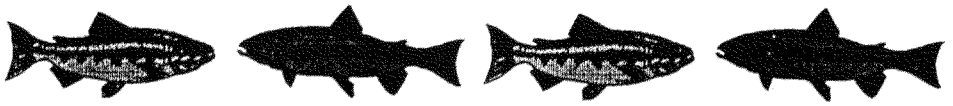
Edible Plants in Woods & Fields Near You!

It's spring, and the trees and shrubs are leafing out and blooming. As Euell Gibbons used to say on TV, "Some parts are edible," if you know what you're doing. Here are some plants to look for:

Violets: Try a salad using violet flowers & leaves, hard-boiled egg, tomato.
Add 1-2 cups of flowers to black cherry jello as it starts to set up.
"Candy" flowers to decorate cakes, using beaten egg white, sugar.

Cattails: In spring, cut at the waterline, peel down to the pure white center --
Use in salads or cook like asparagus.
Or eat green (not older brown) flower spikes, like corn on the cob.

Dandelion: Pick where you know plants haven't been sprayed, or exposed to car exhaust or pollution (not roadsides).
Young leaves and crowns (where leaves and root meet) are great in salads. Or cook the leaves as you would other greens.



StreamWorks

Assisting Neighbors with Watershed Education and Outreach

March, 1999

Conservation Teacher of the Year Award for East Multnomah County

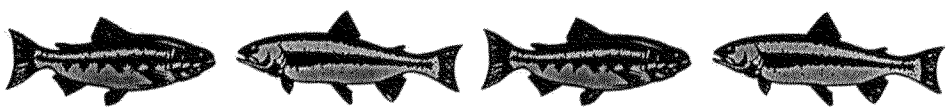
The East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District is taking nominations for the Conservation Teacher of the Year Award. There are two categories: Elementary (grades K-6) and Secondary (grades 7-12). Names of the teachers receiving the East Multnomah SWCD award will be forwarded to the Oregon Association of Conservation Districts for the statewide award. State winners will be entered in the National Association of Conservation Districts national competition.

Criteria for EMSWCD Conservation Teacher of the Year Award are:

- Full-time classroom teacher in a public, private, or parochial school in Multnomah County east of the Willamette River;
- Teacher must have developed or adapted a conservation education unit or other program that:
  - * teaches students to conserve, protect, and enhance soil, water, and other natural resources in Multnomah County;
  - * combines knowledge learned and practical application;
  - * involves student interaction with the community and/or partnering with community groups or agencies;
  - * provides student-developed documentation of activities and learning achievements (through narrative, visual, or hands-on supporting materials).
- The unit or program must:
  - * identify educational objectives, performance evaluation measures;
  - * be designed so that special needs students can participate.

Deadline for nominations is Friday, April 30, 1999.

For a Nomination Form, or for more information about the selection criteria for the East Multnomah SWCD's Conservation Teacher of the Year Award, call Eann Rains at 231-2270 x 104.



Funding Opportunities

SOLV (Stop Oregon Litter and Vandalism) provides funding for restoration and clean-up projects. Groups can apply for up to $250 for reimbursement of such expenses as plants, mulch, equipment rental. SOLV also gives advice for organizing projects. For more info and a SOLV CUP application, call Bev Ardueser at 844-9571.

Safe Wells & Septics

OSU Extension is looking for volunteers for its "Home*A*Syst" program, helping folks check the health of their drinking wells and septic systems and recommending steps they can take to keep their families and water safe. Eann Rains, StreamWorks Asst, will be happy to tell you about the program. Call 231-2270 x 104.

Small Farm News

If you are a small farmer or rural resident and have questions about how to manage your land, crops, or animals, call Brian Tuck, OSU Extension Service Small Farms Agent, at 650-3126. Ask him for info on upcoming workshops, too. And check out this website: http://smallfarms.orst.edu

"Partners for Watershed Restoration" Program

Groups who wish to do restoration projects along streams or in wetlands can ask for help recruiting and training volunteers, nurturing volunteers over time, working with the media, and coordinating with other groups and agencies to get projects done. Call Amy Cortese at SOLV, 844-9571.

Quote for Spring

"They laughed at Joan of Arc, but she went right ahead and built it anyway."
-- Gracie Allen

StreamWorks

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erains@or.nrcs.usda.gov

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Upcoming Workshops and Events

Farm Pond Workshop
Two workshops, Saturdays April 3 (Pond Construction) & April 10 (Pond Maintenance) from 9am-1pm at Clackamas Comm. College in Oregon City. $25 per workshop; includes materials. Deadline to register is Friday, March 26 for 1st workshop, Sat April 3 for 2nd one. OSU Extension Svc, 665-8631.

Tree School '99 (designed for woodland owners, hobby farmers, Christmas tree growers, foresters, teachers, and the public)
Saturday, April 17, at Clackamas Community College. 47 classes. $35/person (includes lunch). Deadline to register: Friday, April 2. Call OSU Extension Svc, 655-8631, for info & registration form.

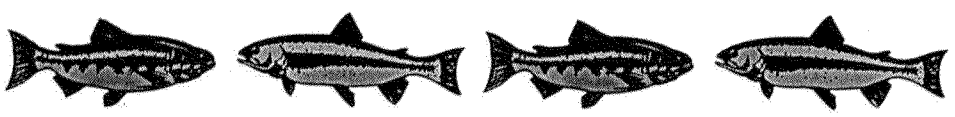
Naturescaping for Clean Rivers Workshops
Free workshops on the use of native plants and water-wise gardening practices. (These are stand-alone workshops.) Sat. April 3 at MadisonH.S.; Sun. April 11 at SE Uplift; Sat. April 24 at Tryon Creek State Park; Sat. May 15 at Kenton Fire House. Pre-registration required. Call 797-1842.
Sponsors: East Multnomah SWCD and Portland Bureau of Environ. Services.

Great Websites Great Websites Great Websites

SOLV -- www.solv.org
Friends of Trees -- friendsoftrees.org
National Wildlife Federation -- www.nwf.org
For the Sake of the Salmon -- www.4sos.org
Solving Conservation Problems By Using Plants -- http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov
Fact Sheets for Small Acreage Landowners in Oregon-- http://www.netcnct.net/community/oacd

Free Voluntary Conservation Planning

If you are a small acreage landowner who has livestock or tillage, or if you have a stream running through or along your property (even if you don't live on an acreage), you can get help conserving your soil and water. Clair Klock is a Resource Conservation Specialist for the soil and water conservation districts in Multnomah, Clackamas, and Washington counties. Landowners consult with him about such things as preventing runoff and water pollution, making pastures more productive, saving money by reducing the use of pesticides and herbicides, and supporting wildlife. Clair is at 231-2270 x 103, or at klock@teleport.com. Call him to find out about the service he provides and ask if he could do a site visit to your place to help you develop a conservation plan that will work for you.



StreamWorks

Assisting Neighbors with Watershed Education and Outreach

February, 1999

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Grant funds are available for projects, etc. Groups who want to apply need to ***act fast!***

River Network has grants for projects that address watershed problems, plus mini-grants for targeted short-term technical assistance such as planning retreats and organizational development. Deadline for both types of grants is Feb 18. Call Kathy Luscher at River Network, 241-3506 x16.

US Fish & Wildlife Service "Partners for Fish & Wildlife" Program is taking applications for Habitat Restoration Project grants to get restoration done on the ground. Eligible habitats are: wetland, riparian, or instream habitats with associated upland habitats. Deadline for applications is Feb 19. Call Maureen Smith at ODFW, 231-6179. If you have email capability, call Cassi Barrett, 231-6179 for electronic transfer.

SMALL FARM NEWS

OSU Extension is starting a Metro Area Small Farms Newsletter for rural residents and small acreage farmers. Clackamas Co. Extension can put you on the mailing list, or get the newsletter off the web. Call 655-8631for info.

PUBLIC SHOWS INTEREST IN SALMON AND HABITAT RESTORATION ACTIVITIES

A survey was conducted by the Oregon Plan Outreach Team at the Oregon State Fair in August. A questionnaire was completed by 803 people who visited the Oregon Plan booth at the Fair. Of these, two-thirds reported little or no familiarity with the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, and the vast majority said they feel that wild salmon are important but they didn't know of activities that can be done to restore salmon. Most showed a willingness to take personal action to help salmon and watersheds. ***StreamWorks groups might want to think about what these folks had to say when planning projects and recruiting volunteers.***

Restoration activities people are willing to do:

- Conserve water (309 respondents)
- Use less fertilizer/pesticides (270)
- Talk with friends (192)
- Protect riparian vegetation on their own land (187)
- Write letters to the editor/communicate with elected officials (87)
- Buy a salmon license plate (77)
- Other: fish less often, stop buying salmon, teach their class, recruit program speakers, increase hatchery programs, etc.
- Only 4 people said they were unwilling to do anything.

(Note: the activities with the highest response not only help salmon, they also save people money.)

What would stimulate people to get involved in salmon/habitat restoration?

- Seeing that the government is serious about the issue, willing to enforce existing regulations
- Less discussion and more action
- Activities, learning opportunities involving kids
- Seeing success and progress -- learning about some successful restoration actions
- More information about salmon and what they need, the relationship to human activities
- Clear expectations of volunteers, announcements about how to help
- Organized events once a year where volunteers can take action, do projects
- Organizing at the community level so volunteer contributions can be convenient and casual

Native Plant Sale

Yamhill Soil and Water Conservation District in McMinnville is holding its annual Native Plant Sale. These are bareroot trees and shrubs, ready to put in the ground. **Great prices**, from 50c to $2.00/plant. call soon -- orders placed by February 5 get priority. Pick up February 18-20. Call Yamhill SWCD, 503/ 472-6403.

Water Contacts

Oregon Water Resources Dept. contacts for water availability analysis, dam safety, enforcement, well construction, water right transfers/cancellations, ground water hydrology:

Multnomah Co, Columbia Co, Sandy River Basin:
Juno Pandian, Acting Watermaster, 397-0633.

Washington Co:
Darrell Hedin, Watermaster, 846-4881.

StreamWorks

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popdyke@pacifier.com

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Upcoming Workshops and Events

Practical Approaches to Restoring Watersheds
February 8-10, in Sun River, OR. Sponsored by the Oregon Chapter of the American Fisheries Society. Cost: $220 regular, $100 students, $100 retirees. For info, call Bianca Streif, USFWS at 231-6978.

Agriculture Conservation Workshop
Tuesday, Feb. 23, 6:30pm, J. Frank Schmidt & Sons Nursery in Boring. Free. Presenters from USDA NRCS, OSU Extension, SWCD, producers. Call Renae Welling, Clackamas SWCD, 656-3499.

Environmental Restoration Workshop for Middle & HS Educators
Thursday, March 4, 8:30am - 4:30pm at Tualatin Hills Nature Park in Beaverton. Presented by SOLV and Oregon Trout. Cost is $4 for lunch. Teachers must commit to organizing a restoration project with students and the local community by 6/30/2000. The first 20 registrants will get $120 to pay for a substitute teacher. To register: Call SOLV at 844-9571.

A Willamette Vision: Restoring Our River
March 6, 9am - 1pm (lunch provided) at Willamette Mission State Park north of Salem. Coordinated by the Willamette Restoration Initiative. This is a workshop and tree-planting event. No cost -- please pre-register by February 1. Send name, address, phone, fax, email address to Willamette Restoration Initiative. Fax # 503/581-5115 or email: Wil.conf@state.or.us

Sixth Annual Children's Clean Water Festival
Friday, March 19, 8am - 3pm at Portland Community College Rock Creek Campus. Geared toward 4th-6th graders and teachers, the festival is looking for volunteers and interactive educational activities for kids. Call Julie Magers at 725-8288 to volunteer. Registration for classes to attend is full.

Great Websites Great Websites Great Websites

Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring -
http://www.epa.gov/reg3wapd/3wp13/volmon/p.1htm

Stream Corridor Restoration: Principles, Processes, and Practices -
http://www2.hqnet.usda.gov/stream_restoration/

"Bird Calls" Electronic Newsletter on Bird Conservation Issues -
Gerald Winegrad at gww@abcbirds.org

Water Rights & Ground Water Databases, Hydrologic Data, Mapping
Oregon Water Resources Dept at http://www.wrd.state.or.us

"I Can't Believe I Ate the Whole Thing!"

According to the Knight-Ridder News Service, the inscription on the metal bands used by the US Department of the Interior to tag migratory birds has been changed. The bands used to bear the address of the Washington Biological Survey, abbreviated "Wash. Biol. Surv." until the agency received the following letter from an Arkansas camper: "Dear Sirs: While camping last week, I shot one of your birds. I think it was a crow. I followed the cooking instructions on the leg tag and I want to tell you it was horrible." The bands are now marked "Fish and Wildlife Service".

JOHNSON CREEK

A publication of the Johnson Creek Watershed Council

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 1 SPRING 1998

FISHERIES SERVICE PROPOSES PROTECTION FOR NW FISH RUNS, INCLUDING JOHNSON CREEK WATERSHED

On February 26, the National Marine Fisheries Service proposed to protect under the Federal Endangered Species Act more than a dozen West Coast salmon and steelhead populations faced with extinction. A final listing decision will be made next year. The Johnson Creek watershed is included in the boundaries of the Lower Columbia Chinook unit.

"Our West Coast salmon and steelhead face an uncertain future, but extinction is not an option," said Terry Garcia, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Oceans Atmosphere and Deputy Administrator for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. "NOAA's highest priority in the next year is to build strong partnerships leading to conservation initiatives that save these salmon runs and foster sustainable use of these species and their habitats. This is an opportunity for the states to work with us in crafting recovery solutions."

According to William Stelle, head of the fisheries service's NW office, "Finally, the fundamental point is that our salmon populations are sick because our watersheds are sick. We won't recover salmon until we recover the health of our watersheds, which are their home. It is the heart of the problem, and the toughest part of the challenge."

ON THE BRINK? WHAT HAPPENED TO JOHNSON CREEK FISH RUNS

Declining salmon, steelhead, and trout runs are due to a variety of inter-related watershed conditions. Since these impacts have occurred over a century, improvement will require time as well. The Johnson Creek watershed is undergoing additional commercial and residential development which can degrade conditions further without careful implementation of conservation practices.

Development in the watershed has caused significant loss of habitat for fish. Johnson Creek tributaries have been encased in pipes and put underground. Access to spawning and rearing habitat has been cut off by culverts. Lining streambanks with stonework and the removal of woody debris has also contributed to habitat decline.

Native fish species are sensitive to water quality which has declined from point and non-point pollution sources. A historic example of point source pollution is the dumping of industrial waste into Johnson Creek for disposal. Non-point pollution sources include runoff from agricultural operations, lawns, streets, and parking lots. Sedimentation disrupts aquatic and spawning habitat. Sedimentation occurs as soil washes into the creek from construction sites, hillsides, and bare ground.

Adequate water quantity is also a concern, particularly for the chinook salmon navigating the creek during spawning season in September and October. Low water levels are subject to decreased levels of dissolved oxygen, higher water temperatures, and higher concentrations of pollution in the creek.

For information on Johnson Creek restoration projects turn to "First Aid for Fish Runs" on page 6.

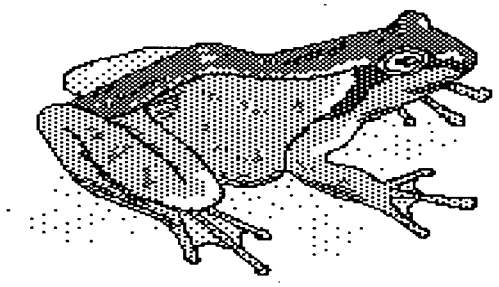
STREAMWORKS - GOING WITH THE FLOW

by Patt Opdyke

StreamWorks is a community-based watershed education and outreach program which provides assistance to small acreage farmers, foresters and rural residents in the Orient/ Cottrell and Pleasant Valley portions of Johnson Creek. StreamWorks activities will be under the direction of, and in partnership with, local Johnson Creek watershed residents. The focus will be on educational and community involvement activities that best meet locally determined needs and priorities. Patt Opdyke, StreamWorks coordinator, will also assist local residents in connecting with opportunities for federal and local cost-share programs, technical assistance, information and resources for watershed-related projects and activities. These activities can be chosen from a menu of activities and can include various workshops, informational tours, and learning-through-doing activities such as erosion prevention/control or restoration planting techniques.

StreamWorks is funded by a two year grant from the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board and is sponsored by East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District (EMSWCD), and is also active in four other Multnomah County watersheds. Work in the headwaters of Johnson Creek (Orient/ Cottrell) is a collaborative venture with the Johnson Creek Watershed Council and Clackamas SWCD. Soil and Water Conservation Districts, working with the Natural Resources Conservation Service, will provide technical assistance and support to private landowners who voluntarily implement land management practices that conserve, protect and enhance local natural resources.

Patt Opdyke can be contacted by telephone at (503) 978-1108, by fax at (503) 978-0918, or by e-mail at popdyke@pacifier.com.



NEW ASSISTANT COORDINATOR ON BOARD

This February the Johnson Creek Watershed Council hired a new Assistant Watershed Coordinator, Andree Pinnell. Originally from Portland, Andree has worked for the Forest Service in the Siuslaw and Siskiyou National Forests, as a naturalist in a National Park in India, and has a B.A. in Biology from the University of Oregon.

Andree will be involved in many projects during the upcoming year. She will be working on the newsletters and creating the Restoration Resources Online which will be a "GreenPages" for those on Johnson Creek who need aid on restoration projects. Andree will also be participating in several special restoration projects in the watershed, the Errol Heights project (page 3) and the Greens Property wetlands planting in Milwaukie. If you have any questions she can be reached in the JCWC office at 239-3932 or via email jcwc@ix.netcom.com.

Andree is a member of the Northwest Service Academy AmeriCorps program. The mission of the NWSA program is "Serving the neighborhood and the nation by restoring NW watersheds, reinforcing NW schools and rebuilding NW communities." AmeriCorps provides a proven, cost effective, non-bureaucratic way to engage citizens in meeting community challenges. For more information on AmeriCorps, call Sherrie Jackson of the Northwest Service Academy at (503) 872-2844.

REDISCOVERING ERROL HEIGHTS PARK

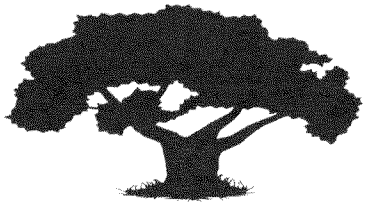
by Craig Carnagey

Tucked into the residential slopes of Errol Heights, in the Brentwood/Darlington neighborhood, is an open space of wetland habitat, upland forest and grassy vacant lots. Groundwater seeps, part of the Crystal Springs groundwater system, feed several constructed ponds and a natural wetland basin before converging into a small stream. This stream flows into Johnson Creek just to the north of Tideman-Johnson Park.

A panoramic view of the spring-fed pools at Errol Heights

The open space at Errol Heights covers roughly 13 acres and includes 3 ½ acres of undeveloped city park land. Increased urbanization in the neighborhood has created a need to protect existing natural open spaces. The last thirty years have brought changes to the area that have resulted in a loss of ecological diversity. Invasive plants such as the Himalayan Blackberry dominate the site and have limited the variety of wildlife habitats that once existed here. Garbage dumping in and around the site is also a problem that adds to a sense of neglect the open space reveals.

Errol Heights Landscape Enhancement Project is working toward reversing negative trends in the open space. One of the project goals is to create connections within the community to the open space, the neighborhood, and the Johnson Creek watershed. A community based effort to clean up the area, create access for residents and restore fish and wildlife habitat will begin this spring. Planning for the project is currently ongoing, with work parties scheduled to begin April 18th. Anyone interested in getting involved in a project with a broad range of community open space development issues should contact Mike Peterson or Craig Carnagey at 306-5961 ext.246 or by e-mail at carnagey@oregon.uoregon.com



RESTORATION RESOURCES ONLINE PROJECT

by Andree Pinnell

Have you ever thought about beginning a restoration project on your property and then decided that it is too daunting? Have you ever wondered where you could get local volunteers, funding, or technical advice? The Restoration Resources Online is currently under development and will serve as a "GreenPages" guide for those that have encountered similar questions during their watershed restoration work. It will be accessible through the JCWC Website with general headings of Funding, Liability, Locations for Proposed Rehabilitation Sites, Maintenance, Public Relations, Partnership Development, Plants, Regulations/Permits, Site Preparation, Technical Assistance, Tools, Volunteers, and Contacts in the Watershed. Restoration Resources Online is expected to be completed in May and available at http://pw2.netcom.com/~jcwc/index.html.

If you have any questions or suggestions please call Andree Pinnell at 239-3932.

IMPROVING LAND USE COOPERATION IN THE WATERSHED

Four students in the Master of Urban and Regional Planning program are working with the Johnson Creek Watershed Council to develop a Land Use Network in the Johnson Creek Watershed. Jessica Caldwell, Joyce Felton, Gerhard Pagenstecher, and Elisa Redden formed the Watershed Network Group (WNG) to take on the Land Use Network project which started at the end of December. The network will help citizens interested in responding to land use issues in the watershed get information and communicate about those issues. It will also facilitate communication among groups with land use expertise, and jurisdictions and developers in the watershed.

WNG is interviewing Neighborhood Association Land Use Chairs, planners in the watershed's six jurisdictions, developers, environmental and citizen groups. WNG will analyze the information gathered from the interviews, combine it with research on networks and communication, and create a plan for implementing a Land Use Network. The plan will be completed by mid-March. WNG will present the plan at the quarterly meeting of the Johnson Creek Watershed Council on April 15th.

The group welcomes your comments as the network plan is being developed. Please call or e-mail Jessica Caldwell at 230-6546 or jessica_caldwell@hotmail.com

PROPOSED FLOOD PLAIN CODE TESTIMONY

(excerpts from Chair Walt Mintkeski's testimony January 28,1998 to Portland City Council)

The proposed code changes being considered today are in response to past public and private land decisions, which have contributed to increased flooding in the watershed as well as decreased water quality, reduced summer flows, and diminished wildlife habitat. It is neither practical nor productive to dwell on these previous decisions especially since Portland has the opportunity to break from the past and to set an example for the watershed and region, by adopting responsible regulations. Delay in adoption of these code changes will result in additional hardships for residents and greater public expenses in the future.

The Johnson Creek Watershed Council urges your adoption of the balanced cut and fill requirement for the 100-Year Flood Plain Subdistrict (specifically Section 8.a). This position is consistent with Johnson Creek Resources Management Plan and Metro Water Resources Policy Advisory Committee recommendations.

Given the significant negative economic and environmental impacts from flood events, property owners have a responsibility to avoid displacing floodwaters or changing their course with new developments within the identified flood risk area. The Johnson Creek Watershed Council supports adoption of proposed code changes Section 8.b. because it will help prevent flood impacts from spreading to adjacent unaffected areas.

Structures within Johnson Creek's floodway, where there is floodwater movement, contribute to public safety, transportation problems, floodwater flow constriction, and water quality problems during flood events. While the Council recognizes the right of floodway residents to remain in their homes and improve them, it supports the prohibition proposed under Section 33.535.100 of new above ground structures and increase of building coverage for existing structures.

(continued on page 5)

PROPOSED FLOOD PLAIN CODE TESTIMONY (continued from page 4)

New structures or additions to existing structures in the floodway which increase their footprints would result in further floodwater displacement, deflections, or impediments, and are unacceptable under modern flood plain management practices.

The Watershed Council supports the Johnson Creek Resources Management Plan's and Lents residents' recommendation that the City of Portland begin the process of revising the FEMA 100-Year Flood Plain, Flood Risk Area, and Floodway determinations for Johnson Creek, not only for present but also for future buildout conditions. The Portland City Council should commit adequate budget and staff, and establish and hold to a clear timeline, for completion of this important task. However, adoption of the proposed code changes for protection of Johnson Creek's flood plain should be done immediately without waiting for this process to conclude in order to reduce additional public and private property damages and impairment of watershed functions.

The Johnson Creek Watershed Council strongly recommends that all jurisdictions join together to identify and implement strategies which minimize the potential for flooding caused by new developments in the watershed.

OSPIRG volunteers from Lewis & Clark College enjoying a a cleanup day along Johnson Creek

A CLASS ACT WRITES WATERSHED HISTORY

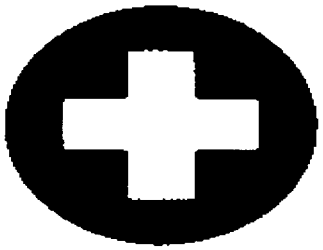
An exciting partnership between Portland State University and the Johnson Creek Watershed Council offers a spring term history class "410 Johnson Creek Watershed Community and Environment." Deb Sutphen and Susan Vetter, staff at the Center for Columbia River History, will teach the class which begins March 30th.

In this course students will engage the people in the communities of the Johnson Creek watershed in learning about the area's history. Besides working with community members, students will investigate urban growth's effects in streams and their surroundings. Students will produce a general history of the watershed to be published by the Johnson Creek Watershed Council and design related interpretive displays for the Springwater Corridor Trail, which runs along Johnson Creek. Students will study a basic description of the watershed concept, a guide to using historical facilities (such as the Oregon Historical Society) and resources, instructions on doing oral histories, maps of the study area, and an annotated bibliography of historical materials (including oral histories) related to the watershed. After an introductory tour of the watershed by Bob Roth, the Johnson Creek Watershed Coordinator, students will define their research topics.

FIRST AID FOR FISH RUNS

by Bob Roth, Watershed Coordinator

The Johnson Creek Watershed Council is actively involved in partnerships with residents, community groups and government agencies to protect and restore habitat for steelhead, salmon, and native wildlife. The Council welcomes your ideas and involvement in the campaign. The following successful examples demonstrate the power of partnerships for fisheries recovery.



Milport Project (Milwaukie)

Rock-lined banks, limited vegetation, high summer water temperatures, and sedimentation present challenges to spawning fish in lower Johnson Creek. The Milport Project partnerships included the Friends of Trees, City Bureau of Environmental Services, Oregon Liquor Control Commission, Marsee Baking, Sellwood Middle School, JCWC and local neighbors. On October 12, 1996 over 450 native plants including dogwood, snowberry, cottonwood, Douglas Fir, and others were planted on the south bank of Johnson Creek in Milwaukie. Anticipated long-term benefits include increased wildlife habitat, reduced non-point pollution, and increased shade that lowers summer water temperatures.

Crystal Springs Stream/Lake Restoration Project (Portland)

Crystal Springs Creek is an important lower tributary of Johnson Creek due to its consistent flow, high water quality, and cool temperatures. Small runs of steelhead, coho salmon, chinook and cutthroat trout are found in the creek. JCWC submitted and was awarded a $33,700 grant from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to help these runs access traditional spawning and rearing habitat in the Crystal Springs Rhododendron Gardens. Additional activities will include bank stabilization and wetlands restoration. Due to development impacts, suitable spawning and rearing habitats are rare and the project will significantly reverse that trend.

Seventh Street Bridge (Gresham)

Johnson Creek fisheries are impacted by non-point pollution in the watershed. Portland Adventist Elementary School, City of Gresham Environmental Services, and JCWC have joined together at this wetlands site to stabilize streambanks, plant native vegetation, and control erosion. Students released over 500 steelhead and salmon that they raised with the help of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program (STEP).

Main City Park (Gresham)

Even within parks there are opportunities to improve fish habitat. Gresham Parks, Friends of Trees, JCWC, and several local organizations participated in a major restoration project near downtown. Oregon native plants were planted on the north and south banks of Johnson Creek. In a few years the shading of these plants will lower summer water temperatures and contribute woody debris to the creek.

Wheeler Creek (Clackamas Co.)

Headwater tributaries are significant spawning and rearing habitat in the Johnson Creek watershed. Wheeler Creek is a prime site for restoration work. Ralph and Betty Hannon installed a hatchbox which produced 9,000 coho salmon and 4,000 winter steelhead for release into Wheeler Creek. Royd and Beth Jackson have reconstructed their pond and dam creating a fishway for migrating coho and steelhead to pass into their improved pond and the stream ponds above. Council volunteers provided technical assistance and project materials.

JOHNSON CREEK WATERSHED COUNCIL INVITATION

Your concerns and priorities are important to help the Johnson Creek Watershed Council (JCWC) set goals and carry out activities. Please fill out this form and mail it back to the Council.

1. Which Johnson Creek watershed issues are important to you? ___ Growth ___ Flooding ___ Recreation ___ Wildlife and Fish Habitat ___ Community Development ___ Water Quality ___ Cultural Resources

2. What is the worst problem in the Johnson Creek watershed and what should be done about it?

_____

_____

3. Have you participated in restoration or recreational activities in the watershed in the past year? _____ Restoration _____ # of times _____ Recreation _____ #of times _____ Neither

4. Would you or a member of your household be interested in finding out more about volunteer opportunities with the Johnson Creek Watershed Council? ____ Yes ____ No, not at this time

5. Where did you obtain a copy of this newsletter? _____

Name _____ Address _____

Telephone (h:) _____ (w:) _____ E-mail _____

(Individual information will be kept confidential by the Council)
Please cut along the dotted line and mail back to JCWC

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED!

JCWC is recruiting volunteers for the following positions within the Council. Other short and long term opportunities are always available. Call 239-3932 for more information.

Restoration Site Caretaker
Adopt-A-Site in your area and help to monitor and maintain it.

Website Manager
Help update and expand current website and Restoration Resources Online Project.

Watershed Advocate
Research watershed issues to develop & present testimony at public hearings.

Environmental Education Monitor
Identify current environmental ed. activities and opportunities for Council involvement.

Membership & Fund-raising Promoter Work to increase membership & plan fund-raising events

JCWC OFFICE WISH LIST

Windows '95 compatible personal computer. Contributions to JCWC are tax deductible.

For more information contact:
Bob Roth, Coordinator
Johnson Creek Watershed Council
PO Box 82584
Portland, OR 97282
Phone: (503) 239-3932
Fax: (503) 239-3946
E-mail: jcwc@ix.netcom.com
Or stop by the office at 8300 SE McLoughlin above the Goodwill Store in Milwaukie.

Johnson Creek
WATERSHED COUNCIL

"A partnership of citizens, businesses and public agencies taking action to improve the Johnson Creek Watershed"

Stamp

Johnson Creek Watershed Council
PO Box 82584
Portland, Oregon
97282-0584

JOHNSON CREEK WATERSHED EVENTS CALENDAR

March 12 Conservation Alternatives Workshop 7-9 pm contact Jacqueline Dingfelder 681-0953
March 14 Tideman-Johnson Park Planting contact Gwen Shnurman 235-9431
March 16 Endangered Species Act Workshop 6-10pm Lewis & Clark contact Michael Fife 768-6762
March 18 JCWC Executive Committee Meeting 8300 SE McLoughlin 5:30-7:00pm
March 19 Tree Planting at I-205 & Johnson Creek by the Springwater Trail call Ed Kerns 234-4947
March 21 Naturescaping for Clean Rivers 9-1pm Woodstock Community Center call 797-1842
March 28 Naturescaping for Clean Rivers 9-1pm Midland Library contact Linda Robinson 797-1842
March 31 Preventing Polluted Runoff Convention, Wenatchee, WA contact Bill Green 306-407-6795
April 2 Livability Forum hosted by Congressman Blumenauer, Park Rose High School 7-9pm
April 8 JCWC Executive Committee Meeting 8300 SE McLoughlin 5:30-7:00 pm
April 15 JCWC General Meeting 8300 SE McLoughlin 7:00-9:00 pm
April 18 Errol Heights Park Cleanup contact Craig Carnagey 306-5961 x246
May 20 JCWC Executive Committee Meeting 8300 SE McLoughlin 5:30-7:00 pm
June 17 JCWC Executive Committee 8300 SE McLoughlin 5:30-7:00 pm
July 8 JCWC General Meeting 8300 SE McLoughlin 5:30-7:00 pm
Metro Watershed Coordinator Brown Bag Lunch 3rd Wed. 12:00-1:30 contact Bob Roth 239-3932

CHECK OUT OUR NEW WEB SITE FOR MORE INFORMATION:
http://pw2.netcom.com~jcwc/index.html

JCWC is a program of the East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District. JCWC receives funding from the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board, Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife, and the cities of Portland and Gresham.

JOHNSON CREEK

A publication of the Johnson Creek Watershed Council

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 3 FALL 1998

Printed on Recycled Paper

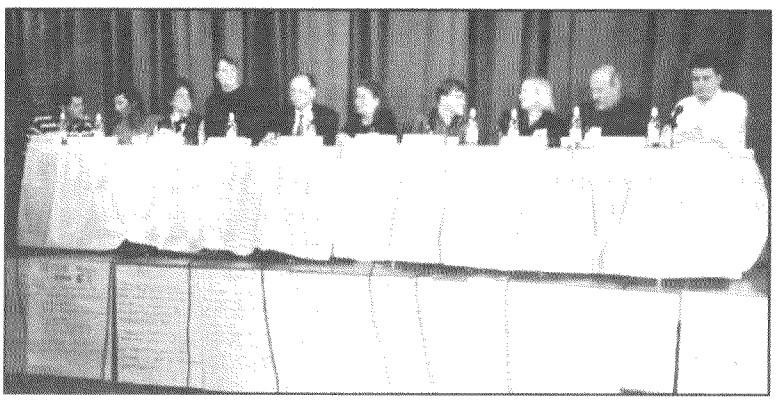
PARTICIPATION REACHES NEW HEIGHTS AT JOHNSON CREEK SUMMIT

by Bob Roth

On November 14th, over 300 people, including residents, business persons, students, and agency employees met at the Johnson Creek Watershed Summit to address watershed challenges. Presenters included US Congressman Earl Blumenauer and northwest author David James Duncan. Seventeen government and non-profit organizations worked together to produce the Summit which was held at Marshall High School in SE Portland.

The Summit was conducted to increase cooperation and coordination among public agencies, residents of the watershed, and community organizations. We examined plans that impact the watershed and then recommended several actions to policy-makers. The goal of the summit was to create a forum that enhances our quality of life, while improving the health of Johnson Creek.

(Continued on page 5)



Community, jurisdictional, and elected leaders discussing the proposed action items listed in front of them.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP AT THE WATERSHED-WIDE EVENT!

by Andree Pinnell

The October 3rd Watershed -Wide event was a tremendous success with 244 volunteers participating at 4 sites throughout the watershed. Together we learned about watershed issues by visiting educational booths and taking natural history tours. We also planted native trees and shrubs, and cleaned up from along streambanks and the Springwater Corridor Trail a total of:

5 yards of garbage
14 tires
36 yards of invasive plants
10 yards of woody debris

We especially would like to thank the site coordinators and everyone who made this event possible, by sending donations, helping to plan for the event, or by showing up on that day. In all we saw students from 4 universities, 3 high schools, and several middle schools. There were also representatives from boy scouts troops, neighborhood associations, Bank of America, Friends of Trees, Headwaters Community Group, and the Northwest Service Academy. Due to the success we are planning a similar event next year. Hope to see you there! The Johnson Creek Watershed Council (JCWC) appreciates your support of these important projects and urges you to become involved in future efforts to protect and enhance Johnson Creek.

CHAIR'S CORNER

by Walt Mintkeski

These previous months have been extremely busy for the Johnson Creek Watershed Council (JCWC). On October 3rd more than 240 volunteers participated in the **Watershed-Wide Event**, paying little attention to the torrential downpour we experienced all morning. Together we successfully cleaned up garbage, invasive plants and woody debris along streambanks and the Springwater Corridor Trail. We also planted native trees and shrubs and learned about watershed issues. Because the event was a huge success we are planning another Watershed-Wide Event next year. Another watershed success was the November 14th **Johnson Creek Summit** hosted by JCWC and Congressman Earl Blumenaur. Over 320 participants spent the day discussing the 46 plans that apply to the watershed. Some of the action items that resulted from the summit include a quarterly meeting of elected officials to oversee inter-jurisdictional coordination efforts and commitments to secure future funding for the watershed council.

We have also successfully started our **membership drive**. We are encouraged by the initial response and want to thank everyone who has responded. If you would like more details about become a member see page 7 for details.

Finally, I would like to point out four ways that you can participate in watershed activities:

1. Incorporate some of the activities listed on page 3 into your daily life. These simple activities are a good start toward saving our salmon and watersheds.

2. Join the Johnson Creek Watershed Summit Follow-up Committee. This committee will work together on implementing action items that resulted from the November 14th Summit and on planning next year's Summit II. Call our office for more details.

3. Come to the New Year's Day Restoration Site party at the 7th Street Bridge site in Gresham from 11am-1pm. Call 239-3932 to register.

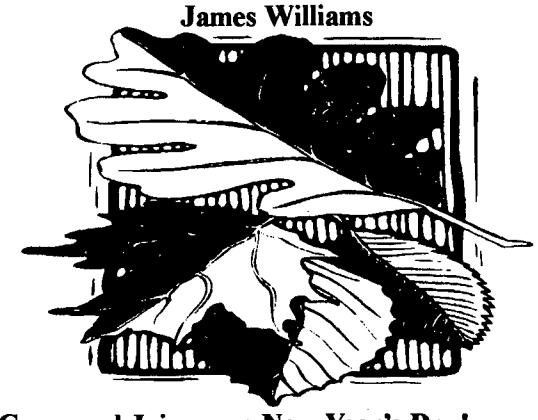
4. Become a member of the Johnson Creek Watershed Council (see page 7 for details).

Thanks for caring about Johnson Creek and I look forward to seeing you at our upcoming events.

Walt Mintkeski
Chair
Johnson Creek Watershed Council

THANKS TO OUR NEW MEMBERS FOR THEIR SUPPORT!

Katya Amato
Bruce Ankarberg
Morris Arnston, Jr.
Suzanne Bader
John Bier
Karen Black
Terry Buchholz
Tom Christ
Amy Cortese
Lana Danaher
John Davis
Theresa Day
Margaret Delacey
Greg DiLoreto
Forrest Farrington
Ernie Fransisco
Elaine Hallmark
Molly Jo Hawthorn
Stan Hymel
Jess Kimball
Mary King
Steve March
Mary Kyle McCurdy
Jamail McKinney
City of Milwaukie
Walt Mintkeski
Nadine Morris
Mike Myers
Brian Posewitz
Dilafruz Williams
James Williams



Come and Join us on New Year's Day!

Get more exercise, meet new friends, avoid holiday leftovers, and make a difference where you live on January 1st, 1999 from 11:00am-1:00pm at Gresham's 7th Street Bridge Restoration Site. Families welcome, refreshments provided. Register by calling 239-3932.

YOUR BUSINESS, HOUSEHOLD, FARM OR NURSEY CAN SAVE SALMON AND PROTECT OUR RIVERS!

excerpts from *The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds* brochure

The "Oregon Plan" is a call to all Oregonians, whether they live in a city, farm, or suburb to join the effort to save our salmon and protect our rivers. Salmon and watershed restoration plans are being developed by communities and landowners with knowledge of local problems and ownership in local solutions. Watershed Councils, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, cities, counties, industries, landowners, and individual homeowners must all work together to restore our watersheds. This brochure offers a place to start.

Preserve Riparian Buffers

(The green vegetation areas next to streams and wetlands)

* Preserve native streamside vegetation.
* When clearing along a stream leave a vegetation buffer strip.
* Removing branches, boulders and dead vegetation from stream can be harmful to fish & wildlife.
* Maintain fencing and keep watering and feeding areas for livestock away from streams. Provide stream crossings, watering access points, or alternative drinking water sources to keep livestock out of stream.

Use Hazardous Products and Chemicals Properly

* Buy or mix only the amount of household chemicals, fertilizers and pesticides that you expect to use. Apply as directed. More is not better.
* Consider alternatives and select less toxic alternatives or non-toxic substitutes when possible. Many common products such as paint thinners, mothballs, and drain & oven cleaners contain toxic ingredients.
* Select water-based latex paints whenever possible. If you don't use all of it, share with a friend.
* Never pour hazardous products or used oil down the drain or into a storm drain. (Flows directly to stream.) Take unwanted household chemicals to hazardous waste collection centers.
* Be a zero-discharger business. By reusing and recycling fluids & products they never become wastes.
* Wash your car on grass so soapy water soaks into ground. Use a commercial car wash that recycles water.
* Clean up spilled brake fluid, oil, grease, and antifreeze. Use cat litter to absorb, do not hose into street.
* Use stream-safe pool and spa maintenance techniques. Chlorine and copper are toxic to aquatic life. Before draining let the chlorine dissipate by allowing the water to sit for several days, then drain onto landscaping.

Be Water Wise

* Use low-flow faucets & toilet flushing equipment, and water-saving appliances.
* Repair leaking faucets and toilets. A dripping faucet can waste hundreds of gallons of water/week.
* Fill dishwashers and clothes washers before turning them on.
* Turn off water when not using it. Don't let it run while you shave or brush your teeth.

Landscape & Garden with Nature

* Don't overwater your lawn or garden. Use the tuna can method, place the can on the lawn while watering and stop when the can is full!
* Early morning or night is the best time to water. (This avoids evaporation)
* Apply fertilizer when soil is moist and then water lightly to move fertilizer into the root zone rather than being blown or washed away. Use only the amount necessary and avoid application before a heavy rain.
* Plant native trees and shrubs to help prevent erosion & to promote infiltration of water into the soil. You can drastically reduce the need for irrigation and chemicals by using native plants.

Septic Systems & Dumpsters

* Improperly maintained septic systems can contaminate rivers and groundwater with bacteria (e. Coli) and nutrients. Inspect your system annually and have it pumped every three to five years.
* Cover & maintain dumpsters. Inspect dumpsters for leaks and repair any dumpster that is not water-tight.
* Reduce use of impervious (non-water penetrating) surfaces at your home and business. Use pervious asphalt instead of standard asphalt, use ground cover instead of grass, or paving stones instead of concrete.

Please feel free to cut this out and keep it handy. For a copy of the brochure call the Watershed Council office or contact The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds (503) 378-3589; www.oregon-plan.org.

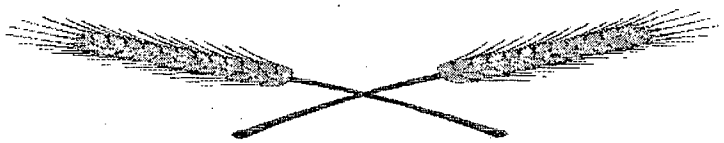
JOIN THE HEADWATERS COMMUNITY GROUP

The Johnson Creek Headwaters Community, a group of local residents, cultivates partnerships with schools, homeowners, churches, nurseries and businesses. What happens in the headwaters area is passed on -- literally-- to our downstream neighbors in Gresham, Happy Valley, Portland, and Milwaukie. We believe that together we can create local solutions and do our bit for a healthier and fish-friendly watershed. Please join us as we:

* Explore how a healthy watershed and the local agricultural-based economy are tied together
* Hear everyone's needs and concerns and create ways to balance *using* the land as a resource and *protecting* the land as a resource
* Take action together to enhance, restore and maintain the headwaters and good fish and wildlife habitat while protecting our productive lands and rural lifestyle.

The Community Group has recently sponsored their first event. On October 3rd for the Johnson Creek Watershed-Wide Celebration the Headwaters Group invited school groups and residents to learn about riparian planting, native plant propagation, invasive plant identification, the Salmon life cycle, and about water-friendly homes. The event was a huge success with more than 65 people attending and 110 trees, shrubs, and willow stakes planted along Johnson Creek. Please join us at our next meeting to work on upcoming projects.

Meetings are held 7:00-9:00pm on the 3rd Monday of each month. Call 978-1108 for location.



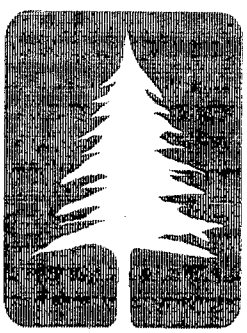
THE STREAM ASSESSMENT IS FINISHED

by Michael Fitzgerald

Phase I of the Johnson Creek Photo and Habitat Assessment project is finished! The project, which occurred over the summer months as a partnership between Portland Bureau of Environmental Services, Portland State University, and JCWC, was completed thanks to the work of several volunteers and the project manager Michael Fitzgerald. The Community Watershed Stewardship Program (CWSP) is the name of this partnership working to enhance a relationship and cooperation between the entities with the goal of encouraging community and school involvement and stewardship in local watershed issues. The project looked at water quality, vegetation and digital photomonitoring at specified sites along Johnson Creek. This project will especially help the council and the City of Portland to prioritize areas for restoration and to ensure that efforts are the most effective. The report is available at the JCWC office as a hard copy or on a zip disk. Steve Gilchrist is the new project leader and will be working on the next stage of the project which is to analyze the information. For more information please call 239-3932.

LENTS SCHEDULED FOR REVITALIZATION & INCLUDES JCWC INPUT

by Bob Roth



On September 9, 1998 the Portland City Council approved the Lents Town Center Urban Renewal Plan submitted by the Portland Development Commission. Along with the community and economic development activities this plan will cover open space, recreation, natural resource protection, and flood damage reduction activities. Approximately $75 million dollars of bonds backed by tax increment financing will be available for development and re-development. The Johnson Creek Watershed Coordinator has been approved as a voting member of the Budget Advisory Committee convened for the planning process. JCWC has had the opportunity to provide input for the watershed friendly development approach as well as encourage good watershed management of Lents' natural resources.

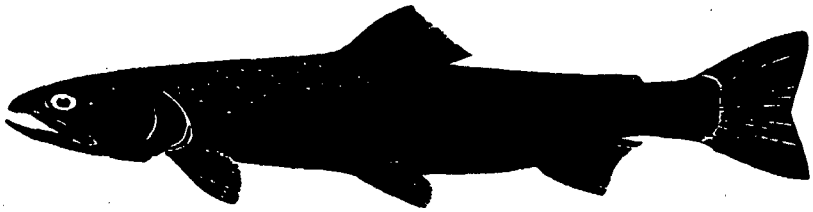
JOHNSON CREEK SUMMIT (continued from page 1)

Three watershed tours were conducted for participants prior to the Summit including 2 bus tours and a bicycle tour along the Springwater Corridor Trail. In addition, twenty-four organizations set up information booths at the Summit to increase watershed awareness and involvement.

During Summit preparations it was determined that at least 46 different plans covering housing, transportation, water quality, wildlife habitat, economic development, and flood damage reduction strategies affected the Johnson Creek watershed. Summit participants were divided into facilitated small groups and assigned to one of six reaches within the watershed. In these small groups action items from individual watershed plans were discussed and compared.

Recommendations produced during these work sessions were combined and presented to policy makers for their reactions at the Summit's conclusion. Local, regional, and federal policy makers concurred that successful watershed management will require greater coordination between public agencies and increased public involvement. Summit participants requested that jurisdictions make better use of existing organizations such as the Johnson Creek Interjurisdictional Committee and increase financial support for the Johnson Creek Watershed Council.

A post-Summit group has been established to further watershed cooperation and to insure that results from the Summit are put into action. An event summary is currently being written up and will be mailed to participants. Completed Summit evaluations indicated that 94% of the participants would attend a Johnson Creek Summit II event which is tentatively scheduled for August or September 1999. Watershed residents and organizations are encouraged to become involved in ongoing activities. For more information about the Johnson Creek Summit or follow-up activities call (503) 239-3932.



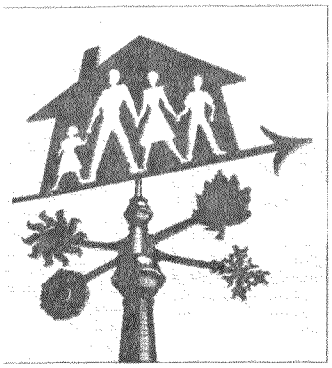
REMAPPING THE FEMA 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN OF JOHNSON CREEK

by Portland Bureau of Environmental Services

Floodplains are dynamic. They change everyday. Erosion occurs on a streambank, sediments pile up along a stream bed, fill is placed in the floodplain and areas of the creek are widened or deepened. These activities of development and storm events can alter the course of flooding. Because of these changes, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) recommends floodplains be evaluated every five years. No funding comes with this recommendation so it is rare in the U.S. that any floodplain is evaluated to this extent. Ten and twenty years between assessments is not unusual. The last FEMA floodplain maps for Johnson Creek were delineated in 1982 and updated in 1986. Reviews of the model occurred in 1994, during the development of the Resources Management Plan, and through observations of the flood event in November 1994. A study was conducted to calibrate this "real" flood with the model. A further study was conducted in response to the November 1996 flood. These studies were evaluated by Portland Bureau of Environmental Services staff and were determined to be inconclusive. It was nearly impossible to calibrate the computer model with the real events without fundamental inputs such as rainfall. Further refinement through additional data collection and re-evaluation of the floodplain is necessary. Portland has started remapping the FEMA floodplain boundaries within the city limits. At this time, we do not know if the evaluation will show that the floodplain boundaries will get bigger, smaller, or show any change at all. The revised map cannot be used for insurance purposes until it is approved by FEMA. The approval process gives property owners and the public a chance to appeal. Contact Portland Bureau of Environmental Services for more information.

WHAT IS A WATERSHED COUNCIL?

excerpts from GWEB's Frequently Asked Questions pamphlet



Watershed Councils are comprised of people from the local communities. They are voluntary non-regulatory groups established to improve the condition of watersheds in their local area. They represent local knowledge with ties to the existing community and its complexity. Watershed councils work across jursidictional boundaries and across agency mandates to look at the watershed more holistically, from ridge top to ridge top, and from headwaters to the stream mouth. The council can be a forum to bring local, state, and federal land management agencies and plans together with local property owners and private land managers. The council forum provides local people a voice in natural resource management which can significantly influence watershed management decisions.

What is a local watershed council and why have one?

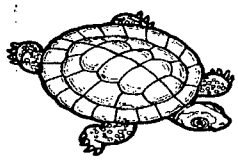
The 1995 Legislature unanimously passed House Bill 3441 providing guidance in establishing watershed councils but making it clear that formation of a council is a local government decision, with no state approval required. Watershed councils are required to represent the interests in the basin and be balanced in their makeup. Watershed councils offer local residents the opportunity to independently evaluate watershed conditions and identify opportunities to restore or enhance the conditions. Through the councils, partnerships between residents, local, state, and federal agency staff and other groups can be developed. Through these partnerships and the resulting integration of local efforts, the state's watersheds can be protected and enhanced.

What does a watershed council do?

The Legislature established a goal to enhance Oregon's waters through the management of riparian and associated uplands areas. Local watershed councils are highly effective in planning, development, and implementation of projects to maintain and restore the biological and physical process in watersheds for the sustainability of their communities. Councils bring varied interests together in a non-regulatory setting to form a common vision for the ecological and economic sustainability and livability of their watershed. Councils often identify landowner participants for important projects, develop priorities for local projects and establish goals and standards for future conditions in the watershed. On-site projects are implemented in an effort to enhance the ability of the watershed to capture, store, and beneficially release water. Education projects are undertaken to inform people about watershed processes and functions. Watershed councils provide coordinated, broad based review of land management plans to local, state, and federal decision-makers.

Scenes from the October 3rd Johnson Creek Watershed-Wide Event.

"Our mission is to inspire and facilitate community investment in the Johnson Creek watershed for the protection and enhancement of its natural resources"



JOHNSON CREEK WATERSHED COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Categories of annual support:

[ ] $10 Cutthroat [ ] $25 Coho [ ] $50 Otter [ ] $100 or more Blue Heron

Name _____ **Email** _____

Address _____ **City** _____

State _____ **Zip** _____ **Telephone ( )** _____ **Fax ( )** _____

I am interested in watershed volunteer opportunities. [ ] yes [ ] no

✂ Please cut along the dotted line and mail back to JCWC.

DON'T DELAY, JOIN JCWC TODAY!

Johnson Creek depends on involved participants and organizations that care about creek challenges and the watershed's future. There are several reasons for investing in the watershed through your membership and participation in the Johnson Creek Watershed Council (JCWC):

* JCWC is a **community-based organization**, which mobilizes volunteers and public employees to implement outreach, education, and restoration activities which improve watershed conditions.

* Helping JCWC address watershed challenges along Johnson Creek can provide exciting **opportunities for personal growth and professional development**. Participants may receive school credit for research projects, polish professional skills, and develop contacts.

* JCWC promotes watershed management strategies that **integrate water quality, recreation, wildlife, and flood damage reduction goals**. JCWC provides a forum for watershed interests to address watershed issues at the same table.

* The Council facilitates events such as the **1998 Johnson Creek Summit** where over 300 neighbors, farmers, business owners, students, and public employees met to identify and address watershed challenges.

As a Johnson Creek Watershed Council member you will receive our quarterly newsletter in the mail and invitations to special upcoming events. Also, your contribution is tax-deductible. If you have any questions please call us at our office.

For more information contact:
Bob Roth, Coordinator
Johnson Creek Watershed Council
PO Box 82584
Portland, OR 97282
Phone (503) 239-3932

Fax (503) 239-3946
e-mail: jcwc@ix.netcom.com
http://pw2.netcom.com/~jcwc/index.html
Or stop by the office at 8300 SE McLoughlin above the Goodwill Store in Milwaukie.

Johnson Creek
WATERSHED COUNCIL

"Our mission is to inspire and facilitate community investment in the Johnson Creek watershed for the protection and enhancement of its natural resources."

32 cent stamp

Johnson Creek Watershed Council
PO Box 82584
Portland, OR 97282-0584

JOHNSON CREEK WATERSHED EVENTS CALENDAR

Jan.1	New Years Day Workparty 11am-1pm; 7th Street Bridge, Gresham. Register at 239-3932. (refreshments provided)
Jan. 12	Lents Town Center Urban Renewal Meeting 7pm- 9pm; Marshall High School, 3905 SE 91st (child care provided)
Jan. 13	JCWC Stewardship/ Executive Committee Meeting 6pm-8pm; upstairs 8300 SE McLoughlin
Jan. 20	Metro Watershed Coordinators' Brown Bag Lunch 12pm-1:30pm; 600 NE Grand, Portland
Jan. 20	**JCWC Quarterly Meeting 7:30-9:30PM, 1333 NW Eastman Pkwy, Gresham City Hall**
Feb. 9	Lents Town Center Urban Renewal Meeting 7pm-9pm;Marshall High School, 3905 SE 91st (child care provided)
Feb. 17	Metro Watershed Coordinators' Brown Bag Lunch 12pm-1:30pm; 600 NE Grand, Portland
Feb. 17	JCWC Stewardship/ Executive Committee Meeting 6pm-8pm; 8300 SE McLoughlin
Mar. 17	Metro Watershed Coordinators' Brown Bag Lunch 12:00-1:30; 600 NE Grand, Portland
Mar. 17	JCWC Stewardship/ Executive Committee Meeting 6pm-8pm; 8300 SE McLoughlin

Johnson Creek Interjurisdictional Meetings 9-11am; 3rd Thursday of month, Oregon City, call 239-3932
Headwaters Community Group Meetings 7-9pm; 3rd Monday of month, Cotrell, OR call 239-3932

SEE OUR WEB SITE FOR MORE INFORMATION:
http://pw2.netcom.com/~jcwc/index.html

JCWC is a program of the East Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District. JCWC receives funding from the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board, Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife, and the cities of Portland and Gresham.

Juno Pandian
Watermaster Dist 20
Northwest Region

Oregon
WATER RESOURCES
DEPARTMENT
Field & Technical Services
Columbia County Courthouse
St. Helens, Oregon 97051
(503) 397-0633
Fax: (503) 397-7257
Juno.G.Pandian@wrd.state.or.us

Oregon

WATER
RESOURCES
DEPARTMENT

May 7, 1999

Multnomah County Commissioners
Multnomah County Courthouse
1120 SW 5th Ave.
Portland, OR 97204

RE: Watermaster District 20 Information

Dear Chair Stein and Commissioners:

It is my pleasure to supply information about the Oregon Water Resources Department and Watermaster District 20. District 20 encompasses all of Multnomah County; the portion of Columbia County with tributaries that flow into the Columbia River; and the Sandy River Drainage in Clackamas County.

Typically, the first image of our role is that we monitor water usage to assure water is used in accordance with water rights. The Watermaster does much more than this, in addition to administering state water code. This office responds to the needs of the community. For example, public health and safety are protected though dam construction and safety inspections. The watermaster's office provides technical assistance to watershed councils, the agricultural community, METRO, City of Portland Bureau of Environmental Services, City of Portland Parks Department and other organizations within Multnomah County. The City of Portland, Portland Parks Bureau, Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Forest Services, farmers, or any other entity must make application for a water right permit from the Oregon Water Resources Department. Although, Portland Water Bureau regulates the delivery system, the bureau must have a legal water right permit to divert the water. Water right permits are issued by the Oregon Water Resources Department. We supply accurate water rights data that real estate businesses need for property transactions. Watershed councils also use this data for stream restoration assessments. The Water Resources Department also protects the groundwater resource by monitoring the construction, maintenance and abandonment of wells. The Watermaster installs and maintains stream flow monitoring stations. This work is important in relation to the instream water rights in Multnomah County. The Watermaster sees that available stream flow is left instream to aid the fisheries, wildlife and forests.

With the emphasis on water greater than it has been in recent years, it is clear that water management is critical to cities, agriculture, fish, wildlife and industry. This is more evident because of the listing of Oregon fish species as Threatened and Endangered. Because of these listings all state agencies are involved with the implementation of the Oregon Plan. Many restoration efforts are already underway in coastal basins. Steelhead habitat includes major urban areas in the Willamette, Sandy and Lower Columbia River Basins. The Steelhead Supplement calls for new actions. In response to new listings the Oregon Plan is a constantly evolving process. New participants join the effort, government and private partners identifying new ways of doing business, and changes in management lead to improvement in habitat. The Steelhead Supplement represents another stage in the evolution of Oregon's restoration efforts. While this supplement addresses steelhead trout, it also demonstrates a movement in the Oregon Plan toward statewide, watershed-based approach to habitat restoration and protection of our natural systems.

John A. Kitzhaber
Governor

Watermaster District No. 1
Columbia County Courthouse
St. Helens, OR 97051
Phone: (503) 397-0633
FAX: (503) 397-7257

I would like to thank you for consideration of my budget request. I have enclosed some material about the Oregon Water Resources Department, our mission statement and resource protection. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (503) 397-0633.

Sincerely,

Ms. JUNO PANDIAN
Watermaster Dist. 20

Enclosures

OUR MISSION

"To serve the public by practicing and promoting wise long-term water management."

Why We're Here

agency purpose and need

- To restore and protect streamflows and watersheds in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of Oregon's ecosystems, economy, and quality of life.
- To directly address Oregon's water supply needs.

What We'll Do

implementing plans and programs

- Lead efforts to restore and safeguard the long-term sustainability of streamflows, watersheds, and ground water.
- Actively enforce the state's water laws and uphold its policies.
- Increase our understanding of the resource and the demands on it.
- Equip citizens with information and technical assistance to make and carry out local, basin, and regional water plans.
- Promote solutions to water supply problems stemming from current and future demands.

How We'll Do It

regulation, enforcement, and cooperation

- Honor and protect existing rights to use water.
- Be as simple and direct as possible in our regulations and writings—and in all other dealings with the public.
- Enforce laws and apply policies fairly and consistently.
- Forge partnerships with stakeholders to share responsibility for water management actions.
- Rely on creative exercise of existing authorities before advocating new laws.
- Recognize flexibility as a key tool for the protection and use of water resources.
- Provide educational and training opportunities to improve staff excellence.

Management Strategies	*Legislative Proposals*	*Budget Proposals*
Water Rights • Continue Klamath adjudications process for surface and ground water, and tribal negotiations (pg. 32-34). • Host work group to resolve issues important to community water suppliers (pg. 31).	• Authorize a court to consider certain changes in claims while making a decision in an adjudication (pg. 34). • Authorize the Commission to allow water right applications for uses not specifically allowed in basin programs (pg. 28). • Repeal one-year start of construction requirement for new water use permits (pg. 29). • Establish procedures for developing new hydroelectric projects (pg. 12).	• Klamath Adjudication: Governor's Recommended Budget provides $1,070,000 to fund eight positions to continue the Klamath Basin adjudication (pg. 32-34).
Storage Projects/Transfers • Act on recommendations of storage report (pg. 35). • Identify multi-purpose storage options and sites (pg. 34-35, 13-14). • Complete the Willamette Basin Reservoir Study (pg. 36). • Continue work related to peak flow issues (pg. 36-37). • Encourage transfers as a new supply option (pg. 37-38).	• Expand eligibility and amend financing and security requirements for Water Development Loan Fund. (pg. 55-56). • Amend transfer statute to allow changes from specific to general industrial uses without a formal water right transfer (pg. 37-38)	• Stewardship and Supply Initiative: Governor's Recommended Budget provides three positions to develop an inventory of potential surface and ground water storage sites (pg. 13-14, 35).
Information Management • Evaluate the creation of a water right data base that includes images of water right certificates and permits and maps (pg. 45-46). • Connect field offices throughout the statewide network (pg. 46-47). • Redesign the water rights data base to integrate with the digital water right maps and improve public access (pg. 46-47). • Develop a repository for ground and surface water data allowing a single point of access (pg. 46-47).	• These management strategies do not depend on any new or revised legislation.	• Governor's Recommended Budget proposes $1,840,000 to acquire, operate, and maintain new gages (pg. 43-45). • Governor's Recommended Budget provides $116,350 to fund one information management position to assist in data assimilation (pg. 45). • The Governor's Recommended Budget includes $71,657 for a limited-duration position and $25,000 to update the GRID System (pg. 47).
Public Information • Further develop a water rights data base that provides public access to data and maps (pg. 45-47). • Develop a "toolbox" of outreach materials for use by staff including an agency presentation (pg. 51-52). • Refine website to ease access to popular features (pg. 53).	• These management strategies do not depend on any new or revised legislation.	• These management strategies do not depend on additional funding.

STRATEGIC PLAN 1999-2001 *at a glance*

Management Strategies	*Legislative Proposals*	*Budget Proposals*
Watershed Management • Fully implement the region liaison program (pg. 10-11). • Produce the Stewardship and Supply Initiative Basin assessments, if funded (pg. 13-14). • Implement the measures committed under the Oregon Plan (pg. 10, 15-17). • Promote the measurement of diverted water, streamflows, and serious water management problem areas (pg. 10, 43-45). • Coordinate with other agencies to identify streams or stream segments to protect against over-appropriation and unauthorized water use (pg. 14, 21-23).	• Establish procedures for developing new hydroelectric projects (pg. 12). • Remaining management strategies do not depend on any new or revised legislation.	• Oregon Plan: Governor's Recommended Budget includes $109,527 to continue the Tillamook watermaster position permanently (pg. 10, 15-17). • Stewardship and Supply Initiative: Governor's Recommended Budget provides $1,269,077 to fund one permanent and eight limited-duration positions to create basin assessments and inventory potential ground and surface water storage sites (pg. 13-14). • The Governor's Recommended Budget proposes $1,840,000 to acquire, operate, and maintain new gaging stations (pg. 43-45).
Instream Flow Restoration • Define priority flow restoration areas by water availability basins and develop workplans for each priority area (pg. 15-17). • Continue to refine and implement the tools for instream flow restoration (pg. 14-15).	• These management strategies do not depend on any new or revised legislation.	• These management strategies do not depend on additional funding.
Efficiency/Conservation • Continue work on water use efficiency initiative to locally define efficient water use and waste (pg. 18-21). • Provide education and training opportunities to field staff for promotion of water use efficiency (pg. 18-20). • Enforce against unauthorized water use including waste (pg. 21-23).	• These management strategies do not depend on any new or revised legislation.	• Oregon Plan: Governor's Recommended Budget includes $109,527 to continue the Tillamook watermaster position permanently (pg. 10, 15-17). • Stewardship and Supply Initiative: Governor's Recommended Budget provides $1,269,077 to fund one permanent and eight limited-duration positions to create basin assessments and inventory potential ground and surface water storage sites (pg. 13-14).
General Water Supply • Develop a strategy for meeting water demands for a broad spectrum of uses (pg. 27, 31-37, 41).	• These management strategies do not depend on any new or revised legislation.	• Stewardship and Supply Initiative: Governor's Recommended Budget provides $1,269,077 to fund one permanent and eight limited-duration positions to create basin assessments and inventory potential ground and surface water storage sites (pg. 13-14, 27).

STRATEGIC PLAN

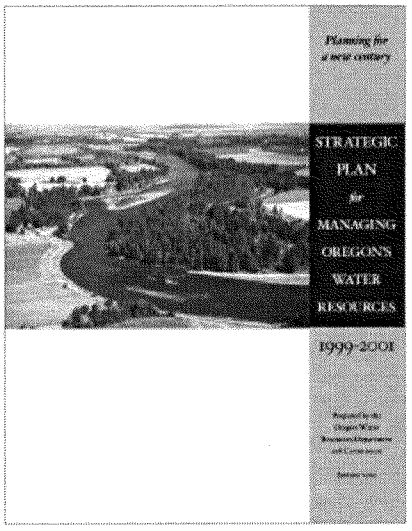
preparing for Oregon's future water needs

IN THE 1999-2001 BIENNIUM, staff from the Water Resources Department will work on dozens of programs that serve Oregon's water supply and stewardship needs. Using existing authority and building on broad participation from interest groups and citizens, the programs address water issues ranging from simple to complex.

The Department is also looking forward, toward the coming century, with new programs and new ideas. Some of these innovations will rely on legislation or funding to accomplish. They represent new approaches to meeting water supply needs and stewardship responsibilities by building on the partnerships that created many of the Department's current programs.

A new program, the *Stewardship and Supply Initiative* will update water resource information throughout the state and create a system for sharing this new information to help make water supply decisions and enhance stewardship efforts. In separate efforts, Department staff will operate and maintain new gaging stations to understand streamflows in coastal basins. Staff across the state will advance the Department's commitments under the *Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds*. A new *watermaster* position in the northwest region will tackle fish and water supply issues. And, in the Klamath Basin, a complex *adjudication* will sort through more than 700 claims of water use as citizens join in an *alternative dispute resolution* process.

1999–2001 While reading through the Strategic Plan, you can easily spot new ideas and planned activities identified by this logo. These, and other new proposals, are the result of interest group discussions, task force reports, Commission discussions, and public participation. These new strategies represent our hope for tomorrow's water management. By bringing together dedicated staff, broad interests, policy, law, and the necessary funding, Oregon's water management will enter the new century with the promise of sustaining a healthy resource, a vibrant economy, and the quality of life cherished by all Oregonians.



Strategic Planning

This 1999-2001 plan identifies five core strategies designed to fulfill the agency's mission: 1) water resource *stewardship*, 2) water *supply* solutions, 3) *information management*, 4) *citizen services*, and 5) *funding* for local and state water management.

For each strategy, the plan outlines management priorities, and legislative and budget proposals. *Management priorities* guide the agency toward setting specific tasks and timelines. *Legislative proposals* consist of changes in law needed to better implement a core strategy. *Budget proposals* are requests for additional funds necessary to carry out the strategy.

WRD

For a complete copy of the STRATEGIC PLAN for Managing Oregon's Water Resources, 1999-2001, contact the Department at:

1(800) 624-3199 or (503) 378-8455

Or visit us on the web: *www.wrd.state.or.us*

Planning for a new century

STRATEGIC PLAN *for* MANAGING OREGON'S WATER RESOURCES

1999-2001

Prepared by the
Oregon Water
Resources Department
and Commission

January 1999

STRATEGIC PLAN

for managing Oregon's water resources

planning for a new century

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Prepared by the
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Resources Department
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January 1999

The Water Resources Commission (Commission) is a seven-member citizen body established by statute to set water policy for the state and oversee the activities of the Water Resources Department in accordance with state law. Members are appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, for four-year terms. One member is appointed from each of five regional river basin management areas and from both the east and west side of the Cascade Mountains.

The Water Resources Department (Department) is the state agency charged with administration of the laws governing surface and ground water resources. The Department is organized into four divisions—Field and Technical Services, Resource Management, Water Rights and Adjudications, and Administrative Services—all operating under the authority of the Director and Deputy Director. The Director is appointed by the Governor to serve a four-year term, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The Director is charged with applying Commission policies and rules through Department programs. In addition, the Director has independent responsibility for adjudication of pre-1909 water rights.

The Commission and Department's Mission reflects two coequal priorities—resource stewardship and long-term water supply. In 1995, the Department and Commission prepared the first *Strategic Water Resource Management Plan* as a guide for fulfilling its mission and to provide a yardstick to measure progress with.

The 1999-2001 Strategic Plan reflects budget actions and water law changes by the 1997 Legislature. Many new programs and initiatives are addressed in this plan, as are the progress of working groups and task forces. Over the past biennium, the Department has focused on the design and implementation of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds and the Klamath River Basin adjudication.

The Commission and Department expect that the 1999-2001 *Strategic Plan for Managing Oregon's Water Resources* will continue a lively, thoughtful discussion of the water management issues that confront Oregon. In that spirit, the Commission and Department offer this 1999-2001 Strategic Plan.

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STRATEGIC PLAN

preparing for Oregon's future water needs

IN THE 1999-2001 BIENNIUM, staff from the Water Resources Department will work on dozens of programs that serve Oregon's water supply and stewardship needs. Using existing authority and building on broad participation from interest groups and citizens, the programs address water issues ranging from simple to complex.

The Department is also looking forward, toward the coming century, with new programs and new ideas. Some of these innovations will rely on legislation or funding to accomplish. They represent new approaches to meeting water supply needs and stewardship responsibilities by building on the partnerships that created many of the Department's current programs.

A new program, the *Stewardship and Supply Initiative* will update water resource information throughout the state and create a system for sharing this new information to help make water supply decisions and enhance stewardship efforts. In separate efforts, Department staff will operate and maintain new gaging stations to understand streamflows in coastal basins. Staff across the state will advance the Department's commitments under the *Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.* A new *watermaster* position in the northwest region will tackle fish and water supply issues. And, in the Klamath Basin, a complex *adjudication* will sort through more than 700 claims of water use as citizens join in an *alternative dispute resolution* process.

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The Mission Statement

The Mission of the Oregon Water Resources Commission and Department—*"to serve the public by practicing and promoting wise long-term water management"*—identifies two coequal goals. The first goal of stewardship seeks to "restore and protect streamflows and watersheds in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of Oregon's ecosystems, economy and quality of life." The second goal of supply seeks to "directly address Oregon's water supply needs."

Strategic Planning

This 1999-2001 plan identifies five core strategies designed to fulfill the agency's mission: 1) water resource *stewardship*, 2) water *supply* solutions, 3) *information management*, 4) *citizen services*, and 5) *funding* for local and state water management.

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INTRODUCTION

an overview of Oregon's water resources

WATER IS A SCARCE RESOURCE in the west. Oregon, like the other western states, relies on the doctrine of prior appropriation to allocate water among the many demands. The doctrine evolved from common law principles and mining law starting in the 1850s when early settlers realized that there was not enough water to satisfy demands. Under the doctrine of prior appropriation, the first person to obtain a water right on a stream is the last person to be denied water in times of low streamflows. The doctrine assured western settlers that a water right, once granted, would remain with the land and that new rights would not injure existing rights.

By the turn of the century, disputes over the relative priority of the many, and often conflicting, water rights which had been claimed were resulting in more cases in local courts. In order to sort out existing water rights and create an orderly process for new appropriations of water, the Legislature, in 1909, adopted the *Oregon Water Code* which relies on the doctrine of prior appropriation.

Under the code, farms, businesses, cities, and other users were required to obtain a state permit or water right to use water from any stream or lake. In 1955, the Legislature adopted the *Ground Water Code*, providing guidance on the management and use of water from the state's aquifers.

Using this system, watermasters employed by the Department may have to shut off the use of water by the newest water right holders in order to ensure that the older users receive their water. In some areas, by the end of the summer there is only enough water for uses that were first started in the 1800s.

It was not until the 1950s that attention was given to maintaining instream flows to protect fish, water quality, and recreation. By then, many of the state's streams had been fully appropriated and there was not enough water remaining to protect instream values. Legislative action in 1982 authorized the Department to issue water rights for instream uses that protect important public values.

In recent years, the *Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds* has focused the Department on a range of actions aimed at maintaining and enhancing instream flows.

Everyone would agree that a lot has happened in Oregon since the adoption of the Oregon Water Code in 1909: the state's population has grown from fewer than 700,000 people to more than 3 million (with another million expected to arrive in the next 10 to 15 years); a majority of the population has shifted from rural to metropolitan areas; the agricultural economy has diversified and expanded; and understanding of the importance of instream flows to the state's ecosystems, economy, and quality of life has grown dramatically. The Legislature and Commission have tried to keep pace with these changes and Oregon water policy has undergone many changes as a result. Still, the principles of prior appropriation, beneficial use, and the attachment of a water right to the land have remained intact. (See "Oregon Water Code," page 6.)

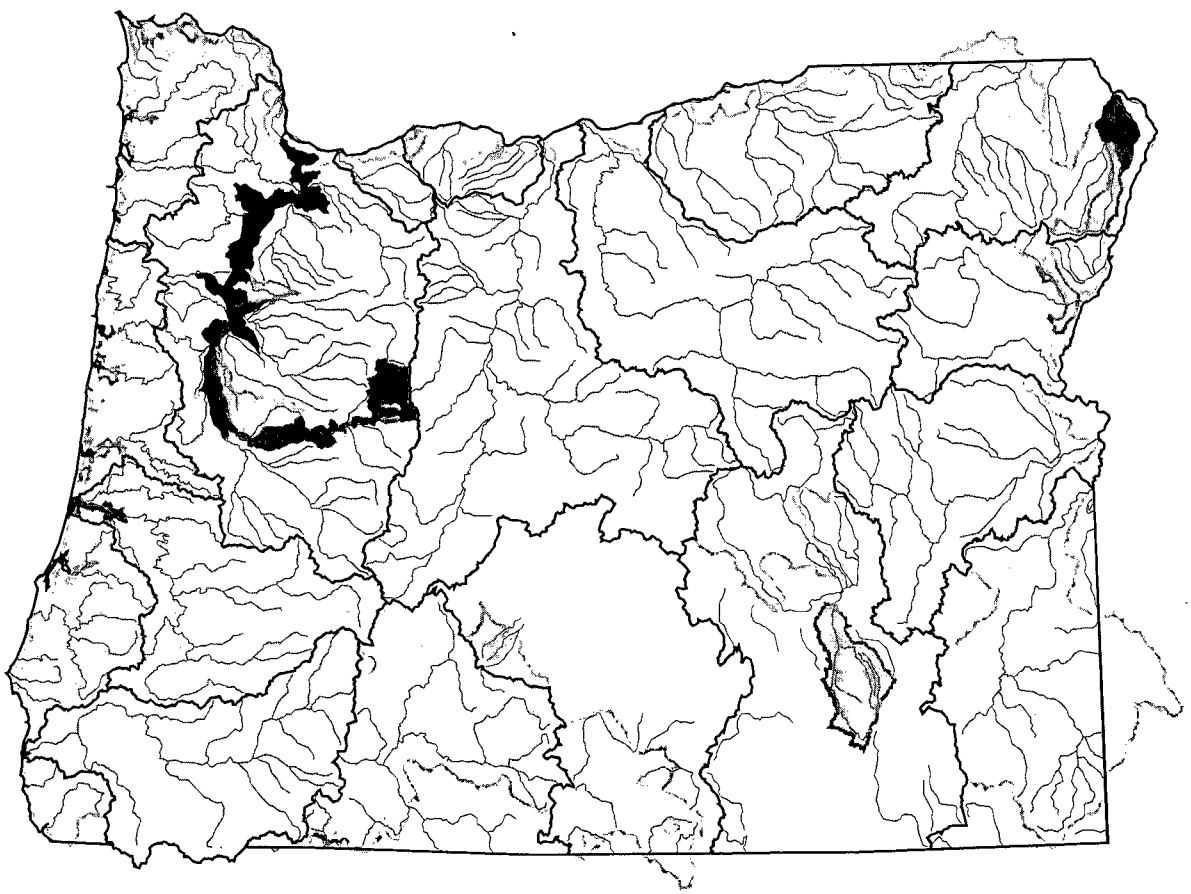
The water situation today

The soggy winter and spring climate of Oregon's northwest quarter has given the state a reputation for water abundance that obscures an important fact: each year the state's water supply falls far short of the demands placed on it. Across Oregon, many streams are dry in the summer and fall months. Adequate natural flow reserves for new or expanded uses do not exist. In many places, sufficient flows for

Water Availability

During many months of the year—including those months when water is most demanded—no further water is available for new water rights.

A map showing water availability throughout the state indicates that water is available in only a few areas (dark) while unavailable in most areas (light) during the month of September.



WATER AVAILABILITY BY SUBBASIN for non-storage uses, September

No data | No water available | 1-10 cfs | 11-100 cfs | 101-1,000 cfs | 1,001-10,000 cfs

existing users do not exist—and haven't for decades. In more and more areas, we are facing uncertainties about ground water reserves. All over the state, new users are competing for the last drops of available water and, in some cases, encroaching on the ability of existing water users to obtain the supplies which they have historically enjoyed. Put very simply, there is not enough water where it is needed, when it is needed, to satisfy both existing and future water uses. This situation jeopardizes the high level of livability that Oregonians enjoy. It seriously limits the ability of Oregon's economy to grow, and threatens existing users' water supplies and the sustainability of the natural systems which our economy relies on.

The Department's work has become increasingly complex as available water dwindles and public interest issues take on even greater importance. On the stewardship side, the state faces an increasing number of threatened or endangered species listings and other resource-based problems caused by, or tied to, low streamflows. On the supply side, conflicts between water users result from growing frustration over water scarcity and the sheer number and complexity of conditions attached to new water use permits. As a result, fish habitat suffers from depleted flows, new industry waits for necessary permits, farm plans are frustrated and cities scramble to serve tomorrow's water needs.

Today many people question whether the Oregon Water Code and its system of prior appropriation are capable of meeting the challenges of water management in the 21st century. The Code has already undergone dramatic changes. Can additional changes improve its effectiveness—or will more change simply add to an already complex, controversial system?

This is an important question. The Water Resources Commission and Department do not believe that the answer lies in dismantling the prior appropriation doctrine. Too much is staked on this doctrine—too many lives, too many livelihoods—for this to be the answer to our water management problems. Instead, the Commission and Department believe that careful adjustments in the water law, combined with strategic management actions, incentive-based programs and an improved information base, will bring Oregon water management into the 21st century. Investments in stewardship programs, and a better understanding of surface water/ground water relationships are essential for sustainable management of the state's water resources. The Commission and Department believe that such changes will help restore and protect streamflows and watersheds, and ensure the long-term water supply needs of all Oregonians.

Our Mission

"To serve the public by practicing and promoting wise long-term water management."

Why we're here—
agency purpose and need

- To restore and protect streamflows and watersheds in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of Oregon's ecosystems, economy, and quality of life.
- To directly address Oregon's water supply needs.

The Mission Statement

The Water Resources Commission adopted a Mission Statement that voices the Commission's coequal priorities of practicing resource stewardship and addressing long-term water supply needs (left). This mission represents an important step in a long-term effort by the Commission and Department to ask a wide variety of water users what they think the future should hold for water management in Oregon. While these discussions have focused on specific topics, such as basin planning and conservation practices, a broader vision of water management in Oregon has emerged. This vision is premised on the need for *balance* in all water management decisions—the mission's coequal priorities of resource stewardship and supply needs reflect this balance.

The Strategies

To fulfill the mission, the Commission and Department require a "road map" that identifies priorities, authority, and funding. This road map is the Strategic Plan. The Plan identifies five core water management strategies which are critical to fulfilling the mission: 1) water resource stewardship, 2) water supply solutions, 3) information management, 4) citizen services, and 5) providing funding for local and state water management.

These core water management strategies are discussed in detail in the following chapters. The discussion includes a snapshot look at Commission policies and Department programs that relate to each strategy as well as a description of management priorities, legislative proposals, and budget proposals. The Plan is carried out through detailed agency workplans, which reflect direction offered by the Legislature and Commission.

Management priorities guide the Department toward the goal of fulfilling the mission using the existing laws and budget. The *legislative* and *budget proposals* described in this plan are designed to address needs that are currently unmet or unauthorized. A chart summarizing management priorities, and legislative and budget proposals appears on pages 58-59. In addition, ongoing programs and planned actions are highlighted for each strategy.

The 1909 Oregon Water Code

In theory, the doctrine of prior appropriation is simple. In water-short times, the appropriator with the oldest—most "senior"—water right can demand the water specified in their water right regardless of the needs of other—more "junior"—users. If there is water in excess of the needs of this senior right holder, the person with the next oldest priority date can take water to satisfy their water right, and so on down the line until there is no water available. Junior water right holders are protected by laws that prohibit senior users from making changes to their rights that harm junior users.

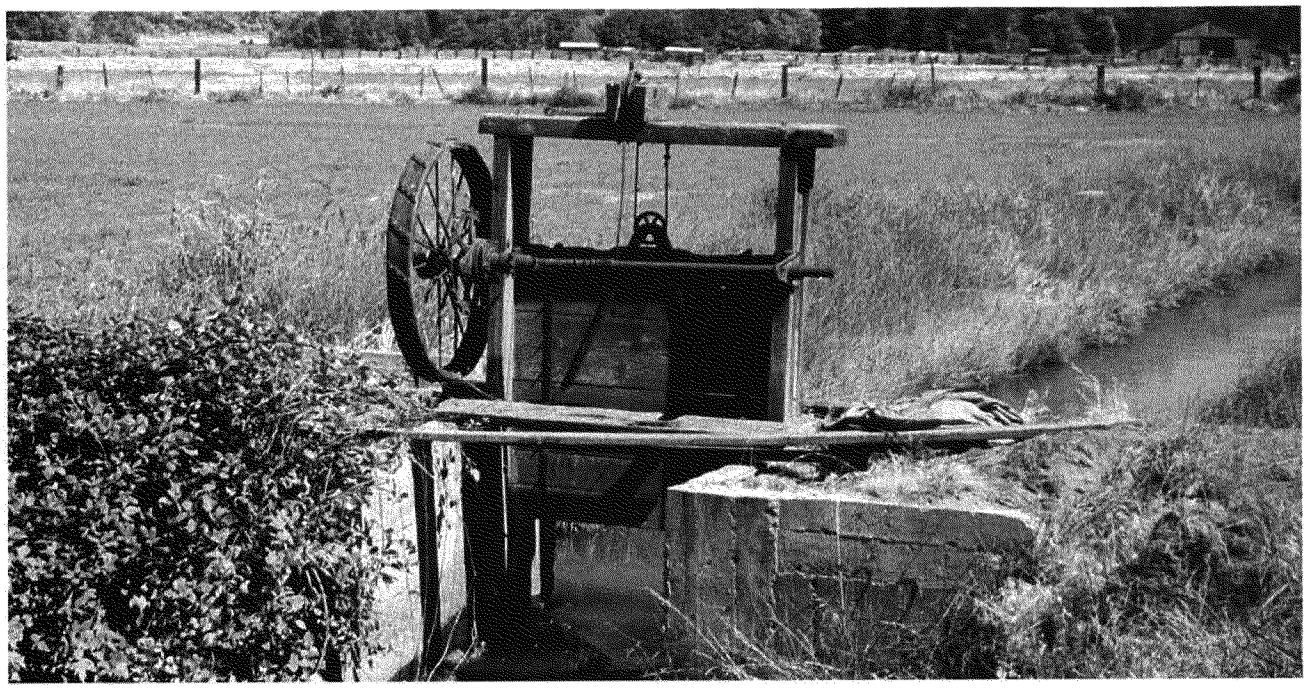


photo by Mike Ladd

There are certain kinds of water uses that do not require a formal water right. Some of these "exempt uses" of surface water include emergency fire fighting and certain types of livestock watering facilities. Some exempt ground water uses include stock watering and domestic purposes.

Generally, Oregon law does not provide a preference for one kind of use over another. If there is not enough water available to satisfy existing rights, the priority date determines who may use the water. If competing rights have the same date of priority, domestic use and livestock watering have preference over other uses.

The Public Interest

Another concept that is important to Oregon's water rights system is *public interest*. The public interest is intended to represent the broad range of values and needs reflected by Oregon's diverse population. It encompasses many elements of water management ranging from "the highest and best use" of water—including economies and livelihoods—to safeguards for publicly recognized values such as fish habitat and scenic water flows. The public interest is used by the state to ensure that long-term uses of natural resources such as water will comply with both the expectations of the applicant and the long-term needs of the state as a whole.

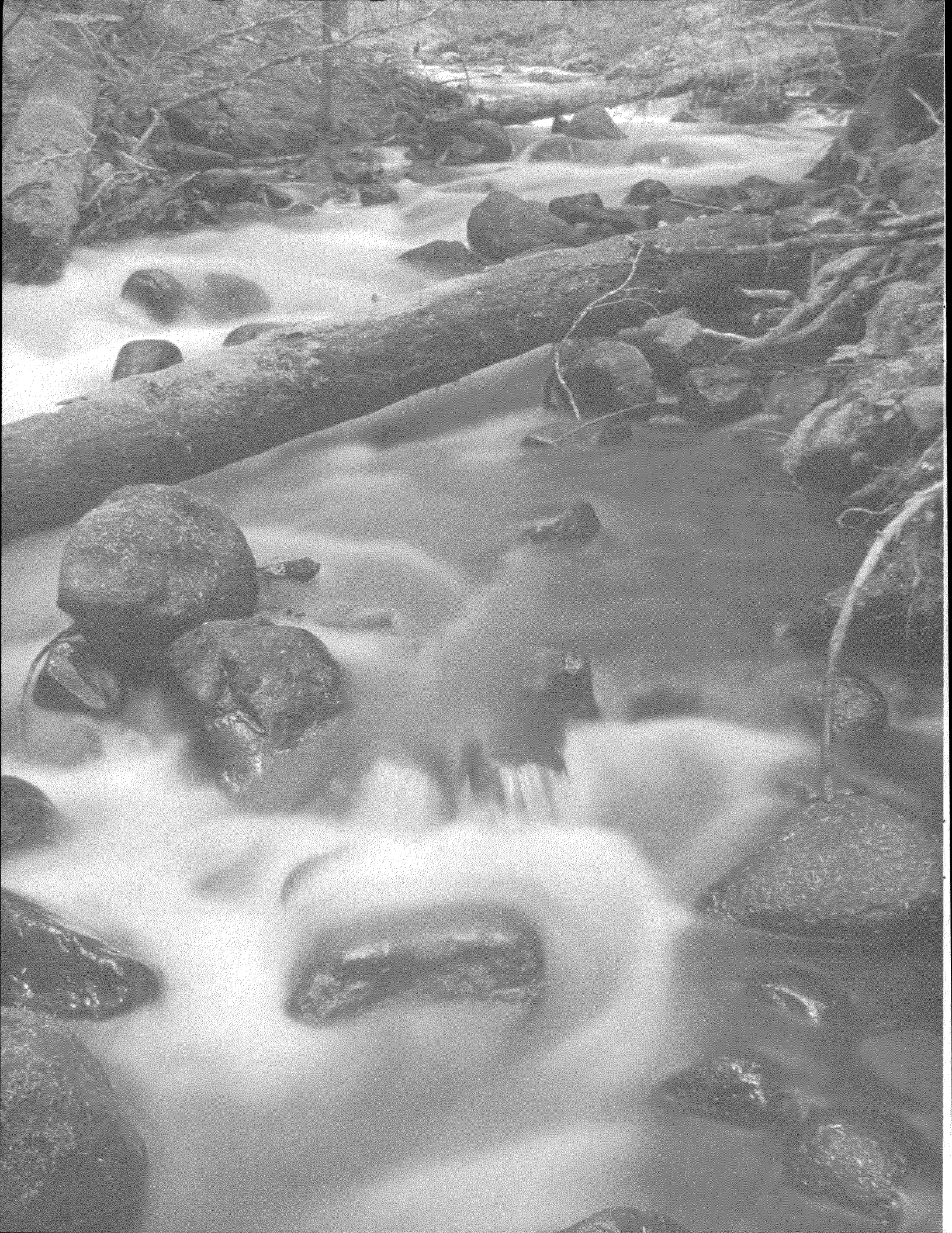
Oregon's water code includes four basic elements:

1) *Prior appropriation*
The first water right is the last to be shut off in times of low flow.

2) *Use without waste*
Surface or ground water may be legally diverted for use only for a beneficial purpose without waste.

3) *Appurtenancy*
A water right is attached to the land where it was established. If the land is sold, the water right goes with the land to the new owner.

4) *Must be used*
A water right is valid as long as it is used beneficially at least once every five years. Except under certain circumstances, after five years of non-use, the right is considered forfeited, and legal action may be taken to cancel the right.



STEWARDSHIP

sustaining and protecting the resource

FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY following the adoption of the 1909 Oregon Water Code, the public benefits of leaving water instream were not addressed by the water appropriation system. In 1955, the Legislature authorized the Water Resources Board to establish minimum streamflows by administrative rule. In 1987, the Legislature directed the Department and Commission to convert these minimum streamflows to *instream water rights* and authorized three state agencies to apply for these new water rights to protect fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, and water quality. These instream water rights have priority dates and, like other water rights, are subordinate to older water rights.

Past water appropriations have resulted in significant benefits to the state's people, economy, and quality of life. However, many of these appropriations have also severely damaged or depleted instream water uses valued by Oregonians. Now, the challenge is to restore essential instream flows while preserving the existing legal water rights.

The agency's mission reaffirms a long-standing commitment by the Commission and Department to practice water resource stewardship that "restores and protects streamflows" and recognizes the link between instream flows, healthy watersheds, the state's economy, and quality of life. Today, more than ever, the Commission and Department are working to restore streamflows.

A. Watershed Management

The Commission and Department strongly endorse watershed management and believe that the key to its success lies in the formation of cooperative partnerships among all interests. The Department participates in a number of programs and initiatives that, put together, create a watershed management strategy. These programs are described below.

History of watershed management

In the past decade, the Commission and Department have led a number of efforts to support local watershed management activities. These efforts include the agency's role in developing the 1992-1993 Oregon Watershed Management Strategy, assisting in the formation and development of local watershed councils, and administering the 1993-1995 Watershed Health Program. Before moving to the Governor's Office in 1995, the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board (GWEB) was also housed in the Department. Now, the Department provides administrative and budget support to GWEB.

The Department has also proposed legislation to address specific issues affecting watershed health. The resulting laws include an expedited process for issuing water use permits for watershed management projects (HB 2107, 1993), authority to transfer a point of diversion from surface to ground water to benefit streams and riparian areas (HB 2184, 1995), and an offstream watering exemption for livestock.

The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds

Coastal Coho Salmon In 1995, the National Marine Fisheries Service proposed to list the coho salmon populations on the Oregon coast under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). In October of 1995, Governor Kitzhaber directed a number of state agencies to develop a plan to recover these salmon populations in partnership with coastal communities, local governments, watershed councils, environmental and industry groups, and others. The *Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds* takes a watershed approach to resource management and uses existing laws and voluntary actions to restore and protect coastal salmon. Carrying out the plan has required an unprecedented amount of interagency collaboration.

Steelhead Supplement In 1997-1998, a proposed ESA listing of steelhead prompted the Governor to expand the coho restoration plan to include efforts to recover steelhead. This resulted in the preparation of a Steelhead Supplement to the Oregon Plan. Under this supplement, the Department is committed to protecting both coastal coho and steelhead. Collection of additional streamflow measurement data, targeted instream flow restoration, and improved distribution and regulation of water use are just a few of the agencies contributions to the Plan. Together with other local, state, and federal efforts, the Department's actions contribute to a watershed approach for the recovery of declining fish species. Already, the use of this type of collaboration has expanded throughout the state. This will continue as the Plan broadens to encompass long-term, sustainable watershed health.

Budget Proposal

THE OREGON PLAN FOR SALMON AND WATERSHEDS The Governor's Recommended Budget includes $109,527 to continue the Tillamook watermaster position permanently. This position was established by the 1997 Legislative Emergency Board as part of a supplemental funding package for the Oregon Plan.

Assistance to Watershed Councils, working with the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board

The Department supports the work of local watershed councils in identifying solutions that improve watershed health and support sustainable resource use. The Department assists GWEB in providing local watershed council support. Department staff offer watershed councils technical expertise and consultation on water availability and use, efficiency measures, voluntary transfers to instream use and other water-related issues. Linking technical assistance efforts with grant money provided by GWEB has become an effective resource management tool. In the past biennium, Department staff began serving on regional committees to evaluate GWEB grant proposals.

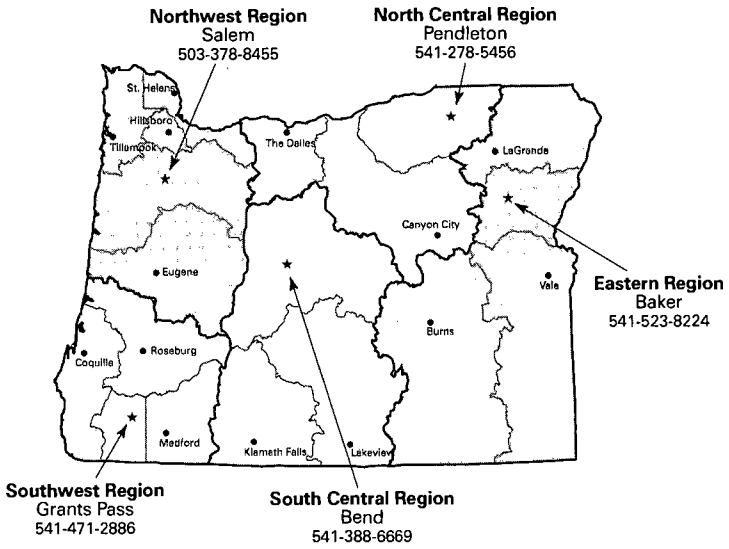
Region Liaison Program

In 1997, the Department's Resource Management Division was restructured to provide more geographically targeted services. Central office staff are each assigned to coordinate their work with a specific regional office to address stewardship and water supply

issues. These *region liaisons* work with field staff to find flexible approaches to water management that are tailored to meet local needs and consistent with efforts in other parts of the state. Major programs delivered by the region liaisons include: agricultural water conservation, municipal water conservation, instream leasing and conserved water, land use, and water supply planning. The new structure is improving the Department's technical assistance to watershed councils around the state, and is providing more effective public outreach on Department stewardship and conservation programs.

1999–2001 *Planned activities for the Region Liaison Program:*

- Assist with the Stewardship and Supply Initiative, if funded.
- Assist local governments with community water supply issues.
- Work with watershed councils, soil and water conservation districts, and other local groups in carrying out Oregon Plan measures (e.g. conservation planning, streamflow restoration).
- Strengthen the stewardship programs of the Department by linking central office functions with field offices.
- Carry out the region liaison work programs.



Regional structure
Field services are provided through five regions and 19 watermaster districts. Region liaisons act as links between field activities and central office staff.

Integrating Water Quality with Water Quantity

Governor's Water Quality and Quantity Task Force In the fall of 1996, the Governor convened a task force to examine how well water quality and quantity in Oregon were being managed. The group looked into the coordination and effectiveness of the state agencies involved in water management and aimed to improve management by integrating water quality and water quantity.

The Department-led task force looked into the responsibilities of the Departments of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), Agriculture (ODA), and Water Resources (WRD).

In February 1997, the task force submitted a report to the Governor. The report recommended integrating the DEQ's list of water quality limited streams and the ODA's Water Quality Management Area Plans (SB 1010 plans) into the Department's existing water right application and transfer process. The task force also recommended better coordination among agencies on the instream water rights application and review process.

1999–2001 *The task force identified the following issues to be addressed:*

- gaps and overlaps in agency roles and responsibilities
- potential misunderstanding by the public of agency roles and responsibilities
- growth and long-term water management
- beneficial uses
- water reservations
- water right transfers
- water quality in streams not included or removed from 303(d) list when issuing water rights and transfers
- legislative and rule changes, if needed

After submitting its report, the task force recommended continuing work on the issues identified above.

Hydroelectric Program

The 1997 Oregon Legislature enacted a comprehensive program to reauthorize hydroelectric facilities whose licenses are due to expire (HB 2119). The law created a process for evaluating whether a new water right should be granted for these projects and if operations must take resource protection actions. The law requires a review by ODFW, DEQ, and WRD with the Department coordinating the activities of the team. Project owners seeking reauthorization must demonstrate that continued operation of the project will not further impact fish and wildlife resources. This process will yield: 1) a unified state position before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on federally licensed projects; 2) a state water right; and 3) a water quality certificate.

The Department's Hydroelectric Section coordinates the Hydroelectric Task Force, created by the 1997 Legislature. The hydroelectric law, HB 2119, directed the task force to establish new annual fees for reauthorized hydroelectric projects, develop decommissioning standards and procedures for projects not reauthorized, and consider procedures for developing new hydroelectric projects consistent with those for reauthorizing existing projects. This task force will present its recommendations to the 1999 Legislature.

Legislative Proposal

HYDROELECTRIC TASK FORCE The Hydroelectric Task Force will present three main recommendations to the 1999 Legislature: 1) annual fees for reauthorized hydroelectric projects; 2) a process with standards for decommissioning of projects that are not reauthorized; and 3) procedures for developing new hydroelectric projects consistent with those used for reauthorizing existing projects.

1999–2001 *Stewardship and Supply Initiative*

As Oregon's available water supplies decline and population continues to grow, there emerges a need to support stewardship and water supply needs with a data base comprised of basin-wide assessments. The Department hosted several workshops during the summer of 1998 to discuss how a statewide initiative could meet the information needs of the local and state interests in each of Oregon's river basins. A broad range of stakeholders and Commissioners participated in these meetings to frame a new *Stewardship and Supply Initiative*.

Managing for Future Water Needs As the demand for water increases, many interests agree that the Department needs more effective ways of compiling and translating water resources data that are accessible and useful for a broad audience. As existing water supplies shrink and environmental concerns increase, watershed councils, local governments, interest groups, water users, and other natural resource agencies, now more than ever, need accurate and accessible information on water availability, future water supply options, and stewardship issues. There is growing consensus that if we fail to plan now, Oregonians may face negative impacts to the economic health of our communities and the quality of life we enjoy.

Products of the Initiative

State of the Water Resources Report Under the initiative, the Department will prepare a *State of the Water Resources Report* to provide general, statewide water resources information and serve as a basis for more detailed basin assessments. The report's streamlined format will serve as a framework, helping to orient users of the individual basin assessments. It will include information on the statewide aspects of stewardship and water supply in Oregon—highlighting existing laws and policies as well as the tools and programs currently available to the public.

Nineteen River Basin Assessment Reports Under the initiative, new staff will compile 19 *Basin Assessments* describing water-related issues—one for each of the state's major river basins. These assessments are intended to result in greater public understanding of water resources issues at a basin scale. The Department will prepare the reports using a standardized template designed to allow ongoing updates. Each assessment will provide key information, map products, and overlays of the constraints and opportunities posed by stewardship issues. As the initiative progresses, the Department will post the information on the Internet, allowing continuous access to the most current information.

Surface Water Storage Site Inventory Another key component for meeting future water demand will be the construction of surface

Budget Proposal

STEWARDSHIP AND SUPPLY INITIATIVE A proposed budget of $1,269,077 provides one permanent and eight limited-duration positions to create basin assessments and inventory potential ground and surface water storage sites.

water storage facilities. This portion of the initiative funds a civil engineer to develop a master inventory of potential surface water storage sites. Following completion of the inventory, the engineer will develop preliminary environmental assessments by working with other agency staff. Finally, they will rank the sites according to their potential for development using environmental and cost-benefit comparisons.

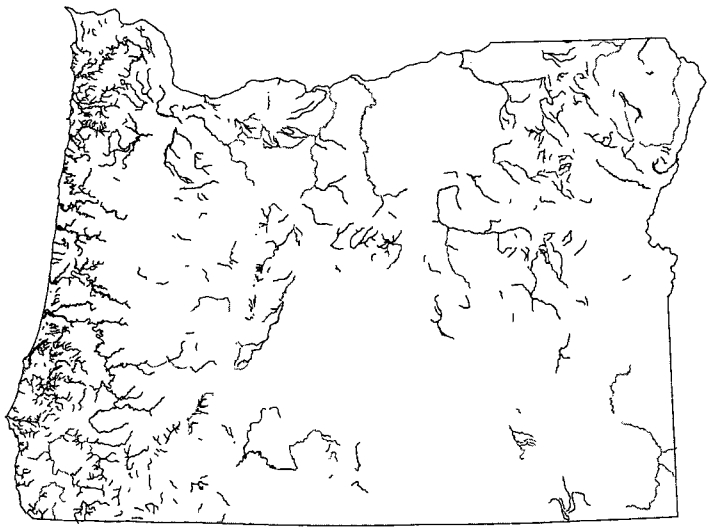
Aquifer Recharge Identification A key component of the initiative begins to develop a statewide inventory of potential ground water storage sites. Under the program, a lead hydrogeologist will head up the project and take responsibility for site-specific investigations. A second hydrogeologist will develop a statewide inventory of potential ground water storage sites. Under the initiative, sites with the highest potential for immediate development are investigated in detail and the information provided to potential developers.

Internet Coordinator In order to make data readily accessible to all users, an Internet coordinator will make current basin report information available on-line.

B. Instream Flow Enhancement

In August 1990, the Water Resources Commission adopted a statewide *Instream Flow Protection Policy* to establish an instream water right on every stream, river, and lake that can provide significant public benefits. Where streamflows are so low that public uses have been impaired, the policy describes methods to restore streamflows.

While instream water rights have been the focus of much attention, the Commission and Department have begun working on other tools to address depleted streamflows. In the fall of 1997 and spring of 1998, the Department hosted two workshops to discuss methods for improving instream flows. Workshop participants represented a wide variety of water interest groups, local govern-



Instream water rights
By November 1998, 1,382 instream water rights (right) had been granted. As of November 1998, 169 instream water right applications were pending. These instream water rights are regulated like any other water right.

ment, and state and federal resource management agencies. From these workshops came several new ideas and common themes:

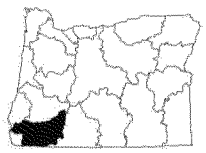
- potential improvements to instream leasing and conserved water programs
- evaluation of *Serious Water Management Problem Areas* as a tool for streamflow restoration
- water banking, water mitigation, and water exchanges
- water use scheduling and rotations
- non-structural storage (e.g. wetlands restoration, aquifer recharge)
- permanent transfers to instream uses
- water management and conservation plans
- water use efficiency goals
- interstate sheparding of instream rights
- public education initiatives
- tax credits and funding to encourage voluntary actions that will restore streamflows

As discussed throughout the Strategic Plan, the Commission and Department are working on developing or improving many of these tools for instream flow enhancement.

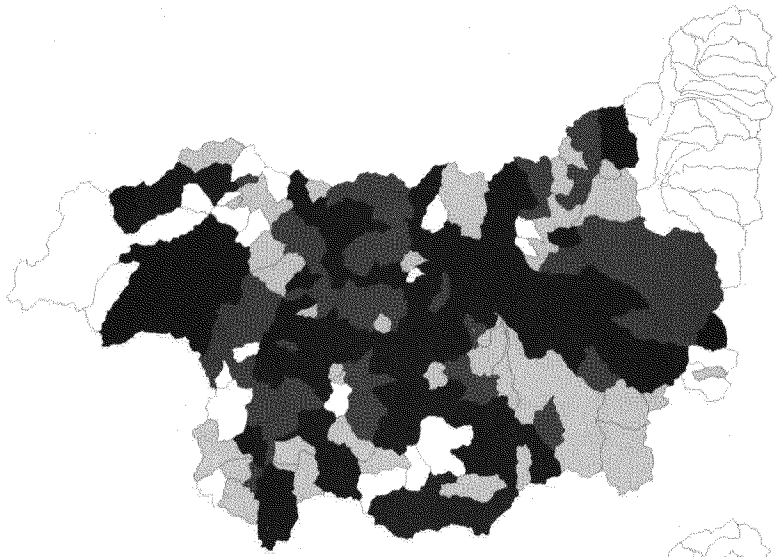
Streamflow Restoration Priority Areas

Under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, in 1998 WRD and ODFW staff established an initial set of priorities for streamflow enhancement. This effort was prompted by two interrelated measures in the Oregon Plan. Under these measures, WRD evaluated deficits in streamflows for instream water rights while ODFW prioritized the areas where fish habitat is most dependent on enhancement of streamflows. Jointly, the two agencies are responsible for setting a schedule for enhancing flows.

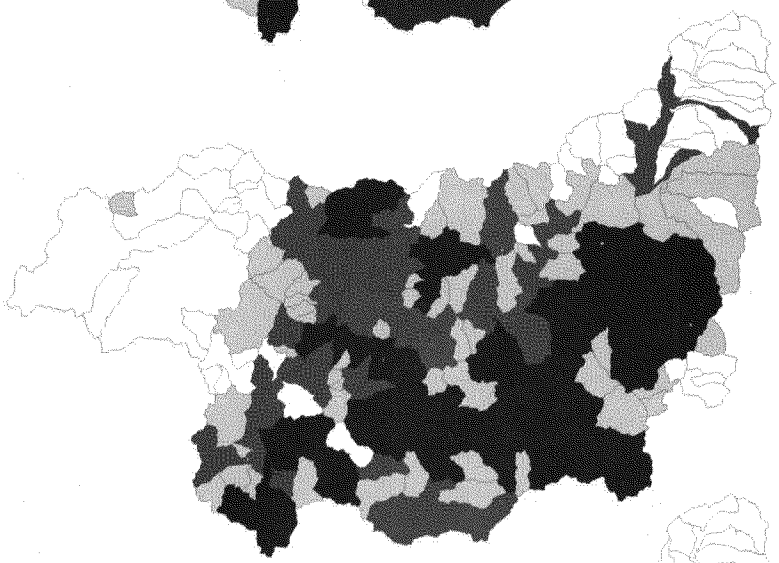
Throughout 1998, staff of the two agencies worked closely to develop the methodology for identifying streamflow restoration priorities in coastal basins. First, ODFW identified the watersheds where improving streamflows would be the most critical component



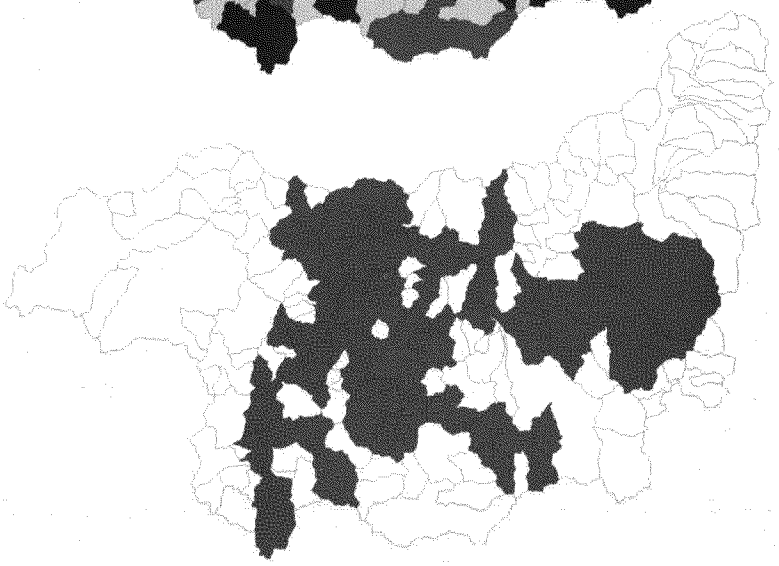
Streamflow Restoration Priorities
This map shows an assessment by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife of biological needs for instream enhancement in the Rogue River Basin. Dark areas indicate higher need for streamflow enhancement to support fish habitat.



This map shows the Water Resources Department's assessment of streamflow restoration optimism for the Rogue River Basin. Darker areas indicate higher optimism for restoring streamflows through voluntary approaches.



Streamflow restoration priority areas are compiled by combining biological needs and flow restoration optimism. Shaded areas are priorities.



for improving fish habitat. Working with this information, WRD staff identified those watersheds with the best opportunities for enhancing flows. When the two efforts are merged, the resulting *streamflow restoration priority areas* include those basins where fish are expected to respond best to increased flow and the best opportunities for flow enhancement exist. WRD field staff are preparing individual work plans to focus the Department's water management efforts in each of the high priority areas. The plans include those Oregon Plan measures most appropriate and likely to yield increased streamflows in the priority areas.

1999–2001 *Planned activities for the 1999-2001 biennium: Oregon Plan*

- The Department will establish priorities for flow enhancement in basins with listed aquatic species that are tributaries to the Columbia River.
- The Department will work cooperatively with watershed councils and other local groups to carry out the Oregon Plan.
- The Department will work rigorously to carry out its own list of commitments under the Oregon Plan. (For a full list of the Department's measures under the Oregon Plan visit our website at: *www.wrd.state.or.us*.)

Voluntary Water Right Transfers and Leases

Given the large percentage of available water that has been allocated to water right holders throughout the state, one of the most effective ways of enhancing streamflows involves water right transfers. In 1987, the Legislature authorized the purchase, gift, or lease of an existing water right for conversion to an instream water right (ORS 537.348). The law grants the converted right the same priority date as the original right, thereby providing an effective tool for restoring streamflows. The law also allows a water right holder to lease a water right for instream use for a specified period of time—without loss of the original priority date.

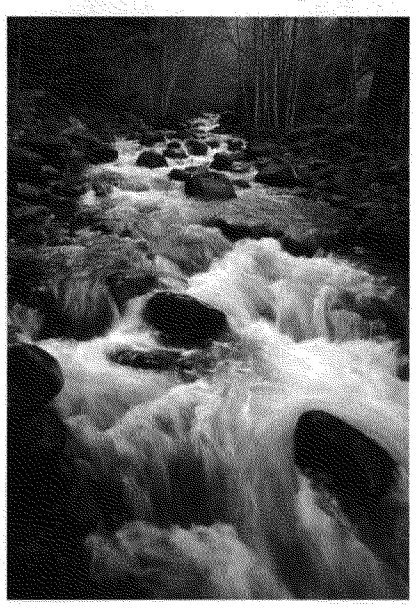
The Commission's *Instream Flow Protection Policy*, adopted in August 1990, directs the Department to encourage the purchase, lease, and gift of water rights to instream use. Staff in the Field and Technical Services Division seek out and facilitate these transfers. In addition, under WRD commitments to the Oregon Plan, the Department places a priority on processing applications for transfers to instream uses that benefit fish.

The Department also encourages *willing party transactions*. These transfers of water use, authorized under the 1987 Instream Water Rights Act, occur between a water right holder and a third party who wishes to lease the water for instream flow enhancement. The importance of these third party transactions to targeted streamflow enhancement will increase significantly in the coming years.

Protecting flows for fish
The Commission and Department are working to ensure that new water appropriations do not worsen already poor streamflow conditions.

In 1991 and 1992, several Snake River salmon runs were listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. Because of this listing, and other potential listings throughout the state, the Commission and Department explored ways to protect streamflows for fish. Unlike other northwest states, Oregon did not impose a moratorium on new permits. Rather, the Commission and Department sought ways to assure that some new water appropriations could be allowed in ways that would not conflict with plans for species recovery.

Beginning in 1994, the Commission has phased in additional public interest standards in the permit application review process. The statewide rules create an interagency team to review the impacts a proposed diversion may have on fish. This team approach is results-oriented and looks for site-specific solutions to balance the needs of the applicant with those of fish runs.



State Scenic Waterways
A 1988 Oregon Supreme Court decision requires the Commission to find that streamflows for recreation, fish, and wildlife will not be impaired before issuing new water rights within or upstream from any State Scenic Waterway (*Diack v. City of Portland*).

By 1992, the Department had identified the flows needed to support the uses under the State Scenic Waterways Act. These "Diack flows" are now used to evaluate water use applications both upstream or within scenic waterways. In 1995, the Legislature added a review for ground water applications to determine if the proposed use would impact the surface flows in the scenic waterway.

Surface-to-Ground Water Permit Amendments

In 1997, the Legislature passed SB 132 allowing surface-to-ground water permit amendments. The bill allows permit holders to change a surface water point of diversion to a ground water point of appropriation provided certain criteria are met. This type of change can assist in watershed restoration efforts by avoiding impacts to fish caused by direct surface water diversion or impacts to municipal providers by reducing water treatment costs associated with surface water diversions. This builds on Department-sponsored legislation in 1995 to allow similar transfers for certificated decreed rights.

Coordination with the Army Corps of Engineers

The Governor has designated the Department as the state agency contact for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) on operation of their storage projects. Reservoir coordination activities take place for projects located in the Rogue and Willamette Basins and on Willow Creek in the Umatilla River Basin. The Department schedules annual meetings with other state agencies and the Corps to discuss operation and storage release volumes and timing. The Corps releases stored water from storage projects to meet contract obligations and needs for aquatic habitat, recreation, and water quality. Department staff work with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian reservation, ODFW and other interests to coordinate the releases of water from McKay Reservoir in the Umatilla River Basin for instream flow needs.

State Powers of Eminent Domain

There is a final alternative that puts water back in streams. Through the powers of eminent domain, the state can condemn existing water rights. The Commission and Department do not believe that "taking water back" this way is either wise or desirable. In addition to the substantial monetary requirements of this alternative, it presents social, legal, and political problems that would likely require years, if not decades, to resolve. Instead, the Commission and Department believe that reliance upon other existing tools—watershed management, instream water rights, willing party transfers—offer opportunities to enhance streamflows in the future.

C. Water Use Efficiency

Water Use Efficiency and Wasteful Practices

The continuing shortage of water for both instream and out-of-stream uses and the decades-old law against waste have led some people to encourage the Department to adopt a rigorous set of standards to establish what constitutes efficient water use. The Commission and Department believe, however, that unlike wasteful

practices—which subject the water user to regulation by the Department—improved efficiency should be sought by water users as part of a basin-wide effort to improve practices. Local *goals* rather than statewide *standards* are more likely to instill new practices and attitudes about efficient water use. Creating these goals will take time—public involvement and the complexity and controversy associated with these issues must be discussed openly and resolved with broad participation. The Department seeks to achieve efficiency improvements statewide but believes this is possible only through a methodical, data-based approach built on agreement at the basin level. Water use efficiency improvements rely on public education and information, incentives, and technical assistance efforts.

The Department's first Strategic Plan, prepared in 1995, proposed an approach to improving efficiency and avoiding waste. During the past biennium, the Department has carefully reviewed the proposal in preparation for implementation. In 1997, the Department commissioned an independent review of strategies aimed to improve water use efficiency and to reduce the wasteful use of water.

1999–2001 *These recommendations from the review will drive Department efforts in the 1999-2001 biennium:*

1. Pursue tangible results—more water in the most needed locations at the most needed times.
2. Separate efforts to improve efficiency from efforts to reduce waste.
3. Use collaborative and local approaches.
4. Improve monitoring and enforcement against uses that are wasteful, illegal or unauthorized.

Improving water use efficiency and reducing waste will require a two-part approach: 1) incentive-based conservation programs, and 2) regulatory-based monitoring and enforcement. This approach recognizes that many existing water distribution systems were put in place prior to the development of modern, efficient technologies and that funding and technical assistance are needed to help users bridge this gap. At the same time, the approach recognizes that laws prohibiting waste strengthen and provide consistency to the overall enforcement program. The Commission and Department promote effective enforcement of these laws to ensure that Oregon's water resources are not used illegally—harming legal water right holders and instream values.

In 1999, the Department will initiate two pilot projects—one each, east and west of the cascades—in partnership with willing watershed councils. The projects are intended to improve water efficiency by identifying locally tailored goals and practices, and the tools needed to implement them.

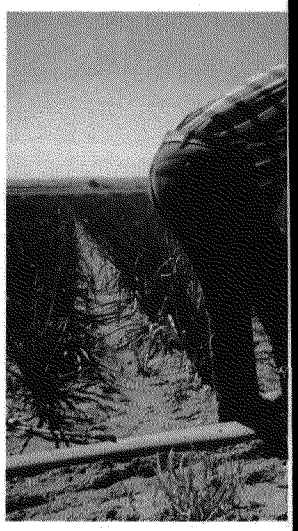
Efficient water use
In some areas of Oregon, irrigators use modern technology such as soil moisture probes to determine the exact amount of water needed for their crops. This kind of efficiency extends the resource and helps irrigators produce better crops more economically.

In a separate effort to improve enforcement against waste, the Department has revised guidance to field staff to better identify wasteful practices and gain compliance with the statutory prohibition against waste. (See *Enforcement*, pg. 21-23)

Water Conservation

Water conservation is another means of supplying water for new and expanding uses. As existing users become more efficient, saved water can be used to meet future growth and instream needs. However, more information is needed on the effects of conservation on streamflow quantities and timing before it will be clear how much water can be made available through conservation. Water conservation that reduces surface runoff from irrigated fields can also contribute to improved water quality.

Conserved Water Program The *Allocation of Conserved Water Program* is one of the most promising voluntary conservation programs administered by the Department. Under the law, passed in 1987, a water user who conserves water may use a portion of the conserved water on additional lands. They may also choose to lease or sell the water, or dedicate the water to instream use. Without the law, the user would not be entitled to use the conserved water

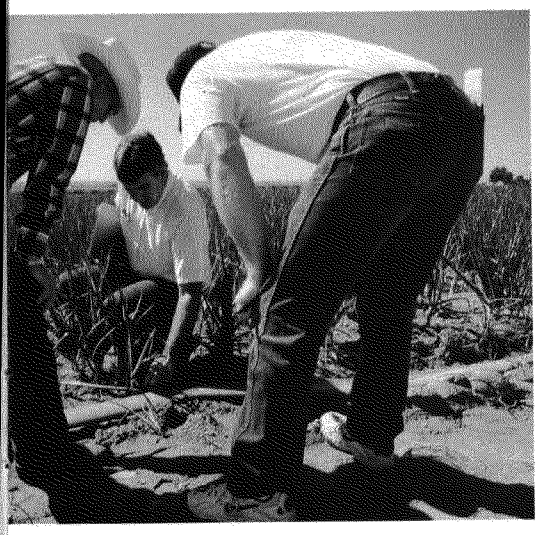


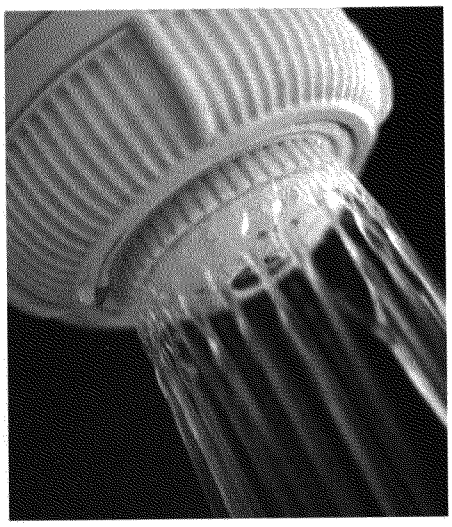
to meet new needs; instead, the water would simply return to the stream where it would be available for the next downstream water user. In exchange for granting the water user the right to "spread" a portion of the conserved water to new lands, the law provides the remaining portion to the state for instream use.

The Allocation of Conserved Water Law has been praised throughout the West as a creative approach to water conservation. Unfortunately, the law has not been used much by water right holders. In 1993, the Legislature redefined conservation, streamlined the application review process, and directed the Commission to

allocate a percentage of the conserved water to the state equal to the percentage of public funds used to finance the conservation project. The Legislature again amended the law in 1997 to increase participation in the conserved water program. First, the new law (SB 1154) allowed the conserved water program to be applied retroactively, so long as certain criteria are met. This allows water right holders who took conservation measures in the past to request an allocation of conserved water under certain conditions. Second, it allows persons who conserve water under the program to choose the priority date of the conserved water—either the same date or one minute after the priority date of the original water right. The Commission and Department support this program and are focusing on ways to encourage water users to submit conservation proposals.

Reporting Annual Water Use One of the first steps toward water conservation is knowing how much water is being used and what that means to the systems and water rights that rely on that water. An important part of encouraging water use efficiency is helping government entities fulfill their obligations to report their annual water use. Under current law, state and federal agencies, local governments, irrigation districts, and water control districts are required to include the amount of water used, the period of use, and the categories of beneficial use to which the water is applied.





Conserving Water
Water users throughout Oregon are encouraged to conserve water through more efficient practices and technology. Careful tracking of water use through measuring (facing page, far left) helps water users to know how much water they need and make adjustments that help conserve. New practices and technologies, such as gated pipe and drip irrigation (middle), increase productivity while using less water. At home, improved technology in plumbing fixtures, such as a low-flow shower head (left), helps conserve wate

Enforcement

Enforcement against illegal water use is one of the Department's most important resource stewardship activities. Illegal water use injures both instream and out-of-stream water rights and interferes with the public use and enjoyment of the resource. Illegal water use may involve the use of water without a water right or other authorization, or the use of water beyond the terms and conditions of a water right.

The Department works to prevent illegal water use through public education and information efforts. When an illegal use is

discovered, the Department's enforcement team seeks voluntary compliance before using other methods, such as civil penalties or court actions. The Commission and Department believe that the voluntary approach is most effective because it achieves compliance quicker and at a lower cost while requiring fewer Department staff. In those cases where voluntary compliance does not work, the Department initiates civil penalty actions or court proceedings.

During 1997, the Department committed under the Oregon Plan to improve coordination of field activities with other natural resource agencies. That commitment has resulted in coordination among agencies at the region level on enforcement activities.

Limited Licenses Limited licenses issued in conjunction with enforcement orders differ from traditional limited licenses. The purpose of a traditional limited license is to provide authorization, in advance, for a short-term use of fixed duration. Under HB 2184, enacted in 1995, the Department received authority to issue a limited license with an enforcement order to deal with illegal uses. This allows the Department to address situations in which water users would be harmed by an immediate shut-off of an illegal use. The limited license authorizes continued use of water while the water user works to comply with the enforcement order. This type of limited license helps prevent hardship situations where the user did not knowingly violate state law and where the water use can be continued without injury to other water rights.

In 1997, the Legislature removed a sunset clause from the law, allowing the Department to keep this tool. While limited license enforcement orders have only been used a few times since 1995, they are an important alternative that provides the Department flexibility in enforcement practices.

Enforcement Against Waste During the next biennium, the Department will focus efforts on a specific type of illegal water

use—waste. Reducing wasteful use of water is an important stewardship activity because waste can have the same practical effect as any other illegal use—injury to legal water right holders and harm to public interests.

Beneficial use without waste has been part of the water rights system since the 1850s. Historically, however, water users have not been given clear guidance on what might constitute waste. As a consequence, the Department's past actions against wasteful water uses have been limited. Additionally, water users also express concern that statewide standards will not work because water use practices must necessarily vary throughout the state.

As a first step towards resolving these concerns, the Department is providing training to field staff on appropriate water use practices. In addition, the Department is developing methods for monitoring water use to ensure compliance with the rates, duties, and conditions of water rights.

1999–2001 During the 1999-2001 biennium, field staff will work with water users to ensure that they are aware of their legal obligations to use water according to the terms of their water rights. Staff will address wasteful practices more aggressively and with greater uniformity.

SUPPLY SOLUTIONS

finding ways to meet tomorrow's water needs

IN THE PAST, OREGONIANS' WATER NEEDS were met by simply drilling a new well or obtaining a permit to use surface water. Now, however, a lack of plentiful water is resulting in a decline in the number of new surface water rights issued by the Department. In fact, there are months of the year in which the Department is not likely to issue *any* new water rights because a reliable supply is just not available. New options are needed to meet water needs during periods of peak demand and low supply. New water supplies will increasingly depend upon cooperative, innovative solutions at the local level involving water right transfers, ground water, conservation, technology, and multi-purpose storage.

While permit application review will remain an important part of the Department's workload, the rising importance of alternative water supply solutions requires staff to assume a broader role helping applicants find solutions to meet their water needs. Department staff use their knowledge of water availability and local conditions to help water users identify new supply options such as transfers, conservation measures, storage, and other alternatives that are less commonly relied upon today. It is also becoming more common for Department staff to assist communities in evaluating their regional water supply options.

This broadened role for staff parallels continued efforts to decentralize agency operations. In 1989, the Department completed regionalizing into five geographic areas. During the 1995-97 biennium, other central functions were moved to the field, including review of transfer applications, portions of the water right application review, and conservation assistance.

Water Availability

In July 1992, the Commission adopted a statewide *Water Allocation Policy* that sought to tailor future appropriations of water to the capacity of the resource. According to the policy, water will be allocated to a broad range of uses within the limits of the natural supply. The policy guides the Commission and Department in allowing new allocations of water in a consistent manner and gives potential water right applicants greater certainty about the conditions

Water Availability
By analyzing water uses and streamflows by subbasin, the Department can determine if water is available for new uses. In order to allow a new use, the water must be available (darker areas in map) at least 80 percent of the time. This ensures that new users can be reasonably certain that their water right will provide them a stable water supply.

under which new rights will be granted. Under the policy, a stream is considered "over-appropriated" if there is not enough water to meet all demands at least 80 percent of the time.

New out-of-stream uses can only be allowed from over-appropriated streams if the Commission determines such uses to be in the public interest and if the uses are conditioned to protect instream values.

The Water Allocation Policy also protects ground water from over-appropriation. New uses are not allowed if the ground water use by all water rights exceeds the average annual recharge to an aquifer or if the use results in the further depletion of over-appropriated surface waters.

Finally, in the face of reduced access to natural streamflows and new wells, the policy promotes alternative water supplies such as conservation, storage, and water right transfers. Because reservoir operations require greater flexibility to accommodate fluctuations in winter streamflows, new water rights for storage are not subject to the 80 percent standard. Instead the Department evaluates these requests using a 50 percent standard; water must be available at least 50 percent of the time in order to allow the water storage. Existing water rights and instream uses are protected by setting storage seasons in basin rules, including minimum pass-through flows or other conditions on water rights.

Surface water availability in rivers and streams throughout Oregon is assessed by Department staff using a complex computer model that looks at runoff characteristics and streamflow measure-

ments to predict flows in streams without measuring devices. The resulting data bases of streamflow statistics and water availability are used to evaluate applications for new water uses. The system, which has been checked by independent scientific review, has proven to be a reliable tool for decision-making. The current data used by the model are also available to the public via the Internet. As new water rights are issued, the water availability data base is updated to reflect the new uses. Thousands of water rights have been incorporated into the analyses since the inception of the program. When new data or information about streamflow are brought forward, the streamflow data base is revised.

In the 1997-1999 biennium, Department staff expanded and refined the streamflow and water availability data bases, improving the estimates of consumptive water use and the accuracy of the predictive streamflow models. Streamflow statistics and water availability data are now available for more than 2,500 watersheds.

1999–2001 In the 1999-2001 biennium, the Department will maintain the data bases by incorporating new data when available. Staff will also document how water availability is computed including the computer programs required to update and maintain the data bases. The Department will also begin estimating peaks in streamflows to assist dam safety and flood protection efforts and begin to couple surface water modeling to the ground water modeling efforts now under way.

Water Conservation

As discussed in the *Stewardship* chapter, above, conservation and voluntary efficiency improvements address water supply by reducing demand. Water conservation projects and efficiency improvement can make water available for both instream and out-of-stream needs.

Future Water Supply Solutions

Since 1955, the Department and Commission have relied on basin plans, created by administrative rule for 16 of the state's basins, to set allowable uses and identify supply options. These plans, while once adequate, do not provide the flexibility and attention to supply alternatives necessary to keep pace with current water supply trends.

1999–2001 As discussed in the *Stewardship* chapter, above, the Governor's Recommended Budget seeks funding for an initiative designed to collect, synthesize, and report information for each of the state's 19 river basins. A significant portion of this effort will be devoted to identifying potential water supply options available in each basin to help meet expected water demands.

Legislative Proposal

NEW WATER RIGHTS FOR USES NOT SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED UNDER A BASIN PROGRAM In recent years, the Department has identified a number of limitations in the basin programs which have prevented the Department from responding to serious hardships and other reasonable needs for new water rights. In past legislative sessions, the Legislature passed HB 3203 (1993) and SB 197 (1995) allowing the Department to accept water right applications for uses which were not allowed under the relevant basin program.

However, this authority will expire at the end of 1998. While this law has been used only a few times to date, it still offers a flexible way to consider water uses that are not allowed by the basin program. The Department will propose legislation during the 1999 legislative session to make the authority granted under the previous bills permanent.

A. New Water Rights

Although the number of new water rights issued by the Department will likely decline in future years as the state approaches natural limits to supply, new water rights continue to play a role in Oregon's water supply future. Over the last ten years, water availability limitations and public interest concerns have dramatically increased the time required to review water right applications. In order to streamline this process and prevent a backlog, the review has been modified through new laws enacted by the Legislature in 1995 and through new rules adopted by the Commission.

The current permit application review requires the Department to render a decision about an application within a set time period. The new review involves three stages: 1) *Initial Review*; 2) a *Proposed Final Order*; and 3) a *Final Order*. The deadlines associated with these stages can be extended only at the request of an applicant. Also, in order to maintain its timeliness, the law requires that before the processing clock may begin an application must be complete. In these ways, the process assigns responsibilities to both the Department and the applicant. A 30-day public comment period follows the Initial Review and a 45-day comment and protest period follows the Proposed Final Order. These comment and protest periods allow for a thorough public interest analysis, while still providing a timely decision for the water user.

Pre-application Conferences

In an effort to help applicants understand the application process, the Department has introduced a new tool—the pre-application conference. Applicants are now encouraged to meet with staff (above) to review the application process prior to filing an application. This is especially helpful for applicants with complex requests or who are unfamiliar with the process. By scheduling a conference,

applicants can meet with staff to discuss their proposed projects. This helps save time and minimizes the need to contact an applicant for additional information. It also lessens the likelihood an applicant will encounter surprises during the process.

In recent years the amount of water available for further appropriation has greatly decreased—especially from surface water sources. In most areas of the state, water is no longer available to meet the requested time period of a proposed use. The Department now requires applicants who want to use water in these areas to show that they can make beneficial use of water during the limited period of time in which water is available; or they must show they have an alternative source of water for those times in which water is not available. This information aids the Department in reviewing the permit for public interest concerns.

Exempt Ponds

In 1995, the Legislature enacted HB 2376 providing "exempt" status for ponds constructed before January 1, 1995, that contain less than 9.2 acre-feet of water or have a dam less than 10 feet in height. This exemption allows the pond owner to maintain their ponds without a water right, provided the water is not put to a use outside of the pond (e.g. pumped away for irrigation). Owners of ponds who may have applied for exemption under a previous law governing ponds were also allowed to convert their applications to this exempt status.

An alternative permit application process for persons interested in building small reservoirs (HB 2376, ORS 537.409), was also established. This expedited process requires the Department to grant or deny an application within 180 days of receipt. This benefits the applicant by offering lower fees than those required for the normal permit process.

In the past four years, the Department has authorized more than 22,500 existing ponds and reservoirs (combined exemptions and certificates) which did not have water rights. This number includes more than 6,500 exempt ponds, which will not, under HB 2376, require water rights. In addition, the Department received applications for about 3,300 water right certificates covering more than 16,000 existing ponds and reservoirs. In relation to these ponds, the Department received approximately 848 comments regarding possible injury to other water rights or adverse impacts to fish. After reviewing the comments, the Department determined that 290 could be dismissed, and 558 would require further review. From that, 252 notices were issued to the pond owners explaining that some type of mitigation action would be required to avoid injury to other water rights or fish. And, from that number, only 41 have resulted in requests for contested case hearings. The program was completed with a minimal cost to landowners and without additional staff.

Legislative Proposal

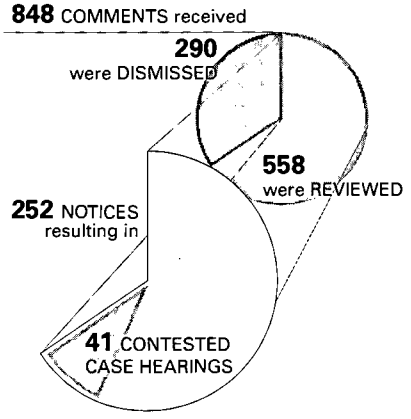
REPEAL OF START OF CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENT FOR NEW SURFACE AND GROUND WATER PERMITS The one-year start of construction requirement for new surface and ground water permits is no longer viewed by the Department as a reliable indicator of a permit holder's progress in the initial stages of the permit as complications can legitimately delay the beginning of construction. The Department will propose legislation to repeal the start of construction requirement for future permits. Under the proposed legislation, permit holders are still responsible for completing their projects and putting the water to beneficial use in five years or less.

22,500
PONDS AND RESERVOIRS in Oregon

6,500
are EXEMPT

3,300
APPLICATIONS for

16,000
total PONDS



Limited Licenses

Limited licenses help meet short-term water supply needs such as road construction and maintenance, general construction, and forestland or rangeland management. The use of water under a limited license is subordinate to all other uses from the same source.

In 1997, the Legislature enacted SB 134 which expanded the limited license statute to allow the Director to immediately issue a 60-day limited license upon finding an emergency exists and water is needed to protect public health, safety, and welfare. This allows the Department to respond to emergency water needs such as those that followed the February 1996 flooding.

The Legislature also enacted SB 1157 authorizing the Department to issue limited licenses for people who wish to use stored water owned by a local, state, or federal government. Typically, a water user would obtain a water right permit to use the stored water. However, there are times when the water user may need to make use of the stored water before the permit application process is completed. To meet this need, the statute now allows the Department to issue a limited license of up to one year for the use of stored water, so long as this user has a contract with the local, state, or federal government which owns the stored water.

Permit Extensions

In the fall of 1998, the Commission adopted new rules on the permit extension process. The need for rulemaking resulted from advice by the Attorney General's office, which interpreted the law differently than the Department's historic practice. The Attorney General concluded that the Department may only authorize permit extensions if the project could be completed within the time period allowed by the extension—one year for non-municipal water rights under the Department's permit extension rules. (Municipalities and districts were given five years.) Those time periods were not based on the amount of time *necessary to complete the project*, as required by the statute. The Attorney General's advice also provided guidance on the criteria and standards used to review extension applications.

Following the Attorney General's advice, the Commission instructed the Department to review the entire permit extension process. The Department formed a committee of interested stakeholders to review the permit extension rules. While the group agreed on many proposed changes, it disagreed on many others. Despite the lack of final consensus, two versions of proposed rules were offered to the public during the summer and early fall of 1998. The committee had strived to develop rules which followed the Attorney General's advice and met the stakeholders concerns. However, the number and depth of opposing viewpoints soon became evident. Written comments on the proposed rules suggested fundamental disagreements over specific elements of the rules.

To strike a compromise between the polarized interests, the Department proposed the simultaneous adoption of modified versions of both rules. Under this proposal, one version—the *short-form* rules—would be effective through June 30, 2001. A second version—the *long-form* rules—would become effective immediately after, on July 1, 2001. The Commission adopted the two rules sets later in 1998.

This "staging" of the two sets of rules provides a more simple and familiar version of the rules for pending extension applicants and those permit holders who may need to apply for an extension on or before June 30, 2001. By delaying the effective date of the more detailed, long-form rules to July 1, 2001, permit holders are given nearly two and one-half years to prepare for the process. During the term of the short-form rules, the Department will inform permit holders about the new process and the coming changes under the long-form rules. This two-phased approach should allow most current permit holders the opportunity to complete their permit requirements prior to the start of the long-form process.

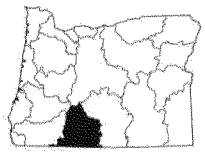
Community Water Supply Work Group

Community water suppliers face unique hurdles in the completion and perfection of their water right permits due to difficulties ranging from long-term planning and investment issues to land use requirements. During the permit extension rulemaking, community water supply interests requested more time to consider how to deal with the complexity of municipal permits.

1999–2001 During the 1999-2001 biennium, the Department will lead a group of stakeholders to begin a comprehensive review of community water supply issues. This group will likely focus on issues such as: review of the existing statutes and rules related to community water supplies; identify and remedy concerns about permit extensions; and identify ways to assist community water suppliers to prepare for impending requirements under the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act.

Vested and Reserved Water Rights

Vested rights refer to continuing uses of water that pre-date the permit requirements of the 1909 Oregon Water Code. Many of these uses have yet to be identified and recorded through a process known as "adjudication." *Reserved rights* refer to uses of water for federal areas such as national forests, wildlife refuges, and Native American reservations. Water is "reserved" for the purpose of supporting the areas, with a priority of the date of creation of the area (e.g. the treaty date for a reservation).



The Klamath Basin
The Klamath Basin lies east of the Cascade Mountains in southcentral Oregon. Water is used in the basin for almost every category of beneficial use ranging from agricultural to municipal purposes. Its streams, rivers, lakes, and riparian areas are home to a wide variety of fish and wildlife species. Much of the basin is semi-arid, therefore requiring irrigation for crop production. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Klamath Project (above), located along the California border in the southern basin, manages water from the Klamath and Lost Rivers through water stored in Upper Klamath Lake, Gerber and Clear Lake Reservoirs. Four federal wildlife refuges, Oregon's only national park and the former Klamath Indian Reservation are all located in the basin.

B. Adjudications

A property owner claims a vested water right through a legal process known as an *adjudication*. In this process, the Department gathers information about the use of water and presents these findings to the local circuit court. The court issues a decree stating who has the right to use water, the amount and location of water use and the priority date for each right. Following this, the Department issues water right certificates for each decreed right.

Adjudications have been completed for most of the major stream systems in eastern and southern Oregon and a few of the larger tributaries to the Willamette River.

1999–2001 *Klamath Basin Adjudication and Alternative Dispute Resolution*

A major adjudication is currently underway in the Klamath Basin. More than 700 claims have been filed, including vested rights for more than 300,000 acres of irrigation, several hydroelectric projects, and federal reserved claims for two national forests, Crater Lake National Park, at least three national wildlife refuges, the Klamath Indian Tribes, and Klamath Indian landowners.

Due to the complexity of the adjudication, and because this is the first adjudication in which the state has been faced with federal reserved rights and tribal rights, the Department has initiated a voluntary *alternative dispute resolution* (ADR) process. The ADR provides a forum to address adjudication claim issues as well as other matters related to water supply and demand in the Klamath Basin.

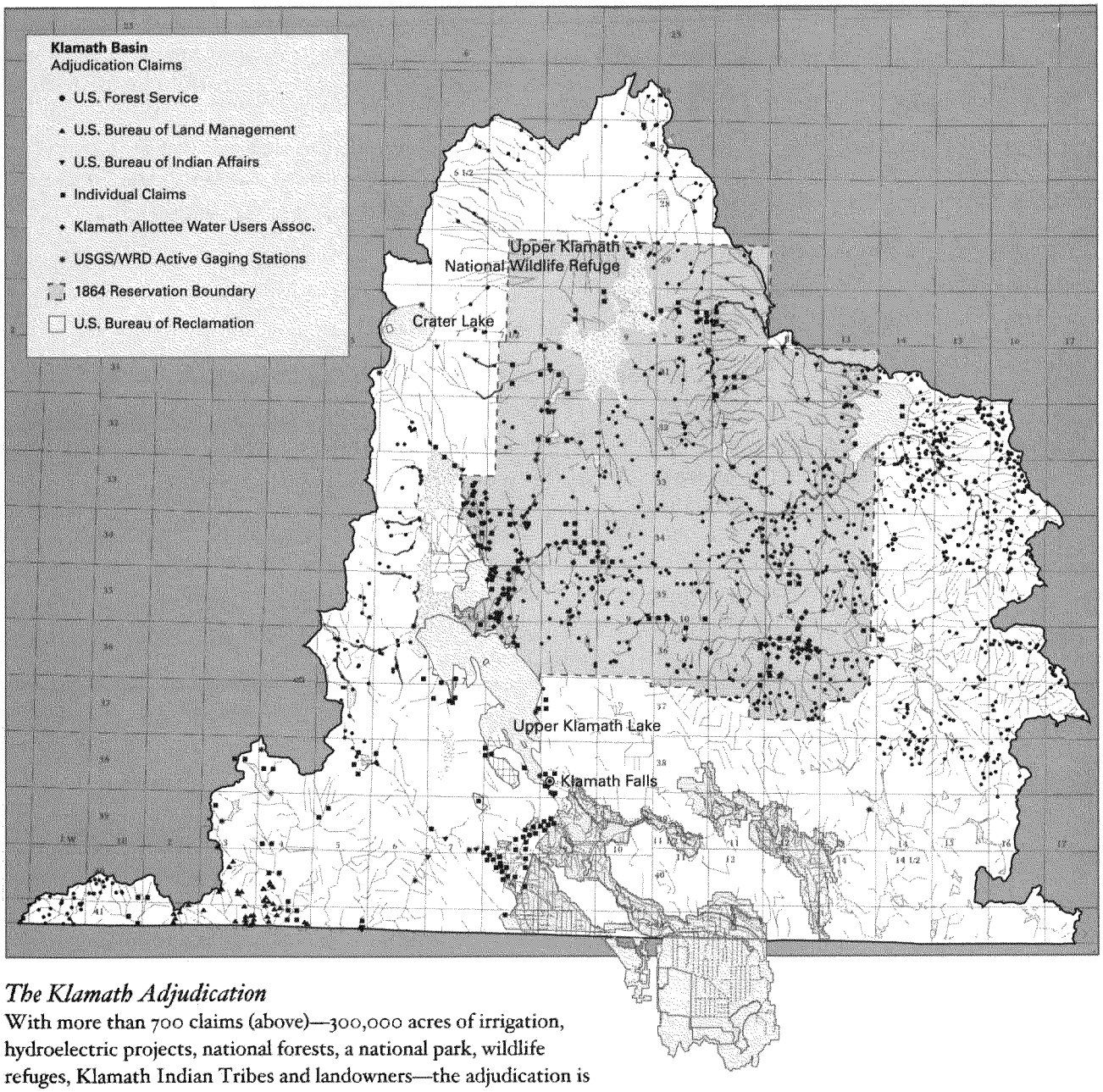
The ADR is a forum for claimants, other water right holders, and interested parties to meet and discuss opportunities for resolution of the issues associated with allocation and use of water in the basin. The Director of the Department is serving as the ADR leader. A neutral mediator from outside the agency conducts the meetings.

The ADR is closely coordinated with the formal adjudication to ensure that legal rights are protected in the adjudication and that final decisions are reached in a timely manner.

Budget Proposal

KLAMATH ADJUDICATION
The Governor's Recommended Budget provides $1,070,000 to fund eight positions to continue the Klamath Basin adjudication.

photo by Rebecca Geisen



The Klamath Adjudication

With more than 700 claims (above)—300,000 acres of irrigation, hydroelectric projects, national forests, a national park, wildlife refuges, Klamath Indian Tribes and landowners—the adjudication is the most complex in the state's history. WRD will sort through claims while an *alternative dispute resolution* assists claimants.

Legislative Proposal

ADJUDICATIONS The Department proposes a bill to authorize a court to consider any changes in the type of use, place of use, point of diversion or point of appropriation made to unadjudicated pre-1909 surface water claims and pre-1955 ground water registrations as part of the criteria for making a determination in an adjudication proceeding.

Government to Government Executive Order

Governor Kitzhaber issued an Executive Order (EO-96-30) in May 1996 formalizing the relationship between Oregon's Indian tribes and the state government. The order establishes a process to assist in resolving conflicts, maximizes key intergovernmental relations and enhances the exchange of ideas and resources for the good of Oregon's citizens. To carry out this order, each state agency must describe how the spirit of the order meshes with their mission and purpose. Each agency is also directed to provide training for key staff on Indian issues such as the legal status of tribal governments and tribal culture in general.

Under the order, each agency shall: 1) maintain open communication with the various tribes; 2) promote dialogue with appropriate representatives of each tribe; 3) identify issues of common interest; 4) seek opportunities to achieve mutual cooperation, including use of intergovernmental agreements; and 5) provide training for agency staff and managers.

The Department will continue open dialogue and problem solving with Oregon's nine Indian tribes. To this end, the Department has established guidelines to foster and maintain its relationship with each of the tribes.

C. Storage Projects

The history of water storage in Oregon dates back to the 1800s when projects consisted mostly of off-stream ponds or small dams across streambeds. As the state's population grew, so did the scale and purpose of the projects. Before long, developers and governments were building major multi-purpose storage projects to meet the increasing demands for water supplies and to provide water during the dry summer months. However, due to environmental concerns and concurrent loss of federal funding this era of major storage projects has come to an end.

In July 1992, the Commission adopted a *Water Storage Policy* that identifies storage as an integral part of Oregon's strategy to enhance the public and private benefits from use of the state's water resources. The policy recognizes that both structural and non-structural methods should be used in Oregon to store water. The 1993 Legislature adopted a policy on storage facilities declaring it a high priority to develop environmentally acceptable and financially feasible multi-purpose storage projects and enhance watershed storage through natural, non-structural means (ORS 536.238).

The Commission's Water Storage Policy guides programs to increase storage throughout the state while striking a balance among competing uses and various concerns and interests. The policy identifies high priority storage sites on public and private lands and encourages those programs that promote stream restoration and watershed health and contribute to increased natural storage. The

policy recognizes the key role of partnerships in developing storage projects and the importance of careful evaluation of the environmental impacts of such projects.

1999–2001 In the 1999-2001 biennium, the agency will lead an effort to form partnerships to identify and promote beneficial storage alternatives.

Storage Task Force

In concert with the Commission's storage policy and legislative direction, the Governor asked the Department to form a storage task force and examine the status of technical assistance to storage project developers. The Departments of Environmental Quality, Fish and Wildlife, Agriculture, and Geology and Mineral Industries participated on the task force. The task force recommended: increased interagency coordination of technical assistance; approval processes; identification of agency spokespersons about storage matters; consideration of funding project participation; investigation into the potential for artificial recharge projects; and collection and dissemination of data.

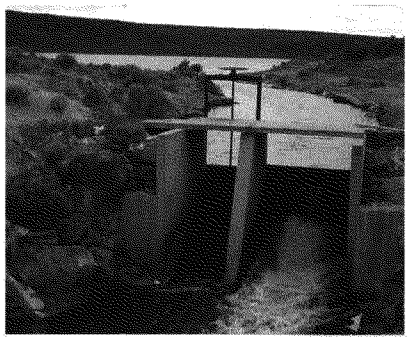
Some of these proposed actions may have budget needs. For example, seeking out potential artificial recharge projects would require additional professional staff. Funding for participation in storage projects would require a sizable monetary commitment; storage projects can be expensive. Putting accurate information into a central data base that is easily accessed by project advocates may require extensive coordination among agencies and at least one computer technician. Finally, additional services would be needed to evaluate surface water storage opportunities.

1999–2001 The Department's 1999–2001 Stewardship and Supply Initiative includes funding to implement these steps as part of a comprehensive approach to assessing statewide needs and providing an adequate information base for future decisions. (See page 13 for more details on the Stewardship and Supply Initiative.)

Dam Safety Program

The Department maintains a dam safety program encompassing about 1,200 dams. Recent developments in both seismic and flood research have led to concern over the safety of some dams in Oregon. Because the dam safety program is not adequately funded to research potential safety hazards, progress is slow in determining the need for upgrades to dams and dikes to protect life and property. However, staff are up-to-date on routine inspections and new construction reviews.

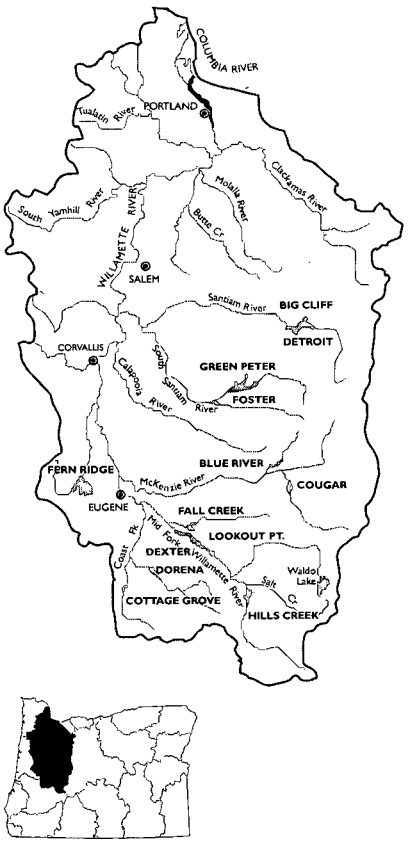
The state's Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team has designated the Department as the lead agency in maintaining location and ownership records of levees and dikes throughout Oregon. This



Storage Projects
Most of Oregon's water storage projects consist of small, earth-fill dams like Moon Reservoir in Harney County (above). These small projects are less expensive to construct and make less impact on other natural resources in order to store water.

Budget Proposal

STEWARDSHIP AND SUPPLY BUDGET PACKAGE The Governor's Recommended Budget provides three positions to develop an inventory of potential surface and ground water storage sites.



Willamette Basin Reservoirs
Thirteen multi-purpose storage projects in the upper Willamette Basin are operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Authorized by Congress under a series of Acts beginning in the late 1930s, the reservoirs store up to 1.6 million acre feet of water each year for flood control, navigation, power, and irrigation. The reservoirs also provide recreational opportunities, help meet water quality objectives, and serve fish and wildlife purposes.

work is important to the protection of life and property from future catastrophic flood events. There is no current funding for this work.

Willamette Basin Reservoir Study

Work on the Willamette Basin Reservoir Study continued throughout the 1997-1999 biennium. The four-year study will address whether changes in project operations and the allocation of storage would better serve future water needs in the valley.

Over the past 40 years, water needs, operational priorities, and public expectations have changed. Many cities planning for future growth are evaluating water supplies which may include use of stored water. Demands for irrigation are expected to increase as farming intensifies. Recreational use of the reservoirs has become a significant component in the economies of several basin communities. Water quality management for the Willamette River relies partly on the release of stored water. Additionally, current and potential listings under the Endangered Species Act could impact operations and limit the use of stored water. Balancing these competing demands will present a significant challenge for future operations.

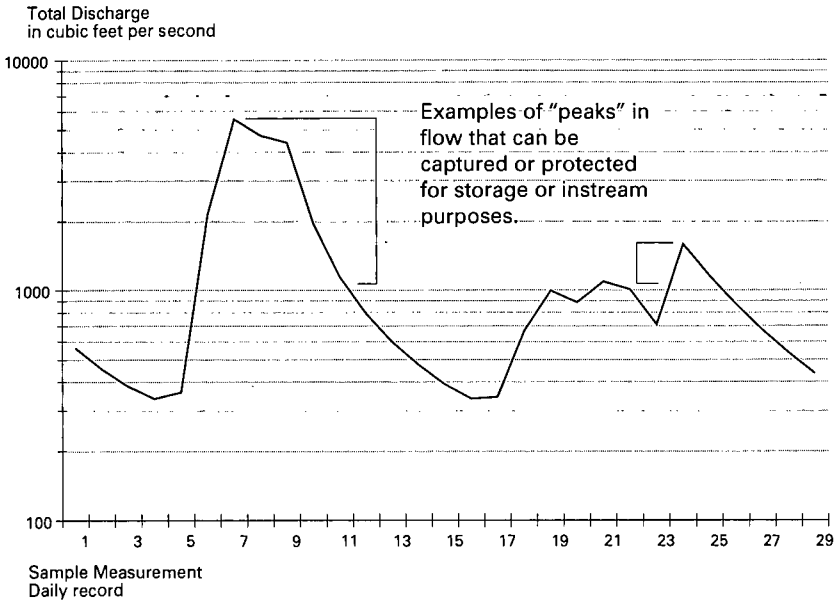
Under federal law, non-federal sources must provide 50 percent of the cost of the study. In the 1997-1999 biennium, the Legislature approved $289,977 for the study with the remainder of the funding contributed by cities, special districts, industry, and others. A first round of public workshops, in the spring of 1997, provided general information on the study and on some of the related issues. A second round of workshops, in April 1998, discussed benefits and trade-offs associated with different operating priorities. Public hearings on the draft report and any conclusions and recommendations from the investigation are slated for the spring of 2000. The study is scheduled to be completed in the 1999-2001 biennium.

Peak Flow Working Group

In 1997, the Water Resources Department convened a group with multiple disciplines and interests to provide information and advice on how to protect "peak" flows in a systematic, scientifically based manner as water rights permit decisions are made.

Historically, seasonal high flows in the state's rivers and streams, known as peak flows, have been viewed as a resource to capture for use in low-flow seasons. The scientific community has now gained greater understanding of the ecological role that peak flows play in maintaining watershed health. Under the Oregon Plan, the Department is leading a discussion about the role of peak flows in maintaining and recovering salmonid habitat.

The *Peak Flow Working Group* has explored several tools that the Department may use to respond to peak flow needs when reviewing water right applications. However, the group has had difficulty finding a way to quantify the instream peak-flow needs and to



An example peak flow
A "peak flow" is a high-discharge event within a watershed usually resulting from major rain storms and rapid snow melts. Peak flows will often reach or exceed a river channel's capacity and flow out onto the floodplain. Peak flows can help shape river morphology, which in turn influences instream and floodplain habitat. River characteristics associated with peak flows (rate of flow, water temperature, turbidity, water chemistry) may also trigger certain fish behavior such as upstream migration to spawning gravels, and movement into side channels for refuge and for winter rearing.

allocate the "surplus" amount. Without detailed studies, it may be impossible to isolate where peak flows limit salmonid recovery from where they do not. In most cases, peak flow changes, in combination with other land use or land management changes, have resulted in diminution of the quality and diversity of habitat necessary to sustain salmonid populations.

Nevertheless, the group agrees that the key to storing water, without losing the benefits of peak flows, hinges on a flexible storage management system. Designing this system requires a scheme for allocating peak flows that still allows some peaks to occur, retains adequate flows during the wet season, and is inexpensive and easy to manage. A flexible water storage and management system that responds to peak flow issues must allow storage facilities to fill incrementally and at variable rates during high-flow months. It must also allow a way to bypass storage altogether and empty quickly.

1999–2001 The Department will continue to work with interests in the 1999-2001 biennium to develop a policy for protecting peak flows and to adapt the water rights permit review process to protect peak flows where necessary while still allowing water storage.

D. Water Right Transfers

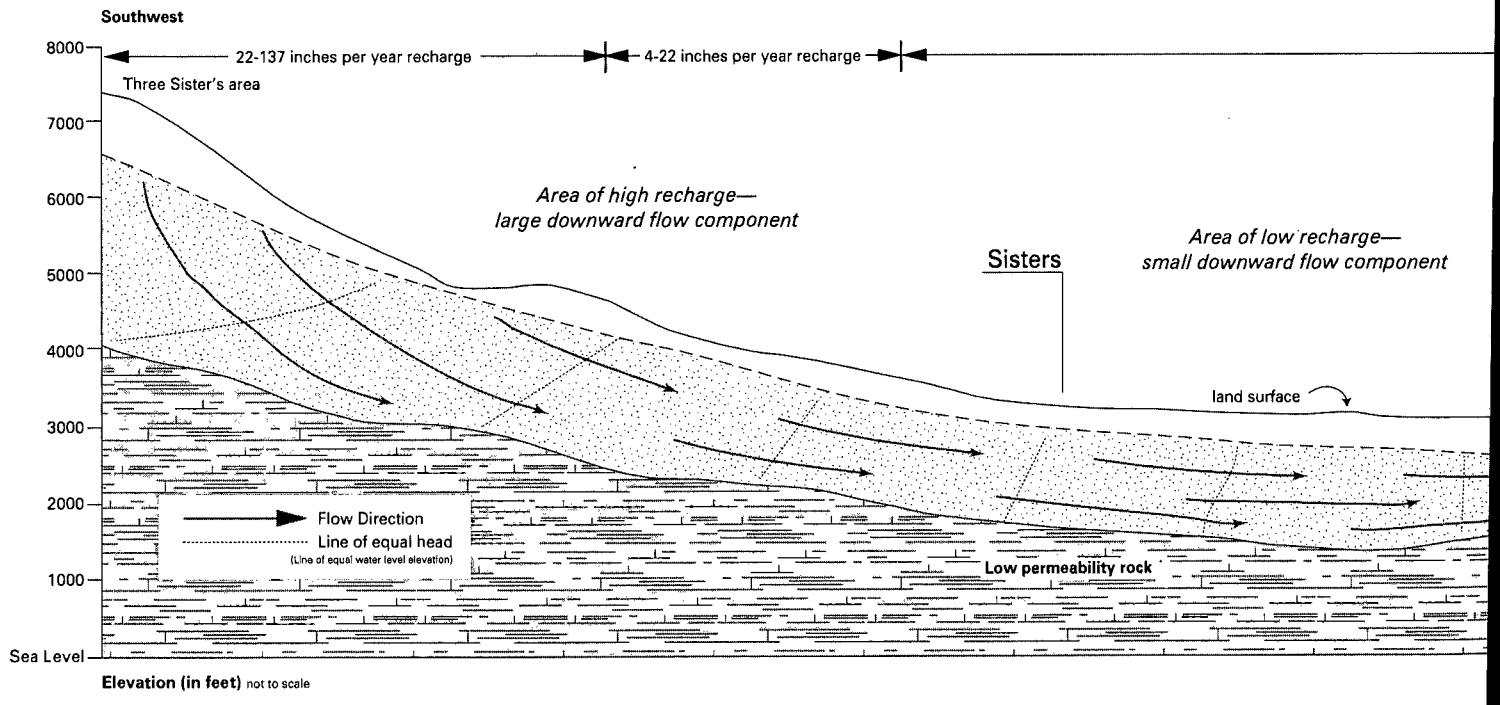
Under current law, a water right holder may change a point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use without losing their priority date, provided this change does not injure other water right holders. This change is commonly called a water right *transfer*. As water availability for new uses declines, transfers will begin to play a greater role in developing new uses. In the future, water right transfers will provide a critical source of water for both out-of-stream and instream uses.

Legislative Proposal

AMEND TRANSFER STATUTE The Department will propose legislation in 1999 to allow changes from *specific* industrial uses to *general* industrial uses without a formal water right transfer. To be eligible, the change must not result in the use of more water than was authorized for the *specific* use in the original water right.

As transfers assume a larger role in Oregon's water supply future, policymakers will be faced with many questions about the use of transfers—questions of process and policy. Some issues about the transfer process include: shifting the application review from the Salem office to field offices in order to take advantage of local knowledge, ensuring that staff use the most current water rights information while reviewing transfer applications, and continuing efforts to reduce the number of applications awaiting a final decision by the Department. On a policy level, the Department, Commission and stakeholders continue to discuss balancing the need for a straightforward process—one that encourages more efficient water use—with a growing concern to take a variety of public issues, such as fish needs, into account while the application is reviewed.

In 1997, the Legislature enacted SB 132 to make technical changes to several transfer provisions. The bill authorized temporary point of diversion or point of appropriation changes if necessary to convey water for temporary changes in place of use. Prior to this law change, water users were unable to obtain this form of transfer because their point of diversion could not convey water to the proposed temporary place of use. SB 132 also stops the "forfeiture clock"—for those portions of the water right to be changed—when a completed transfer application is filed. If a transfer is not approved, the period of non-use shall resume from where it had been at the time the transfer application was submitted. The law also amended the requirement to determine proof of use before approving transfer applications and allowed surface-to-ground water permit changes.



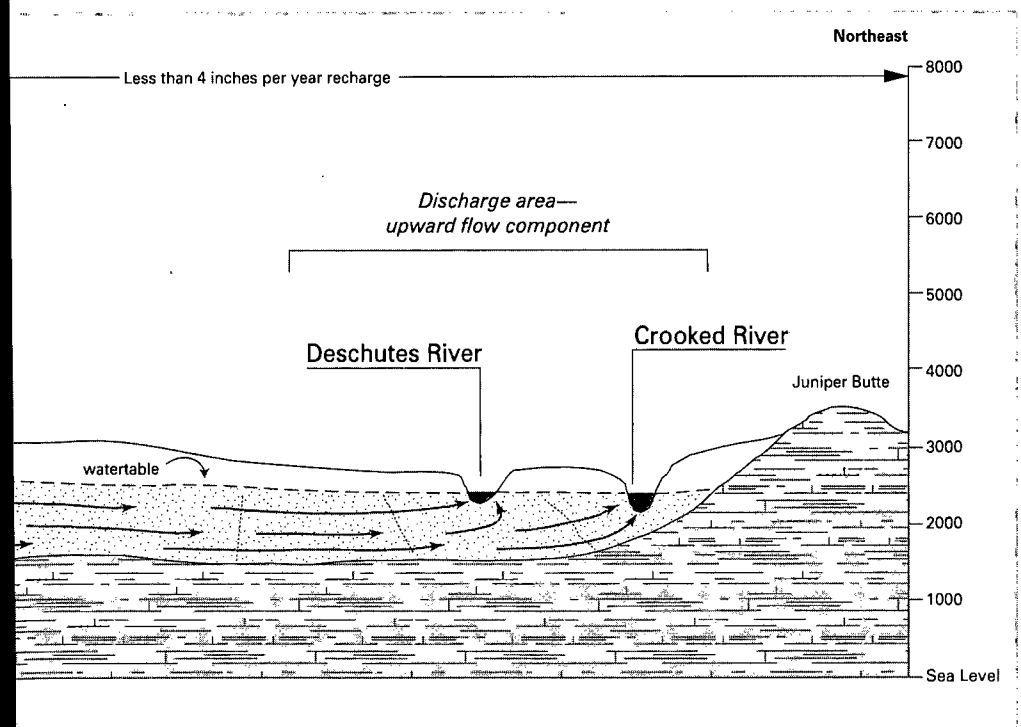
E. Ground Water Resources

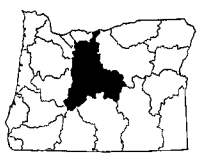
Because surface water is not available in many locations around the state, water users are increasingly turning to ground water as an alternative source. Like surface water, ground water is a finite resource. The need for sound information cannot be over-emphasized for proper management of the state's ground water. Unlike surface water sources that are visible, biologically rich and culturally treasured, ground water is a hidden resource. Without deliberate and methodical study, the first sign of trouble may be widespread well failures and economic disruption.

The Commission and Department are developing and analyzing ground water information throughout the state. This information is used to form management plans that maximize the beneficial uses of ground water while maintaining the capacity of the resource to sustain itself. The Department's ground water program provides information for ground water resource assessments, interagency coordination, management practices, and monitoring of *critical ground water areas.*

Department staff undertake assessments in critical areas where the use of ground water is beginning to show problems and in areas where local geology or expected population growth suggests the potential for stress to the resource. These assessments describe ground water reservoirs and current uses, and develop management plans to prevent overdrafting the resource.

As demands on an aquifer grow, existing water users may experience significant declines in the water levels in their wells. This

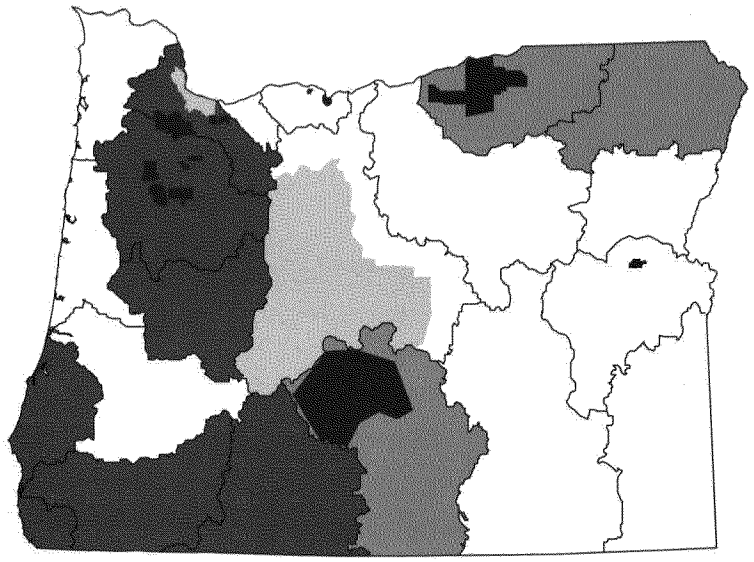




Deschutes Ground Water Study
The Department has completed a detailed ground water investigation in the Deschutes Basin. This two-year study, in partnership with the U.S. Geologic Survey, has mapped much of the basin's hydrogeology. The study determined that much of the basin's ground water discharges into the Deschutes and Crooked Rivers near Lake Billy Chinook (left). While much of the basin includes irrigated acreage, that diverted water returns to the surface through the confined ground water system.

Ground Water Studies

The Department has recently completed a prototype ground water and surface water investigation in the Deschutes Basin and is wrapping up the first phase of a similar study in the Willamette Basin. Studies are beginning in the Klamath, South Coast and Rogue Basins and planned for several areas of the state, including the Umatilla, Grande Ronde and Fort Rock/Goose Lake Basins.



results in higher pumping costs and may require the user to deepen the well or drill a new one—at great cost. In addition, surface water users can be affected as the declining ground water levels cause reductions in streamflows. The Department is working to shift the focus of ground water assessments from the *corrective* approach reflected in critical area studies to a more *proactive* approach which anticipates trouble spots to prevent critical areas from developing.

The Department has recently completed a detailed prototype ground water and surface water investigation in the Deschutes Basin and has made considerable progress toward completion of the first phase of a similar study in the Willamette Basin. Studies are in the early stages in the Klamath, South Coast and Rogue Basins. Beyond these efforts, regional ground water resource assessments are needed in several areas of the state. At current funding and staffing levels, however, the Department would require several decades to complete regional ground water studies for the entire state. To meet the demands that will be placed on ground water resources over the next ten years, the state urgently needs an accelerated schedule.

Department staff work with other state and federal agencies on the protection and management of ground water, including the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries on mine-related issues and the state and federal Departments of Energy on the Hanford Nuclear Reservation. Staff also work with city and county planners to ensure that plans for local development are compatible with the capacity of the ground water resource.

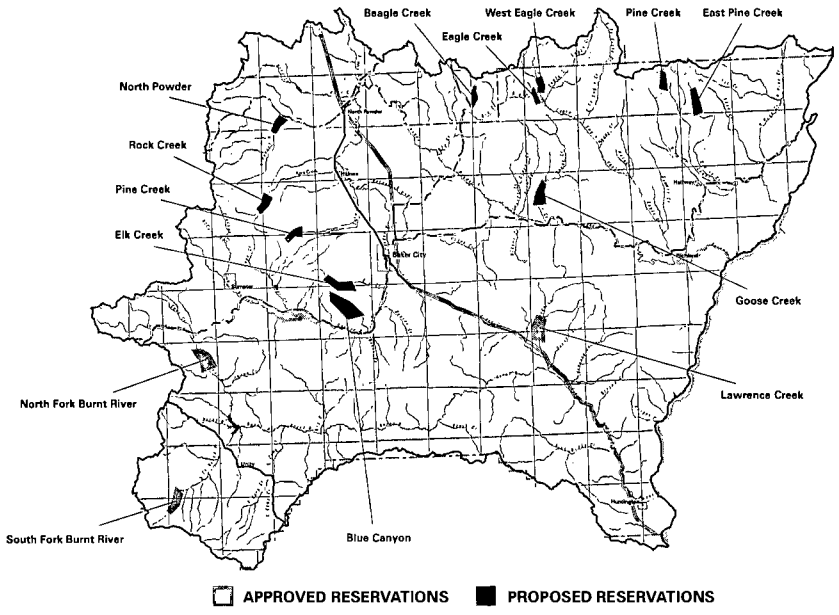
Legislative/Budget Proposals

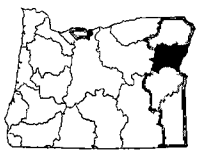
DEFINITION OF A WELL In the 1999 legislative session, the Department will propose amending the statutory definition of "well" to exclude temporary geotechnical holes. Because of their temporary nature, the Department proposes to exclude these holes from well construction requirements.

1999–2001 The Governor's Recommended Budget includes continuation of ground water studies in the Rogue, South Coast and Willamette Basins. In the Klamath and Willamette Basin projects, the Department will be funded through federal partnerships, including matching funds and joint staff work.

G. Reservations of Water for Future Economic Development

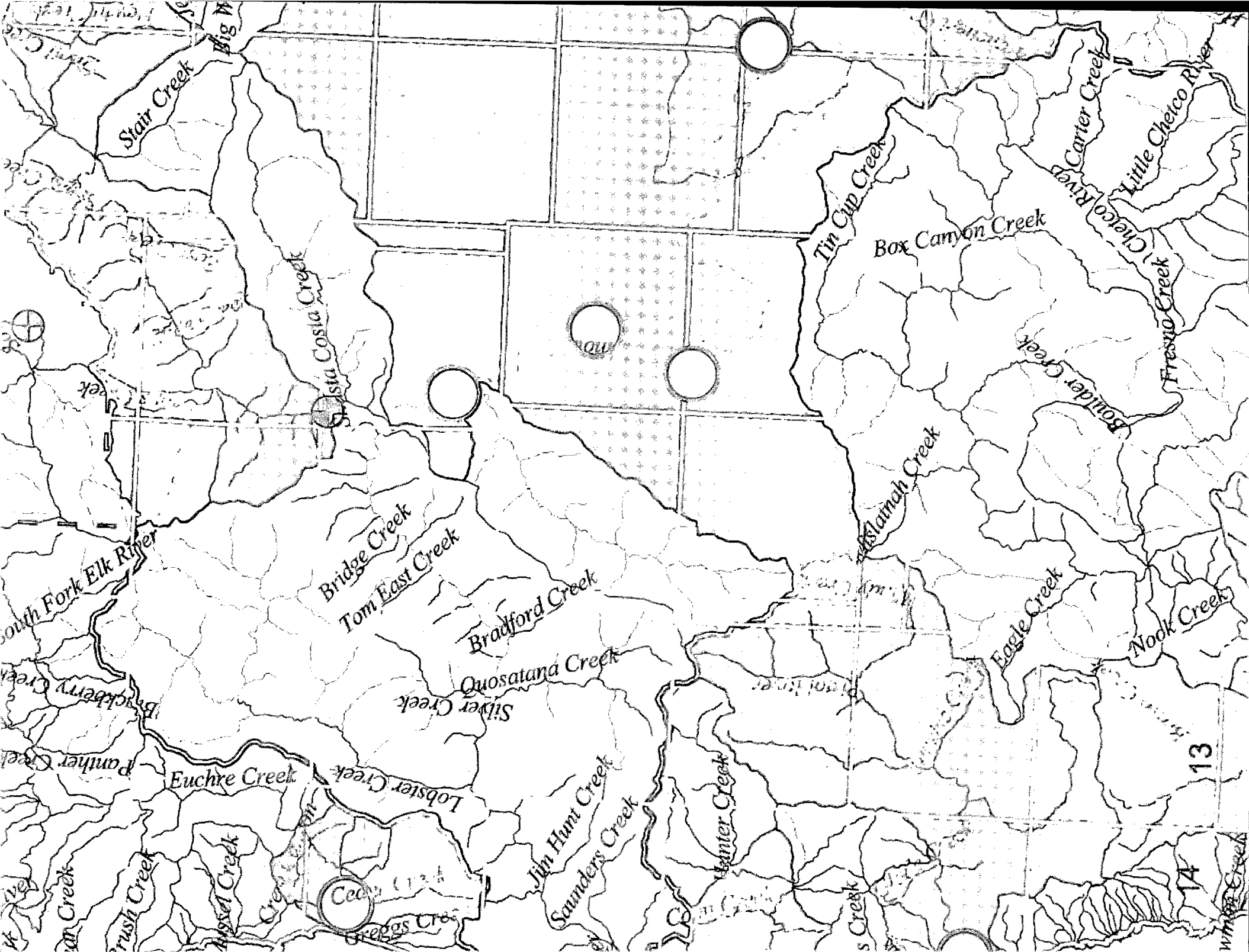
At the same time that the 1987 Legislature authorized instream water rights, it also authorized state agencies to submit an application to the Commission to reserve water for future economic development. The 1995 Legislature directed the Department to review the reservation program and submit a report to the 1997 Legislature. The group convened to help the Department prepare its report and examined alternatives to the reservation process. The group recommended changes to allow quick review of reservation requests. Following the report, the 1997 Legislature modified the program in five ways: 1) establish reservations through rulemaking; 2) limit reservations to the allocation of unappropriated water for multi-purpose storage; 3) allow other individuals and organizations, in addition to state agencies, to request the Commission to reserve water; 4) provide a process to ensure local involvement and support for the reservation request; and 5) establish the priority date as the date the Commission initiates rulemaking.





Reservations of Water
During 1996 and 1997, the Commission amended basin programs and adopted reservations in the Hood, Grande Ronde, Malheur and Owyhee Basins, (dark areas above) and in the Burnt River drainage of the Powder Basin (left).

Requests for reservations in the John Day Basin and the Powder Basin, above, will be decided by the Commission in the 1999-2001 biennium. The Department is also tying into the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's reauthorization for Prineville Reservoir and the Willamette Basin Reservoir Study to assess three pending reservation requests involving water stored by federal projects.


Stair Creek
Big
Tin Cup Creek
Box Canyon Creek
Carter Creek
Little Chelco River
Chelco River
Fresno Creek
Boulder Creek
Shasta Costa Creek
Bridge Creek
Tom East Creek
Bradford Creek
Quosatana Creek
Silver Creek
Blackberry Creek
Panther Creek
Euchre Creek
Lobster Creek
Jim Hunt Creek
Saunders Creek
Hunter Creek
Eagle Creek
Nook Creek
Creggs Creek
13
14

MANAGING INFORMATION

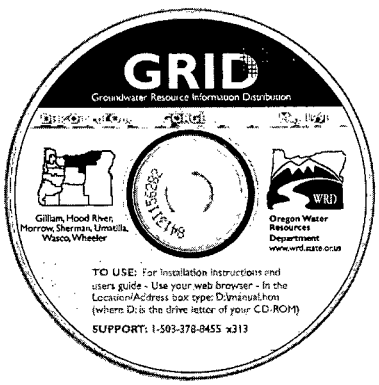
people and technology providing water resources data to the public

WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DECISIONS require reliable information about Oregon's water resources. Neither the state's growing economy nor its broad public interest are served when decisions are a product of guesswork. The agency has made important strides in gathering water resources information. However, more work must be done to provide an accurate base-layer of information statewide to enable quick and informed decision making.

During the past decade, the Department developed an information management system with the capacity to acquire, process, and analyze water-related data; produce maps and documents; and store and retrieve information. For example, the agency has entered all water rights into a data base, acquired a geographic information system for mapping and data analysis, developed a statistically based water availability model, employed new technology for recording and processing water level information, and published data via CD-ROM (below right). However, the fulfillment of the agency mission will require ongoing efforts to improve this system.

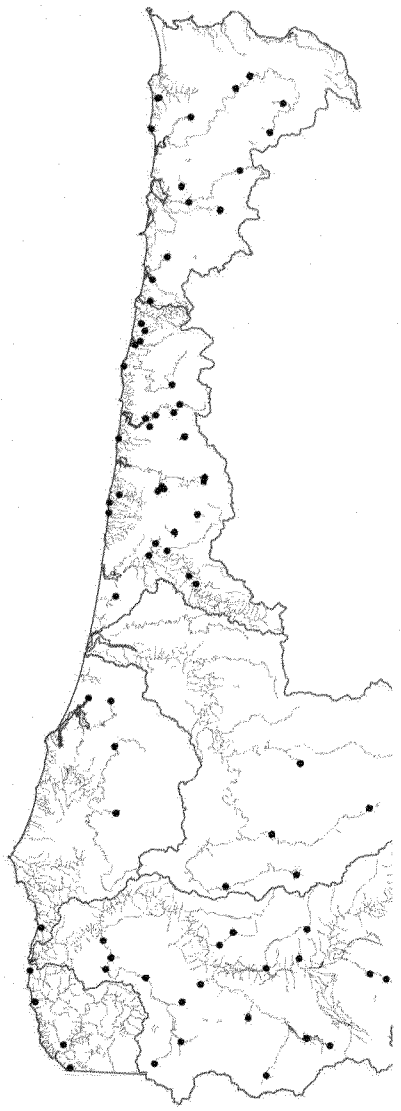
A. Data Collection

The Department's watermasters, assistant watermasters, and hydrographic staff currently operate about 200 stream gages that measure reservoir content, streamflows, and water diversions into major canals. The operation of these stations is supported by general funds and through a variety of cooperative agreements with federal and local agencies. The Salem-based Hydrographic Work Unit translates raw data into flow statistics suitable for publication to citizens and other agencies.

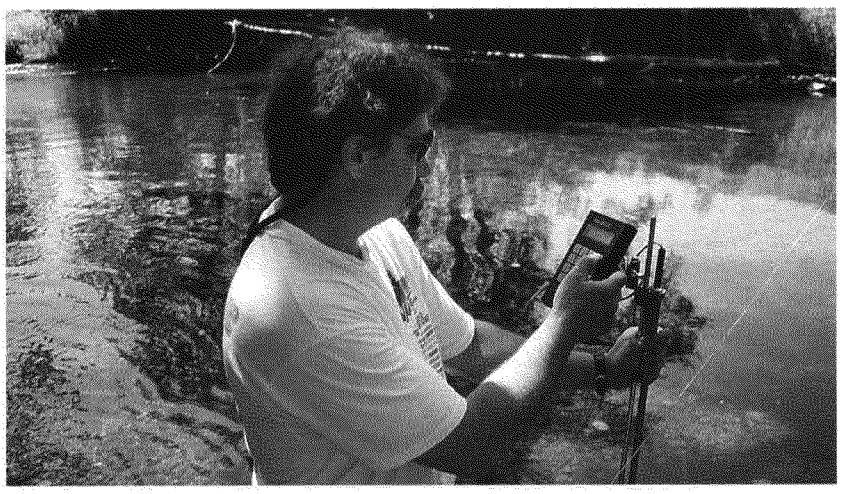


These data are critical to a wide variety of water management functions:

- Coordinating water release schedules from major dams in the Willamette, Rogue, McKay and Willow Creek systems;
- Providing information about flows needed for fish habitat and other important instream uses;
- Scheduling water deliveries to customers of water districts and some cities;



- Assisting cities in identifying new water sources;
- Acting as a drought early-warning system;
- Providing essential information on water supplies to watermasters as they distribute the available water among the state's 70,000 water right holders;
- Providing real time flow data by using telemetry for water distribution and management purposes;
- Providing a way to monitor select instream water rights and the effects of streamflow restoration projects;
- Designing various hydraulic facilities, such as dams, bridges, dikes, roads, and diversions; and
- Establishing a priority system for obtaining river stage and precipitation data and initiating early warning systems for catastrophic flood events. (At this time no funding source has been identified to support this effort.)



Budget Proposal

STREAMFLOW DATA COLLECTION

The Governor's Recommended Budget proposes $1,840,000 to acquire, operate, and maintain new gaging stations (above) and measurement devices. For the last two decades there has been a steady decline in funds for both state and federal-supported stations. This package would add gages to broaden coverage of surface water data collection. The data will be used for monitoring under the *Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds*, assessing water supplies, and mitigating floods.

Accurate water measurement leads to good water management. The Department uses gaging stations as its primary tool for the efforts in proactive water management.

It has been important for the Department to gather source information because, historically, water users have not been required to measure or report their own water use. There are exceptions under current law. For example, in areas experiencing ground water declines, water user disputes, or frequent surface water shortages, the Commission may designate a *Serious Water Management Problem Area*. This designation allows the Commission to require water right owners in the area to install measuring devices and submit annual water use reports (ORS 540.435).

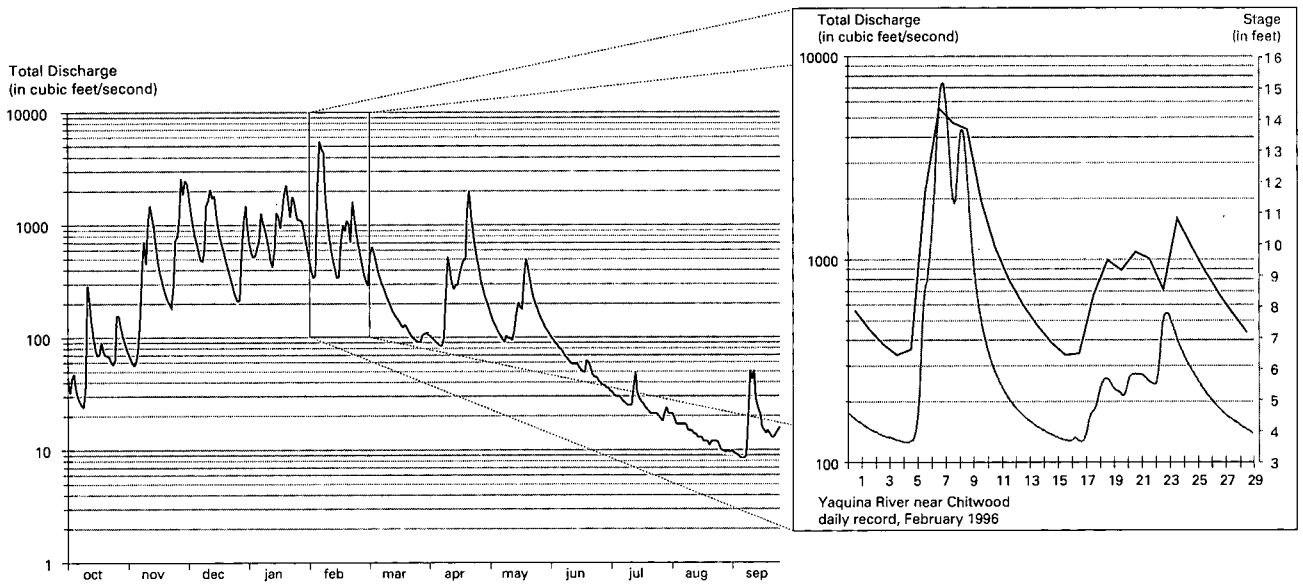
In addition, all new water use permits are conditioned to either require measurement and reporting, or to allow the Department to require such activities in the future if it becomes necessary to

manage or distribute water. The Commission and Department believe this targeted approach to water use measurement and reporting—as opposed to a universal water use reporting requirement—is more efficient and useful.

The Department also administers the *Water Use Reporting Program* which was initiated by statute in 1987 to require all public entities in Oregon to report their water use annually. Staff work closely with public users, especially municipalities, to obtain accurate and timely reports. The agency reviews the program on a regular basis to identify ways to improve reporting. This review is coupled with an effort to increase the utility of the reporting data base, and to help develop water use efficiency guidelines.

Hydrographic Data

Streamflow data arrive at the Department in the form of "stage" readings (light line, below) indicating the level of the water in height at the gaging station. Watermasters make streamflow measurements (facing page) to develop a table for converting the stage into quantity. In Salem, staff analyze and filter the data to determine the total discharge in cubic-feet-per-second—the rate of water flow on a stream (below left).



Yaquina River near Chitwood
monthly record 1996

B. Information Resources Management Plan

The Department's *Information Resources Management Plan* (IRM) focuses on improving the accessibility and function of data management systems and completing ongoing data gathering projects. The IRM plan will improve staff efficiency and decision making while allowing the Department to better serve the state's citizens. The major components of the IRM plan are described below.

Data Compilation

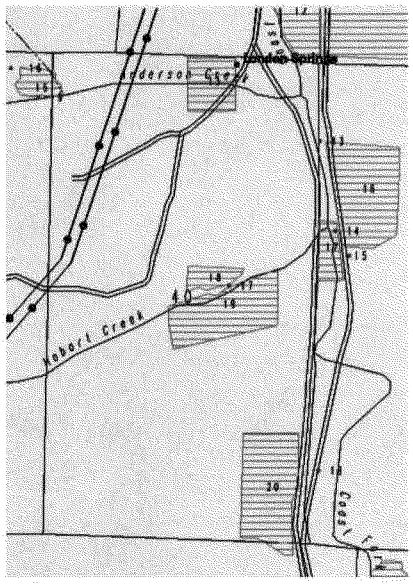
The Department began converting water right maps to digital form in 1989. During the 1995-1997 biennium, the Department contracted with Prison Industries and completed about 65 percent of the water right maps statewide. The IRM plan proposes to complete this process using contract work during the 1999-2001 biennium.

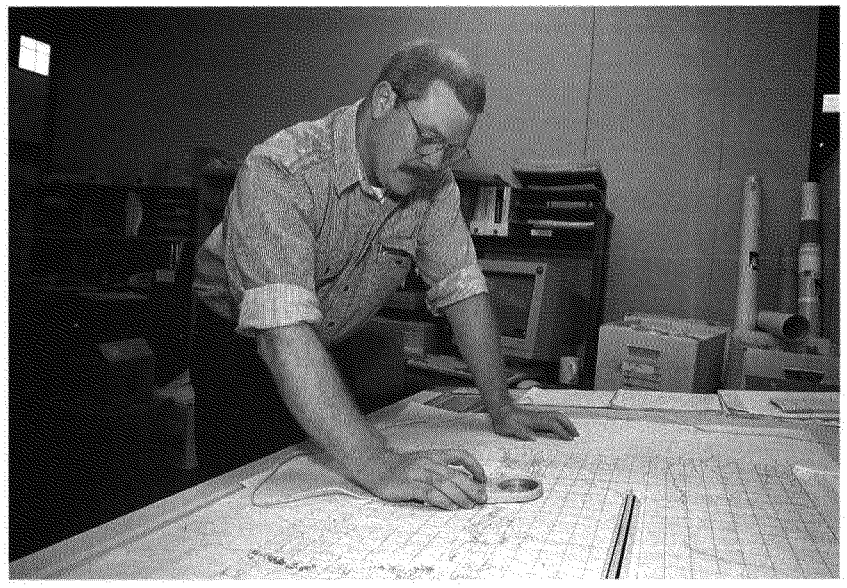
The Department offers public access to water rights maps using computers in the Department's lobby and over the Internet.

Budget Proposals

STEWARDSHIP AND SUPPLY INITIATIVE The Governor's Recommended Budget provides $116,350 to fund one information management position in the *Stewardship and Supply Initiative* to assist in data assimilation.

Mapped information has always been central to the agency's function and is becoming increasingly important. For example, if a company wants to site a new manufacturing facility in an area where local water sources are already scarce, acquiring existing water rights from willing parties becomes a high priority. To help the state maintain a competitive economy, the Department must identify the locations and types of existing water uses that meet siting needs. This could also apply to watershed restoration efforts where access to water rights and streamflow information is critical to the recovery of declining salmon runs.





Water Right Mapping
Department staff digitize water rights (above right) into a data base that can be used to create water right maps (above) through Geographic Information Systems.

1999–2001 During the 1999-2001 biennium, the Department will work with local, state, and federal partners to obtain the necessary resources to complete the 1:24000 hydrography GIS data set—stream data equivalent in resolution to a typical "quad map"—to be usable by local watershed councils, the Department, and other government agencies.

Accessibility

Local governments, watershed councils, private citizens, water right applicants, and other agencies benefit from efficient access to the information stored in the Department's computer systems. This access allows higher quality service to citizens "at the counter," and enables local planning agencies to retrieve needed information. It also supports local watershed council activities and improves coordination between state agencies and local governments.

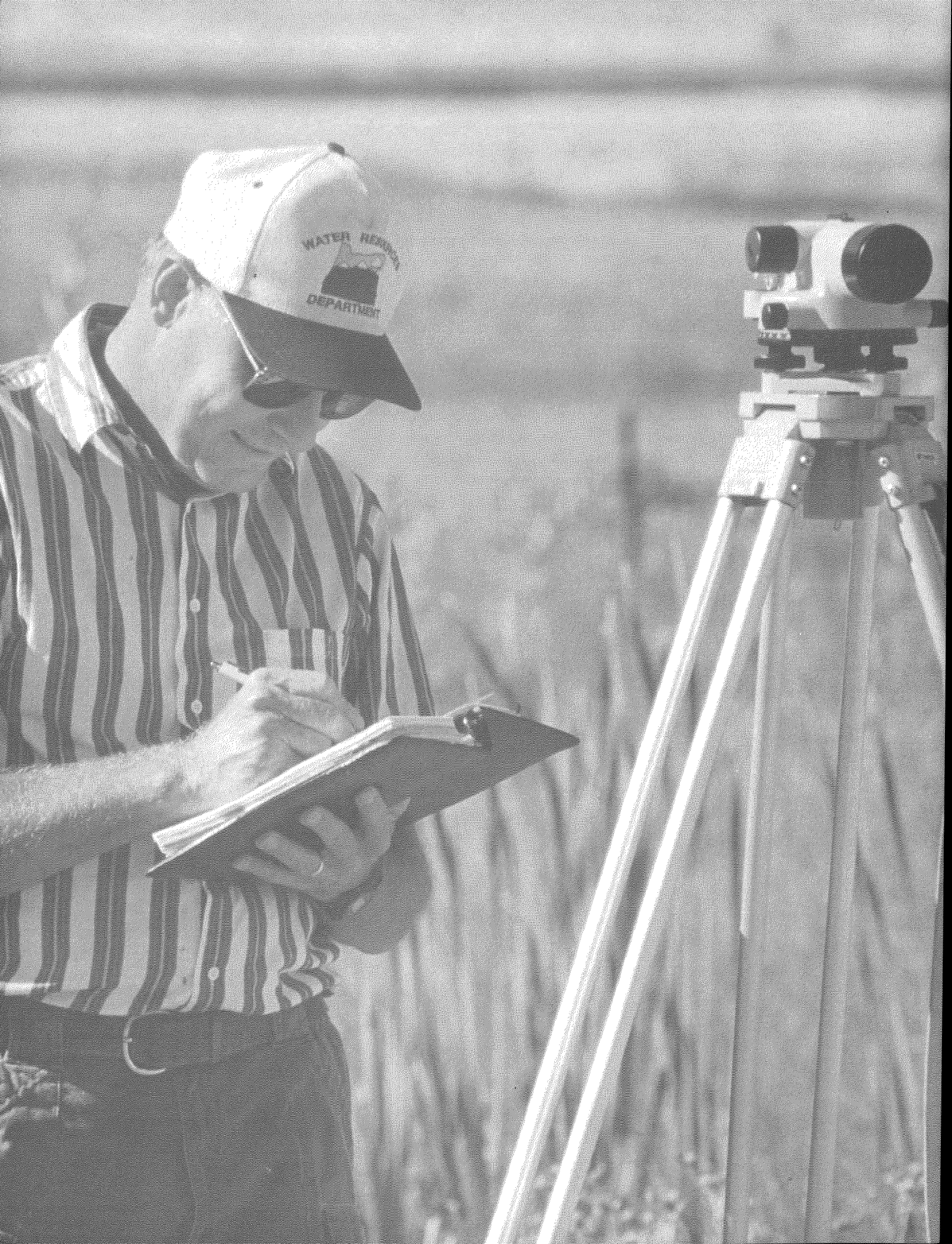
The Department provides online access to a well log data base of more than 200,000 electronic images of well logs. Except for well logs and water right maps, direct access by field staff and others to agency data is currently limited. Through the IRM plan, the Depart-

ment envisions providing broad access to field staff and public via Oregon Online, electronic mail, electronic document exchange, file transfer, and electronic bulletin board services. Translating this vision into reality will first require developing a single, integrated data repository that links the various categories of water data. This alone represents a major effort. Ultimately, the Department intends to provide a single point of access that presents information in an easy-to-use, consistent format. This will also require the Department to connect each of the field offices to the statewide network to improve access to the data and to provide local customer service.

The IRM plan also targets funding to support the Ground Water Resource Information Distribution (GRID) project. GRID is a cooperative project among the Department and its customers, including realtors, well drillers, and consultants. GRID provides public access to records including well locations, depths, water levels. Access to ground water information is vital for industrial siting, housing and agricultural developments, and environmental investigations. The Department anticipates sharing the cost of maintaining the system with the project users and plans to release an enhanced version of the data base during the 1999–2001 biennium.

Budget Proposal

START CARD INFORMATION/GRID SYSTEM UPDATE The Governor's Recommended Budget includes $71,657 to continue a limited-duration *data entry* position for start cards. In addition, $25,000 is included to fund the Ground Water Resourcês Information Distribution system update.


WATER RESOURCES
DEPARTMENT

CITIZEN SERVICES

managing resources through customer service

SERVING CITIZENS IS THE ESSENCE of any public agency. Department staff strive to satisfy the expectations and needs of citizens served by our programs and to earn a reputation as an efficient, professional, and highly motivated organization. Citizen services provided by the Department include distribution and regulation of water systems, assistance to local governments, protection of the public interest, and distribution of public information.

A. Distribution and Regulation of Water

One of the Department's primary functions is distribution and regulation of water use for the protection of senior water rights. Watermasters and field inspectors actively enforce water laws to prevent the use of water without the required state-issued water rights. Watermasters also help water users develop voluntary agreements for the rotation of water use, whereby water users share shortages by taking turns using water. Watermasters recommend and help develop these agreements which can only be enforced if accepted by all affected water right holders.

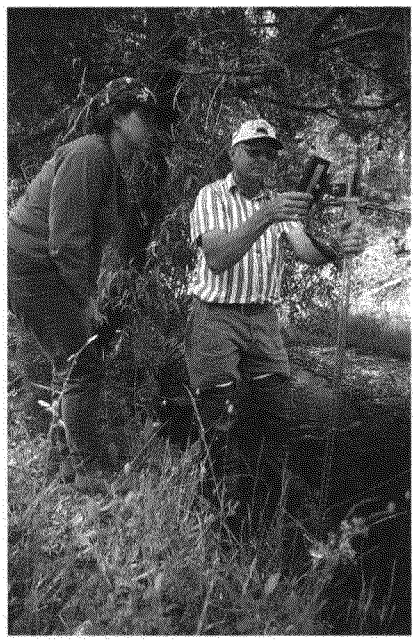
When streamflows are low, watermasters monitor supplies and water use, and they respond to water users claiming that not enough water is available to meet their entitlements. Watermasters visit diversion sites and limit, or shut off, those diversions that are junior to the unmet senior rights. Watermasters also monitor streamflows to protect instream water rights and to identify illegal diversions.

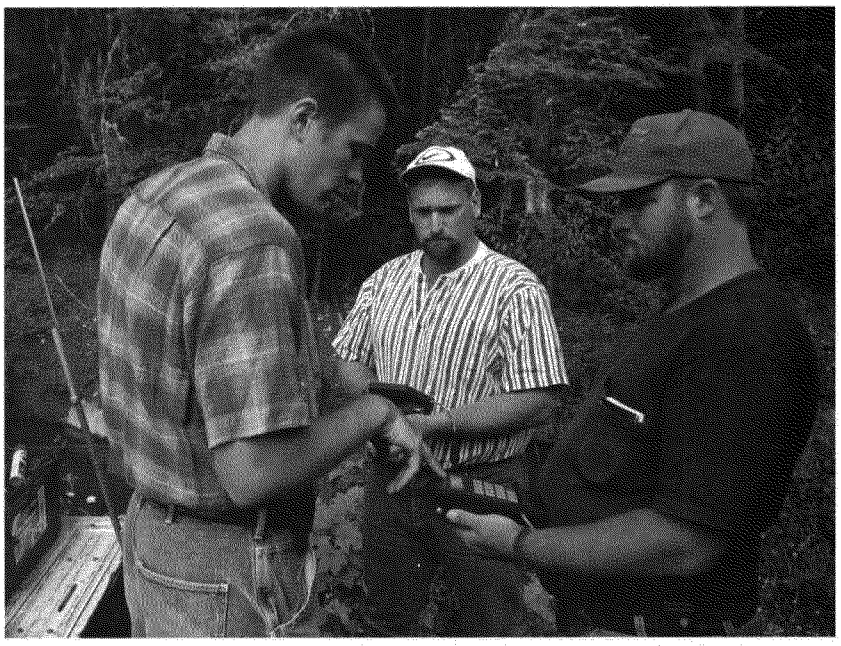
The small number of field staff limits the capability of the Department's regulation and enforcement program. Nineteen watermasters are employed by the state and fifteen assistant watermasters are employed by the state or counties to enforce more than 70,000 water rights over an area that exceeds 97,000 square miles. Five regional managers direct the work of the watermasters, well inspectors, and other field staff.

Field staff serve many important customer service functions. In addition to water distribution, regulation, and enforcement, field staff responsibilities include processing water right transfer applications and irrigation district re-mapping petitions; stream gaging and measurement; customer service and public education; preparation of

Department Field Services

Department field staff perform many services to the public including distribution of water, such as the adjustments at Crane Prairie Reservoir, left. Field staff work with local watershed councils and conservation districts to provide technical assistance, below left, and provide training sessions to workers from local water delivery districts, below right. Well inspectors work closely with drillers to ensure that construction standards are met, bottom left. Watermasters answer questions and provide materials to landowners, bottom right.





hydrographic records; dam safety and water development loan fund program inspections; well construction compliance and enforcement; final water right surveys, mapping and proposed certificate preparation; and field assistance to other Department work units.

The field staff are working to become more proactive, rather than complaint-driven, water managers. Watermaster monitoring of instream water rights and minimum perennial streamflows has increased dramatically in recent years, and in some areas volunteer observer programs are in place to alert watermasters to low streamflow conditions. The agency plans to increase this level of activity by empowering field staff through decentralization and improved access to agency data resources.

B. Technical Assistance

Department staff regularly provide technical assistance to local watershed councils, local governments, and private citizens. This includes setting minimum design standards for hydraulic structure design and construction, and training for water measurement. In addition, the agency works with local governments and local planning departments, participates in carrying out and reviewing local land use plans, and participates in the basin planning process. The growing role of alternative water supply solutions, such as water right transfers and small storage projects, will call upon staff to offer more technical assistance in the future. The Department will draw more from the "on-the-ground" expertise of field staff to provide this kind of technical assistance.

C. Public Information

Providing citizens with accurate and timely information is important to the mission of the agency. This service enables effective public involvement and improves citizen satisfaction with agency processes. It improves management strategies through cooperation and partnership with our customers.

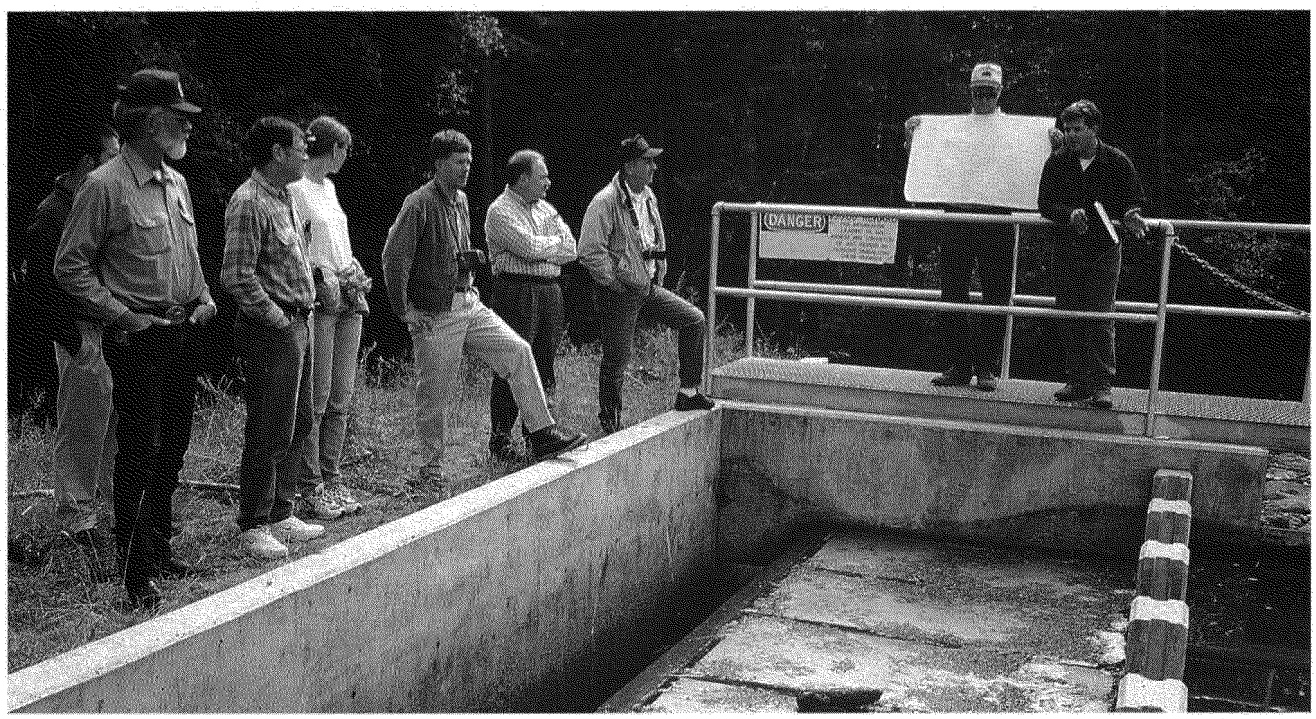
Public information helps to educate and inform citizens about existing programs and the opportunities they present. This advances the Department's objective of stewardship and supply solutions.

The Department has created a variety of programs and tools that staff can use to further public information objectives. These tools use both traditional approaches and new technologies to maximize coverage and improve access to information by the public. Some public outreach tools include:

Printed materials The Department offers printed literature to help customers understand Oregon's complex water rights system, including primers on water law and well construction, information sheets on water resources topics, a family of products about management programs, brochures, and fact sheets. The

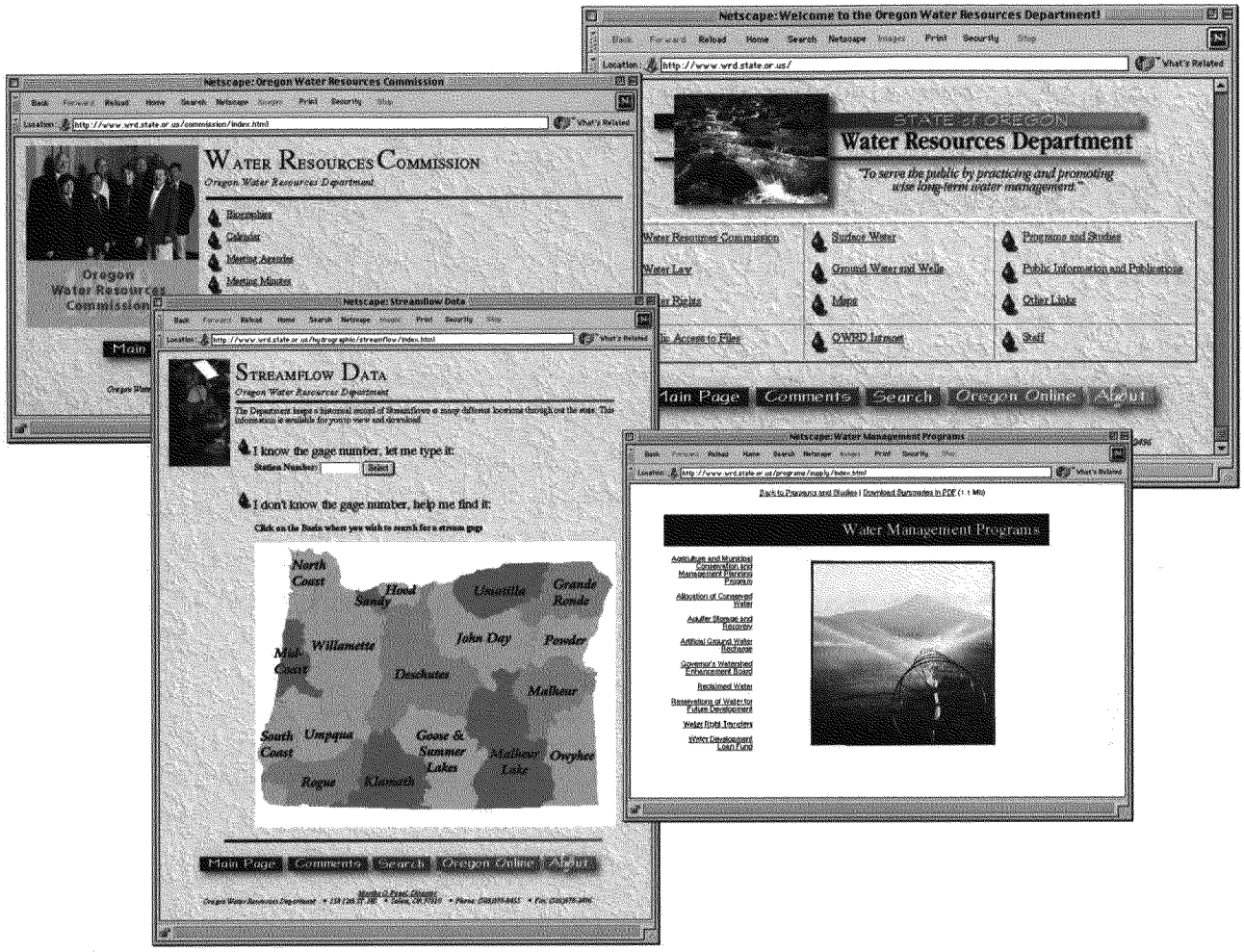
Department also publishes basin reports, maps, and hydrographic data. These materials are available at local watermaster offices or through the central office.

Presentations and educational cooperatives Department staff routinely provide presentations to civic groups and watershed action groups. At many Commission meetings, the public is invited to tour local water resources sites. These tours (below) offer staff, Commissioners, and the public an informal opportunity to see how policy and programs are being carried out "on-the-ground," and note local needs that must be addressed.



1999–2001 In the 1999-2001 biennium, the Department will develop an agency outreach presentation for use by staff in addressing civic groups and other organizations.

Oregon Plan outreach The Department contributes to outreach for the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. In addition to informing the public on Department efforts such as Instream Enhancement Programs and Steamflow Restoration Priority Areas, staff contribute to statewide outreach on the plan. These efforts, such as the Annual Progress Report and the Oregon Plan website, help raise awareness of watersheds—as well as water resources and Oregon's water rights system.



Online services The Department's website is rapidly expanding to provide enhanced services to a growing number of Internet users. Water users, water managers, technicians, students, and private citizens are some of the many Internet users that log onto the agency website regularly.

1999–2001 In the 1999-2001 biennium, the Department will enhance the website, making it easier for users to access popular features.

Another online service the Department provides is the Groundwater Information Distribution System (GRID). This data base contains more than 200,000 well log files and is used by well drillers, homeowners, developers, and citizens. The Department also offers the GRID system on CD-ROM.

www.wrd.state.or.us
The Department's full-featured website provides "user friendly" access to Oregon's water laws (both statutes and rules), and a number of data bases, records, literature, and services. An Internet user can create a custom map of water rights on nearly any stream in Oregon. Dam inventory data, real-time streamflow data, and historic hydrographic data are some other new features added in 1998. Additionally, the website offers a Commission agenda prior to each meeting.

PROVIDING FUNDING

for state and local water management improvements

AS OREGON EDGES CLOSER to entering the 21st century and the demands on our water supplies grow, water becomes ever more critical to the state's citizens. The state's citizens expect the public's water will be well-managed. Unfortunately, this demand for more water and better water management is occurring at a time of declining public resources, which jeopardizes the ability of the Commission and Department to meet this challenge. Put bluntly, our 21st century water needs will cost money.

The Department has historically been funded through the state General Fund (80 to 90 percent). Other funds from fees for services and interagency agreements have contributed the remaining funding. Unlike other state natural resource agencies, the Department has never become a conduit of federal funds that could offset expenses or be made available for the water supply needs of Oregon's citizens. Instead, the Department has sought to leverage increased value for Oregon taxpayers most often by contributing services in joint projects. The ongoing Deschutes Basin Ground Water Study is one such example. The Department initiated the study and brought together a group to share its costs, including the Department, the U.S. Geological Survey, three central Oregon counties, a number of cities, and the Warm Springs Tribes. Similar collaborative studies are underway on the southern Oregon coast as the Department works with private entities to improve understanding of the ground water resource.

Water Development Loan Fund

Through the *Water Development Loan Fund* (WDLF) the Department offers low-interest loans for water development and riparian habitat projects throughout Oregon. The Department manages this loan program to serve a broad range of eligible borrowers in all regions of the state. The fund provides low-cost, long-term, fixed-rate financing incentives for projects that comply with the state's long-term water management goals.

The loan program began in 1977 when voters approved a constitutional amendment allowing the sale of general obligation bonds to finance water projects that have irrigation or drainage as their

primary use. A later amendment allowed the program to finance watershed enhancement and fish protection projects.

In 1997, the Department worked with the State Treasurer's Office and an advisory group with expertise in bond programs to amend the administrative rules to establish clearer lending criteria and govern the loan application process. The new rules also created a *loan advisory board* to review loan applications and make recommendations to the Director.

The current loan program can grant loans to individuals, cities and local governments, farming partnerships, limited partnerships, corporations and cooperatives, and irrigation and water control districts. Eligible projects include: drainage, irrigation, community water supply (communities less than 30,000 population), fish protection, watershed enhancement, and multi-purpose projects.

All costs to operate the loan fund are paid by borrowers. Funds to finance a project are obtained through the issuance and sale of self-liquidating bonds. The bonds are repaid by participants in the program at no cost to the state or taxpayers. The amount and type of loan security required depends on the borrower and the type of project. A first lien on real estate is required security for all loans. Other security may also be required.

1999–2001 The Department will work with the loan advisory board and interest groups to develop partnerships that will make the program economically feasible to prospective borrowers so that it can help fund an array of local watershed and water supply projects that must be accomplished across the state.

Legislative Proposal

WATER DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

The Department will propose legislative changes to the Water Development Loan Fund to expand eligibility and amend financing and security requirements. The proposed legislation would allow the WDLF to take a second or parity lien position against the applicant's real property if such a lien position is determined by the Commission to be adequate security for the loan. The proposal would also enable the WDLF to issue loans for the refinancing or purchase of existing projects and expand the categories contained under the definition of a "water development project."

The Department must request authorization to issue bonds from the Legislative Emergency Board. Limitation for that purpose was reduced in the Governor's Recommended Budget.

SUMMARY APPENDIX

mission, strategies, and proposals at a glance

Our Mission

"To serve the public by practicing and promoting wise long-term water management."

Why We're Here

agency purpose and need

- To restore and protect streamflows and watersheds in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of Oregon's ecosystems, economy, and quality of life.
- To directly address Oregon's water supply needs.

What We'll Do

implementing plans and programs

- Lead efforts to restore and safeguard the long-term sustainability of streamflows, watersheds, and ground water.
- Actively enforce the state's water laws and uphold its policies.
- Increase our understanding of the resource and the demands on it.
- Equip citizens with information and technical assistance to make and carry out local, basin, and regional water plans.
- Promote solutions to water supply problems stemming from current and future demands.

How We'll Do It

regulation, enforcement, and cooperation

- Honor and protect existing rights to use water.
- Be as simple and direct as possible in our regulations and writings—and in all other dealings with the public.
- Enforce laws and apply policies fairly and consistently.
- Forge partnerships with stakeholders to share responsibility for water management actions.
- Rely on creative exercise of existing authorities before advocating new laws.
- Recognize flexibility as a key tool for the protection and use of water resources.
- Provide educational and training opportunities to improve staff excellence.

1999-2001 Strategic Plan

The 1999-2001 plan identifies five core strategies designed to fulfill the agency's mission: 1) water resource stewardship, 2) water supply solutions, 3) information management, 4) citizen services, and 5) providing funding for local and state water management.

For each core strategy, the plan outlines management priorities and legislative and budget proposals. *Management priorities* guide the agency toward setting specific tasks and timelines. *Legislative proposals* consist of proposed changes to law needed to better implement a core strategy. *Budget proposals* are requests for additional funds necessary to carry out the strategy.

STRATEGIC PLAN 1999-2001 *at a glance*

Management Strategies	*Legislative Proposals*	*Budget Proposals*
Watershed Management • Fully implement the region liaison program (pg. 10-11). • Produce the Stewardship and Supply Initiative Basin assessments, if funded (pg. 13-14). • Implement the measures committed under the Oregon Plan (pg. 10, 15-17). • Promote the measurement of diverted water, streamflows, and serious water management problem areas (pg. 10, 43-45). • Coordinate with other agencies to identify streams or stream segments to protect against over-appropriation and unauthorized water use (pg. 14, 21-23).	• Establish procedures for developing new hydroelectric projects (pg. 12). • Remaining management strategies do not depend on any new or revised legislation.	• Oregon Plan: Governor's Recommended Budget includes $109,527 to continue the Tillamook watermaster position permanently (pg. 10, 15-17). • Stewardship and Supply Initiative: Governor's Recommended Budget provides $1,269,077 to fund one permanent and eight limited-duration positions to create basin assessments and inventory potential ground and surface water storage sites (pg. 13-14). • The Governor's Recommended Budget proposes $1,840,000 to acquire, operate, and maintain new gaging stations (pg. 43-45).
Instream Flow Restoration • Define priority flow restoration areas by water availability basins and develop workplans for each priority area (pg. 15-17). • Continue to refine and implement the tools for instream flow restoration (pg. 14-15).	• These management strategies do not depend on any new or revised legislation.	• These management strategies do not depend on additional funding.
Efficiency/Conservation • Continue work on water use efficiency initiative to locally define efficient water use and waste (pg. 18-21). • Provide education and training opportunities to field staff for promotion of water use efficiency (pg. 18-20). • Enforce against unauthorized water use including waste (pg. 21-23).	• These management strategies do not depend on any new or revised legislation.	• Oregon Plan: Governor's Recommended Budget includes $109,527 to continue the Tillamook watermaster position permanently (pg. 10, 15-17). • Stewardship and Supply Initiative: Governor's Recommended Budget provides $1,269,077 to fund one permanent and eight limited-duration positions to create basin assessments and inventory potential ground and surface water storage sites (pg. 13-14).
General Water Supply • Develop a strategy for meeting water demands for a broad spectrum of uses (pg. 27, 31-37, 41).	• These management strategies do not depend on any new or revised legislation.	• Stewardship and Supply Initiative: Governor's Recommended Budget provides $1,269,077 to fund one permanent and eight limited-duration positions to create basin assessments and inventory potential ground and surface water storage sites (pg. 13-14, 27).

Management Strategies	*Legislative Proposals*	*Budget Proposals*
Water Rights • Continue Klamath adjudications process for surface and ground water, and tribal negotiations (pg. 32-34). • Host work group to resolve issues important to community water suppliers (pg. 31).	• Authorize a court to consider certain changes in claims while making a decision in an adjudication (pg. 34). • Authorize the Commission to allow water right applications for uses not specifically allowed in basin programs (pg. 28). • Repeal one-year start of construction requirement for new water use permits (pg. 29). • Establish procedures for developing new hydroelectric projects (pg. 12).	• Klamath Adjudication: Governor's Recommended Budget provides $1,070,000 to fund eight positions to continue the Klamath Basin adjudication (pg. 32-34).
Storage Projects/Transfers • Act on recommendations of storage report (pg. 35). • Identify multi-purpose storage options and sites (pg. 34-35, 13-14). • Complete the Willamette Basin Reservoir Study (pg. 36). • Continue work related to peak flow issues (pg. 36-37). • Encourage transfers as a new supply option (pg. 37-38).	• Expand eligibility and amend financing and security requirements for Water Development Loan Fund. (pg. 55-56). • Amend transfer statute to allow changes from specific to general industrial uses without a formal water right transfer (pg. 37-38)	• Stewardship and Supply Initiative: Governor's Recommended Budget provides three positions to develop an inventory of potential surface and ground water storage sites (pg. 13-14, 35).
Information Management • Evaluate the creation of a water right data base that includes images of water right certificates and permits and maps (pg. 45-46). • Connect field offices throughout the statewide network (pg. 46-47). • Redesign the water rights data base to integrate with the digital water right maps and improve public access (pg. 46-47). • Develop a repository for ground and surface water data allowing a single point of access (pg. 46-47).	• These management strategies do not depend on any new or revised legislation.	• Governor's Recommended Budget proposes $1,840,000 to acquire, operate, and maintain new gages (pg. 43-45). • Governor's Recommended Budget provides $116,350 to fund one information management position to assist in data assimilation (pg. 45). • The Governor's Recommended Budget includes $71,657 for a limited-duration position and $25,000 to update the GRID System (pg. 47).
Public Information • Further develop a water rights data base that provides public access to data and maps (pg. 45-47). • Develop a "toolbox" of outreach materials for use by staff including an agency presentation (pg. 51-52). • Refine website to ease access to popular features (pg. 53).	• These management strategies do not depend on any new or revised legislation.	• These management strategies do not depend on additional funding.

Legislative Proposals

LC-910 Water Development Loan Fund

1. Second lien position.
2. Enable WDLF to loan for refinancing or purchase of existing projects.
3. Expand definition of "federal water development project."
4. Move certain "secondary uses" to categories under "water development project."

LC-911 New Water Rights/Basin Plans

Authorize the Water Resources Commission to allow new water right applications for uses not specifically allowed under basin programs. (Former HB 3203 (1993) and SB 197 (1995)).

LC-37 Hydroelectric Task Force

1. Decommissioning.
2. Annual fee.
3. Procedures for developing new hydroelectric projects consistent with those for reauthorizing existing projects.

LC-913 Changes to unadjudicated rights

Require court to consider changes made to surface or ground water claims prior to adjudication proceeding.

LC-919 Well construction technical changes (HB 2094, 1997)

1. Amend definition of "well" to exclude temporary geotechnical holes from well construction requirements.
2. Clarify requirements pertaining to "abandonment or conversion" of wells.

LC-921 Construction requirement

Repeal one-year start of construction requirement for new surface and ground water permits.

LC-923 Water right transfers

Allow water rights with specific industrial uses to be changed to more general industrial purposes.

Budget Option Packages

Stewardship and Supply $1,269,077

Adds 9 FTE, to develop basin wide assessments for each river basin of the state.

Streamflow Data Collection $1,840,000

Adds resources to install additional stream gages, and provide for the operation and maintenance of the gages. Broadens the coverage of surface water collection data.

Oregon Plan - Steelhead $109,527

Adds 1 FTE, makes permanent the Tillamook Watermaster position.

Klamath Adjudication $1,070,000

Adds 8 FTE, Continues the process of adjudicating pre-1909 claims in the Klamath Basin.

Water Rights Maintenance $472,183

Adds 1 FTE, fund shifts 3 FTE to General Fund. Continues ADR position and mitigates revenue shortfall of water right fees.

Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board $28,007,856

Adds 4 FTE, shifts project funds from General Fund to Lottery, relates to BM 66.

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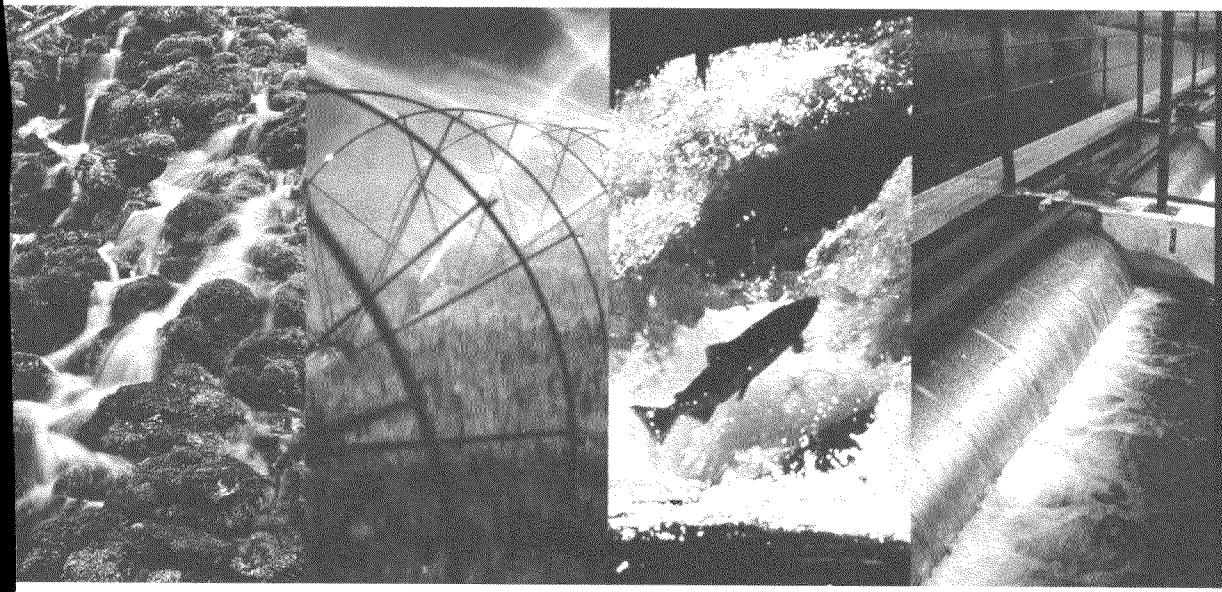
Oregon
Water Resources
Department

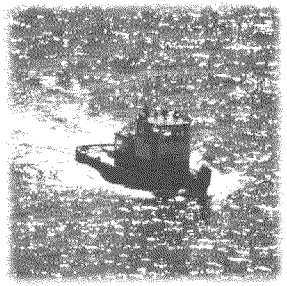
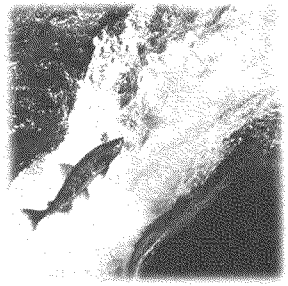


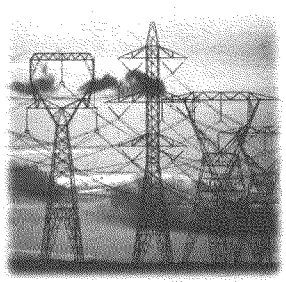
OVERVIEW *of* MISSION AND PROGRAMS

January 1999

"Serving the public by practicing and promoting wise long-term water management."

Oregon's water serves many beneficial uses

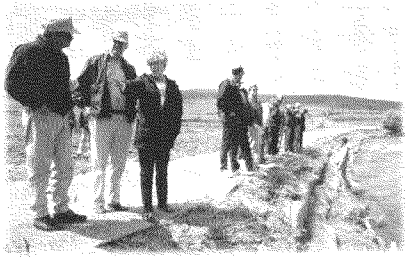


The soggy winter and spring climate of northwest Oregon has given the state a reputation of water abundance. However, this perception obscures an important fact: each year the state's water supply falls far short of the demands placed on it. In dry years the shortages can be dramatic, leading to extensive crop losses, forest fires, damage to fish runs, and disruption of the economy.

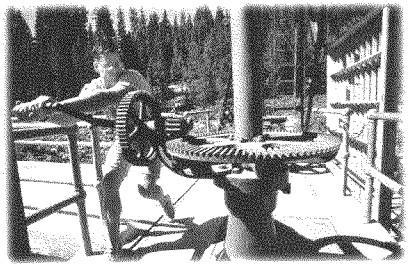
In 1909, the citizens of Oregon authorized the state government to manage the allocation of surface water. In 1995, the Oregon Legislature added ground water management. Under these laws—the "Oregon Water Code"—all surface and ground water belongs to the public. It is the job of the Water Resources Department to manage this water for the protection of existing water uses, the environment, and future needs. The Department works to ensure a sufficient supply to meet the needs of Oregon's growing economy and quality of life.

Water Resources Department staff use observation wells and stream gages to gather data about the state's water resources.

Combining streamflow and ground water data with public involvement helps decision makers to establish policies for meeting Oregon's water needs.



Using information and laws, agency staff manage Oregon's water resources. Department programs address supply needs, instream flow enhancements, and the protection of water rights.



What we do

Study the resources

The Water Resources Department employs hydrogeologists, engineers, hydrologists, geographers and other highly trained technicians that work to improve our knowledge of the water resources of Oregon's rivers, streams, lakes, aquifers, springs, and reservoirs.

These staff gather data from surface water sources and wells throughout Oregon using state-of-the-art technology and methods. This information is prepared using computer models for use by staff and citizens in making decisions about future uses of the resource.

Implement laws and policy

The Department uses water resources data and adds to it the comments gathered from the public to advise the Water Resources Commission in setting statewide water policy. These *administrative rules* guide the Department in issuing permits for the use of water. Another policy tool, the *Basin Plan*, describes the kinds of uses allowed in certain areas and a series of *water resource policies* guides staff in reviewing requests for water. Using these policies, and laws set by the Legislature, the Department administers water rights for both out-of-stream and instream benefits.

Manage the resource

Using knowledge gained by studying the state's water resources, and the direction provided by law and policy, agency staff manage programs that allocate the state's water, protect existing water rights, and plan for future uses. The Department works with water right holders and the public to meet water supply needs without causing damage to the resource or injury to other water rights.

Understanding Oregon's water resources

Streamflow data

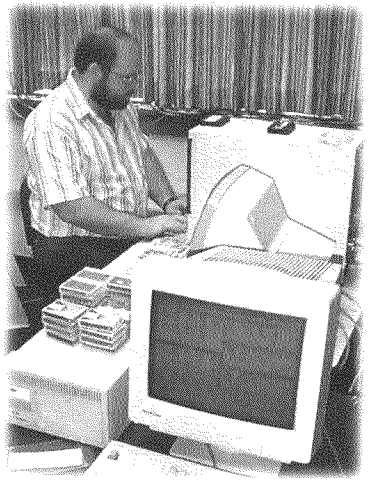
The Department gathers, analyzes, and publishes data about the surface water of the state. Using automated stream gaging stations, the Department collects streamflow information at more than 200 sites around the state. Watermasters also routinely measure the streamflows in their districts to maintain accurate accounts of flow quantities. This information also helps the Department to enforce existing water rights during low-flow periods.

Ground water data

The Department maintains 336 data collection sites in a statewide network of observation wells. The agency's ground water hydrogeologists also gather information from more than 3,000 test wells. These staff work with the United States Geological Survey in cooperative studies mapping and assessing ground water resources in the Willamette and Deschutes Basins and other areas.

Water availability analysis

Data on streams, rivers, and existing water rights are used in a computerized streamflow model to help determine if water is available for new uses. When someone applies for a new water use, this information allows Department staff to assess if enough water is available to support the new use above and beyond existing uses.



Water Resources Department staff gather data such as streamflow measurements (above) and well levels from sites around the state. They add this information to computer data bases (left) for determining water availability and planning future uses. Water rights and water uses are digitized (above left) for use in advanced mapping systems.

Policy

Administering Oregon's water laws

Water rights

Almost all uses of surface and ground water require a "water right" from the Water Resources Department which establishes the amount and use of water at a given location.Water rights are permanent and attached to the land where the use was approved unless they are formally transferred to other land, abandoned or forfeited through non-use. Since 1909, the state has issued about 80,000 water rights.

"First in time, first in right"

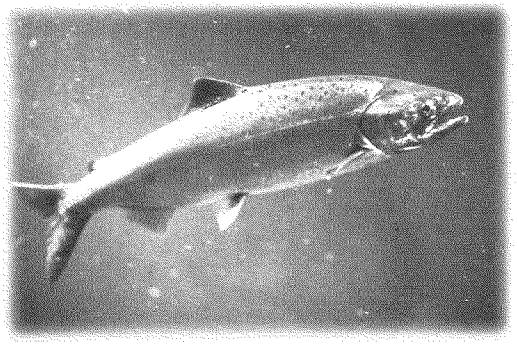
The priority date of a water right is the date it was established and determines who will get water first in times of low flow. It is much like having a "place in line." The older the priority date—the closer you are to the front of the line—the more likely the water will be available during times of less supply.

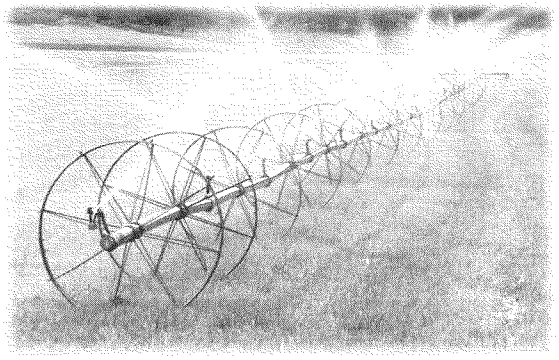
Public interest

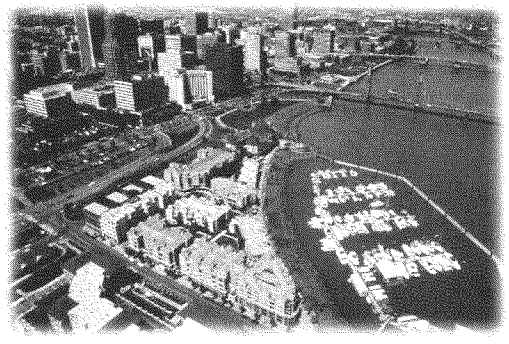
The Department reviews applications for water use and determines if water is available for new uses and decides if the proposed uses would be adverse to the public interest. In some areas, rivers, streams, and aquifers are so depleted by water diversions that no further water rights can reasonably be granted.

Instream rights

In 1987, the Department began to issue water rights for the protection of fish and wildlife, water quality, and recreation. Like their out-of-stream counterparts, these "instream" water rights have priority dates and are regulated to meet the needs of senior rights. The only major difference is that the water is left instream for beneficial use.







Under Oregon law, in order to take and use surface and ground water, a person must first obtain a water right from the Water Resources Department. This allows the state to manage a vital resource and protect it for current and future needs. State laws and policies help prevent injury to existing economies (above) and meet growing water demands while protecting instream needs (above left) and serving a growing population (left).

Manage

Combining information and policy to manage Oregon's water resources

Watermasters: distributing water, enforcing water laws

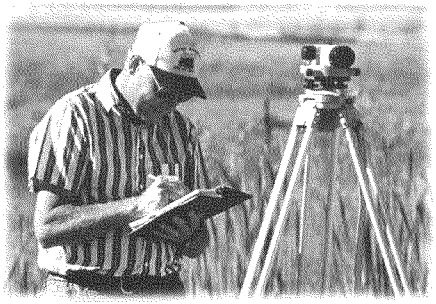
The Department's watermasters, well inspectors, and field staff distribute water in a stream system based on water right priority dates. They also actively enforce water laws to prevent the diversion or appropriation of water without the required state permits. In the summer, when streamflows are low, watermasters monitor supplies and water use. Watermasters address complaints from water users when not enough water is available to meet their entitlements. They may visit diversion sites to limit—or shut off—water users junior to those who are not receiving water. Watermasters also monitor streamflow levels to protect instream water rights.

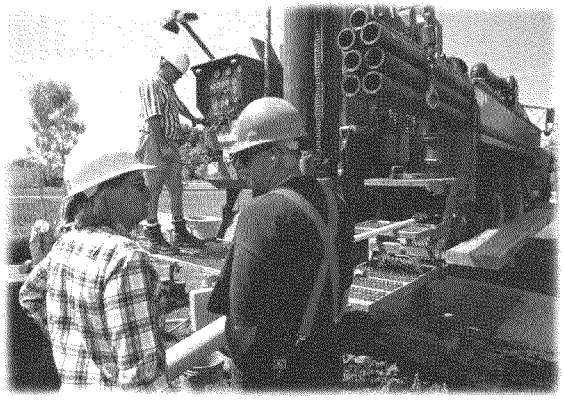
Dam safety

To protect downstream communities or property from dam failures, the Department reviews the plans and specifications for any dam 10 or more feet in height and storing more than 9.2 acre feet of water. (That is about 3 million gallons.) Watermasters perform dam safety inspections and advise owners of routine maintenance requirements, review design proposals, and monitor dam construction.

Well and ground water management

The Department licenses well drillers, enforces well construction standards, and maintains records of well logs. Regional well inspectors monitor well construction to check compliance with state standards. These standards are in place to protect the ground water resource from contamination, waste, and loss of artesian pressure.





Watermasters (above left, above) use water measurements to enforce water permit conditions and protect "senior" water rights in times of low flow or from injury caused by illegal use. Department well inspectors (left) work with well drillers to ensure that well construction standards are met.

Service

Divisions and districts—a statewide network

Field and Technical Services

This is the largest of the agency's divisions and includes five regional offices and 19 watermaster districts. Information services, water availability analysis, dam safety, enforcement, well construction, water right transfers, and ground water hydrology are some of the areas covered by staff in this division.

Water Rights and Adjudications

This division assesses incoming applications for new water use, issues water right permits, certificates and limited licenses, coordinates hydroelectric relicensing, and serves as a record-keeping body for the existing water rights in Oregon. The division also organizes and processes adjudications of pre-1909 water right claims.

Resource Management

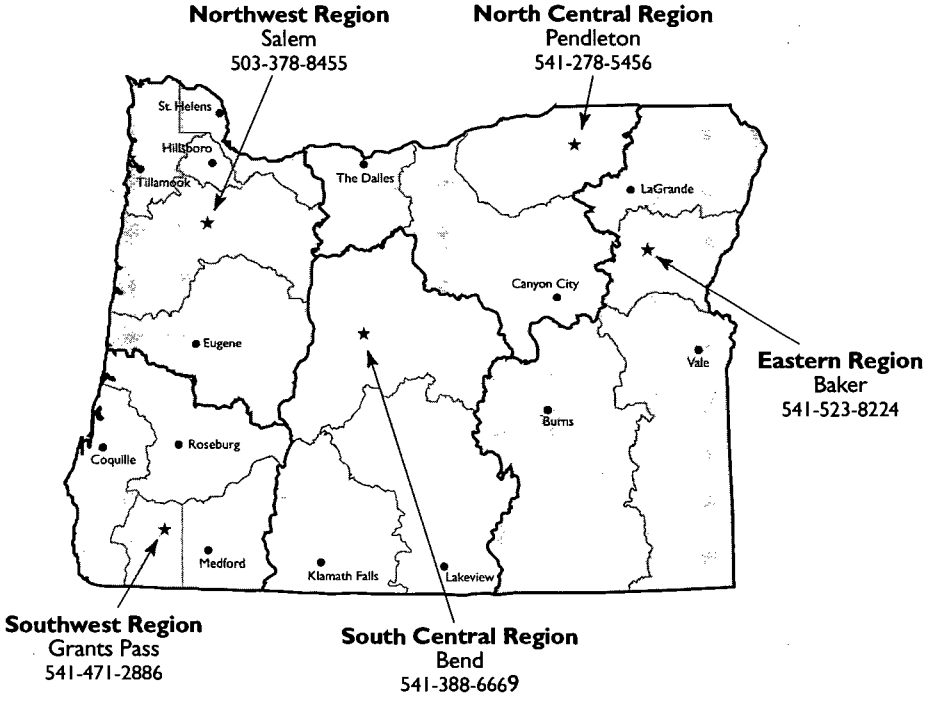
This division provides technical assistance and reviews water management and conservation plans, assists in water supply and basin planning, and coordinates instream leases, reservations of water, and water planning activities with other agencies and public.

Administrative Services

The agency's day to day operations are supported through fiscal management, personnel, training, clerical support, copy center, and mailroom functions.

Director's Office

This office serves to coordinate policy, legislation, public information and contested case hearings.



Statewide network

Department headquarters and the Northwest Regional Office are located in Salem. The Department also has four other regional offices and 14 district offices throughout the state. Many of the services of the Department are offered through these field locations in order to provide the most effective customer service at a local level.

★ *5 regional offices*
● *14 district offices*

Inform

Providing publications, reports, and data

Water Rights in Oregon

This booklet provides an introduction to the water rights system and Oregon's water laws. It includes information about water uses which require a water right and a description of the application and transfer process.

Data and online services: *www.wrd.state.or.us*

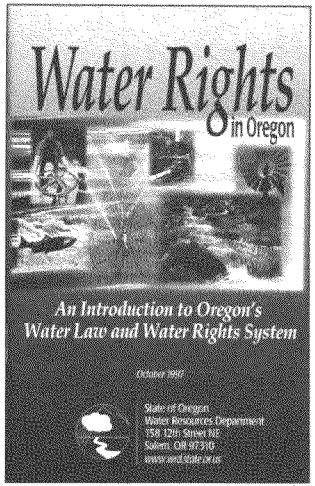
The Department's web site offers access to data bases and other information about the Department. Internet clients can access a water rights inventory, check on water availability, and view a data base of more than 200,000 well logs. Customers can use a search feature to research the administrative rules and statutes that pertain to water use or download a map of water rights on nearly any stream in Oregon.

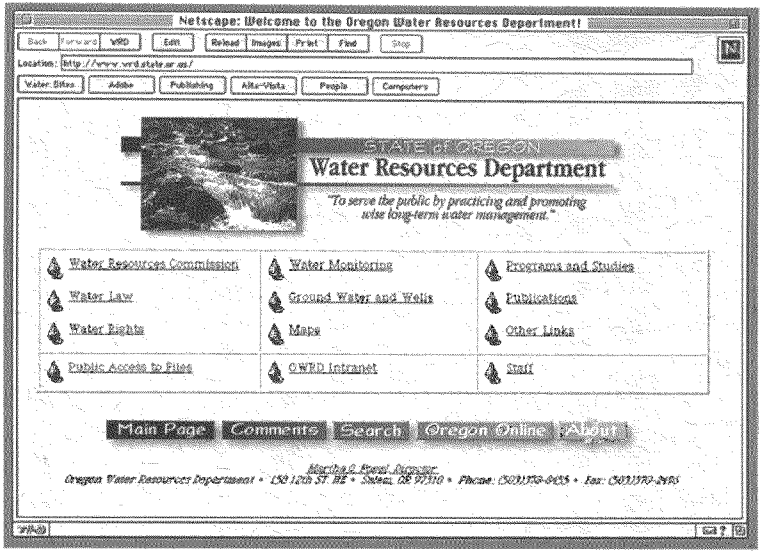
Reports and studies

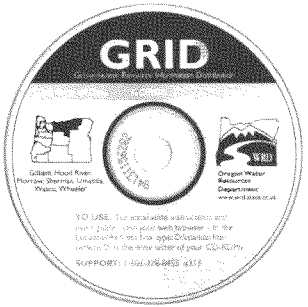
Reports that are prepared for the Oregon Legislature or the Water Resources Commission are also available to the public. These range from task force recommendations and topical issue papers to basin maps and reports. A list of agency reports can be obtained by contacting the Department.

The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds

The Department has been a key contributor to the Oregon Plan. This is a combination of salmon recovery efforts and stream improvements that aim to restore and protect Oregon's watersheds. The full plan can be viewed at the Department or on the web: *www.oregon-plan.org*.







"Water Rights in Oregon" (above left) is a simple guide to the water rights system used by the Department. Information and data provided by the Department is also available through the agency web site (above). Internet clients can access maps of water rights, copies of administrative rules, and information about water levels, along with more than 200,000 well logs. This Ground Water Resource Information Distribution system (GRID) is also contained on CD-ROM (left).

State of Oregon
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Notice to Local Governments
Protecting Ground Water Through Proper Abandonment of Wells

As development overtakes lands on which wells are located, it is important to protect the ground water resource through proper abandonment of unused water wells. Improperly abandoned wells can serve as a conduit for contamination or can cause loss of artesian pressure. Contamination from improperly abandoned wells can threaten wells over a large geographical area. Domestic uses and even municipal uses can be threatened by even one improperly abandoned well.

For developments on which the future use of existing wells is not anticipated, proper abandonment of wells (permanent or temporary) is very important to protect the ground water resource. Any well that is not going to be used should be abandoned to standards established by the State of Oregon. Also if there is a suspicion that there are contaminants in any well, the Department of Environmental Quality should be contacted before any action is taken.

In addition to protecting the ground water resource, proper abandonment protects the land owner and developer from civil liability and civil penalties. Proper abandonment before any damage occur to the well and/or the aquifer is worth the cost in comparison to the cost of abandonment after the fact. The advantages to proper well abandonment are:

- Protect the ground resource
- Lower cost than "after the fact repairs"
- Avoid liability and potential civil penalties

All too often the land is already graded and the wells damaged before the local jurisdiction is notified of the intent to subdivide. The damage to the resource and the associated liability risks can be avoided. Public information and education is very important. The Department also publishes a brochure, "A Consumer's Guide to Water Well Construction, Maintenance and Abandonment" which provides additional well abandonment information. Anyone interested in a copy of this brochure or for further information may contact the local Watermaster's office or the Enforcement Division in Salem.

The Oregon Water Resources Department encourages agencies to protect the ground water resource, public health and safety by adopting policies and/or procedures to insure proper well abandonment program. Proper well abandonment procedures are outlined in OAR 690 Division 220.

Local jurisdictions should be aware that the Water Resources Department is not asking anyone to adopt any ordinance or procedure that will conflict with ORS 537.769:

"ORS 537.769 Local regulation of wells and water well constructors. The Legislative Assembly finds that ground water protection is a matter of statewide concern. No ordinance, order or regulation shall be adopted by a local government to regulate the inspection of wells, construction of wells or water well constructors subject to regulation by the Water Resources Commission or the Water Resources Department under ORS 537.747 to 537.795 and 537.992. [1989 c.129 s.3]"

If there is any technical question about inspection of wells, construction of wells or water well constructors the Water Resources Department will cooperate with any jurisdiction or individual to ensure the protection of the ground water resource.

Local Jurisdictions may wish to consider the following criteria for determining their policies.

1) Unused water wells must be permanently abandoned if the well:

- Will no longer meet well construction standards.
- Poses a threat to health and safety (hand dug and shallow wells are of particular concern)
- Will no longer meet local set-back requirements

2) Unused water wells with the following risk factors are of concern because of the increased risk of contamination:

- Proximity to roads, large parking lots, sewer lines, certain industrial uses, feed lots, quarries, nursery and greenhouse operations, liquid fuel transmission lines and flood plains.
- Any system remnants that may provide the opportunity for cross connections.
- Any unsecured large diameter well (also a public safety concern).

3) Not all unused wells should be abandoned permanently. If there would be an opportunity to put the well to beneficial use within the foreseeable future status quo or temporary abandonment may be an option that local jurisdictions may wish to leave open.

The advantages of maintaining an un-used well include:

- Diversification of sources (such as irrigation or industrial use of raw water rather than finished water).
- Future use by the land owner or a municipality.
- Transfer from surface water source to ground water (specific state standards would apply).
- Often these wells may offer a source for a back-up supply
- Use of the well for monitoring.

Here are some criteria to consider for allowing "status quo" and/or temporary abandonment:

- The well meets all current well construction standards.
- The well location provides minimum risk (see above).
- There is a proposed plan to utilize the well - which includes recognition of federal, state and local regulations.
- The connection to the municipal system is protected by a back-flow protection device.

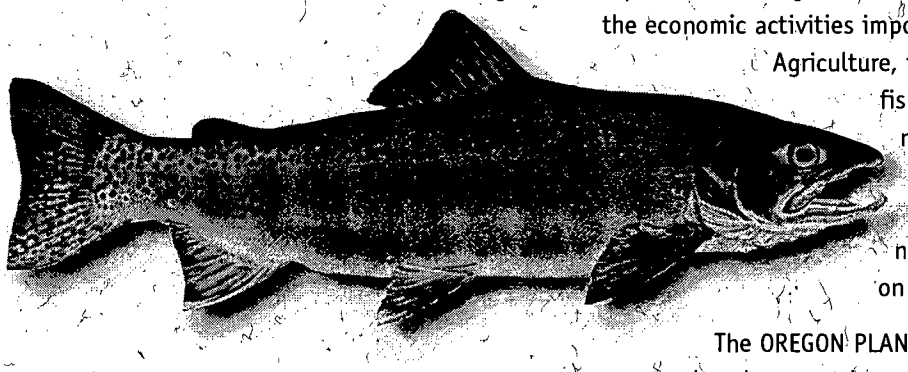
4) Range of options for local jurisdictions:

- Adopt ordinances to ensure that state well abandonment requirements are met before development occurs (please see caution above).
- Adopt internal procedures to insure that state well abandonment requirements are met before development occurs.
- Assist in public education efforts including distribution of the Consumer's Guide to Water

Well Construction, Maintenance and Abandonment

- Refer all well questions to the local water master's office

What is THE OREGON PLAN *for Salmon and Watersheds*



The OREGON PLAN is a user-friendly tool all Oregonians can use to help restore healthy watersheds that will support all the economic activities important to Oregon. Agriculture, forestry, recreation, fisheries, and industry all need healthy watersheds. In fact, all facets of our communities in some way rely on watersheds to function.

The OREGON PLAN focuses on salmon because they have such great cultural, economic and recreational importance to Oregonians. Plus, they are important indicators of watershed health.

"Restoring our native fish populations—and the aquatic systems that support them—to productive and sustainable levels that will provide substantial environmental, cultural, and economic benefits."

The first year's work on the plan involved organizing participants and creating public and private partnerships. Now the real work of restoring Oregon's watersheds and bringing back our salmon and steelhead moves to the local level. This is where we need your help.

Through local action groups—watershed councils and soil and water conservation districts—important work has begun.

Why is the plan needed?

Populations of anadromous (or oceangoing) fish have declined dramatically all over the Pacific Northwest. Coho populations in Oregon's coastal basins are at only 1-2% of historic levels. North coast coho numbers are the lowest in the 50 years that records have been kept. While winter steelhead populations in coastal streams seem healthy, summer steelhead numbers are at historically low levels. At the same time, 13,796 miles of Oregon's streams and rivers, and 32 lakes do not meet the water quality standards that support drinking water, recreation and fisheries.

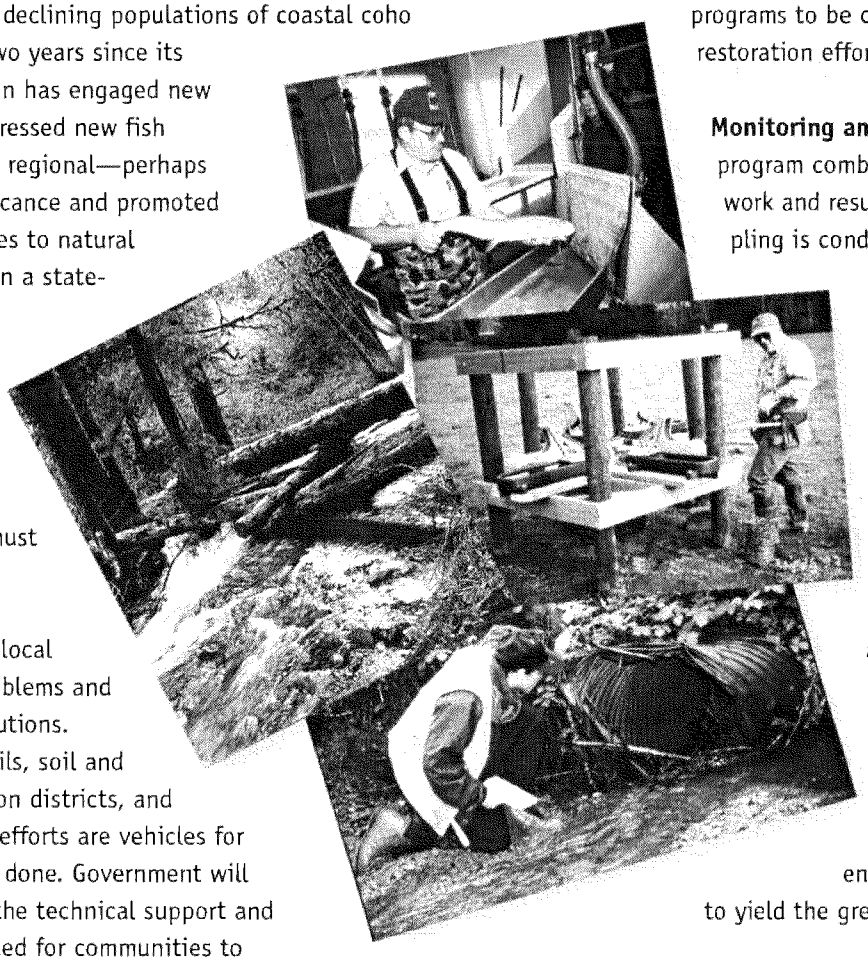
Why are fish populations so low?

There is no single or simple reason. Many factors have combined to reduce the number of oceangoing fish returning to Oregon streams to spawn. These factors are usually characterized as harvest, hatcheries, and habitat changes. They are the result of an historical lack of understanding of how human activities affect salmonids. Natural factors, like predators and ocean conditions, also affect fish populations.

The OREGON PLAN organizes specific actions—called "measures"—around these factors. By addressing the causes of decline, public agencies and private action groups can go to work changing management practices that harm fish and restoring needed habitat.

PRINCIPLES *of* THE OREGON PLAN *for salmon and watersheds*

The OREGON PLAN is designed to restore the healthy function of Oregon's natural aquatic systems. It represents commitments on behalf of government, interest groups, and private citizens from all sectors of the state. While the plan originated as an effort to address declining populations of coastal coho salmon, in the two years since its initiation the plan has engaged new participants, addressed new fish species, attained regional—perhaps national—significance and promoted unique approaches to natural resource issues on a statewide basis.



Community-based Action: Efforts to conserve and restore habitat must be planned by communities and landowners with local knowledge of problems and ownership in solutions. Watershed councils, soil and water conservation districts, and other grassroots efforts are vehicles for getting the work done. Government will work to provide the technical support and information needed for communities to prepare and implement local actions.

Government Coordination: Many state and federal agencies administer laws, policies, and management programs that have an impact on fish habitat. These agencies are responsible for fishery harvest management, production of hatchery fish, water quality, water quantity, and a wide variety of habitat protection, alteration, and restoration activities. Under the plan, agencies that impact aquatic systems will coordinate programs to be consistent with conservation and restoration efforts.

Monitoring and Accountability: The monitoring program combines an annual appraisal of both work and results. Biological and physical sampling is conducted to determine whether salmon habitats and populations are improving under conservation and restoration efforts.

Adaptive Management: The plan aims to learn from experience. This means discussing alternative approaches and making changes to current programs. The plan emphasizes improving compliance with existing environmental laws rather than arbitrarily establishing new protective laws. Compliance will be achieved through a combination of education and prioritized enforcement of laws that are expected to yield the greatest benefits for fish.

The OREGON PLAN involves a statewide, coordinated effort by local citizens to prepare and implement actions that maintain and improve the health of their watersheds. With the assistance of government and private partnerships, these efforts will be monitored and improved over time.

OREGON'S APPROACH: Partnerships, sound science, local actions...results

In contrast to endangered species recovery and environmental protection plans that rely primarily on regulatory approaches, the OREGON PLAN represents a new way of restoring natural systems —the "Oregon Approach."

The approach meshes scientific actions with local watershed-based public support. It relies on teamwork between governments and constantly monitors results. Enforcement of current laws is combined with voluntary and cooperative actions.

This plan will require an unprecedented level of cooperation and coordination. If every Oregonian makes an individual contribution to this effort, restoration of Oregon's watersheds will not be too great for any one group to bear.

THE OREGON PLAN
for salmon & watersheds
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Salem, OR 97310

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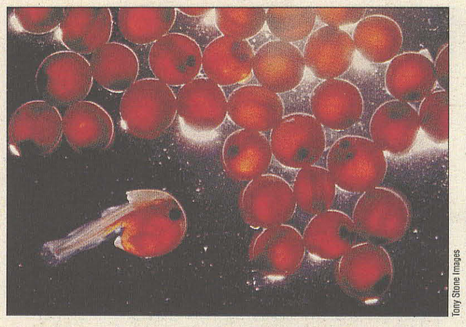
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon 97331-2119



Tony Stone Images

A Snapshot of
SALMON IN OREGON
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION SERVICE

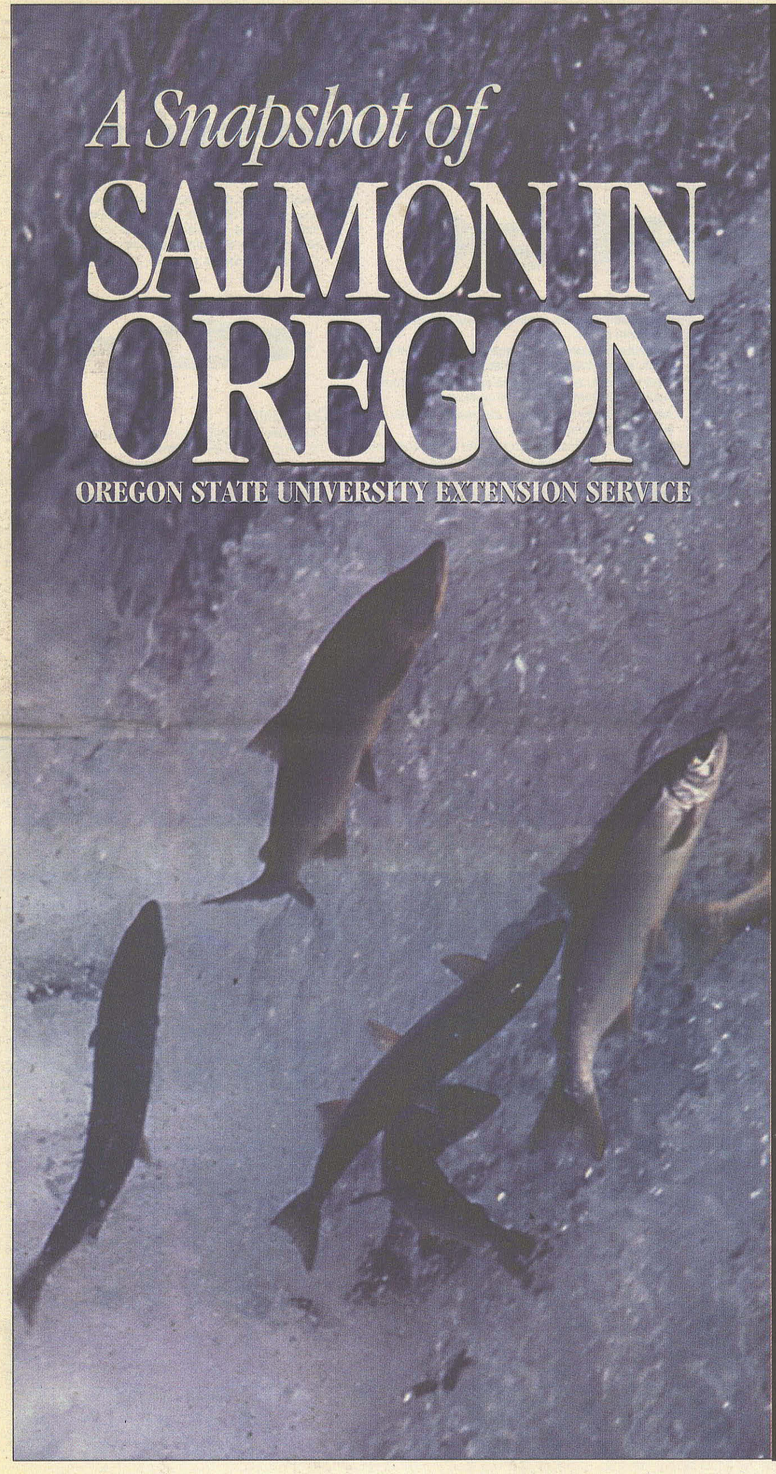
WHAT'S INSIDE

Pages 1-7 Background information on salmon in Oregon.

Pages 8-20 Articles examining human activities and natural forces that affect salmon.

Page 21-23 Articles on restoration efforts and where to get more information.

Front cover: Salmon migration (Alaska Stock). Back cover: Salmon eggs hatching .



A Snapshot of
SALMON IN OREGON
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE

The goal of this publication from Oregon State University is simple: to promote thoughtful conversation among the citizens of Oregon. We hope to do this by providing a "snapshot" of what may be the most complex, far-reaching and dynamic public issue in our state's history—what some have called "the salmon crisis."

At first this seemed like a daunting challenge. There are enough books, articles and tapes on the topic, many of them excellent, to fill rooms (to say nothing of the information available through the Internet). But the OSU Extension Service's public issues education group felt something was missing—a brief, easily understood discussion of this fascinating issue.

They decided to produce a nontechnical publication that would address many topics and present many points of view to give citizens a broad picture of the salmon issue, with its biological, economic and social sides.

So, here's what you'll find in the pages that follow: At the beginning, there are several stories that provide background about salmon and research on salmon-related subjects.

Starting on page 8, there are stories that take you from the fresh water where salmon are hatched to the ocean where many spend a large portion of their lives. Each of these stories presents, briefly, human perspectives on an activity, or a natural phenomenon, that may affect salmon.

In the final pages, you'll find stories that look at human efforts to address the salmon issue, such as the public/private Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, other government-related efforts, legal actions and rehabilitation projects. Last, we'll tell you where to get more information.

Across our campus and the state, Oregon State University faculty, staff and students are involved in teaching and research linked to the salmon crisis. But another important role our university plays in society is promoting constructive discussion among citizens. We hope this publication does that.

Paul Risser
President, Oregon State University

Lyla Houglum
Dean and Director, OSU Extension Service

Salmon have lived here for millions of years

By Carol Savonen

The earliest fossil evidence for the ancestors of Pacific Northwest salmon and trout dates back to the Eocene, about 40 million years ago. About six million years ago, when saber-toothed tigers roamed the landscape, salmon were evolving into the species we know today.

Humans have used salmon for food in the Pacific Northwest for thousands of years, since the end of the last Ice Age. Commercial harvest data reveals early Pacific Northwest salmon runs were most likely the most productive salmon fisheries in North America.

"The physical environment of the Pacific Northwest made all of this possible," explains Oregon State University historian William G. Robbins in *The Northwest Salmon Crisis: A Documentary History,* published by the Oregon Sea Grant program in 1996.

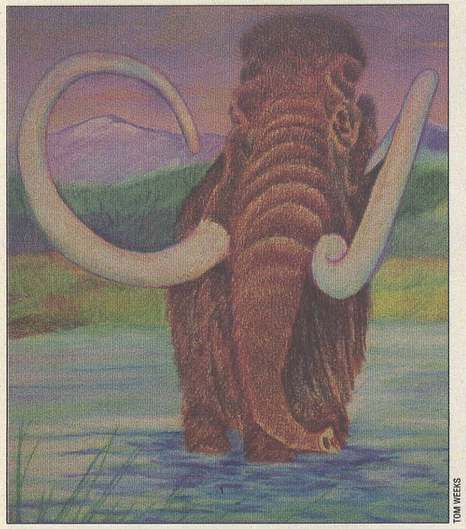
". . . the [Columbia] river serves as a natural funnel, providing a water highway through which four varieties of salmon . . . passed upstream to spawn."

This "funnel" also made it relatively easy for humans to catch them with nets, spears, traps and poles. Salmon supported up to 100,000 people in this region for thousands of years.

Salmon faced major physical disruptions long before humans came to North America. Great volcanoes have shaken and erupted for millennia, sending mud flows and pumice into rivers and streams. Massive ice sheets and their meltwaters influenced many of the familiar landforms in our region: the Columbia Gorge, the scablands of eastern Washington and the flat, silt-filled valleys of the Willamette Valley. Little is known about salmon during the Ice Age. But scientists think that they took refuge in areas not covered by ice or affected by unstable rivers and coastlines, such as southern Oregon, California and the Queen Charlotte Islands of British Columbia.

About 9,000 years ago, after the end of the last Ice Age, the Pacific Northwest slowly became more favorable for salmon. Sea levels stabilized, creating more stable river mouths and estuaries. Upwelling currents in the Pacific carried nutrients for salmon food.

Archaeologists have studied ancient Indian sites around the Pacific Northwest. By analyzing and dating piles of clam shells and fish bones, the scientists concluded that large numbers of salmon were used by humans as long as 9,000 years ago. The fish probably were more plentiful during cooler, wetter climate periods and less plentiful during warmer, drier periods.



TOM WEEKS

Oregon's ocean-going salmon

Chinook Salmon (ocean-rearing)

- Distribution includes coast and Columbia Basin mainstem rivers.
- Juveniles migrate to the ocean the first fall after they hatch, rearing briefly in estuaries.
- They rear over a broad ocean area, ranging from northern California to the Gulf of Alaska.
- Adults, typically 3 to 5 years old, return to fresh water in the spring, summer or fall.
- Spring and summer migrants prefer deep, cool pools where they hold several months before fall spawning.
- Adults spawn in large concentrations on mainstem gravel bars; may use both upper and lower mainstems.

Chinook (stream-rearing)

- In Oregon, they are only in upper Columbia Basin tributaries.
- Juveniles migrate to the ocean as 1-year-olds, in the spring.
- Little is known about the ocean distribution of Oregon's stream-rearing chinook.
- Adults return to fresh water in the spring, when 3 to 5 years old, and require deep, cool pools to hold for several months over the summer before fall spawning.
- They spawn in concentrations on gravel bars in upper tributaries.

Chum Salmon

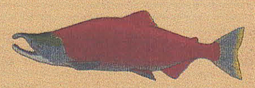
- Shortest freshwater residence of all salmon. Adults stay only about a week prior to spawning; juveniles migrate to the ocean hours after hatching.
- Juveniles rear briefly in estuaries.
- Most Oregon chums migrate to the Gulf of Alaska for ocean rearing.
- Adults spawn at 3 to 5 years of age.
- Spawning occurs in lower mainstems, concentrated on large gravel bars.
- Adults are unable to pass even minor barriers.

Coastal Cutthroat

- Some coastal cutthroats migrate to the ocean. But others may migrate only to the estuary or river mainstems, or they may not migrate at all.
- Those that do go to the ocean migrate out in the spring, stay only a few months close to shore, then return in the fall.
- The ones that migrate may rear in fresh water for several years before going to the ocean.
- They spawn in the winter and early spring, using small pockets of gravel. They may spawn more than once. The spawning age of cutthroats seems to vary over their distribution area.
- Cutthroat prefer the smallest, highest tributaries in a basin.

Coho Salmon

- Juveniles rear throughout watersheds and tend to live in pools in the summer.
- Juveniles migrate to the ocean at 1 year, in the spring.
- Most Oregon coho rear just off our coast.
- Adults return to fresh water in the fall and spawn in late fall and winter.
- Adults tend to spawn in concentrations on gravel bars in upper watersheds.
- Most adults spawn when they are 3 years old.



Sockeye/Kokanee Salmon

- There is both an ocean-going form (called sockeye), and a resident form (called kokanee).
- Juveniles rear in a lake, spending 1 to 2 years in fresh water before migrating to the ocean in the spring.
- Columbia Basin sockeye migrate to the Gulf of Alaska for ocean rearing.
- Adults typically spend 2 years in the ocean.
- Loss of Oregon sockeye resulted from blocked access to lakes. Kokanee are thriving in some lakes.

Steelhead

- There are two subspecies of steelhead in Oregon. Each also has a resident form. Coastal steelhead are closely related to rainbow trout. Inland steelhead are closely related to redband trout.
- Most juveniles rear in fresh water for 1 or 2 years and migrate to the ocean in the spring.
- Most steelhead spend 2 years in the ocean. Their distribution is poorly known but appears to be further off-shore than other salmon.
- Most inland steelhead return to fresh water in the summer while most (but not all) coastal steelhead return in the winter.
- Summer-run steelhead require cold deep pools where they hold until spawning. All steelhead spawn in the winter and may spawn more than once.

ILLUSTRATION AND INFORMATION COURTESY: KATHRYN KOSTOW, OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

What should you and I do (continued from page 22)

salmon. Perhaps the greatest long term challenge to salmon is the constantly growing human population in Oregon and the development it brings. Because local governments have a primary responsibility in determining where and how growth is accommodated, they will play a crucial role in salmon recovery.

Wide public participation is the key to successful management of growth, according to Helen Berg, mayor of Corvallis. "A lot of people complain that local governments spend too much time debating before they take action. But from my point of view, having a large segment of the public involved in public issues leads to broad-based decisions that don't tend to change much over the years. Public involvement gets us away from short-term thinking and short-term decisions," Berg said.

While people are being asked to make some major commitments for the sake of salmon, the fish are not the only ones to benefit. People benefit, too, by taking actions that will ensure an adequate supply of clean water at a time when many areas of the country face growing uncertainties about water.

When it comes to dealing with society at large, officials involved in salmon recovery efforts are using a carrot and stick approach. But in interviews, it was obvious they prefer to emphasize the carrot rather than the stick.

People in the Willamette Valley were quick to pick up on household recycling, these officials say. Now the question is whether or not people will embrace a salmon ethic with the same willing commitment.

Want more information?

If you want to learn more about the salmon issue, here are some books, publications and web sites where you'll find information:

• *Upstream: Salmon and Society in the Pacific Northwest.* A national team of scientists assembled by the National Research Council compiled this report. The National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., published the book in 1996. An executive summary is available on the web. Address: www.nap.edu (then click on salmon).

• The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds web site. Includes the entire Oregon Plan, executive summaries of various documents, an illustrated, on-line book for children, and links to many other sites, including state agencies such as the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Address: http://www.oregon-plan.org

• *A Directory of Groups Involved in Salmon and Watershed Education in Oregon.* This publication tells you how to contact groups throughout Oregon, from local, state and federal agencies and private organizations to elementary schools. It lists materials available from the groups. A limited number of copies are available from the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board, 255 Capitol Street, N.E., 3rd Floor, Salem, OR 97310. The directory soon will be accessible through the Oregon Plan web site described above.

• The Oregon Sea Grant web site. Includes information on salmon and watersheds and tells you how to get educational materials such as publications, videos and a restoration newsletter. Address: seagrant.orst.edu

• The Oregon Extension Service salmon tabloid web page. Includes an on-line copy of this tabloid, plus links to publications, videos and other materials. Address: eesc.orst.edu/salmon/

• The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission web site. Includes information on the importance of salmon to the Tribes, and press releases. Address: www.critfc.org

• The Northwest Power Planning Council web site. Includes descriptions of a variety of publications on salmon and watershed topics. Address: www.nwppc.org

• For the Sake of the Salmon web site. Includes sections on the Endangered Species Act, salmon biology and how to help salmon. Address: www.4sos.org

TOM AND PAT LEESON

A chinook salmon fights its way toward ancestral spawning grounds, where its life will end and new lives will begin.

A Snapshot of Salmon in Oregon

Fall 1998

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Restoration projects (continued from page 21)

been evaluated for their effectiveness, according to the GWEB report, which states that state, federal and private spending for these projects amounts to about $20 million a year in public and private monies.

Most of these projects involved removing culverts that divert salmon streams; stabilizing eroding streambanks and adding shade by planting native streamside vegetation; adding woody debris to streams for salmon spawning and leaving shade trees along creeks during logging operations to keep streams cool and provide future downed logs for spawning habitat.

Knapp said that he started the restoration projects in hopes that the National Marine Fisheries Service, which administers the Endangered Species Act for fish species, would not list coastal coho without giving Oregon's recovery plan a chance to work first.

However, Knapp said he expected the Aug. 3, 1998, announcement from the National Marine Fisheries Service that it would list coastal coho as a threatened species, triggering the protections of the Endangered Species Act.

LYNN KETCHUM, OSU EXTENSION AND STATION COMMUNICATIONS

Left: An active restoration project.The idea here is to add big logs to the stream, Beaver Creek on the South Coast, during a dry period. When the water rises, the logs will provide places for salmon to hide, rest, feed and rear.

Knapp said he will continue with his restoration efforts despite the listing announcement. But he said it may discourage others who may not be willing to undertake both voluntary and federally required projects and changes.

"We had people in this area who were warming up (to the idea of salmon restoration) and are now drawing their heads in a bit," Knapp said.

Other landowners say they don't agree with the effectiveness of some of the provisions of the restoration plan.

Ron Puhl lives near Port Orford on the Elk River, still a prime stream for coho and chinook salmon. He produces livestock, timber and cranberries on his land. He thinks that human interaction with nature can have a powerful healing effect.

"I have a hard time believing in completely inactive restoration," said Puhl. "We have stream bank areas that are completely unstable...I'm not willing to just stand by and let nature take more of my land when we can stabilize it. We do things like adding whole trees and root wads to streams to provide places for juvenile salmon to hide from predators. Without coming here and seeing, it's hard to understand what we accomplish."

The Oregon Natural Resources Council, which led the court challenge to the Oregon Plan to gain the coho listing, thinks that voluntary efforts are great, but they don't do enough to stop future watershed damage.

"The whole focus is on taking places that are already damaged and trying to repair them," said Diane Valantine of the ONRC. "That is good. But we need to stop new and additional damage, too, and voluntary efforts don't accomplish that."

Ideally, she said, both the Oregon Plan and the federal requirements will work together to accomplish what neither could do alone.

What can you and I do to help salmon?

By Tom Gentle

Oregonians whose lives and livelihoods are directly affected by the salmon decline know the commitments they are being asked to make. But what about the rest of us? What can we do as individuals to stem the decline and start salmon back on the road to recovery?

"That's a question that recognizes this is not an issue that affects one or two sectors of our state, such as agriculture or timber. It affects people in downtown Portland, the suburbs, the cities of the Willamette Valley. And it reflects the challenge of how we live in the 21st century and whether or not there is room for wild salmon in our civilization," said Ken Bierly, program manager of the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board.

It's also a question that Jim Martin, an assistant director of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and a developer of the Oregon Plan, has wrestled with for a long time. When pressed for an answer, he points to the bottle bill and the state's public beaches and how they have become ingrained in our daily lives. He would like people to think about salmon in the same way. "We want to make salmon recovery a permanent part of the public consciousness so it will not disappear—just like we can't get rid of the bottle bill or public beaches," he said.

A big part of that "public consciousness" involves educating the public about ways to behave that will help rather than harm salmon. "All of us make hundreds of choices in our daily lives. Taken separately, they don't mean much. But all those little decisions have a cumulative effect. That is, they add up, especially in the Willamette Valley where three-fourths of Oregon's population lives," said Louise Solliday, of the Governor's Office for Natural Resources. "We want people to make choices that will benefit fish and water quality."

The Governor's Office for Natural Resources is publishing a series of "Ten ways people can help restore clean water and salmon." There are lists for homeowners, gardeners, boaters, hikers and bikers as well as more specific ones for home builders, landscapers, owners of forest land and so on.

Urban landowners are urged to think about ways to reduce contamination of storm water with oil and household chemicals, and to conserve water. In semi-rural and rural areas, the emphasis is on activities that affect potential sediment runoff as well as chemical contamination and water conservation.

At first glance, many of the suggestions appear to be simple common sense. "Don't dump oil or chemicals down storm drains." "Avoid overuse of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides." "When planting a garden, seek landscaping advice to help prevent erosion."

These are voluntary things that people can do. They are some of the ways we can change how we live in the modern world and still maintain habitat for anadromous [ocean going] fish, according to Bierly.

A number of natural resource protection laws also guide human activities in the urban and suburban areas. The federal Clean Water Act requires the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality to develop water quality standards to protect drinking water, cold water fisheries, industrial water supply, recreation and agricultural uses. The state must monitor water quality and ensure the standards are being met.

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act requires each state to develop a list of water bodies that do not meet standards and to submit an updated list to the Environmental Protection Agency every two years.

The Oregon Healthy Streams Partnership, approved and funded by the 1997 Oregon legislature, uses existing regulations under the Oregon Agriculture, Forestry and Environmental Quality departments to address water bodies that currently do not meet water quality standards.

In addition to laws, state officials are searching for ways to provide incentives to farmers and forest landowners to carry out projects for the benefit of salmon. "While we want landowners to do things that will help salmon, we don't want them to be hurt financially," Bierly said.

The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program is one example of a program that provides an incentive to farmers. An offshoot of the federal Conservation Reserve Program, it will pay farmers to establish buffers along streams rather than planting crops to the water's edge. For forest landowners, the Stewardship Incentive Program provides up to 75 percent reimbursement for instream and riparian improvement projects.

But the cost of many changes to benefit salmon will have to be borne by all Oregonians. Here are some of the commitments we will be asked to make in order to restore salmon:

- Pay more for treatment of stormwater and waste water.
- Pay more for water (for example, pumping, water treatment, alternative sources).
- Pay more for electricity as we change the flow of water downriver to take fish into account.
- Restrict growth.
- Restrict development during certain times of year and in certain places.
- Redirect growth by requiring setbacks from floodplains; in some areas put development in foothills rather than flatlands to improve flood management by creating fewer hard surfaces for runoff.

There's another commitment that people will be asked to make: a commitment of time to become involved in local government issues relating to

(continued on page 23)

Oregon has nine salmon-like fish

The word "salmon" brings to mind different things to different people. When you discuss the future of salmon and the Endangered Species Act, it's important to recognize the diverse kinds of fish in the salmon family.

Nine species of salmon-like fish are native to Oregon, but this group includes many subgroups with very different biological characteristics. The species:

- Seven salmon: chinook, coho, sockeye, chum, pink, steelhead and cutthroat trout (all members of the scientific genus *Oncorhynchus).* No breeding populations of pink salmon are left in the state, although one occasionally appears in the Columbia River.
- Bull trout (actually a char and a member of the genus *Salvelinus*).
- Whitefish (genus *Prosopium*).

Biological differences within each of these species and subgroups of them contribute to the complexity of the salmon issue. Different forms of each of the above species have adapted to different aquatic environments.

For example, some forms of a species can be "anadromous," meaning they were hatched in fresh water but spend a large part of their lives in the ocean before returning to fresh water to reproduce. Yet other forms of the same species live in fresh water throughout their lives. For instance, rainbow and redband trout, which remain in fresh water throughout their life cycles, are "resident" forms of the steelhead species.

Also, some groups of anadromous fish travel from the sea into fresh water at different times of the year. Thus, there are "spring chinook" and "fall chinook" in some rivers. Sometimes these are called different "runs."

This publication deals mainly with the anadromous fish—chinook, coho, sockeye, chum, pink and steelhead, and, to some degree, the sea-run form of the cutthroat trout. Yet some of the principles described are relevant to conservation of all the forms of our native salmon-like fish.

The federal Endangered Species Act is meant to protect species, subspecies or distinct population segments. With salmon, maintaining the diverse biology and diverse forms of distinct population segments has been deemed essential to the fish's existence.

Generally speaking, the abundance of various species of salmon in the West varies from north to south. Pink, chum and sockeye salmon predominate in British Columbia and Alaska. Chinook, coho, steelhead and sea-run cutthroat are the major species in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and northern California.

Many have vanished; others are in jeopardy

By Carol Savonen

Wild salmon once filled the rivers of the Pacific Northwest. Scientists estimate that during the mid-1800s, up to 16 million adult salmon returned each year to spawn in the Columbia River drainage alone. In addition, salmon also reproduced in all Oregon coastal drainages south of the Columbia, such as the Nehalem, Alsea, Siuslaw, Umpqua and Rogue.

Today, Pacific Northwest salmon are in trouble. For instance, in the Columbia River drainage fewer than one-tenth of the early historic numbers of salmon return to spawn in rivers and streams. And most of those that come back are not wild. On many streams, hatchery fish can make up 70 percent or more of the population.

Nine of 10 wild salmon runs and 100 distinct salmon stocks have vanished in our region since European settlement. Three times that many are at risk of disappearing. Habitat is disappearing. For example, in the Columbia Basin more than half of the original drainage area salmon once occupied is no longer accessible because of passage barriers such as dams.

In the early 1990s, Sen. Mark Hatfield asked the National Research Council to organize a broad range of leading aquatic and social scientists to share their expertise on "the salmon problem" in the Pacific Northwest.

The questions asked were basic. Which salmon runs are in trouble? What is causing their decline? What are the options to stop the decline?

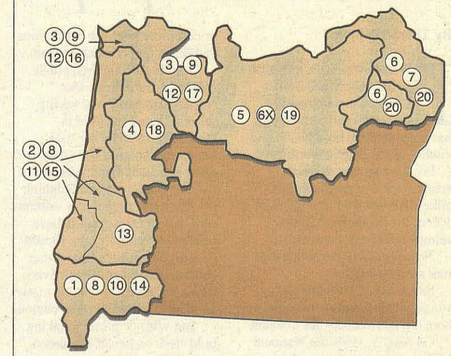
In 1996, the National Academy Press published the scientists' findings in a book called *Upstream: Salmon and Society in the Pacific Northwest.* Overall, the scientists identified the following trends, with a few exceptions:

- Salmon are threatened, endangered or extinct in two-thirds of their previous ranges in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and California.
- Coastal populations are better off than populations that spawn in interior drainages such as the Columbia or the Klamath rivers.
- Populations of salmon are at greater risk in the southern ends of their ranges. For example, coho are in greater trouble in southern Oregon and northern California than they are in Washington.
- Salmon species that spend a greater proportion of their life in fresh water, such as spring and summer chinook, coho, sockeye, sea-run cutthroat and steelhead are generally in greater trouble than those that spend less time in fresh water, such as fall chinook, chum and pink salmon.
- Where runs are as large as they once were, hatchery fish make up the majority of fish in the runs.

"In the 1990s, native, anadromous Pacific salmonids [ocean-going Pacific salmon] are at a crossroads," wrote fish biologists Willa Nehlsen, Jack E. Williams and James A. Lichatowich in their 1991 paper "Pacific Salmon at the Crossroads," in the scientific journal *Fisheries.* "The habitats of these once wide-ranging fishes are severely curtailed, many stocks are extinct and many remaining stocks face a variety of threats."

They go on to say, "In most cases, enough of the native resource remains to allow a variety of remedial actions. If the salmon and their habitat continue to diminish, however, available options for present and future generations will diminish or disappear. The challenge for the 1990s is to take maximum advantage of technical, legal and management avenues available to us now."

Status of Oregon's Pacific salmon under the Endangered Species Act



Chinook Salmon
1. Southern Oregon and California Coasts (Proposed Threatened)
2. Oregon Coast (Not Warranted)
3. Lower Columbia River (Proposed Threatened)
4. Upper Willamette River (Proposed Threatened)
5. Middle Columbia River Spring-run (Not Warranted)
6. Snake River Fall-run (Listed Threatened)

6x. Snake River Fall-run (proposed extension of range of listing)

7. Snake River Spring/Summer-run (Listed Threatened)

Chum Salmon
8. Pacific Coast (Not Warranted)
9. Columbia River (Proposed Threatened)

Coho Salmon
10. Southern Oregon/Northern California Coasts (Listed Threatened)
11. Oregon Coast (Listed Threatened)
12. Southwest Washington/Lower Columbia River (Candidate Species)

Pink Salmon
No distinct population segments identified in Oregon.

Sockeye Salmon
No distinct population segments identified in Oregon.

Sea-run Cutthroat Trout
13. Umpqua River (Listed Endangered)
Other populations to be defined after completing coast-wide status review.

Steelhead
14. Klamath Mountains Province (Candidate)
15. Oregon Coast (Candidate)
16. Southwest Washington (Not Warranted)
17. Lower Columbia River (Listed Threatened)
18. Upper Willamette River (Proposed Threatened)
19. Middle Columbia River (Proposed Threatened)
20. Snake River (Listed Threatened)

- An Endangered Species is any species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- A Threatened Species is any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- A Candidate Species is any species under review but not yet the subject of a listing proposal.
- Not Warranted means a distinctive group of Pacific salmon has been studied and judged not ready for protection at this time.

Illustration courtesy: Steve Stone, National Marine Fisheries Service

Why try to save wild salmon?
Here are some people's views

By Theresa Novak

For centuries, the muscular fish whose life flashes between woodland streams and ocean depths has embodied the bold health and vitality of the Pacific Northwest.

For the past few decades, scientists and average citizens alike have watched as more than 100 of the major West Coast salmon runs have gone extinct.

Now, nine of 10 remaining wild runs are threatened.

Seven out of 10 salmon swimming in Oregon streams were born in a fish hatchery, not a stream.

On Aug. 3, 1998, the National Marine Fisheries Service announced that coastal coho would be added to the list of species under protection of the Endangered Species Act.

Already listed are fall, spring and summer chinook, sockeye, West Coast coho, West Coast steelhead, Umpqua River sea-run cutthroat trout, Mid-Columbia River summer chinook and Deer Creek summer steelhead.

The state of Oregon has developed its own salmon and watershed recovery plan, which it would like to put into action to save coastal coho, avoiding the strong regulations that would come with a formal federal listing. The matter now is before a federal appeals court, with a ruling likely in 1999.

Yet amid all of the impassioned talk surrounding salmon, many Oregonians are asking a good question: How can salmon be near extinction and still be sold as cat food for 60 cents a can?

They hear reports that the cost of saving salmon could mean higher electricity rates, job losses, crop losses, increased wood prices, more land-use restrictions and limits on personal freedom.

Despite such reports, public opinion polls indicate that Northwesterners favor saving salmon. A poll released in December 1997 by the state's largest newspaper, *The Oregonian*, indicated that 85 percent of the 514 Oregonians polled think it's important to preserve salmon runs. About 60 percent believe improving salmon runs should be a higher priority than other commercial uses of salmon rivers. About 38 percent are willing to pay $5 or more a month to help salmon.

But when it comes to taking bold steps on behalf of salmon, such as breaching dams, urban and rural Oregonians have different responses:

In the larger cities of Portland and the Mid-Willamette Valley, 41 percent support breaching or removing dams. But in eastern Oregon, where agriculture depends on irrigation and dams, that percentage drops to 29 percent who favor such a move.

Some ask a good question: Wouldn't it make more sense simply to give up the idea of restoring the natural life cycle of salmon and concentrate on improving production of salmon in hatcheries?

Henry Yuen, a fish scientist for the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, said that the distinction between wild and hatchery fish is debatable after 50 years of aggressive hatchery rearing and intermingling. He suggests that salmon runs can be restored with genetically selected hatchery fish.

"Hatchery fish have descended from wild fish," Yuen said "They have the diversity within them."

But the problem is that hatchery-supplemented salmon runs also have been declining sharply in the past twenty years. Further, Oregon's Wild Fish Management Policy is based on the assumption that some wild fish runs still remain and should be preserved.

It is not a clear case of either hatchery salmon or wild salmon, said Robin Waples, the director of the conservation biology division for the Northwest Fisheries Science Center in Seattle.

"There is no question that there still are wild salmon populations that have relatively little hatchery influence," Waples said "But it is also true that we've seen hatchery fish almost totally replace natural populations."

SANDY RIDLINGTON, OREGON SEA GRANT

Middle school students examine an Alsea River salmon with fisheries biologist Carl Schreck. Oregon Trout, a fish conservation group, sponsored the tour.

The Endangered Species Act requires that wild populations of fish be rescued from the brink of extinction whenever possible. Overshadowing whatever philosophical, scientific, ecological, economic, historic or cultural objections people may have to that idea is a powerful answer:

Knowingly allowing wild salmon runs to go extinct violates federal law.

The 1973 Endangered Species Act requires an all-out recovery effort to save species in trouble from extinction. Once set into motion, a listing under the ESA can have the same effect as it did in 1991, when the listing of the northern spotted owl as a threatened species required changes in forest land management to preserve the old-growth forest habitat of the bird.

Since salmon roam between shallow creeks and the deep oceans, their recovery could mean more changes in human activity everywhere from urban driveways to forests, farms, rivers, coasts and the ocean.

The decline is a concern close to the hearts of many Native Americans in the Northwest. They gave up a great deal to assure that they would always have salmon.

In 1855, the Columbia River tribes signed a treaty giving the U.S. government control of more than 40 million acres of the Northwest in exchange for assurances of their safety, health and continuing access to their traditional salmon fishing areas.

Losing the wild salmon runs will mean a loss of cultural identity, tribal leaders say.

Having watersheds that are able to support salmon means having healthy watersheds and an appealing image for Oregon.

In 1972 when Oregon's former governor, the late Tom McCall, wanted to illustrate the restored health of the Willamette River to a reporter from *National Geographic* magazine, he showed her salmon spawning in the creek behind the governor's residence in Salem. The media-savvy governor knew that image would illustrate the successful reclamation of the Willamette River better than anything he could say.

Healthy salmon are a sign of a robust, livable business climate as well, according to Duncan Wyse, the executive director of the

(continued on page 5)

What makes a salmon wild?

Hearing people talk about "wild" and "hatchery" salmon can be confusing. Under Oregon's Wild Fish Management Policy, adopted by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in 1992, wild salmon are those that are hatched in a stream and return to a stream for spawning.

Hatchery salmon are released into streams when they're young. They migrate to the ocean and try to return to the hatchery when they're mature. Most are caught by commercial and recreational fishers before they reach the hatchery (many salmon sold in grocery stores and fish markets are hatchery-reared fish). But some hatchery fish stray into streams.

Historically, each wild salmon belonged to a specific genetic clan, which scientists call "local breeding populations," adapted to return or "home" to a particular spawning stream. However, some people now argue that after more than 50 years of hatchery rearing, the distinction between wild and hatchery fish has been blurred because some hatchery fish are straying and interbreeding with wild fish.

Fish not native to Oregon do reproduce in our streams. For example, brook trout. But according to state statutes, to be classified as wild a fish has to be native to the state.The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds (related article, page 20), a statewide public/private effort, is geared to restoring wild, native salmon.

Oregon plan
(continued from page 20)

Gov. Kitzhaber and principal writer of the Oregon Plan.

For example, hatcheries were intended to increase the number of salmon. Fishing regulations were aimed at limiting the harvest so more salmon could return to spawn. Or a particular industry, such as logging, was singled out and asked to make changes to help restore fish habitat. But generally these efforts were carried out as if they had no connection to one another even though their goals were similar.

"In the Oregon Plan, we acknowledge that single track approaches will not get the job done. Everyone who has a role—government agencies, city dwellers, farmers, foresters, fishermen, environmental interests—needs to contribute to a solution," Nicholas said.

The Oregon Plan is also unique in its use of both regulatory and voluntary approaches, or what Nicholas calls "top down and bottom up." Fishing regulations, for instance, come from the top down to everyone who catches fish. You disobey them at your peril. On the other hand, decisions to conduct stream improvement projects on streams passing through private land are purely voluntary. You do them because you want to.

The voluntary element of the Oregon Plan is carried out through watershed councils—soil and water conservation districts and groups of local citizens who develop plans and carry out improvement projects. The voluntary element is considered crucial because a high percentage of salmon habitat occurs on private land and successful recovery efforts will require cooperation with private landowners.

Under the Endangered Species Act, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), a federal agency, is authorized to determine if Oregon's coastal coho are endangered or threatened. Once such a determination is made—called a "listing"—legal steps are set in motion that will affect the manner in which restoration occurs.

In 1997, NMFS signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the State of Oregon that said, in effect, if the state carried out the Oregon Plan, NMFS would not invoke the Endangered Species Act by listing coastal coho as threatened. "The acceptance of the Oregon Plan by NMFS reflects a whole new approach by the federal government," said Brian Gorman, NMFS spokesman in Seattle. "It's a recognition that the federal government can't recover salmon alone. It has to be done with broad support from state, county and local governments and local property owners. Recovery won't be successful without strong local support."

Environmental groups challenged the agreement in court. Chief among their complaints: the Oregon Plan places too much emphasis on voluntary efforts that could start out well but not be carried through if not compelled to do so by law.

In June 1998, a federal magistrate ruled that the law did not allow the fisheries service to avoid listing the coho as threatened in order to give the Oregon Plan a chance to work. In August, NMFS announced it would issue such a listing.

Supporters of the listing say it will create greater support for recovery efforts because it shows the importance of taking immediate action. Those opposed to the listing, including Gov. Kitzhaber, say the Endangered Species Act focuses on preventing further harm to coastal coho rather than on improving coho habitat.

Thus, the federal law can prevent private landowners from doing anything that harms the coho, but it cannot require them, for example, to carry out restoration projects such as streamside fencing.

"We at NMFS know we can't force people to do things. That's why we support the Oregon Plan. It encourages people to do positive things rather than the Endangered Species Act approach that tells people what they can't do," Gorman said.

Moreover, landowners may be reluctant to make improvements for fear of unintentionally harming the fish, which violates the Endangered Species Act and can result in a $25,000 fine and a year in jail. However, an earlier listing for coho on the southern Oregon coast did not slow restoration efforts there, according to Paul Heikkila, OSU Extension Sea Grant agent.

"People involved in stream restoration activities hoped there wouldn't be a listing. But once it happened, the attitude was to keep working at making streams better for salmon," Heikkila said.

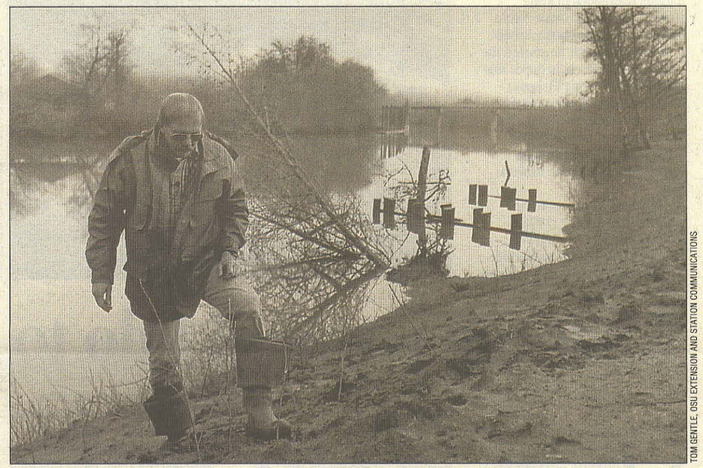
Also on the down side, the listing will put an end to a special timber tax aimed at helping finance salmon recovery activities.

In spite of the disagreement on the merits of applying the Endangered Species Act to coastal coho, almost everyone appears to agree that the Oregon Plan holds the key to salmon restoration efforts. Spokesmen for timber, agriculture and environmental groups voiced continued support for it following the listing.

The Oregon Plan will continue to be in the news as both the state and the federal government have appealed the federal court ruling. Whatever the outcome, the Oregon Plan will still be the basic building block of salmon recovery.

There is an increasing recognition that salmon recovery is a regional problem. The federal response is already regional as evidenced in the Northwest Forest Plan and the Interior Columbia Basin Salmon Plan. In addition, salmon recovery plans with elements similar to those found in Oregon's plan are underway in California and Washington.

Restoration projects popping up around Oregon



TOM GENTLE, OSU EXTENSION AND STATION COMMUNICATIONS

Oregon State University marine extension agent Paul Heikkila plants willow trees to stabilize the bank of the Coquille River, a prime salmon stream on Oregon's South Coast. Many landowners in the area are working to improve salmon habitat, says Heikkila.

By Theresa Novak

A big part of the future of Oregon's coastal coho and other salmon species depends on the success of salmon restoration projects by private landowners such as Mike Knapp.

Since more than half of the salmon habitat in Oregon is in private ownership, private landowners have a more direct link to the health of salmon habitat.

Knapp figures that makes salmon recovery a more personal issue for him. Langlois and North Langlois creeks, both good coho streams, flow through Knapp's seaside cattle ranch near Port Orford.

"We always thought of the salmon as neighbors," said Knapp, whose family has seen the salmon runs dwindle in the past 50 years.

Knapp supports direct landowner action on behalf of fish to help restore the habitat. So in the past four years, Knapp has launched his own restoration project. So far, he has:

- Placed hatchery boxes for salmon fry at the edge of the Langlois and North Langlois creeks.
- Built a shallow lake to serve as a rearing ground for the fry until they can head out to the ocean.
- Built 7.25 miles of fences to keep cattle from entering the salmon streams.
- Installed three large cattle-watering systems that pipe fresh water to large vats in the grazing fields, encouraging cattle to avoid the fenced stream bank.
- Planted 1,680 willows along the creek edge for shade and filtration. He also planted 4,572 cedars for shade and future sources of woody debris.

In the past two seasons, Knapp has seen the number of returning coho increase from 15 to more than 120.

While that sort of observation seems promising, the success of such restoration projects will require more time and independent study, according to the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board, which is helping to evaluate the success of Oregon's salmon and watershed recovery plan.

In the past two years, 1,234 restoration projects have been reported to the Watershed Enhancement Board, known as GWEB for short.

More than 84 percent of those projects were on private forest lands. Knapp's efforts are among the 16 percent in agricultural and ranch ownership.

So far, about 30 percent of those restoration projects have

(continued on page 22)

Cumulative effects

By Andy Duncan

If Jay Nicholas wanted to point fingers in the salmon crisis, he'd need millions.

"The way I look at it, it's not anybody's fault, it's everybody's. We all get the benefits of our society. Every one of us," says Nicholas, a technical advisor to Gov. John Kitzhaber for the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

"But this is America. We have an incredible diversity of opinions and objectives," adds Nicholas. "We want food (including salmon) and wood and electricity and shopping centers and good roads.

"We want wild salmon. We even want wildness in our neighborhoods—until the coyotes start having our pets for dinner. It's a dilemma. Our society wants everything, and finding reasonable compromises is a tremendous challenge."

Where Nicholas is headed with these observations is a discussion of cumulative effects, a theory that's a relatively young area of scientific study.

"One way to think of cumulative effects is to think of all the little actions that happen in a watershed that can have an impact," says Keith Kirkendall, a Portland-based fisheries biologist with the National Marine Fisheries Service.

"In a watershed there may be a gold mining operation. You may have gravel extraction, timber cuts and road construction to get to the timber cuts, a campground for the public, and so on," says Kirkendall. "By themselves none of these may be all that big of a deal, but when you start adding them up you say, hey, where'd all this sediment come from? Why is the water temperature rising?"

There are a couple of ways to look at cumulative effects, adds Spencer Hovekamp, another National Marine Fisheries Service fisheries biologist.

One way is "additive," he says. This is when you simply sum up the effects of all the individual human activities in a watershed. The more accurate way to look at the concept is "interactive," he says. This is when the effect of one activity interacts with the effect of another activity, or several activities, in a way that makes the impact more than just the sum.

For example, the forest canopy catches rain. Part of the water drips slowly to the ground. Some sinks in, reaching the stream gradually. This reduces the chances of erosion and helps keep the stream cool. When you remove timber, more of the water runs into the stream right away. Additional sun also heats the stream. If there's a campground, the earth probably is compacted from people walking and driving. With compaction, even more water will run into the stream immediately. Irrigation downstream, if done in certain ways, may warm the stream more. And so on.

"All the little interactions combine," says Kirkendall. "In an urban area, it's things like the black, hardened surfaces in parking lots that absorb sunlight and heat rainwater and promote runoff. It's cars in the parking lots leaking oil and antifreeze that run into streams. It's sewer outfalls and storm drain runoff into streams. It's de-icing chemicals from the airport, fertilizers from people's lawns, and so on.

"And streams in urban areas usually have been cut off from floodplains and stripped of the shallow edgewaters and wetlands that provide habitat for young salmon and filter out pollutants that enter the stream," he adds.

Estuaries, where fresh and ocean water meet, and where many young migrating salmon pause to get their bodies used to the saltwater, are "great places to build up cumulative effects," adds Hovekamp. Also, little is know about cumulative effects in the ocean.

"There's no cookbook on the shelf on how to get a handle on cumulative effects," he says. However, Kirkendall notes that "science in this area has progressed more in the last 10 years than it did during the previous 50 years."

"The state is developing an assessment manual that watershed councils around the state will be able to use to evaluate the order of magnitude of cumulative effects in their watershed," says Ken Bierly, program manager of the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board.

Bill Krueger, the head of Oregon State University's Department of Rangeland Resources, says there is a danger that the theory of cumulative effects could confuse nonscientists.

"Everything does not add up to a cumulative effect," he says. "Thresholds and compensation [in natural systems] are well-accepted scientific principles. So some impacts are site and situation specific."

NASA

Many scientists believe multiple factors caused the salmon decline. Some are studying how to more precisely understand the cumulative effect of human and natural factors.

Compensation, he goes on to explain, refers to the ability of natural systems (a stream, for example) to cope with a certain level of disruption. If the threshold level is not exceeded, the system can compensate.

"I see broad recognition that cumulative effects are a matter of concern we need to look at," says Jay Nicholas. "But how we do that is not at all clear. We're trying to find a way to co-exist with nature, but we don't know how, precisely enough.

"Society wants a prosperous economy—jobs in fishing, agriculture and forestry, cheap electricity, new housing and so on. On the other hand, individual scientists might tell us we have too many roads, and parking lots and sources of effluents. Too many clearcuts and acres of pasture land and dams. But there's no formula that shows decision makers exactly how everything is connected. How much asphalt is too much? Cumulative effects is more of an art than a science at this time, in my opinion."

He reemphasizes the importance of learning more:

"Allowing the demise of salmon would be like throwing part of our historical identity in the trash can. But this is about more than salmon. We don't know how it all fits together. If watersheds are not healthy enough to support salmon, they're probably not healthy enough to support people in the long term."

Oregon recovery plan tries to give everyone a role

By Tom Gentle

In simple terms, the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds is an organized approach to improving watershed health and reversing the decline of native salmon in Oregon's rivers, lakes and coastal waters. It's also a proactive attempt to meet the requirements of the Endangered Species Act and other federal and state laws.

In 1995, Gov. Kitzhaber asked various state agencies to develop a salmon recovery plan for coastal coho salmon. This plan, completed in 1996, was called the Oregon Coastal Salmon Restoration Initiative. The 1997 Oregon legislature supported the plan with legislation and funding. Since then, a plan for steelhead in the lower Columbia River and along the coast has been added and a plan for the Willamette Valley is now underway. This entire planning effort is now referred to as the Oregon Plan.

So you can say the Oregon Plan is an umbrella for a number of recovery efforts involving different species of salmon—coho, steelhead, chinook—and different rivers and geographic locations of each species. Sometimes these recovery efforts are referred to as the Oregon Plan and sometimes by their more specific titles.

This is not the first attempt to save the salmon. Salmon recovery efforts in Oregon go back more than 125 years. What makes the Oregon Plan different? Earlier recovery plans tended to focus on individual parts of the problem, according to Jay Nicholas, technical advisor to

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COURTESY: CAPITAL PRESS

Oregon legislators Lynn Lundquist, left, and Brady Adams, center, and Gov. John Kitzhaber publicly celebrate agreement on a salmon and watershed recovery plan.

Why save salmon? (continued from page 4)

Oregon Business Council. The group represents the chief executive officers of Oregon's 45 largest companies. Saving the salmon is a practical decision that the CEOs endorsed two years ago.

"(The salmon) are an indicator of the Northwest's biodiversity—its health," Wyse said. Companies locate in the Northwest mainly because it has a reputation as a wholesome place to live and work. Lose the wild salmon, and Oregon's livable reputation is damaged as well. Keeping the salmon is sound business that will take hard-headed management.

"We have to rethink harvest policies both in the ocean and on rivers, so we won't have sole reliance on hatcheries as our strategy (for saving salmon)," Wyse said.

The loss of salmon already has had a significant economic impact, said natural resource economist Hans Radtke. In his 1996 study, Radtke calculated the cost of the salmon decline in the Columbia River Basin compared to the days when catches of 8 million fish were possible.

As of 1996, the decline of fisheries had seen the loss of 25,000 family-wage jobs, according to Radtke. In Columbia River Basin communities, this translated to about $500 million in lost earning power as reflected in closed businesses and people moving elsewhere for work.

In the Klamath Basin in Southern Oregon, which encompasses fisheries in northern California as well, Radtke estimates job losses at more than 1,600 family-wage jobs and economic losses of up to $32 million a year. About 60 percent of those losses were in Oregon.

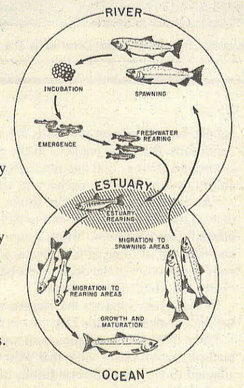
Ken Currens, a fisheries geneticist for the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission in Washington, said losing salmon amounts to losing the reason why the Pacific Northwest is different from places where the green primordial earth has retreated into memory.

"My best reason (for saving salmon) is that they have been part of everything we think of as the Northwest for hundreds of thousands of years," Currens said. "If we value that landscape, if we value all the things that go into that, salmon are really a key part of that picture."

A salmon's life starts as a 'fry'

Depending on the species, life for a newly hatched salmon, called a fry, begins in a headwater stream or mainstem river, or at the interface of a coastal estuary and freshwater stream. Each female salmon lays hundreds to thousands of eggs in the gravel, where the eggs develop after the male salmon fertilize them.

Beyond the newly hatched stage, young salmon are called juveniles. They may live in fresh water a few weeks or up to 2 or more years. Juvenile salmon ready to migrate to the ocean are called smolts. They make this journey mostly during the spring and summer. Ocean-bound juveniles may spend days, weeks or even months in estuaries feeding and adjusting their body chemistry before they enter the ocean, depending on the species and population.



Once in the ocean, salmon stay there 1 to 5 years, depending on the species. During this time, they eat small fish and tiny animals called zooplankton. Some salmon travel thousands of miles out into the north Pacific. Others remain relatively close to shore.

As adults, the salmon return to fresh water to spawn. Some, such as chinook salmon in Idaho, migrate more than 900 miles to their spawning grounds. Most return to the stream of their birth, although there is some straying. Straying ensures that salmon will colonize new areas if their old streams get destroyed by natural disasters. For example, when the Mount St. Helens 1980 eruption destroyed spawning habitat in the Toutle River in Washington, scientists observed the salmon spawning elsewhere. With the exception of steelhead and sea-run cutthroat, salmon die after spawning.

—Carol Savonen

One study found 22 kinds of birds, mammals feed on salmon carcasses

By Andy Duncan

When some people think about salmon they see more than a fish. They see an ecological system—a long name for a relatively simple concept.

Think of it in terms of your body: The foot is connected to the ankle, the ankle to the knee, the knee to the thigh, and so on. In a way, your body is a system. If any part has problems, other parts, or your entire body, may suffer.

The system salmon are part of is huge. With many species, it stretches from the mountain headwaters of streams all the way to the ocean. With some species, it stretches thousands of miles into the ocean.

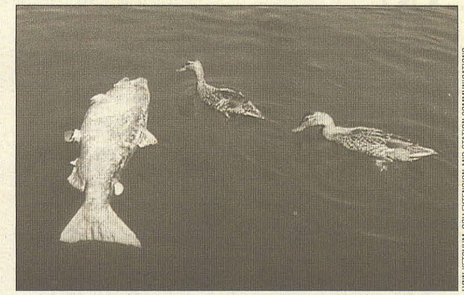
Salmon are hatched in streams that are part of watersheds. A watershed is the area drained by a distinct stream or river and separated from other watersheds by topographic boundaries such as ridgetops. Uplands often make up more than 99 percent of a watershed's area, and the floodplain and stream channel make up the rest. The area immediately adjacent to the water is called the riparian zone.

From the ecosystem perspective, the uplands and floodplain and riparian zone all affect the life in the stream. The surroundings farther down the stream affect it, too.

Generally speaking, a good salmon stream has relatively cool and clean water, although the fish can adapt, within limits. Salmon need gravel to spawn. Too much sediment can disturb their spawning beds, called redds. They need a steady food supply, and structure in streams such as large woody debris and rocks for resting, hiding, feeding and rearing.

When they migrate to the ocean, salmon depend on an adequate flow of water to move them downstream to the estuary, where fresh and saltwater mix. Once in the estuary, they also need relatively cool, clean water and places to feed, hide and rest while they adapt to saltwater.

In fresh water and the ocean, they are part of an intricate food chain. For example, in the ocean, where many salmon species spend most of their lives, the creatures feed on tiny animals called zooplankton, and on small fish and crustaceans. These "salmon foods" need a certain range of temperatures and salinity to thrive, conditions tied to short- and long-term weather patterns.



LYNN KETCHUM, OSU EXTENSION AND STATION COMMUNICATIONS

Ducks move in to feed on a dead salmon in the Willamette River south of Oregon City.

Many people have heard of El Niño, a weather cycle that tends to bring warmer, less nutrient-rich water to the Pacific Ocean areas where Northwest salmon live. An opposite cycle, called La Niña, tends to cause upwellings of colder, more nutrient-rich water that

(continued on page 6)

Wild salmon are hatched and live part of their lives in a watershed. A watershed is the area drained by a distinct stream or river and is separated from other watersheds by topographic boundaries such as ridgetops.

Scientists' views reveal disagreement, but often that generates knowledge

By Andy Duncan

With the salmon issue, why can't we simply turn to science for all the neat, tidy answers we need?

One reason is that some of the questions involve public choices, not just science. Another reason is that science isn't tidy. Scientists often disagree with one another.

"But we know a lot—enough to give informed advice and help the people of Oregon help the fish," says Jim Martin, an assistant director of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and a developer of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds (see related article about the Oregon Plan, page 20).

"Years ago," recalls Logan Norris, the head of Oregon State University's Department of Forest Science, "we [scientists] didn't fully understand the system salmon are a part of and told people to take the woody debris out of streams. It turns out we were wrong. Large woody debris like logs provides important habitat for salmon.

"People who expect perfection in human decision making are certain to be disappointed," Norris continues. "Almost certainly some things we conclude now will prove to be wrong years from now when more information is available. But in science the only way to avoid being wrong is to do nothing, and that's certainly wrong."

Martin uses a medical analogy. "We all know medical knowledge is imperfect," he says, 'but we usually take the doctor's advice."

Exactly how could scientists, with all their degrees and expertise, reach different conclusions?

In part, it's the process they use: observing, hypothesizing, testing, debating and validating. To fully understand something, they study it from different angles, or disciplines. And they're human. They look at the world through their life experiences.

"It is in the limelight of disagreement that new knowledge is developed," says Robert Beschta, a hydrology professor in the OSU College of Forestry who does salmon-related research.

The field of salmon science is broad. Let's look at some scientists' thoughts in a few areas. First of all, on what they call habitat:

Many biologists agree that a large amount of the salmon's inland home—forested and grass-covered uplands, and stream and streamside areas from headwaters to estuaries—has been degraded. Some a little, some a lot.

"This is a huge area of scientific consensus and we need to make decisions flowing out of that," asserts Bill Liss, a fisheries biologist at Oregon State University.

What caused the habitat problem, and how bad is it? In Oregon, the list of contributors to habitat degradation that scientists and others have identified leads to just about every resident of the state, as well as to natural processes.

The list of human-related factors includes: dams, many parts of urban and suburban life, fishing, forestry, farming, ranching, mining, manufacturing and many other kinds of industry. There's still some disagreement and uncertainty among scientists over the amount, and causes, of habitat problems in particular areas. The greatest debate is over the relative importance of each factor.

Another area where scientists' opinions vary is on how to fix salmon habitat problems.

"In my opinion, the first and most critical step is to halt or

(continued on page 7)

TOM GENTLE, OSU EXTENSION AND STATION COMMUNICATIONS

A stream ecologist photographs salmon on Knowles Creek in the Oregon Coast range. The stream feeds into the Siuslaw River.

Salmon carcasses (continued from page 5)

offers better food conditions for salmon. These weather patterns affect populations of ocean creatures that eat salmon, and creatures that compete with salmon for food. Also, scientists believe there are longer-range climatic shifts in the ocean that affect salmon. These shifts play out over decades.

Salmon have other functions in this ecological system: The huge salmon runs of the past in the Northwest played an important role in transporting nutrients from the ocean to the inland environment, biologists say. When salmon die after they spawn (deposit eggs that will become the next generation), their carcasses carry important nutrients from rich ocean environments inland to the relatively nutrient-poor freshwater environment. One study determined that 22 species of forest-dwelling birds and mammals fed directly on the carcasses of spawned-out salmon.

Ecological systems are not continually stable, notes Bill Krueger, head of OSU's rangeland resources department.

"There is always change and compensation for that change," says Krueger. "You'll never have the same ecosystem tomorrow that you have today."

"In my opinion, it's very important to take the ecosystem perspective in dealing with the problems of salmon," says Bill Liss, a fisheries biologist at Oregon State University. "These days I hear people say our salmon problems are simply a result of poor ocean conditions. But what happens in the ocean and in fresh water are connected. Things that happen in fresh water can affect salmon's ability to cope with the ocean, and vice versa. It's all connected.

"An example is that, within limits, larger smolts [young salmon that migrate to the ocean] tend to have higher survival rates in the ocean," Liss continues. "High water temperatures, poor food supplies and that sort of thing in fresh water make the smolts smaller and thus poorer survivors in the ocean—probably less able to cope with ocean cycles that don't favor salmon."

Not everyone supports the systems view. But Dan Bottom, a research biologist with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, does.

"One thing that's unique about a systems view is that it requires an historic, evolutionary view that wild salmon populations have adapted to very specific conditions of a watershed in terms of rainfall, stream flow, water temperature at certain times of the year, the timing of their runs and so on," says Bottom. Also, each population may be adapted to certain ocean conditions.

"That's why when we try to put those systems back together," he asserts, "we have to consider a process that happened over millennia. We need to consider what the system was like so we know what to try and emulate."

Natural fluctuations (continued from page 18)

Alaskan salmon reached record numbers of survival during times when it was wet and cold.

When it was comparatively warm and dry in Alaska, salmon runs in the Pacific Northwest were greatly increased.

Taylor said the past 20 years, when it was warm and dry in the Northwest, have coincided with the decline of the salmon. But he said the next 20 years appear to be starting into a wet, colder time. That could mean the natural fluctuations pendulum is swinging back in favor of the fish.

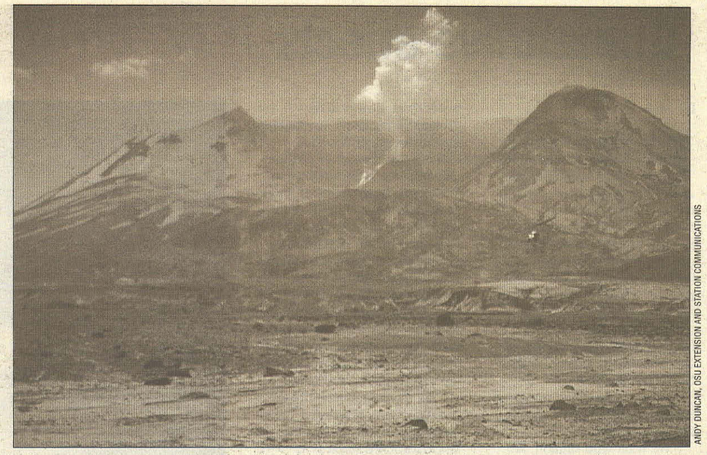
Bob Wissmar of the fisheries research department at the University of Washington in Seattle said that pendulum may be moving faster than it used to because of some human-caused factors such as pollution, possible changes to the earth's atmosphere and the increased rate of changes to the inland landscape of the salmon.

For example, some biologists observe that landslides and fires, two naturally occurring phenomena, have been increasing because of human development activities in salmon habitat.

That could be speeding up changes faster than salmon can adjust.

"We human beings think in the short term," Wissmar said. "We don't realize that the rest of the Earth operates on different time scales: decades, centuries, eons."

Where possible, he suggests that humans alter the rate of fluctuations that affect salmon to slow down changes and give salmon a chance to adapt.



ANDY DUNCAN, OSU EXTENSION AND STATION COMMUNICATIONS

Right: Mount St. Helens. Salmon have always had to contend with such natural changes in their world.

The ocean

By Theresa Novak

The time that salmon spend in the ocean provides the most questions and the fewest answers as to why they are in decline.

Salmon spend 40 to 75 percent of their lives at sea, so ocean conditions play a vital role in whether these salmon will reach maturity and reproduce.

Yet increasing ocean and salmon research information indicates that ocean-going salmon smolts head into hostile waters when they head out to sea these days.

Monitoring studies of the El Niño ocean warming phenomenon, the deterioration of the ozone layer and shifts in ocean currents seem to coincide with many of the salmons' ocean-going woes: Pollution, predation, lack of food, more diseases and parasites all point to increasing water temperatures and lower survival.

Water temperature is important to salmon, which remain healthier in colder, nutrient-rich water. This kind of water historically wells up from the ocean depths to the surface waters in early spring, just in time for the arrival of the salmon smolts.

The little smolts can feed on the small creatures that eat microscopic plankton—the tiny ocean life forms that are the building blocks of the ocean food chain.

But in the past two years, said John McGowan of San Diego's Scripps Institute of Oceanography, warmer ocean temperatures attributed to the El Niño phenomenon have meant a delayed upwelling of the cold, food-rich water.

Although the colder water finally did arrive a little later in the spring, it may have been too late to save smolts from dying of starvation or being eaten by other creatures whose normal prey species already had died.

Dan Bottom, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's monitoring coordinator for the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, said these large-scale weather changes are further stressing a species already struggling with poor habitat conditions in their freshwater environment.

"We've known for a long time about freshwater conditions important to salmon," Bottom said. "We are only now learning how those are important in the ocean."

Bill Peterson, a biologist with the National Marine Fisheries Service in Newport, has been surveying how much plankton has been available in the ocean during the past few years.

His findings support the idea that delayed arrival of colder ocean waters due to the El Niño phenomenon may be responsible for the poor survival of smolts.

Equally disturbing is the changing chemistry of an ocean that is growing algae in places where the waters had been too cold and clean before—the middle of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans now have been the site of large-scale algae blooms, indicating places where the water temperature is high and oxygen is relatively low.

George Taylor, Oregon's state climatologist, said it appears clear that survival of returning salmon from the ocean is poor during warm, dry long-range weather trends and it improves when the overall long-range weather trend is cold and wet.

Taylor said that scientists will have the opportunity to test that theory again soon, if weather predictions are correct. According to analysis of the ocean area off South America where the El Niño phenomenon begins, the coming winter should be colder and wetter than normal, as all predictions point to La Niña, or colder-than-normal ocean conditions, which could mean more salmon make it home to spawn next spring.

There is no universal agreement that warming of the oceans is a trend that will continue indefinitely, Taylor said.

"There are many variations in global and regional climate we don't fully understand. At this point, to attribute changes in these weather phenomena to human conditions is really stretching the science, in my view," said Taylor.

A remedy for ocean warming conditions will not be easy to find, but Bottom said some action taken on land can help salmon at sea. Among his suggestions:

Hatcheries could release smolts later during El Niño years, so that the arrival of the smolts coincides with the upwelling of the food-rich cold water.

A longer-term solution will require international treaties that seek agreements to limit pollution of the oceans and atmosphere.

ALASKA STOCK

Many salmon, such as this chinook, spend much of their lives at sea, but surprisingly little is known about the interplay of natural processes and human-related activities that affect ocean conditions. Learning more is a research priority.

Predators

By Theresa Novak

Salmon once were so abundant, they were a main food source for animals of the land, air and water.

But as the number of salmon have decreased, concerns have increased that not enough is being done to control the number of natural predators that feed on them.

Seals and sea lions are two examples of salmon predators that now seem out of balance with their prey.

The population of these fur-bearing, ocean-going mammals dropped very low in the early part of the century due to demand for their pelts. Fishermen sometimes shot them on sight because they competed for fish and raided fishing nets.

While seal and sea lion numbers rebounded after the Marine Mammals Protection Act in 1978 prohibited harming them, the numbers of salmon have fallen to historic lows.

Some people thought the two trends were related, a view that gained popular attention by the well-publicized salmon-gobbling antics of Hershel, the determined sea lion.

In the 1980s, the big sea lion had a big appetite for mature steelhead. His habit of gobbling them as they swam into the locks in the Ballard district of Seattle earned him the reputation for almost single-handedly wiping out a steelhead run.

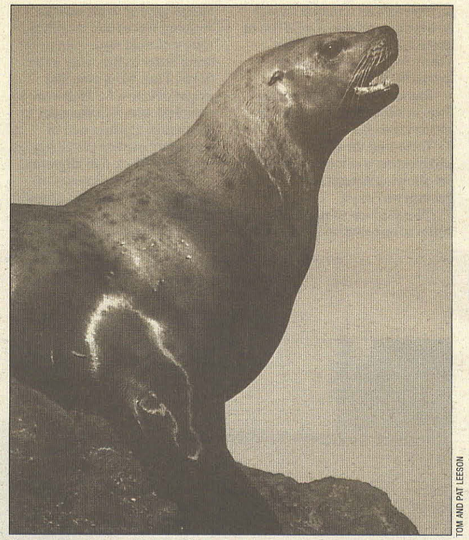
Hershel also proved to be determined. Despite being moved many miles from the locks at Seattle, he found his way back.

Nowadays, Hershel is an attraction at Sea World.

But nuisance animals such as Hershel, who go into a feeding frenzy over migrating salmon, prompted an amendment to the Marine Mammals Protection Act allowing federal marine fisheries officials to remove—even kill—particular individuals that are devastating a salmon run.

"When you have 600–700 adult sea lions (in a given area) and you only have an expected return of 2,500 wild coho, you have to ask yourself whether that is an acceptable loss," said Robin Brown, a marine mammals specialist with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

And as wildlife officials struggle to control one predator whose numbers are on the rise, the impacts of other predators are being better understood.



TOM AND PAT LEESON

Many researchers see increased predation by creatures such as sea lions, triggered by human-related changes in the ecosystem, as one of numerous factors contributing to the decline of salmon.

A three-year research project by wildlife biologist Daniel Roby of Oregon State University and OSU researchers Larry Davies and Carl Schreck indicates that sea birds known as Caspian terns are gobbling millions of salmon smolts as they swim down the Columbia River estuary and head toward the Pacific.

The terns have established what may be the largest breeding colony in the world. More than 8,000 nesting pairs live on a man-made sandbar called Rice Island, produced during dredging of the Columbia River. The seven-mile finger of sand has formed the perfect place for the terns, but its effect on salmon appears devastating.

According to research by the Roby-Schreck team, between 5 million and 20 million salmon smolts headed for the estuary in 1997 fell victim to terns nesting on Rice Island. That amounted to up to 30 percent of the smolts that were headed for the estuary.

The numbers vary so greatly because it isn't known how much of the loss of the smolts was due to terns and how much of it was due to gulls and cormorants, which also feed on smolts.

Yet as sea birds, the terns are federally protected, once again posing the question: How do you prevent one protected species from pushing another closer to extinction?

However, neither Brown nor the history of salmon predator control supports a full-scale attack on salmon predators such as the terns, mostly because such efforts in the past have produced unwanted side effects.

For example, after a 1991 study showed that northern pikeminnows, once known as squawfish, were eating up to 61 percent of the salmon smolts entering the pool of the John Day Dam, an aggressive program was started to reduce the number of these native fish.

The plan had some unexpected consequences. Predators that normally ate the northern pikeminnow began eating salmon instead. The same thing happened after populations of northern lampreys, once an abundant eel-like fish that was the preferred food of seals and sea lions, began declining because of changes in the lamprey habitat.

Non-native predators such as walleye, shad and small-mouthed and large-mouthed bass also prey upon salmon smolts. Largely unknown is what sorts of ocean-going predators may be seeking out salmon as food because their usual supply of prey is not available.

Those concerned with salmon restoration are taking action and gathering more information and authority so that natural predators don't wipe out salmon while humans continue efforts to restore salmon habitat.

Now the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife is seeking authority to remove or occasionally destroy nuisance seals and sea lions without having to go through federal channels.

The ODFW also is seeking ways to reduce the number of exotic fish that out-compete or eat salmon.

The way that salmon are released from hatcheries and barged around dams also is being changed to make it tougher for predators to catch the salmon when they are most vulnerable.

More will need to be done in the way of research and compromise so that the struggle for survival between salmon and their predators will again be a fair fight.

Natural fluctuations

By Theresa Novak

Salmon are one of Nature's toughest species. Their habitat ranges between inland streams and ocean depths. They have evolved over the ages to survive many natural changes in their environment.

Fossil records indicate times when salmon were plentiful and when they were scarce. Those may have been times when salmon populations were recovering from shifts in climate that brought about Ice Ages.

Devastating earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, massive floods, landslides and brush fires also represented the fluctuating conditions on the landscape of salmon.

Given enough time, salmon have proven that they can weather such fluctuations. A recent example is that salmon are starting to return to streams through the blast zone on Mount St. Helens less than two decades after the 1980 eruption.

Salmon similarly can adapt—and sometimes even benefit—from large floods that send woody debris into streams and open up new channels that may be blocked by landslides.

But humans may be having an influence on the rate of natural fluctuations, said Dan Bottom, the monitoring coordinator of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife for Oregon's salmon recovery plan.

Pollution, long-range changes in climate, shifting ocean currents that run hot and cold and pollution are suspected of having an influence on salmon.

The upsurge of cold, nutrient-rich water from the ocean depths is one natural phenomenon that benefits salmon smolts as they enter the ocean. What prompts this seasonal cold-water upwelling is not well understood. Yet when the upsurge is delayed, as it sometimes is, young salmon smolts don't get enough to eat, so more of them die.

Warmer temperatures seem to trigger another natural control on salmon—diseases.

John Fryer, a microbiologist and retired department head of Oregon State University's microbiology program, said about 40 types of disease-causing bacteria multiply more quickly in warmer water in both streams and oceans.

While easier to document in hatcheries, the effects of warmer ocean and fresh-water temperatures are more difficult to examine, since the fish are dispersed.

One trend that appears consistent is that salmon prefer cold, wet weather rather than warm and dry, said George Taylor, Oregon's state climatologist.

A study of the weather in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska between 1896 and 1994 revealed four separate long-range climate trends. Two of them were cold and wet in the Pacific Northwest and two of these eras were mostly warm and dry.

When it was wet and cold in Alaska, it tended to be dry and warm in the Pacific Northwest, and vice versa.

Salmon populations clearly fluctuated based on the trend.

(continued on page 19)

Scientists' views (continued from page 6)

modify activities causing degradation or preventing recovery," says Beschta, the OSU hydrology researcher. "This is sometimes called passive restoration. It allows nature to do the job.

"Where such efforts are still insufficient for recovery to occur," he continues, "intervention by humans, sometimes called active restoration, may be needed to make streams better places for salmon to live."

A carefully timed combination approach may be best sometimes, and a long-term focus is always important, he adds.

Derek Godwin, a bioresources engineer, is a watershed extension specialist in Coos and Curry counties with the OSU Sea Grant, agriculture and forestry programs. Godwin works on restoration projects involving streams used by endangered coho and other salmon.

"I'm for active restoration," he says. "You should be encouraging Mother Nature along to where she would go anyway. With passive restoration, it will get there, but it may mean waiting 20 years or more. The landowners I work with often are willing to protect salmon habitat by keeping livestock out of the riparian [streamside] zone, or changing other ways they use the land. But they definitely like to be active in restoring the habitat, too."

"From my perspective, the active versus passive restoration debate depends a lot on what we think we know," says Dan Bottom, a research biologist with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. "We now know wood is important because we have a lot of data to show this. But we still do not have a lot of experience 'fixing' things in complex systems.

"We can put wood back in some locations and hope it recreates the functions we lost. We have some data to suggest this is possible, but nothing long term," adds Bottom. "While I agree we need to try some things, we also need to be cautious and not make a lot of local decisions that add up to large-scale mistakes. Passive restoration is a low-risk policy that requires time. Active restoration is much more costly, will be difficult to afford on large scales, but may be useful where passive processes will take too long by themselves."

Whether the restoration is passive or active, Bill Krueger, the head of Oregon State University's Department of Rangeland Resources, says he thinks organizations like watershed councils and Watershed Ecosystem Management (WESt), a program the Oregon Cattlemen's Association developed to help residents learn more about how to protect and improve their watersheds, "are on the right track. They get people thinking of salmon when they make decisions, and the decisions are site specific."

An area where quite a few fish biologists, and some other scientists, have similar views is on hatcheries. They say salmon produced as a "commodity" in many hatcheries in the past hurt wild salmon, competing with them for habitat and food and allowing salmon harvests that chipped away at shrinking populations of wild salmon.

"We swamped the wild fish with these hatchery fish for decades with the best intentions, thinking that was the right thing to do," says Jim Martin. "But rather than hand-wringing and blame-slinging, I think we should celebrate that we're finally smart enough to know that hatcheries, the way we ran them, hurt wild fish."

Not every scientist has a negative view of hatcheries. "The hatchery fish came from native fish. They have the genetic traits to be very adaptive. There are successful examples of restoration using hatchery-reared fish," says Henry Yuen, a fisheries biologist for the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, based in Portland. He notes that the hatchery fish used in restoration should be descendents of salmon that evolved in the area.

However, some people contend that restoration successes with hatchery-reared salmon have not been tested over an extended period of time (over decades, for example).

There's a major research need, according to Don Chapman, a fish biologist with a private consulting firm in Idaho.

"The elephant sitting in the front room," says Chapman, "is ocean ecology. There's a lack of understanding of that, even though many of these salmon species spend more than half their lives at sea. There's an awful lot about salmon in the ocean we don't know." That also makes it hard to calculate the impacts of inland problems more precisely, he says.

Like a lot of other scientists, Chapman believes a wide range of human activities and natural processes are responsible for the salmon decline.

"Dams are a problem on the Columbia River," he says, "but what about livestock grazing, agricultural water withdrawals and logging? And salmon are in trouble in coastal streams where there are no dams. The problem in part is that a lot of people don't agree there are multiple causes. There are still a lot of single-factor folks."

These seven make up Oregon's science team

Seven Northwest scientists have a tough assignment from the state of Oregon.

The seven scientists are the state of Oregon's official "Independent, Multidisciplinary Science Team." The Legislature and Gov. John Kitzhaber authorized the team, which was appointed through a nomination process, to obtain advice on matters of science related to the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, a public/private attempt at salmon restoration (see related article, page 20).

"Our challenge is to synthesize research findings and other kinds of information—to tell Oregonians what the science says. We don't do policy," says Logan Norris, the head of Oregon State University's Department of Forest Science.

The scientists are working on more than a dozen projects. They will issue reports to the Legislature and the Governor over the next year or so.

Besides Norris, members of the science team are: John Buckhouse, OSU Department of Rangeland Resouces; Wayne Elmore, U.S. Bureau of Land Management; Stanley Gregory, OSU Department of Fisheries and Wildlife; Kathleen Kavanagh, OSU Extension Service and Department of Forest Resources; James Lichatowich, Alder Fork Consulting; William Pearcy, OSU College of Oceanic and Atmospheric Sciences.

—Andy Duncan

Draw your watershed, professor suggests

Ray William, an Oregon State University horticulture professor, specializes in taking discussion of ecological systems down to a community level. In recent years, William has facilitated meetings of people who live in watersheds.

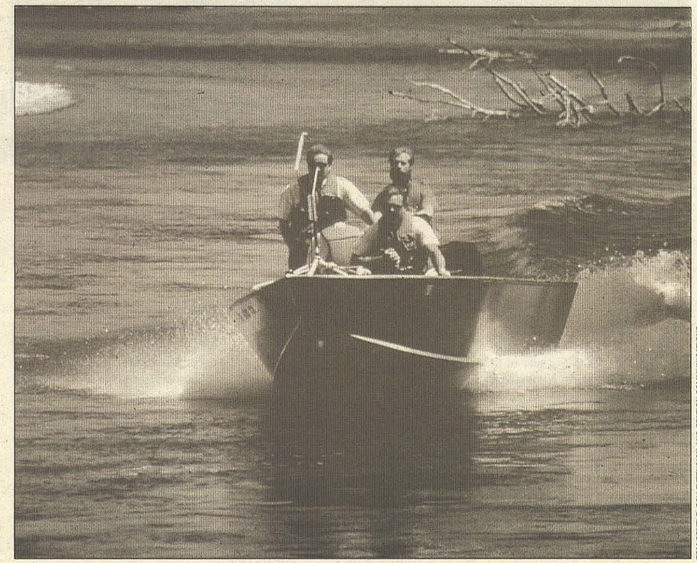
"I use a four-step process to encourage people to look at the system as a whole," he says. "It's amazing how constructive this process is, compared to having people just come in and express their particular points of view.

"One benefit always seems to be simply having folks at one end of a watershed meet those from the other end and start to understand how what they do is related and can affect the system," he adds.

William suggests Oregonians experiment with the "systems approach."

"Do what I ask groups to do," he says. "Draw the watershed you live in. Find relationships among the components. Look for areas where significant impact could occur—for leverage. It's the beginning of systems thinking. Then you can move toward assessing what's happening in your watershed and talking with others about what you want to happen in the future."

—Andy Duncan

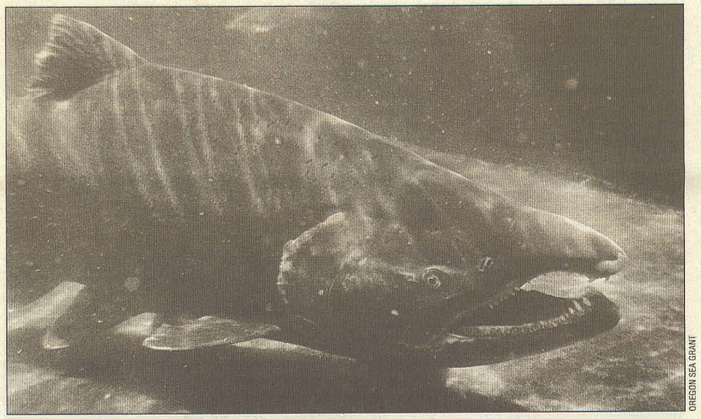


TOM GENTLE, OSU EXTENSION AND STATION COMMUNICATIONS

Researchers from Oregon State University's Department of Fisheries and Wildlife track chinook salmon in the Willamette River to learn more about migration patterns. The fish are fitted with tiny radio transmitters.

NOW

let's examine some human and natural influences on Oregon's salmon



OREGON SEA GRANT

An adult, male chinook salmon that is "ripe," or ready to spawn.

Up to here, we've offered you stories that provide general background information on salmon and surrounding issues. Now we're going to shift gears.

Recently a group of individuals from a number of fields gathered on the Oregon State University campus. The group came up with a list of human activities and natural phenomena that have been identified widely as influences on salmon. These influences range from the fresh waters where salmon hatch, down the streams they travel to the ocean, and back to the home streams where they spawn and create the next generation.

On the next few pages, each story will examine one or more of these influences. Most of the stories will offer a variety of human perspectives. This isn't about blame. It's to give you a better understanding of the range of viewpoints that make the salmon crisis a public issue not easily "solved."

We probably omitted worthy topics, unintentionally. And the logic of how we picked some may not be obvious. For example, the topic of predators could fit in several areas. We singled it out because often this seems to be a "flash point" in discussions of the salmon issue.

We hope this information will help you fulfill your role as a citizen, including the very important activity of discussing the salmon issue with other Oregonians.

Can you hear the water gurgling, high in a mountain stream? Off we go.

—The Public Issues Education Group, OSU Extension Service

Mining

By Bob Rost

Mining and salmon have had to share the same turf in the Pacific Northwest. Mining, whether for gold or gravel, usually takes place in or near streams and creeks, and salmon use the same waterways for spawning and rearing.

Although not currently a major industry in Oregon, mining for precious metals has continued here from the early days of settlement up to the present. Finding gold and silver mattered most to the first miners in the 1800s and early 1900s. Today, sand and gravel mining account for most of the mining activity in the state.

Mineral mining in Oregon began in the 1800s when gold strikes were made in Baker and Grant counties in eastern Oregon and in Jackson County in southern Oregon. The mining practices of those days (some underground mining, but mostly placer, or dredge, mining) caused tremendous destruction of salmon habitat in streams and creeks. Placer or dredge mining took place within the stream. Miners removed large amounts of the stream bed, then washed and screened the material to find precious metals, and finally discarded the processed material along stream banks. Even in the case of underground, or hard rock, mining, water from streams was needed to wash the mined material. Early miners left huge piles of discarded rock, called tailings, near streams, and these deposits are still there today.

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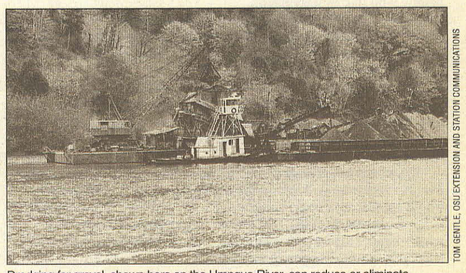


TOM GENTILE, OSU EXTENSION AND STATION COMMUNICATIONS

Dredging for gravel, shown here on the Umpqua River, can reduce or eliminate salmon spawning habitat. The industry is funding research to reduce habitat impact.

Native fishery
(continued from page 16)

To make up for the loss of the salmon habitat, Congress allocated money to build hatcheries. But only two of the hatcheries built were in the traditional fishing grounds of the tribes above The Dalles Dam. The remainder were below the dams.

And some tribes not a part of the Columbia River Tribes and not covered by treaty lost their salmon runs without compensation.

In 1968, fourteen members of the Yakama tribe filed suit against Oregon. They said that Oregon's state fishing regulations of native off-reservation fishing violated the 1855 treaty.

The other Columbia River tribes—the Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce—joined in the suit and won the landmark case in federal court the following year. Judge Robert J. Belloni ruled the tribes were entitled to a "fair share" of the salmon runs and the state had limited powers to regulate them.

A similar court case in Washington state resulted in a ruling that defined "fair share" as half of the harvestable fish destined to pass by the tribes' usual and accustomed fishing places.

Some fisheries organizations reacted by saying that these court rulings amounted to giving native people "supercitizen" status when it came to catching salmon. But Judge Belloni defended his decision this way:

"I did not grant the Indians anything. They possessed the right to fish for thousands of years. The treaties of 1855 simply reserved to the Indians the right which they already possessed. They traded title to most of the land in the Northwest in return for the right not to be dispossessed of their fishing rights.... No one can claim the Indians got the best of the bargain."

These days, salmon fishing experts such as Scott Boley of Gold Beach, the former president of the Oregon Salmon Commission, say the current system of harvest allocation has created a rigid, quirky system that can be unfair to tribal and non-tribal fishers.

While Boley has no argument with native tribes receiving a fish harvest allotment, he said that the tight regulatory system under which that catch is divided sometimes makes equitable solutions impossible.

With their rights to actively govern the management of salmon restored, the Columbia Tribes assumed a greater role in determining the future of salmon after formation of The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission.

The agency is involved in the Pacific Fishery Management Council and the Pacific Salmon Treaty process and plays a key role in salmon recovery efforts.

The tribes have their own biologists and fisheries experts to assure a steady supply of salmon for economic and ceremonial uses.

The Columbia River tribes have their own salmon restoration plan, called "Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi-Wa-Kish-Wit" or "The Spirit of the Salmon."

The tribal approach to salmon restoration differs both from non-tribal managers and from the recovery plans of other tribes, said Patty O'Toole, the primary fisheries biologist for the Warm Springs tribes.

"We still are fortunate enough to have populations of wild fish to protect, whereas some of the others focus more on hatchery production," she said.

Rather than bolting together logs in streams to give salmon a shaded area for spawning, O'Toole said the focus is less on engineering a solution and more on allowing natural habitat recovery to work.

"We practice some passive restoration techniques and not a lot of bio-engineering," she said. "We'll build a fence, keep the cows out and let (the stream) stabilize on its own."

Tribal members are active in on-the-ground work such as building fences and installing solar-powered water pumps to bring water to the cattle in the fields. They build concrete irrigation dams for landowners, complete with fish passages to discourage construction of temporary earthen water storage dams that block fish migration.

Louie Pitt, the director of government affairs and planning for the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, said the emphasis on direct action and direct benefits to fish reflects the philosophy of the tribe:

"We are here for the long run," Pitt said. "We want to see the salmon here for our generations to come."

Alanna Farrow of the Umatilla tribe said many Columbia River tribes see themselves as "salmon people."

"For most tribal people, the salmon is an indicator species not only of the animal world but of the Indian people.... Once the salmon are gone, soon the Indian people also will be extinct."

Estuaries

By Theresa Novak

To those of us who enjoy the ocean, an estuary is simply a place where the incoming ocean meets out-flowing rivers and streams, forming mudflats and marshes.

To salmon, it is a sort of incubation area. Young smolts headed out to sea adjust to the saltwater that will be their home until they are mature enough to return to their inland spawning grounds to launch a new generation of salmon.

Estuaries are where young salmon smolts spend the winter, gaining strength and size before heading into the ocean.

Oregon's estuaries are better off than those of many coastal states.

Nationally, the chief administrator for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration announced in February 1998 that 20 federal agencies have launched a "State of the Coast" report to detail the threats to the nation's estuaries and coastlines from booming population growth and increasing pollution.

But Oregon's 21 distinct coastal estuaries, ranging from 25 acres to more than 10,000 acres, are protected under Goal 16 of Oregon's land-use planning laws. Goal 16 specifies that all estuaries in the state be classified as either development, conservation or natural.

While that now assures that estuaries have certain protection, laws passed long ago damaged estuaries and tidelands.

The Federal Swamplands Acts of 1849, 1859 and 1860 encouraged coastal settlers to drain and dike tidelands.

Between 1885 and 1983, development, draining and dredging along the lower Columbia River converted about 7,000 acres of marshland into farmland through dike-building that was pursued until the 1930s.

TOM GENTILE, OSU EXTENSION AND STATION COMMUNICATIONS

South Slough estuary at Coos Bay. Estuaries are where rivers and streams meet the ocean. Salmon migrating to the ocean spend time in estuaries. Human activities can make estuaries less hospitable. Several restoration programs are underway in the state.

After the 1930s, most estuary and wetland development involved dredging and filling to deepen channels for ports, piers, boardwalks and buildings.

By the 1970s, between 50 and 70 percent of Pacific Northwest estuary wetlands had been reduced through diking and dredging

These projects eliminated some of the wetlands where smolts linger, grow and acclimate before heading out to the ocean. Salmon species such as chum, coastal coho and chinook seem particularly dependent on estuaries to accustom them to saltwater and prepare them for their lives at sea.

But increasing information about the role of coastal wetlands and estuaries led to increased federal and state rules about building new dikes or dredging and filling activities.

Oregon has required permits for filling or removing land in waterways of all kinds—including estuaries—since 1971.

Pollution also poses a threat to estuaries. Storm water washes off everything from parking lots in Portland to farm fields in Silverton and eventually washes into estuaries as well.

Jane Lubchenco, a marine ecologist at Oregon State University, said the excess of nitrogen and phosphorus from fertilizer runoff, waste from people and animals and the burning of petroleum products appears linked to large, oxygen-robbing blooms of algae.

These blooms can sicken humans and kill fish, she said.

Yet the dangers to estuaries are balanced by efforts on their behalf.

Some of the most aggressive efforts on behalf of habitat restoration are taking place along coastal estuaries.

In the Salmon River Estuary, Coos Bay and the Youngs Bay systems, estuary wetlands are being returned to their natural function through the removal of dikes. Culverts are being removed or modified to restore the tidal exchange and improve the estuaries' health.

Three such programs are:

- The Tillamook Bay National Estuary Project. Over four years, studies of the condition of the bay have helped develop a plan to improve salmon stocks and solve problems of bacterial pollution and the silting-in of the bay.
- The Lower Columbia National Estuary Program. This involves Oregon and Washington. The goal is to improve this estuary, which extends from Bonneville Dam to the mouth of the river near Astoria.
- The long-running South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve, five miles southwest of Coos Bay. This has been an education and research site for estuary management since 1974.

Recreational fishing (continued from page 15)

Oregon and generated $1.2 billion in economic activity, according to statistics compiled by the American Sportfishing Association. That total applies to all kinds of recreational fishing, including trout, sturgeon, bass, walleye, halibut and ocean bottomfish. Salmon angling accounts for one-third of that total or more.

Unlike other sport fish, salmon are caught in both saltwater and fresh water, from the ocean to coastal bays to coastal rivers and tributaries of the Columbia River. Such wide geographic distribution as well as the varying life cycles of different species helps explain why recreational fishing for salmon can continue even as some populations of salmon are declining. In some rivers, a fall run may be in trouble, but a spring run may be healthy. The runs on other rivers may be consistently healthy.

But anglers have encountered more restrictive regulations to protect salmon populations in recent years. Restrictions include closure of streams, shortened seasons, bag limits, catch-and-release rules, prohibitions on bait and certain types of fish hooks. These restrictions have applied to various runs of chinook, coho and steelhead on streams such as the Willamette, Deschutes, Rogue, lower Columbia and many smaller streams on the southern Oregon coast.

TOM GENTLE, OSU EXTENSION AND STATION COMMUNICATIONS

An angler hauls in a Columbia River fall chinook near Portland. Sportfishing restrictions are intended to cut pressure on salmon.

Perhaps the most notable effect of the salmon decline on recreational fishing in Oregon has been the closure since 1994 of most recreational ocean coho fishing. Hamilton called it "a most painful closure. It was a tremendous loss."

Coho, which are caught near the surface in water close to the coastline, bite with abandon and are prized for their fighting qualities. The number of salmon and steelhead tags issued in 1994 gives an indication of the effect of the coho season closure. The number of tags dropped from a high of 312,300 in 1989 to 176,000 in 1994, or 136,000 fewer potential salmon anglers.

With coho out of the picture, many anglers have shifted to fishing for other species of fish, thus putting more fishing pressure on other species. "And those who can afford it now head to Alaska or Canada. So instead of taking several salmon fishing trips a year in Oregon, we're seeing people make one trip up north," Hamilton said.

"The sportfishing closure really hit the charterboats in the small ports like Winchester Bay and Gold Beach," said Ginny Goblirsch, OSU Extension Sea Grant agent.

Coho fishing was the backbone of the charterboat industry, according to Frank Warren, a Portlander who operates a charterboat out of Hammond at the mouth of the Columbia River. "Now we're about as low as we can get without shutting down," Warren said. "This five-day hatchery coho season doesn't really help charterboat operators. You can't even pay your insurance in a five-day season."

Unlike commercial salmon trollers who switched to chinook when coho fishing was banned, charterboat operators do not have the proper gear to catch chinook, which are caught at greater depths farther offshore than coho. With ocean chinook unavailable, charterboats have turned to halibut and bottomfish in the ocean and sturgeon in the Columbia River as alternatives.

Ironically, the switch to other ocean species has put more strain on these stocks, most notably lingcod and other bottomfish.

Thanks to the variety of different fish in Oregon, sportfishing remains one of the state's great attractions. And because of the huge numbers of anglers, the sportfishing industry represents one of the best hopes for the future of salmon in Oregon, according to Hamilton. She pointed out that salmon anglers are the one group that interacts with salmon at every place they are found, from the ocean to the distant inland tributaries.

Recreational anglers have been a significant force in salmon recovery efforts as far back as the 1960s. When the Oregon legislature passed a law establishing the Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program, or STEP, in the early 1980s, anglers were major participants in voluntary STEP activities to improve and restore populations of salmon and trout.

"There isn't a group more dedicated to the future health of our streams than sportfishermen," said Hamilton, who counts herself among those early STEP volunteers who planted trees on streambanks and placed logs and rocks in streams to create better habitat for salmon.

The Native American fishery

By Theresa Novak

For many centuries, the native people of the Pacific Northwest based their economy, culture and religion on salmon fishing.

In the last century, the tribes saw both their management of salmon and the salmon runs themselves diminish despite treaties that assured their basic cultural rights to salmon.

But in the past 30 years, Native Americans have become key participants in front-line salmon management and restoration.

Twelve of the 13 federally recognized tribes in Oregon now are actively involved in seeing that salmon runs are restored or preserved for future generations, reversing a trend that began when European fur trappers arrived in the Columbia Basin in 1770.

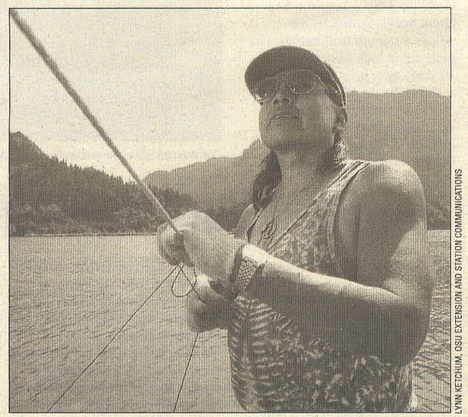
Those early explorers found a thriving population of about 100,000 Native Americans. Salmon runs of up to 16 million fish sustained them.

By 1870, the population of Native Americans was less than 10,000, mostly as a result of the diseases brought along with the westward migration. The non-native population grew to 100,000.

In 1855, the territorial government in the Pacific Northwest negotiated treaties with the Columbia River tribes. Along with assurance against attack and some health care provisions, the main provision of the 1885 treaty assured the native tribes the right to fish within reservations and "all usual and accustomed fishing places...in common with citizens."

For this they signed over to the government control of the 40 million acres that is now Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

But the tribes did not have any power to object when a growing Northwest harnessed the powerful waters of the Columbia River behind a network of dams that drowned about 2,800 miles of fish habitat in the mainstem Columbia and along its tributaries.



LYNN KETCHUM, OSU EXTENSION AND STATION COMMUNICATIONS

Jesse Sampson checks a gillnet just above Bonneville Dam for steelhead. A member of the Yakama Tribe, Sampson has fished on the Columbia River all his life. As a boy he fished at Celilo Falls, now covered with water backed up from a dam.

Tribal elders such as Delbert Frank, Sr. of the Warm Springs tribe reflected on the change in historic documents of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission:

"I remember the times when the Columbia River was wild and free-flowing. I have seen the massive destruction caused by the dams. The lakes created by the dams have covered many of the places I knew as a boy and a young man.

"The fishing sites, the places I camped with my family, and even the places where some of my children were born are all under water."

(continued on page 17)

Mining (continued from page 8)

These operations disrupted salmon activity in the affected streams and created permanent changes in stream structure. For example, scooping out the stream bed deepens the channel of the stream. This may increase the speed of the water flow in the stream while disturbing or destroying salmon spawning grounds and removing streamside vegetation. Also, erosion from the tailings of hard rock mining carried trace amounts of toxic chemicals, such as mercury, into stream flows.

Fortunately for salmon, the destructive placer mining and dredging practices of the old gold rush days are no longer a threat to Oregon streams, although Oregon State University fisheries biologist Judy Li emphasizes that the effects of early mining practices are still with us.

"The old mine tailings taken out of streams and placed along the banks, particularly in Sumpter Valley east of John Day and on the John Day River, are still there and still preventing the affected streams from operating as they did before they were dredged," said Li. "That early stream dredging created a long-term problem that won't just go away."

Li added that agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service are exploring ways to restore streams that were dredged by early miners.

Today, mining streams for precious metals is pretty much limited to what state officials call recreational and part-time mining, which is done by citizens who prospect for gold in their spare time.

"In many streams and creeks around the state, such as Quartzville Creek which empties into the North Santiam River, recreational miners use small suction dredges to search for gold or silver," said Li.

According to Jenifer Robison of the Oregon Division of State Lands, part-time miners are generally careful to observe the rules placed on small-scale stream dredging.

"For example, dredging is allowed only in certain parts of streams at certain times of the year," Robison said. "Also, no dredging is allowed beyond the water's edge on either side of a stream, miners cannot move large trees and boulders or rocks in the stream, and miners cannot leave holes in the stream bed that may trap fish when water levels drop in the stream."

State law has also designated some parts of streams and rivers to be "essential salmon habitat," and dredging is closely regulated in those areas.

Gravel extraction from Oregon rivers is also regulated by law, but the stakes are higher because urban development activity is brisk in Oregon these days. That means high demand for concrete and asphalt, building products that require liberal amounts of gravel as a basic component.

Most gravel extraction in the state takes place along rivers in western Oregon. The mining areas are often located near large cities and towns, where most of the urban build-up in the state is taking place. For example, four gravel mining operations are located at the confluence of the McKenzie and Willamette rivers near the Eugene-Springfield area.

Gravel mining activities in Oregon can be divided into three categories. Deep water dredging for sand and gravel takes place in the Columbia, Willamette and Umpqua Rivers. This type of dredging takes place in fairly deep water near the main channels of the rivers.

In several Oregon rivers, mostly on the west side of the state, sand and gravel companies conduct gravel bar scalping operations, which involves removing material that builds up on sand bars in the river.

There are also gravel pits excavated by sand and gravel companies in floodplain areas near rivers. The four gravel mining operations mentioned above fall into this category. Gravel pits are located in areas where flood activity of nearby rivers has caused huge amounts of sand and gravel to accumulate over time.

State laws regulate gravel mining on floodplains. The Department of Environmental Quality plays a part in this regulation because of its role in managing water quality. The Division of State Lands also is directly involved in regulating gravel mining due to its authority to require a permit for the fill or removal of material in all waters of Oregon. For example, the DSL regulates gravel bar scalping operations by limiting the amount of gravel that can be removed and requiring the operators to survey the removal site before and after the extraction. Also, operators working on gravel bars cannot remove any material below the surface of the water and usually they cannot move any equipment into the water.

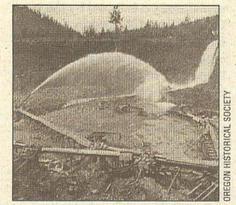
These rules help protect salmon that spawn in the shallow gravel of shaded, calm portions of streams and rivers. The removal of sand and gravel below the water surface deepens streams, disturbing spawning grounds, and possibly causing the rate of water flow in the stream to speed up. This is detrimental to juvenile salmon that need calm, slow-flowing water to live in as they develop.

Further, removal of gravel from the floodplains that line the Willamette Basin and other Oregon river systems also has historically meant the loss of spawning habitat.

It is a situation that the Oregon Concrete and Aggregate Producers Association is working now to help remedy, according to their spokesman, Rich Angstrom.

Recently, they entered into an agreement with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon State University and Morse Bros., a sand and gravel extraction company. With money from the Oregon Aggregate Removal tax, the three are seeking ways to improve channels for salmon during aggregate removal. Started in March, the plan has just begun, said Jeff Steyaert, the environmental engineer for Morse Bros.

"We're hoping this benefits not just salmon, but all salmonids [salmon-type fish]," he said.



OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Hydraulic mining like this disappeared in Oregon long ago, but some of the damage to salmon habitat remains.

Forestry

By Carol Savonen

To early settlers and loggers, Oregon's forests seemed endless and inexhaustible. But in less time than it took to grow them, most of the original forests were harvested. Forestry was Oregon's leading industry for many decades.

More than 40 percent of Oregon was once covered by native forests. These forests were important to salmon, for a supply of cool, clean water and rearing and spawning habitats. Since the mid-1800s, intensive timber harvest has affected salmon populations in coastal, interior and mountain forestlands.

Aquatic scientists have studied the effects of timber harvest on fish habitat for many decades. They have learned that through the past century and a half, logging and road building and related activities altered salmon freshwater habitat in many ways.

For example:

• In the 1800s, trees were frequently removed from wooded riversides and coastlines and floated away to mill sites. When the timber within easy access of a navigable stream or river was exhausted, logging operations moved on.

Heavily logged river valleys resulted in unstable soils, higher water temperatures and increased sediment deposits in spawning gravel. Food for fish declined and rearing habitat disappeared with the trees. The supply of large, woody debris that naturally formed the structure for fish habitat disappeared.

• Early logging operations built temporary structures called "splash dams" across small streams in more than 160 locations on Oregon's coastal streams and Columbia River tributaries. First, a dam was built and filled with water. When it was blown up, mammoth logs roared downstream in a huge torrent. These torrents of water and logs would scour stream bottoms as logs pushed gravel off stream bottoms, leaving bare bedrock. Salmon, their habitat and their offspring were often destroyed.

• After World War II, heavy equipment was used to harvest trees. Yarders, loaders, bulldozers and trucks came down extensive networks of newly built roads into areas formerly inaccessible to timber harvest. On federal lands, there is now an average of between 3 and 4 miles of road per square mile of watershed area, according to a 1993 Federal Ecosystem Management Assessment Team Report. Forest Service studies showed that where roads were built on steep terrain in the 1940s through the 1960s, the frequency of landslides increased dramatically compared to steep roadless terrain.

Mechanized timber harvest and associated road construction increased sediment into streams and raised stream temperatures. Inadequately designed road culverts blocked salmon migration to spawning areas. Until the 1980s, large woody debris was often removed from salmon streams because biologists thought it helped fish migrate upstream to spawn.

Gordon Reeves, a fish biologist with the U.S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest

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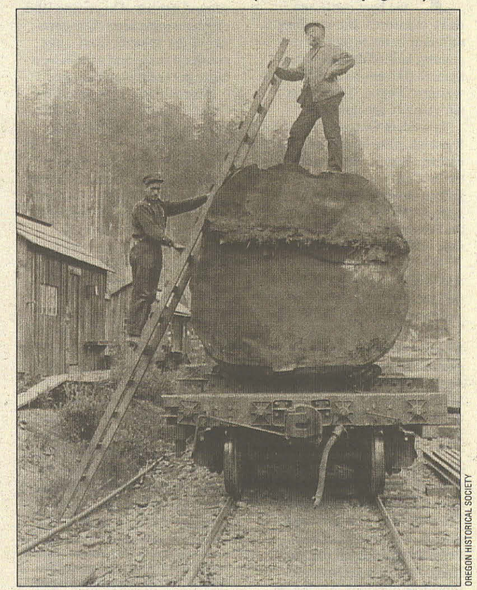


OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Logging practices and associated road building have damaged salmon habitat. Today the forest industry is working with others to minimize its impact on salmon.

Forestry
(continued from page 9)

Research Station in Corvallis, has investigated the impact of forestry throughout the Pacific Northwest, from Alaska to Oregon. He says we have changed our forest ecosystems in profound ways in terms of salmon habitat.

"We have altered the natural processes that originally created our forested and aquatic ecosystems," said Reeves. "You have all the immediate effects, like increased sediment into streams and increased water temperatures. But you also have to look at the big picture—we have harvested the timber to such a sheer magnitude, over such a wide area of land, so much more frequently than natural disturbances like wildfire occur—that the entire ecosystem is different.

"We no longer have significant large woody debris in the streams and rivers. Wood was the basis for stream structure, fish habitat. Wood, creating backwaters and pools, trapped spawning gravel, provided detritus [loose material] for the energy base of the stream. Wood was the glue that held together the whole stream and river systems. And wood is woefully inadequate now.

"If we want to restore habitat for salmon we are going to have to do more than pat ourselves on the back for putting a few logs here and there in a stream," continued Reeves. "We aren't acknowledging the causes of watershed habitat degradation—we are merely treating the symptoms. To have adequate habitat for wild salmon, we will need to manage whole watersheds, whole ecosystems differently. We aren't doing this yet."

However, Bill Arsenault, who operates a small woodland farm near Elkton and is a vice president of the Oregon Small Woodlands Association, has a different perspective. Arsenault says a study conducted by the Oregon Forest Resources Institute, a state-chartered organization, showed that about 90 percent of the forest land base in Oregon in 1600 exists today.

"What I'm doing on my place primarily is putting wood back in the streams," said Arsenault. "This is very important as an interim step [in improving salmon habitat]. Current forest practices are designed to allow the natural system to put wood back in the streams. But that's a long-term process."

Although timber practices are now changing for the better and public land managers are now protecting more areas for natural, non-consumptive uses including wilderness, wildlife, fisheries and water quality, the salmon will be affected by past forest practices for many decades, said Reeves.

But notwithstanding past problems, the healthiest remaining habitat for salmon is in some forested areas, said Jim Martin, an assistant director of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The forest industry, from large corporations to small-woodlot owners, has faced many changes because of regulations established to protect natural resources. Environmental laws, such as the Oregon Forest Practices Act on state and private lands and the Northwest Forest Plan on westside federal timber lands, are changing forestry practices. Buffer strips of trees must be left along most year-round streams to provide shade and a source of wood. Reforestation is required. Culverts are better designed to allow fish to pass, and road construction standards are much stricter. Fish and wildlife habitat must be protected in certain areas. On federal lands, watershed reserves have been set aside to help threatened species such as spotted owls and marbled murrelets, and these areas also help salmon.

"The Oregon Forest Practices Act is a dynamic statute—it is ever changing," said Ray Wilkeson, legislative director for the Oregon Forest Industry Council. "We have supported significant increases in the level of regulation over time. And we have complied, as long as the regulations are based upon science and newly learned information. For example, we are inventorying old logging roads because they have been a problem for water quality and fish in the past, and either rehabilitating or repairing them or putting culverts in them to provide safe passage for fish."

Today, the forest industry, university researchers, citizens in watershed councils and the government are working together more than ever to try to minimize forestry's impact on salmon habitat, especially in the Oregon Plan, to promote recovery of Oregon's native salmon stocks.

"We all want pretty much the same thing—to manage the forest so it doesn't degrade fish habitat," said Wilkeson. "But we don't want to be put out of business."

Ranching

By Andy Duncan

There is ranching through much of Oregon. This includes the beef cattle and dairy industries. But ranching is different in the higher, drier country east of the Cascades than on the rain-soaked lands of western Oregon. The reason isn't simply precipitation.

In western Oregon, most of the livestock graze on private land. In eastern Oregon, many ranchers in the beef cattle industry lease federal property managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service to augment their own land.

When it comes to ranching and salmon, there are plenty of perspectives. They range as wide as the western landscape:

"East of the Cascades, livestock grazing has had the greatest impact on salmon outside of the dams," says Bill Marlett, executive director of the Bend-based Oregon Natural Desert Association.

"I think we have grossly underestimated the impact on watersheds and water quality caused by livestock," he adds. "To restore habitat and water quality, we must phase out livestock grazing on our public lands. Because taxpayers subsidize livestock grazing on our public lands, this would have the added benefit of saving taxpayers millions of dollars. As it stands now, the public ends up 'paying' ranchers to maintain a lifestyle that destroys salmon habitat. On private land, ranchers must keep their cows out of the streams. That's just common sense and should be a basic cost of doing business."

Sharon Beck, president of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, looks at salmon and livestock very differently.

"We spend a lot of time trying to negate the misinformation people put out," says Beck, who ranches with her husband in Union County along the Grande Ronde River. "A lot of them don't have a clue about the land, the watersheds. They're never out there.

"What I'd like people to know about the ranchers of Oregon is that we're in this—clean water, good habitat for salmon—up to our eyebrows. It's our land these people are talking about. Many of us have been here for generations. The Oregon Cattlemen's Association is going to continue its programs like the WESt [Watershed Ecosystems Management] program that help people do a better job of promoting properly functioning natural systems. We're open to change, and we have our own kind of internal regulation. We don't support ranchers if they are abusing the land."

Boone Kauffman, a professor in Oregon State University's Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, says "ranching doesn't impact salmon. Cows impact salmon." According to Kauffman, cattle and other livestock can:

- Graze vegetation and trample stream banks, which can change the shape of the stream's channel, making it less suitable for salmon survival.
- Alter a stream's water quality through fecal inputs and sediment caused by trampling.
- Make water warmer by eating or trampling plants that provide shade and by altering plant life on uplands (land above a stream).
- Remove streamside vegetation that is an important source of nutrients for aquatic insects salmon feed on.

OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Right: Livestock can damage salmon habitat in several ways. Now ranchers have a program to promote properly functioning watershed ecosystems.

"The bottom line," he says, "is that in a good ecological system you can probably have some grazing. But in degraded systems it's tougher, especially where the salmon are just hanging on. If you ask the question, what's the most rapid way to recover an ecosystem, it's complete rest."

Bill Krueger, head of OSU's Department of Rangeland Resources, works with a lot of ranchers.

"People abusing their resources are probably detrimental to salmon," he says. "People trying to do a good job managing resources are probably neutral. People setting out to enhance salmon probably are.

"My attitude toward the whole salmon and grazing thing is that it's as much a discussion over paradigms as of science," says Krueger. "I think there is a group of people who say, 'what can we do to protect the earth from the evils of man,' instead of saying, 'what can we do to sustain our natural resources

(continued on page 11)

Commercial fishing

By Tom Gentle

The decline of salmon has had a decidedly negative effect on the commercial salmon fishing industry in Oregon. To make matters worse, the industry and fish managers must bear much of the blame. Overfishing in the past, based on unrealistic harvest levels and reliance on hatchery salmon, contributed to the present situation.

What is overfishing? In the case of salmon, it means fishermen caught too many fish and didn't let enough return to their native streams to spawn. "Escapement" is the term given to the number of adult fish that return to spawn because they escaped being caught.

In order to increase the escapement of certain species and runs of salmon, fishing regulations have placed ever tighter controls on commercial and sport fishermen. Fishing seasons for various salmon species have been closed. For others there are shorter seasons, quotas on the number of fish that can be caught, or gear restrictions such as mesh size in nets that allow fish to avoid being caught.

"There's probably no natural resource in the United States managed as intensively as the salmon in Oregon. We [managers and fishermen] have made some mistakes, but the fishery is watched closely," said Jeff Feldner, a Newport salmon fisherman.

Even though season closures and strict regulations have reduced fishing efforts and numbers of participants, commercial salmon fishing continues in Oregon. This often comes as a mystery to people like the visitor from the Midwest who recently asked the clerk in a Eugene seafood store, "If salmon are endangered, why do they let anyone catch them?"

The answer to that question lies in the unique life histories of different species of salmon that come from different river systems. Not all species of salmon that return to Oregon's rivers are endangered. Some can be caught in the ocean because they are not mixed together with other species that are protected.

Today, there are three distinct commercial salmon fisheries in Oregon.

- An ocean troll chinook fishery along the Oregon coast. Trollers catch fish by slowly trailing baited lines through the water.
- A non-Indian gillnet fishery on the lower Columbia River. About 100 fishermen participate in a special fishery for aquaculture-raised salmon in Youngs Bay. Gillnetters, who use a net that entangles fish by the gills, can also catch hatchery runs if there is a surplus. In addition, sturgeon gillnetters are allowed to keep 100 spring chinook caught accidentally while fishing for sturgeon.
- A treaty Indian gillnet fishery on the Columbia River between Bonneville and McNary dams. This year, four Indian tribes are entitled to catch 40,000 fall chinook and a specified number of steelhead under treaties with the U.S. government specifying that the tribes reserved the right to fish "at all usual and accustomed fishing sites in common with citizens of the United States." The fall chinook run is in the best condition of all the salmon on the Columbia River. In 1998, a total fall chinook run of 232,000 fish is expected, including both hatchery and wild fish.

In addition, commercial fishermen from British Columbia and southeast Alaska catch chinook that originate in the Columbia River system and the coasts of Oregon and Washington. The Pacific Northwest fish are mixed with salmon from Canadian and Alaskan rivers.

In the past 3 years, Canadian salmon trollers have cut back fishing off Vancouver Island by 70 to 80 percent, which has reduced the harvest of Columbia River and Oregon coast chinook, according to Paul Heikkila, OSU Extension Sea Grant agent. Similarly, the Alaskan salmon troll harvest has been cut in half from the effort 10 years ago, primarily to avoid catching Snake River chinook.

The restrictions on commercial fishing have taken a toll on individual fishermen and the Oregon economy.

Commercial salmon trolling licenses in Oregon rose to more than 3,000 in 1980. By 1993, there were fewer than 2,000 licenses. That figure is now estimated to have dropped to 1,200 licenses, according to Heikkila. But only about 300 of those license holders reported making any landings this year.

Astoria was the site of a huge salmon gillnet fishery early in the 20th century. Most of the remaining gillnetters now fish in Alaska and rarely set their nets on the Columbia River.

According to a report on the economic impact of fishing restrictions on Oregon's salmon trolling fleet prepared for the Oregon Coastal Zone Management Association, commercial salmon fishing is expected to generate $4 million in personal income in 1998. This compares to a yearly average of $41 million in 1976–80; an average of $14 million in 1981–85, a period that includes a severe El Niño; and a yearly average of $25 million in 1986–90.

The situation of the treaty Indians is more complicated. Before court decisions that recognized their rights to salmon, landings of fall chinook varied from 40,000 to 57,000 fish each year. In 1975, the catch peaked at 140,000 fish. In 1997, that number dropped to 39,400 fish.

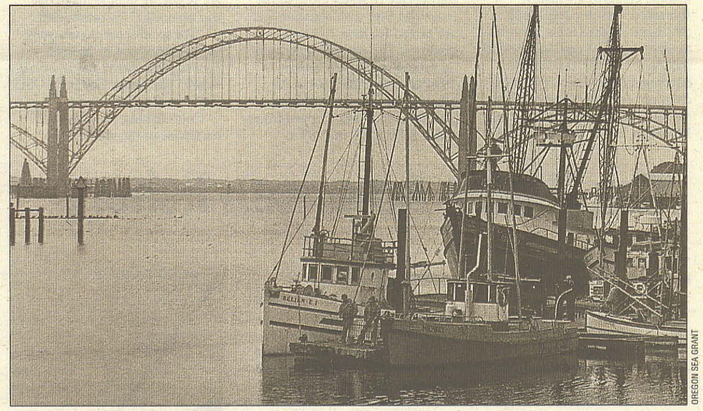
"The size of the tribal catch depends on the size of the returning salmon run, so it fluctuates from year to year," said Rick Taylor, public information officer for the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. "But it's fair to say that few if any tribal fishers can make a moderate living by fishing."

To add to these economic woes, the ready availability of salmon from aquaculture operations around the world has depressed the prices commercial salmon fishermen receive for their catch. Some salmon trollers can supplement their income by fishing for other species such as albacore, crab and bottomfish. But the days when a troller could earn a decent living from salmon alone appear to be over.

"Salmon trolling was the traditional entry point into the fishing industry for young people. They learned how to fish and moved to bigger boats in other fisheries," said Ginny Goblirsch, OSU Extension Sea Grant agent. "Not only are a lot of people losing a livelihood, for many families a way of life is coming to an end."

Most observers see a limited future for commercial salmon fishing on the Oregon coast. Restrictions being considered for various chinook populations could squeeze the trollers even more.

Jeff Feldner is an optimist about the future. "The best thing we can do is bring habitat back in line with what we know to be suitable for spawning and rearing. And we need to continue to hold catch rates down. If we get the cold water conditions [ocean upwelling] we had in the 1960s and 70s, fish will come back if we have the habitat," he said.



OREGON SEA GRANT

Commercial fishing harvest levels contributed to the salmon decline. New regulations are intended to help the fish recover.

Recreational fishing

By Tom Gentle

Last August, a special sportfishing season to catch hatchery coho opened off the mouth of the Columbia River. The season was to remain open for eight weeks or until 7,000 fish had been caught. It took only six days for salmon anglers to reach the 7,000 fish limit.

There are two lessons to this story. First, salmon fishing is a big deal in Oregon, a fact confirmed by Liz Hamilton, executive director of the Northwest Sportfishing Industry Association. Her organization represents businesses that cater to recreational anglers, from makers of boats and fishing reels to sporting goods stores, marinas and guides.

"Salmon are the heart and soul of sportfishing in Oregon. Not only do large numbers of people fish for salmon and steelhead, but they do so with passion and commitment," Hamilton said.

The second lesson of the shortened fishing season is that salmon anglers catch a lot of fish and have been one of the contributors to the salmon decline.

How big is salmon angling in Oregon? Of the 800,000 anglers who purchased fishing licenses in 1996, roughly one-third, or 265,000, also received a salmon and steelhead tag that allowed the holder to fish for salmon.

Sportfishing is a big business in the state. In 1996, anglers spent almost $623 million in

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that, we've had to adhere to increased setbacks from all waterways with our equipment and buildings. We have to have a 50-foot corridor on all sides from a stream, river or wetland. And that requirement might even get bigger. We already use silt fences, which are really expensive. Now there's talk of shortening the construction season, to keep it out of the rainy season."

Ross said he is not against saving salmon. But he thinks for urban interests to truly work successfully to improve odds for the salmon, there needs to be a broad-based effort by all parties involved—from citizens, to urban industries, to farming, fishing, ranching and forestry.

"All various interests need to take a cooperative approach, and be sensitive and aware of what other groups are giving up," Ross continued. "You have to be careful that no one group is feeling singled out. No one should be forced to correct a situation if others don't have to. Everybody has to give something up. Otherwise salmon recovery will never work."

Hatcheries

By Theresa Novak

Young salmon are deceptively easy to produce artificially.

Cannery operators built the first hatcheries in Oregon in the late 1870s, on the Clackamas and Rogue rivers. Their goal was to increase salmon runs by artificially combining salmon genetic material to create baby salmon fry, and then releasing the juvenile smolts to join wild young salmon swimming seaward from their upstream spawning grounds.

Today, more than 70 percent of Oregon's salmon start life not in streams but in a fish hatchery.

The role of salmon hatcheries has shifted several times over the years between a remedy for lost fish habitat to a method of helping boost wild salmon stock restoration.

But the evidence is mounting that the economic value from using hatchery salmon to supplement wild runs has come at a high cost to the health of the wild salmon.

Large-scale construction of salmon hatcheries didn't begin until after massive dams rose in the Columbia River Basin.

In 1938, Congress passed the Mitchell Act to provide federal money for aggressive construction of hatcheries as a way of replacing the thousands of acres of salmon spawning grounds that were blocked or flooded behind dams. Subsequently, more than 80 were built in the Columbia River Basin.

Along the Oregon coast, hatcheries were used to increase the numbers of salmon for sport fishing. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife operates 34 salmon hatcheries. There are 10 additional ones through ODFW's volunteer-operated Salmon Trout Enhancement Program, known as STEP.

Fish from these hatchery programs sometimes are used to stock so-called artificially created water systems that are not connected to wild streams.

Such hatchery enhancements were favored by people who thought that if it looks like a salmon, catches like a salmon and tastes like a salmon, who cares where its parents were, or where and how it was hatched?

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A hatchery worker in the early 1980s. Many biologists say salmon produced in hatcheries have contributed to the loss of wild salmon. Others argue that hatcheries, managed differently, can play a role in the recovery of wild salmon.

But between the mid-50s and early 1970s, scientists increasingly found there was plenty to be concerned about. They were saying that the mass production of hatchery salmon was harming the remaining wild salmon runs and endangering the future welfare of salmon populations.

"They were like a large, unregulated experiment," said Jim Lichatowich, a fisheries biologist and salmon consultant in the Seattle area.

Early hatchery management often involved little more than transporting the biggest, most desirable species of salmon from one river to another. Little was understood then about the unique genetic makeup of each salmon run, and the "homing" device built into these fish to allow them to find their way back to their native streams.

This was clearly evident on the lower Columbia River. By 1991, the National Marine Fisheries Service could find no significant remnants of native coho salmon in the river.

Hatchery fish were less able to survive in the ocean than wild fish, although as smolts the larger, artificially reared hatchery fish sometimes outcompeted the smaller native fish.

If some salmon streams contain 70 percent or more of hatchery fish, how do you tell a hatchery salmon from a wild salmon?

Other than DNA testing, many hatchery salmon can be identified because they are missing a tiny, unused fin near the tail, called an adipose fin, that is clipped before the smolts leave the hatchery.

Onno Husing, executive director of the Oregon Coastal Zone Management Association, said some people are convinced that 50 years of aggressive hatchery propagation has destroyed all of the wild fish.

"It's a viewpoint at one end of the spectrum, but it's out there," he said.

But other groups, including Oregon Trout, a native fish conservation group, and the National Marine Fisheries Service, the federal agency in charge of protecting wild salmon, believe wild fish runs and genetically wild fish still exist.

They believe that wild salmon runs can be built back up if salmon streams are returned to their natural conditions and enough wild fish come back to reproduce there.

Underlying all of this is Oregon's Wild Fish Management Policy, which was formally adopted by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in 1992. It declares that it is the goal "of the people of the state of Oregon to restore native stocks of salmon and trout to their historic levels of abundance."

The goal of the wild fish policy is to reduce the negative effect that the hatcheries have had on the wild fish, while still maintaining the economic value of the fisheries and the communities that rely on them.

Many involved in salmon restoration groups and projects say it is easy to see now where the major mistakes were made in early hatchery management programs.

Diseases and parasites spread easily in hatchery fish, and the long-term effects of early cures sometimes were worse than the disease.

Little study was given to the long-term effects that mass releases of hatchery salmon would have on the health of streams and the other life forms in them.

Because hatchery salmon do not return to spawning grounds, fewer salmon are laying eggs and dying in woodland streams. This means the loss of an important source of food for bears, foxes, eagles and raccoons, as well as in-stream animals.

"We're just beginning to understand how important those carcasses are to the whole ecosystem of that habitat," said Jim Martin, a chief developer of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

Salmon also are important to the culture and economy of Pacific Northwest native American tribes.

For centuries, salmon served both as an important food source and cultural icon for the native people of the Northwest. But without consulting them, federal and state governments blocked salmon streams with dams and then built hatcheries downstream rather than in the upstream fishing grounds of the tribes.

Yet some see modern hatcheries that manage for genetic diversity as an important component in salmon recovery.

Henry Yuen, a fisheries biologist for the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission in Portland, said hatcheries may become intensive care centers in the salmon recovery process, incubating dwindling stocks of wild salmon for re-release into restored habitats.

"Not every scientist has a negative view of hatcheries, and some offer solutions on how to use them properly," Yuen said.

For example, hatchery fish have been used to repopulate and re-establish extinct wild runs, such as the ones in the Umatilla River. Considered a conspicuous success, the massive project cost more than $50 million to bring hatchery-reared salmon back to a river where runs of coho and chinook had been extinct for more than 70 years.

Those hatchery fish appear to be surviving and behaving as if they were born to be wild, Yuen said.

Ranching (continued from page 10)

and at the same time help people make a living so they can pay taxes and support their families.'"

Generally, Oregon rangelands are improving, although "it's still bad" in some areas, asserts Ray Jaindl, who's in charge of the Oregon Department of Agriculture's natural resources division.

"Until about the 1940s, livestock numbers were very high, and a lot of the most severe damage was done between the 1890s and the 1930s," Jaindl says. "Ranchers are living with the legacy of the past. From what I've seen, many of today's ranchers are trying to do something positive.

"But it's difficult," he adds. "They can be doing all the right things and not meet the expectations of a lot of groups in, say, a five-year period. Many places in eastern Oregon are dry, and it may take 50 or 100 years."

Jim Myron, the conservation director of Oregon Trout, a native fish conservation group, says livestock still are causing some damage. Streamside areas, where livestock tend to congregate, are not recovering as quickly as upland areas, he asserts.

With dairy cattle, one of the major challenges is managing waste. Cows are brought into a confined space for milking. Many of their owners are installing special tanks to store manure until it can be used in an environmentally "friendly" manner.

With beef cattle, the challenge can be keeping them from congregating on their own in the wrong place. In eastern Oregon, many roam free in the spring, summer and fall. Bob Morse, who ranches near Troy in northeastern Oregon, says he's made changes on land he owns and land he leases from the government.

"The streams are not fish-bearing, but the water in them gets into streams with salmon," Morse says. "We've made a lot of changes—dozens of ponds, troughs and salt blocks that distribute cattle up away from the streams. It really works. We've done other things like putting in culverts so water doesn't run over roads and cause erosion."

"Ranching has been harmful," says Bill Bakke, head of the Oregon Native Fish Society. "But I think some ranchers have shown it doesn't have to be. Overall, I'm optimistic. Once people recognize their individual practices are harmful, they'll want to make changes."

Farming

By Bob Rost

Because farmed crops need water and fertile soil, a lot of Pacific Northwest farming takes place very near to the waterways that salmon need to complete their life cycle. Typical farming methods, such as irrigation, tilling and fertilizing the soil, can bring about a variety of changes in streams and creeks running near cropland.

Agriculture has had a huge impact on salmon spawning grounds in low elevation areas, according to Geoff Pampush, executive director of Oregon Trout. The best farmland is located in valley floor areas with ample supplies of water from rivers and streams, he said. Those same streams were also once prime salmon spawning and rearing habitat, but continuous agricultural activity on adjacent lands eventually altered the streams, causing the fish to seek spawning grounds up higher where streams flow through forestland, he added.

For example, streams on farmland may be straightened, or "channelized," to increase the rate of water drainage during winter or to improve their efficiency in providing irrigation water. This is often achieved by taking all vegetation, such as fallen trees, out of the stream, and clearing stream banks of vegetation. The stream banks may be "rip-rapped," or armored with the addition of large chunks of rock to stabilize them. This prevents the stream from meandering, or changing its course gradually over time.

Salmon and other wildlife benefit from vegetation in and along the banks of streams. Fallen trees in streams create pools where salmon can spawn, and vegetation on stream banks shades the water, keeping it cool while creating a rich environment for large and small insects and aquatic organisms that salmon feed on. Meandering streams form pools near bends in the stream that serve as holding areas for adult salmon and rearing areas for juvenile salmon.

Plowing cropland contributes to soil erosion and buildup of sedimentation in streams, which tends to cover salmon spawning grounds. Application of fertilizers and other chemicals leads to the release of trace amounts of nitrates and pesticides into stream flows that may affect organisms that salmon feed on and the oxygen content in the water.

Mike Wolf, water quality specialist with the Oregon Department of Agriculture, believes that improved crop management practices, such as the use of cover crops between plant rows to soak up fertilizer not used by the primary crop, will help keep nitrates from fertilizers out of streams. He agrees that soil erosion from farm fields into streams is harmful to salmon spawning habitat.

"I'm not sure that we've pinned down exactly how much agriculture, forestry or urban development contributes to it, but soil erosion into streams that leads to buildup of sediment in gravel beds that salmon use for spawning is something that must be looked at," said Wolf. "Erosion control is an issue that agriculture is looking to improve in."

Farmers control erosion by using cover crops to stabilize the soil during winter rains. They use reduced tillage methods to protect bare soil with a layer of crop plant residue.

Taking water out of the stream for irrigation can also affect salmon. If so much water is removed from a stream that it becomes very shallow, the water temperature may increase, which is detrimental to juvenile salmon. Or, in extreme cases, if several irrigation demands are made on a stream at the same time, it may almost dry up completely. This can be very harmful to salmon if it happens while eggs or juveniles are in the stream.

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Farming, including irrigation, has changed the landscape in and around many Oregon streams. Today farmers, with others, are developing more "fish friendly" practices.

Other problems include irrigation intakes that lead fish into ditches and fields that will dry out when the intake is closed, and push-up dams used to divert irrigation water from the stream channel to nearby fields. Push-up dams are banks of gravel and soil pushed up in the middle of a stream with a tractor or other piece of heavy farm equipment. Their construction obliterates spawning grounds near the dam while reducing the stream flow below the dam to a trickle.

According to Bianca Streif, state biologist with the Natural Resources Conservation Service, push-up dams are being replaced by other methods of diverting irrigation water such as gravel intake infiltration galleries. These are subsurface water intakes consisting of a system of tubes under a grate covered with gravel. Water sinks through the gravel into the gallery and is pumped out of the stream. This allows removal of water without disturbing the stream, said Streif. And it enables farmers to accurately measure the amount of water they take, she added.

Farmers keep fish out of diversion ditches and irrigated fields by putting screens on irrigation intakes.

Streif noted that many farmers around the state are trying to avoid over-taxing water resources in streams by working together in watershed groups to coordinate the timing of their irrigation demands on a particular stream or creek.

Dave Buchanan, an Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife biologist who also farms near Corvallis, sees watershed working groups as one of the best things farmers are doing to help salmon.

"Watershed groups include farmers and other landowners in a particular watershed," said Buchanan. "These groups provide opportunities for people concerned about the watershed they live in to talk to each other. As a wildlife biologist and a farmer I believe it's important for landowners and biologists to listen to each other. Watershed working groups provide a forum where this can happen."

Many watershed groups such as the Trout Creek group in eastern Oregon, and the Mary's River, Tillamook, Coquille River and Illinois Valley groups in western Oregon, are well-established. Others are forming around the state.

Kent Madison, a farmer near Hermiston in eastern Oregon, said the most important thing farmers could do for salmon is to fence off streams on farm property. That's what he has done along streams on his 15,000-acre farm.

"There's no question that historically, some farming practices have caused problems in streams," said Madison. "However, streams can recover if they are protected. If the public can come up with a way to compensate farmers for the taxes they have to pay on land set aside to create buffer zones along streams, before long we would have more fish than we know what to do with."

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Farming (continued from page 11)

Streif agrees with Madison that protecting streams is a high priority for helping salmon.

"The primary way that farming affects fisheries is either farming all the way through the riparian zone, or farming too close to the edge of the stream," Streif said.

When left to develop naturally, a stream becomes a complex system of different characteristics, Streif explained. It will tend to meander and have rapidly flowing shallow stretches in combination with deep, cool pools where flow rates are slow, and the vegetation in the stream and along its banks will vary quite a bit, she added.

"Salmon have a complex life cycle and they need diversity in the habitat structure of the stream in order to survive," Streif said.

People in farming have learned from past mistakes and they've made changes in their soil and water management practices, according to Madison. But the public needs to remember that farming is a business and farmers are influenced by economic factors, he added.

Dams

By Tom Gentle

Dams pose stark and difficult choices in the debate about the future of salmon. There is little good that can be said about the effects dams have on salmon populations. On the other hand, few would deny that dams have made our lives better.

It's important to note that any discussion of dams involves two distinct sets of dams.

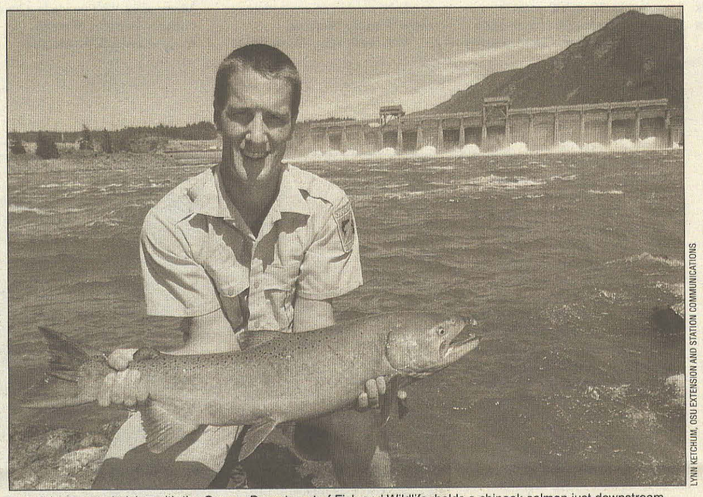
1) The federal dams in the Columbia-Snake River system, which includes 14 dams on the Columbia and 13 on the Snake. These dams constitute a sophisticated, interlinked system that generates electricity and provides benefits to navigation, flood control and irrigation to the entire region and beyond.

2) The dams that are not part of the Federal Columbia River Power System. Within the Columbia Basin—including, in Oregon, the Willamette and Deschutes rivers—there are 136 dams that provide hydropower and other benefits. In addition, there are as many as 3,600 smaller dams in Oregon that provide water for municipal, industrial, irrigation, livestock and rural uses.

There are two major issues with dams.

• Dams block fish passage upstream to areas where salmon once reproduced and spent their early lives. Grand Coulee on the Columbia River and Hells Canyon on the Snake permanently block 1,200 miles of those mainstem rivers once used by salmon. Similarly, dams block rivers and streams in the Willamette Valley, central Oregon, Klamath County and southeastern Oregon.

• Dams reduce the number of juvenile salmon that migrate downstream to the ocean. On the Columbia-Snake system, juvenile salmon that remain in the river on their downstream migration must pass eight dams. An estimated 10 to 15 percent die passing through the turbines at each dam—which means 60 to 70 percent of those fish will never reach the ocean. The dams also create a series of lakes, slowing the current and delaying downstream migration. The delay interferes with internal biological changes that enable the young salmon to survive in saltwater. In addition, the slack water exposes them to northern pikeminnows, also known as squawfish, and other predators, including several introduced species, walleye and bass.



LYNN KETCHUM, OSU EXTENSION AND STATION COMMUNICATIONS

Matt Adams, a technician with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, holds a chinook salmon just downstream from Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River. Adams works at his agency's nearby Bonneville fish hatchery.

LYNN KETCHUM, OSU EXTENSION AND STATION COMMUNICATIONS

Dams restrict fish passage to the ocean and back to spawning grounds.

A number of solutions have been proposed to reduce the harm caused by dams:

• Spill water over the dams at critical times to speed downstream migration.

• Install screens and bypass systems to divert fish away from turbines.

• Continue transporting juvenile salmon downstream in barges to avoid killing fish at each dam and to speed their trip downstream.

• Lower the water level behind some dams to the top of the spillway.

• Remove or breach some dams.

Each of these solutions is surrounded by controversy and scientific uncertainty. For example, spilling water over the dams is costly in terms of lost electric power generation. The National Research Council endorsed barging as an effective approach for moving juvenile salmon downstream, though noted that more information is needed about how many of the young salmon return as adults and successfully spawn.

"Some of these solutions, like barging, attempt to get around natural processes rather than create conditions that salmon are adapted to. Instead, we should be looking for solutions that take into account the biological and physical conditions that salmon need to survive," said Bill Liss, an OSU fisheries biologist.

As an example, he pointed to the massive release of water on the Colorado River that created new gravel bars, pools and other conditions needed by native fish. He also noted that new surface bypass systems to get smolts past the turbines take into account the surface-oriented nature of migrating juvenile salmon. "This approach has promise, and it doesn't mean we have to return the river to its pre-European condition."

Removal or breaching of dams is being seriously considered for some non-Columbia-Snake system dams. "Many of these dams are licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. When their licenses expire, they may have to install fish passage facilities to get renewed if required by the appropriate federal agency to protect salmon. It's too costly for some of the dam operators and it's possible the dams will be removed," said Peter Paquet of the Northwest Power Planning Council.

Jackson Street Dam in Medford is being replaced by a smaller structure that will allow fish passage, and Savage Rapids Dam on the Rogue near Grants Pass is under consideration for removal.

Breaching dams in the Columbia-Snake system is also being considered, an action that would have more far-reaching consequences as well as opposition. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is conducting a feasibility study to remove the earthen portion of four lower Snake River dams. It is felt that breaching would reduce the number of salmon that die passing each dam, increase the flow of water and speed migrating salmon downriver, and create spawning habitat. The Corps of Engineers is also studying a proposal to lower the 76-mile-long reservoir behind John Day Dam to expose what scientists say is about 40 miles of ideal fall chinook spawning ground.

These studies are to be completed in 1999. Among the issues raised by critics of these proposals are:

• Loss of electrical power generating capacity of five dams and the revenues from selling the electricity. An increase in reliance on natural gas, a fossil fuel, for electricity.

• Loss of the shipping corridor from Lewiston, Idaho, to Portland. An estimated $440 million worth of commodities move on the lower Snake River every year.

• Loss of irrigation for 36,000 irrigated acres that are used to grow grapes, apples and potatoes.

The debate will begin in earnest when the Corps of Engineers' report and recommendations are made public. At the center of the debate will be an issue raised by Bruce Lovelin, executive director of the Columbia River Alliance for Fish, Commerce, and Communities.

"We know the economic consequences of the proposed permanent drawdowns are great. However, the biological merits of dam removal have not been made clear," he said.

Urban life

By Carol Savonen

People have always traveled along, and settled near, water. Early Oregon settlers followed major river drainages, down the Columbia or across the Cascade Mountains, then passed down river corridors to the west. These same routes became the major transportation corridors in the state. Like beads on a necklace, the urban centers of Eugene, Corvallis, Albany, Salem and Portland are strung together by the Willamette River. East of the Cascades, major population centers like The Dalles, Bend and Pendleton are also on rivers.

About 70 percent of the people in our region live on about 2 percent of the total land mass of the Pacific Northwest. With that concentration of humans, many square miles of what was once premier salmon habitat—low-elevation wetlands, salt marshes, estuaries, streams and backwaters—are now covered with parking lots, factories, lawns, airports, shopping centers, subdivisions and roads.

"Aquatic habitats in urban areas are more highly altered than in any other land-use type in the Pacific Northwest," explained Stan Gregory, river ecologist in Oregon State University's Department of Fisheries and Wildlife. "The proportion of the streams within the urban areas that are degraded is greater than the proportion of highly altered streams on agricultural, range or forested lands. Though the total urban area may be small, cities and towns are located at biologically critical positions on major rivers, tributary junctions and estuaries."

"Our urban areas contained low-elevation wetlands and estuaries that were some of the most productive salmon habitat on earth," said Geoff Pampush, executive director of Oregon Trout, a conservation group. "People think that forest land is the best habitat for salmon. That may be true today, but in the past, low-elevation areas where our cities lie were some of the best spawning habitat."

What changes have occurred in our urban areas over time, from a salmon's point of view? Mary Abrams, soil scientist and natural resource manager for the City of Portland describes some of the ways urban life impacts salmon:

• While salmon have declined, people have become ever more plentiful. Human populations have skyrocketed in the Pacific Northwest in the past two centuries, from 100,000 in about 1800, to 1 million in 1900, to almost 10 million as we approach the year 2000. According to the National Research Council's calculation, if the population growth continues at the rate it has in the past half century, the population in 2100 will be more than 65 million people.

• We have eliminated or degraded most of the wetlands in our urban areas. These streams and rivers were once important spawning and rearing habitats. They have been dammed for early hydropower, polluted, channelized, stabilized, culverted and dewatered. Estuaries, wetlands where fresh water meets saltwater and crucial rearing areas for several species of salmon, are places where people built towns and dredged waterways. The Columbia River estuary, now a center for industry and shipping, has lost almost two-thirds of its tidal swamps and marshes because of diking and filling.

• We have altered the natural way water travels in our urban regions. Hundreds of square miles of pavement prevents natural rainwater from cycling back into the groundwater or entering streams and wetlands. Natural seeps and springs have dried up. Rain hits roofs, rain gutters and parking lots, then flows into storm sewers and is channeled out into the sewage system, then into the rivers. Flood control structures such as dikes and berms prevent water from following its natural course on river floodplains.

• Urban runoff is not just rain—it is pollution. Petroleum products, air pollution byproducts, lawn and garden chemicals, sewage and other urban dirt gets picked up by rainwater and flushed into our rivers. People illegally dispose of household chemicals down storm drains. Construction sites send large amounts of sediment into the waterways in the rainy season.

• When we cut trees for views and development, we remove the cooling shade along urban waterways.

• With increasing needs for urban drinking water, we take water out of salmon habitat for human needs. The more water we take for urban use, the less is left for salmon.

BOB RIST, OSU EXTENSION AND STATION COMMUNICATIONS

In some areas in Oregon, what was premier salmon habitat—low-elevation wetlands, salt marshes, estuaries, streams and backwaters—is now covered with parking lots, factories, lawns, airports, shopping centers, subdivisions and roads. This is Portland.

LYNN KETCHUM, OSU EXTENSION AND STATION COMMUNICATIONS

Oregonians in cities and small towns around the state will need to make changes in how they live to make salmon recovery successful in their areas, many observers say.

With the listing of the steelhead as threatened on the lower Columbia River—including the Portland Metro area—the Endangered Species Act (ESA) has come "downtown" to urban Oregonians.

"The listing of the steelhead was a major wakeup call to us," said Eric Sten, Portland city councilor, who is coordinating Portland's response to the National Marine Fisheries Service steelhead listing. "We have no quarrel with it. They are going extinct. The big question is, can the listing become a key force in restoring salmon in our area?

"Portlanders generally really want to see rivers and streams cleaned up," continued Sten. "They want to get waste out of the Willamette and restore fish habitat. We are trying to respond with a proactive plan. And we are going to need a lot of help."

According to city councilor Sten and natural resource manager Abrams, major Portland-area efforts to help the steelhead recover will include:

• Getting rid of raw sewage in the Willamette River. By separating the storm water system from the sewer system, there will be less overflow of raw sewage into the river during periods of heavy rain.

• Establishing stricter rules for floodplain and stream corridor development, including better erosion control in and along waterways with construction practices and timing.

• Increasing public awareness about how daily activities such as the consumption of water and the use of pesticides and lawn chemicals affect local streams and rivers.

• Reducing use of chemicals in city parks and other public lands.

• Restoring habitat for salmon on the Willamette River and tributary streams.

"All these things we propose are in and of themselves good, regardless of the steelhead listing," added Sten. "If we clean up our rivers, I really think the fish will come back. They are tough creatures."

But urban areas are more difficult to restore than agricultural or forested areas.

"You can't just go in and tear everything out in the city and bring it back to its original state," said Abrams. "But you can be sensitive to the needs of the aquatic ecosystem when you redevelop or build a new area.

"Basically what we are doing now is assessing what our impacts as a city are," she said. "Then we will learn how to change."

Groups such as the Portland Home Builders Association have serious concerns about the consequences of increased regulations that may come with saving the salmon.

"We are very concerned with what might happen with measures to restore salmon runs in Portland and other cities on the Willamette," said Kelly Ross, director of government affairs of the Portland Home Builders Association.

"We've already gotten a taste of restrictions through Title III [a requirement Metro, a Portland-area regional government agency, is implementing along with local governments]. With

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