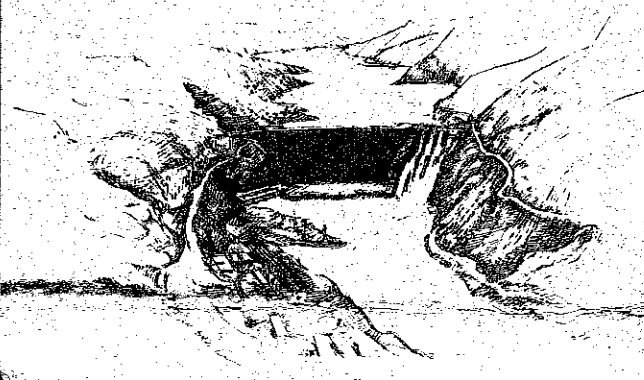


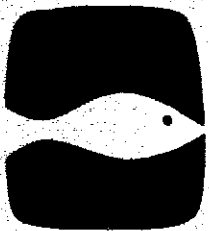
FISH RECOMMENDATIONS TO POWER COUNCIL



CRITFC, together with federal and state fishery agencies, has met the first critical fisheries deadline under the regional power act. On November 15, the group submitted its joint recommendations for Columbia River anadromous fish to the Northwest Power Council.

As an *ad hoc* committee, Inter-tribe, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Washington Departments of Fisheries and Game had worked for weeks to develop the

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COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION

CRITFC NEWS

8383 N.E. SANDY BLVD. □ SUITE 320 □ PORTLAND, OREGON 97220 □ (503) 257-0181

VOL. 4 NO. 4

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TRIBAL BIOLOGISTS ON OCEAN TEAMS

Tribes are making some progress in their long struggle for representation on ocean fishery management bodies. In November, the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC), which plans fishing seasons off the coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington, appointed Dr. Gary Morishima, natural resources advisor for the Quinault tribe, to its Salmon Plan Development Team. In early December, CRITFC biologist Willis McConneha was appointed to the equivalent team of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC), which plans fishing seasons off the Alaska coast.

Although the two appointments are a big step forward — they constitute the first tribal representation on the councils' most important working committees on salmon — more appointments are needed to achieve the full participation in ocean decision-making to which treaty fishing tribes are logically and legally entitled. To date, no Indian representative sits on the decision-making NPFMC council itself, and PFMC's 13 voting members include only one — Guy McMinds, Quinault tribal councilman and member of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC). The majority of NPFMC and PFMC council members are representatives of state and federal fishery agencies and individuals in the fishing industry.

At a November meeting of NWIFC (the fisheries and technical coordinating body of 20 coastal Washington and Puget Sound tribes) and CRITFC, commissioners from both organizations reiterated that as long as treaty

fish are harvested off the coasts of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and northern California, representation in ocean decisions remains a prerequisite for effective tribal fisheries management and resource conservation. At that joint meeting, the commissions decided to combine efforts to get full representation on policy and technical bodies of both ocean management councils. In December, the tribes, through CRITFC and NWIFC, began exploring remedies such as judicial action and amendments to the Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the federal act governing ocean management and its regulatory agencies.

The Salmon Plan Development Teams of the two councils will meet in January to review 1981 ocean and inriver fisheries and to develop harvest options and allocations for the 1982 fishing year. McConneha's and Morishima's participation will provide necessary inland fishery perspective to the councils' salmon planning and regulatory process. ■

BASIN TRIBES WILL DEFEND WATER RIGHTS

Some 20 bills affecting Indian water rights were introduced in the recently adjourned session of Congress. Fifty-seven Indian water rights cases are pending throughout the West.

What accounts for this new level of interest in Indian water rights? According to a report by the U.S. Comptroller General, "State water resource managers claim that

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North Fork John Day — RARE II wild area.



North Fork John Day — logged area.

FOREST PLAN: BAD NEWS FOR FISH

At the center of a draft management plan for Pacific Northwest national forests is timber — its accelerated production and removal. Fish, on the other hand, are relegated to the peripheral status of an "amenity." Amenity means a pleasantry, such as a picnic table, a scenic overlook, or a bench by a trail.

The U.S. Forest Service prepared the Pacific Northwest Regional Plan and its Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to give direction to supervisors in Region 6 national forests. Region 6 comprises Washington, Oregon, and part of the Snake River Canyon in Idaho. Within this public forestland lies over 50 percent of the Northwest's salmon and steelhead habitat. Yet the plan contains no real management directions for this resource and its natural environment. Given the "amenity" designation, that's more a problem than a surprise.

In reviewing the plan and DEIS, CRITFC found deficiencies so substantial as to legally require a new plan and impact statement. The commission submitted extensive comments to the Forest Service on what a new plan and its impact statement should include.

According to CRITFC's legal and biological analyses, the current plan and DEIS do not comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or with the National Forest Management Act (NMFA). In terms of NEPA, the DEIS doesn't follow the act's requirements for rigorous evaluation of the environmental benefits, costs, and risks of proposed actions and alternatives. The impact statement is presented without investigation of the effects of increased timber growth and harvest, road building, grazing, and mineral, oil, and gas exploration and production on fish populations, habitat, and water quality. Also missing are proposals for avoiding, minimizing, or repairing the damage caused by those activities.

As to NMFA, the plan fails to meet the act's equal consideration standard, in which fish and wildlife are to be on a par with other forest resources — range, timber, watershed, recreation, and wilderness. The plan mentions fish in its introductory section and in its review of current management, but omits them from "planning direction" and "management standards and guidelines." If fish are not included in planning and management objectives, the Forest Service obviously does not consider them equal with other forest resources, which are elaborately discussed. (All are equal but some are much more equal than others is apparently the agency's creed.)

To manage national forests primarily for increased timber supply over coming decades — the unmistakable thrust of the regional plan — is to prolong and expand the policies and practices that have degraded or destroyed fish habitat and water quality, added to the Northwest's

present timber resource crunch, and encouraged disastrous economic dependence on a single industry.

"Of particular interest in the Region is the upper limit of wood production and grazing capability physically possible from the National Forests," and plan states. This view of forests as commercial woodpiles and feedlots contrasts with the 1976 NMFA legislation, which intended forest planning to proceed from a perspective akin to that described in CRITFC's comments: "A forest is much more than a producer of wood and forage. It must be considered as a system that is at once dependent and depended upon by a multiplicity of needs — not only those of the timber and livestock industries." To sustain an ecological balance, i.e. a stable resource base, the commission advises a systems approach to forest management that "would provide the most biologically and economically effective means to perpetuate all forest resources."

Part of the forest system is its natural streams, with their tremendous capacity to produce wild salmon and steelhead. By not offering concrete measures to protect these streams, the plan ignores the consequences of losing more fish habitat, and thereby more naturally produced fish. (See *Why Wild Fish?*, page 4.)

Forest Service failure to include fish habitat protection in its regional plan is based in part on the stated contention that management has insufficient information and expertise to establish fish management goals and to avoid or mitigate adverse environmental impacts. Because of these supposed limitations, any plans for fish are set aside as mere "opportunities" for, apparently, some nebulous future time.

The claim that information and expertise are lacking is unwarranted. Not only are abundant data available from fishery agencies, CRITFC, and other sources, but Forest Service personnel in the region have themselves done some of the most substantive work on anadromous fish. The plan simply does not reflect that volume of experience and research.

For example, in several forests the Forest Service has defined fish production goals by measuring the carrying capacity of each stream. The plan, however, uses thousands of pounds as the unit of measurement for fish production in forest streams. Pounds of fish are appropriate for measuring hatchery production, where size and growth rates can be controlled and manipulated. In a natural system, where these rates cannot be controlled, calculating by the pound has little merit. A question arises: by using hatchery measurements, and by making no plans to protect natural habitat, is the Forest Service

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BASIN TRIBES/WATER

Continued from page 1

the normal flow of most western streams has been fully appropriated for withdrawal uses, and some are over-appropriated." In the Columbia River system, there is no longer enough water to meet all the competing demands. Scarcity has intensified that competition, competition that continues to grow without regard for the water needs of Indian reservations within the system.

In 1980, aware of the critical situation facing them in coming years, 11 Columbia River basin tribes formed the Columbia River Drainage Basin Inter-tribal Water Committee. At that time they also asked CRITFC to seek funding to implement and staff the committee. In September 1981, CRITFC received \$100,000 to start the project.

The tribes chose a purely technical scope for water committee activities: its staff will collect and analyze data on irrigation diversions, rainfall/runoff forecasts, river flows, peak flow forecasts, power generation, water quality, and flood control, among other items. With such information, the tribes will be able to make their own policy decisions regarding water resources and fisheries habitat.

Decisions will multiply as demands for each use of Columbia River water — navigation, irrigation, power generation, municipal, industrial — increase. If the demands for power generation alone were met, no other use would have enough water. Meanwhile, all these competitors were born and have flourished at the expense of anadromous fisheries, one of the oldest uses of Columbia River water. And no resource has suffered so dramatically in the basin's development.

Degradation of upstream Columbia spawning grounds began in the 19th century as timber and agriculture industries expanded in the upper basin. Periodic mining booms, with their dredging operations, added to the damage. Systematic damming of the Columbia and Snake Rivers, starting in 1933 with Rock Island, was the ultimate assault on the rivers' anadromous fisheries. Those dams have obliterated half of the basin's natural fish habitat, and much of what remains is in poor condition from their impacts and the effects of other uses. The \$500 million spent to date for hatcheries, ladders, habitat improvement, and other mitigation measures for salmon and steelhead losses has neither produced yields in any way commensurate with the estimated pre-development yields of 50 million pounds annually nor reversed the downward trend in upriver runs.

Given that background — shortages, competing uses, resource losses — the new interest in Indian water rights is not only understandable but inevitable. Reservation water, and the laws concerning it, is an issue that the entire nation can no longer ignore. The scope and gravity of the water rights situation confronting Columbia River

basin tribes is revealed by even a brief review of the issue's legal and political framework:

Reservation lands of the water committee's 11 member tribes cover more than 8,000 square miles within the basin. These reservations are:

Flathead	Montana
Coeur d'Alene	Idaho
Fort Hall	Idaho
Kootenai	Idaho
Nez Perce	Idaho
Umatilla	Oregon
Warm Springs	Oregon
Colville	Washington
Kalispel	Washington
Spokane	Washington
Yakima	Washington

The tribes possess reserved rights to the use of reservation water, rights with a priority date at least as early as the treaty, statute, agreement, or executive order that established the reservation. These rights were confirmed and extended by the famous case *Winters v. United States*, known as the Winters Doctrine, in which the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that agreements creating reservation lands also reserved sufficient water to meet the reservations' present and future needs.

An unresolved question for the basin tribes involves definition of those needs — the uses to which reserved water rights may be put. In the 1963 case of *Arizona v. California*, the Supreme Court quantified water rights of five reservations along the mainstem Colorado River based on the court's findings that the reservations were established to give the tribes an agricultural land base and economy. However, tribes in the Columbia basin will surely claim water for purposes other than agriculture, which may include water to maintain instream flows for fish propagation as well as for power generation, mining operations, and municipal and industrial purposes.

Although the Winters Doctrine does not address purposes for which water has been reserved, it is the primary and most comprehensive legal description of Indian water rights. It is also, however, a creation of the courts; no statute covers the subject. Indian water rights are therefore vulnerable to radical change as judicial temperaments shift and political pressures mount to resolve water allocations.

A series of cases arising out of Colorado illustrates the possible consequences of shifts in judicial thinking. In these cases, the Supreme Court decided that both Indian and federal reserved water rights can be included in state court litigations. The prospect of Indian cases presided over by popularly elected state judges in areas where Indians are a substantial minority can only be

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FISH AND IRRIGATION RECONCILED

Following years of conflict between fish and irrigation interests in the Yakima basin, a new era of cooperation is emerging. During 1981, the Yakima Indian Nation and Bureau of Reclamation worked together to provide water not only for irrigation but also to protect salmon redds (spawning nests).

This year the highest known redd count of 54 was recorded in the Cle Elum River. To protect these redds, 275 cfs of water is being released from Cle Elum Reservoir. The water will also save 39 salmon redds in the stretch of the Yakima River where a 1980 controversy led to a federal court order requiring release of water for their preservation.

Such cooperation raises hopes that it's possible to restore salmon resources in river basins where they have been damaged by irrigation.

WHY WILD FISH

FISH

RECOMMENDATIONS

Continued from page 1

initial recommendations required by Section 4(h) of the act.* Although committee members did not fully agree on each point, the overall effort was notable in terms of communication and cooperation. Past differences were largely submerged as tribes and agencies put together a 723-page document containing mutual objectives and specific proposals for protection, mitigation, and enhancement of the Columbia's salmon and steelhead.

Of positive and special importance to Columbia River tribes was committee agreement that treaty rights be incorporated in all planning, that the upper river be given first priority for improvement, and that coho be increased there. The committee recommends a baseline goal of 164,000 coho (the 1967 level) over Bonneville Dam, with use of lower river stocks to begin immediate restoration of upriver runs. Agency staffs also agreed with CRITFC that pre-McNary levels be the interim goal for chinook, sockeye, and steelhead. Levels for all species could later be increased because treaty rights entitle the tribes to the same volume of fish that existed before any Columbia basin dams were built.

Other recommendations would also benefit tribal fisheries. Concerning migrant survival, the agencies accepted Inter-tribe's position that spills must be provided at all dams lacking downstream passage systems. The need for swift completion of those systems, throughout the Columbia basin, is emphasized. The committee further recommends that the Bonneville Power Administration sponsor research on adult losses at and between hydroelectric projects and take necessary preventive action.

Recommendations for natural production, a major committee objective, are based on the overall principle that hatcheries supplement natural production but are not a substitute for it. In line with that principle, agencies and tribes propose fish production in under-used and unused natural habitat on reservations and ceded areas, and recommend specific improvements for

*Section 4(h) embraces wildlife and resident fish as well as anadromous fish. CRITFC, as tribal representative, was involved only in the anadromous fish recommendations; tribes submitted their wildlife and resident fish recommendations on an individual basis.

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that habitat, including ladders and screens, measures to upgrade rearing water and holding water, and stream-bank revegetation. Current natural production programs of the Columbia River treaty tribes are strongly supported. (CRITFC prepared the 4(h) natural production objective, which was revised and approved by the full committee. Excerpts from CRITFC biologist Alex Heindl's original paper are at left, headed *Why Wild Fish?*)

Tribes will gain, too, if the power council adopts 4(h) recommendations for artificial production. Recognizing that many lower river hatcheries were built to mitigate dam-caused fish losses, and that upriver losses have not been compensated in the areas where they occurred, the committee recommends that smolts from lower river hatcheries be released in the upper Columbia system, with funding specifically allocated for those transfers. Funds for hatchery construction on the Umatilla and Yakima Reservations, and for a search for suitable hatchery sites on the Nez Perce Reservation, are also recommended. The committee agreed that upriver inequities will be further alleviated by acclimation ponds in the John Day pool for bright fall chinook from Bonneville and Spring Creek Hatcheries, and recommends accordingly.

Committee proposals related to power planning and management are another plus for tribal interests. Agencies and CRITFC submitted a program for evaluation of hydro projects that disallows any project that would degrade tribal fishery habitat or inundate usual or accustomed places. The recommendation calls for water power agencies' written findings of compliance with the program's criteria and for full and early consultation with fishery agencies and tribes affected by a potential project.

On the negative side, the primary question of flows was not resolved. Although the full committee supported a six-year study to determine the relative value of daily versus weekly averages (tribes favor daily), CRITFC and FWS could not accept the flow regimes recommended by NMFS and the state agencies, regimes that would allow less than minimum flows in one year out of four. Flows inadequate for resource protection would thus be permissible 25 percent of the time — an

exception that could block achievement of the agreed-upon upriver production goals.

The tribes are calling for optimum flows — enough water all the time for downstream migrant survival —, an absolute necessity for viable upriver fisheries. They make clear that treaty rights supersede any "balancing" of flows and power production. The tribes' optimum flows recommendation and their objection to the NMFS/state agency position are included in the initial document. Meanwhile, regimes permitting less than minimum are not the final word on 4(h) flows: action to change that recommendation, including a CRITFC report analyzing Columbia River system capability during low runoff periods, is under way.

Likewise, the committee could not agree on the issue of smolt transportation. Although agencies endorsed Inter-tribe's stance against any additional barges for fish transport, they recommend, over CRITFC's dissent, that barging and trucking continue indefinitely on the Snake River and on an interim basis in other areas until bypass systems are installed. The document contains the tribes' perspective that transport is not an acceptable substitute for undegraded natural habitat and is thereby inconsistent with treaty rights.

Despite these differences, the *ad hoc* committee's work on 4(h) anadromous fish recommendations is an encouraging example of mutual concerns collectively formed into a con-

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NEZ PERCE STUDY FUNDED

In December the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho learned that its study, "A Biological and Physical Inventory of the Streams within the Nez Perce Reservation," would be funded by the Bonneville Power Administration. The \$71,100 grant will be financed under fisheries provisions of the regional power act, and will be used to collect information necessary for tribal fish restoration and enhancement programs under the act.

The Nez Perce stream inventory will begin in January 1982 and continue through February 1983.

CRITFC SPEAKS

At its December 11 weekly noon luncheon, the Portland chapter of The Izaak Walton League heard from CRITFC commissioners Nathan Jim and Kathryn Brigham and CRITFC's law enforcement specialist Tim Wapato. Nathan Jim, a Warm Springs tribal member, is in great demand as a master of ceremonies at Indian pow-wows throughout the West. Kathryn Brigham is a fisherwoman from Cascade Locks and a member of the Umatilla tribes. During the luncheon, the three related the Indian view of the crisis facing Columbia River fisheries, recounted the historic relationship of Columbia River tribes to the river and its fisheries, and described how treaty rights are vital to restoration of upriver salmon and steelhead in light of fisheries provisions in the regional power act.

As defenders of soil, woods, water, and wildlife, the league shares many of the same concerns as Columbia River Indian tribes — and that's just what league members found out after hearing CRITFC speakers. If your organization would like to have CRITFC speakers give a talk at your meeting or social gathering, please call our public information office, 503-257-0181.



Celilo Falls

BASIN TRIBES/WATER

Continued from page 3

viewed as injurious to tribal interests. The Supreme Court's 1981 decision in the Bighorn River case, in which the state of Montana rather than the Crow tribe was held to own the riverbed on the reservation, is likewise a threatening precedent.

The trend to enhance state jurisdiction goes beyond water issues: Congress is currently under pressure to substitute state jurisdiction for federal in certain realms of social controversy, and some recent Supreme Court rulings have restricted the scope of federal jurisdiction in



CRITFC commissioners at work during the October water committee meeting in Spokane. Front row from left: Bill Yallup, Kathryn Brigham, Harold Gelpus. Second row: Nathan Jink, staff member Jim Martin, Wilbur Johnson, Kenneth Bill.

other areas where it has also been a firm tradition. Indian tribes, whose rights have historically been upheld in federal courts while often not even recognized in state courts, indeed have cause for alarm.

Just as alarming as such jurisdictional changes is the reasoning used in several late-1970s Supreme Court decisions to constrict federal, non-Indian reserved water rights. In one case, concerning an endangered fish species, the court ruled that the federal reserved right to water was limited to the minimum amount needed for protection. In another case it ruled that Gila National Forest reserved water rights applied solely to purposes contemplated when the public forest was created — watershed and timber resource protection.

Outside the judicial arena, Columbia River basin tribes face a web of state and federal water and water-related agencies, each operating according to its respective charter and legislative mandates. Within the basin, methods of managing and allocating water vary from state to state, as does the status of allocation permits and appropriation withdrawals.

In Montana, Indian tribes and the state have been wrangling over water since the legislature tried in 1975 and again in 1979 to revise the state method of adjudicating Indian water rights. Although several legal actions are still pending in federal court, they have not halted the state's water allocations and permit issuances to other users.

Idaho's system of dividing all water in the state

between consumptive and instream uses has left insufficient water for instream users, over-allocated the flow on many major streams, and severely over-appropriated the state's groundwater. All this allocation and appropriation has been done without taking Indian water rights into account. Consequently, if the Winters Doctrine is exercised and upheld on any Idaho reservation it could displace current holders of state water rights.

The state of Washington is rapidly allocating all waters within its boundaries. In a general stream adjudication of the Yakima basin, it has initiated state court proceedings to determine the water rights of the Yakima Reservation and the rights of the Colville tribe to the waters of Omak Creek drainage.

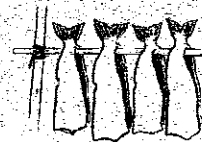
Although Oregon's instream flow program has been in place for some time, it hasn't yet provided enough flow for fish. With recent legislation authorizing more funds for more irrigation, and with the rash of applications for small hydroelectric projects, increase in demand may threaten current instream allocations. To date, the state has not included reserved Indian water rights in its water resource policy.

The situation with federal agencies is no better. None except the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which is often constrained by institutional conflicts of interest, has chosen to involve Indian reserved water rights in its planning and development of Columbia basin water resources.

The tribes themselves have not been closely involved in most of these decision-making processes, partially because they are not represented on public bodies charged with formulating the future of the basin's waters. On occasion, tribes have rejected opportunities to share in water planning on the basis that to do so might be construed as subjugation of themselves and their water rights to the jurisdiction of state agencies, or as taking a subordinate position to federal agencies. More often, tribes have foregone chances to participate because they've not had the technical and scientific expertise to review, analyze, or comment on water proposals. Technical services provided by the water committee should help to alleviate that constraint.

Meanwhile, the tribes have yet to resolve a major policy question — whether Indian reserved rights to Columbia basin water should be, or can be, quantified. One view, held by many tribes, derives from the *Winters* ruling that these rights extend to waters necessary to meet the present and future needs of reservations — an interpretation that sets no limits on actual amounts of water. Other tribes argue that although the reserved right is by definition expendable, water by nature is not. As they see it, to quantify water covered by the doctrine is to better protect it from encroachment.

Regardless of how the quantification issue is settled, Columbia River basin tribes aim to secure water for their reservations and to protect their treaty rights now and in the future. The essence of Native American rights was once explained by an Indian elder: "We cannot give up our rights without destroying ourselves as people." Water is life — the foremost and fundamental right. To lose reservation water could mean destruction.



SIGN UP FOR WATER LAW COURSE

FOREST PLAN

Continued from page 2

suggesting that the natural environment's fish-producing capability be viewed in the framework of potential mitigation by hatchery production?

CRITFC comments direct the Forest Service to consider the economic benefit of protecting and improving natural habitat and of using unused habitat. Inter-tribe cites a study by the Washington State University Forest Policy Project, in which researchers conclude that the estimated value of fish is competitive with, if not greater than, the value of timber. Anadromous fish already support a multi-million-dollar regional industry. Above this economic worth looms the inestimable cultural and spiritual value to Indian tribes.

Northwest tribes protected that value in treaties with the United States — agreements that reserved fishing and water rights, among others. Federal court decisions interpret the reserved fishing right to include protection of anadromous fish habitat from environmental degradation. The Forest Service must therefore, by law, refrain from causing damage to fish habitat, of which water quality is an essential element.

Despite these clear directives, treaty law is not incorporated in the regional plan. CRITFC explains the implication of treaty rights in its comments, emphasizing that although anadromous fish habitat is listed by law along with other resources for which national forestlands must be managed, treaty rights elevate its status: Fish cannot lawfully be traded off in the development of other resources; anadromous fish habitat cannot be addressed simply as a matter of public input; a management program to protect this resource cannot be deferred to a later time.

Another area of treaty law — federal trust responsibility — is also omitted from the plan. Trust responsibility means that agencies of the federal government are held to the highest fiduciary standard when dealing with Indian treaty rights. An appeal of a Forest Service plan and EIS in another region distills the essence of this standard: "The law of federal responsibility imposes on the Forest Service a strict duty to protect treaty rights in action within its jurisdiction that impacts those rights. Under these circumstances, for example, the infusion of the stringent trust responsibility might render a decision to permit logging in areas containing critical spawning habitat manifestly unreasonable."

Compliance with treaty law, NEPA, and NFMA are compatible requirements for national forest planning; treaty rights and resource protection are inseparable. Resource protection laws demand proper evaluation of anadromous fish resources on the Northwest's national forests. Treaty rights add another level of legal authority to the need for a management plan that considers fish more than an amenity.

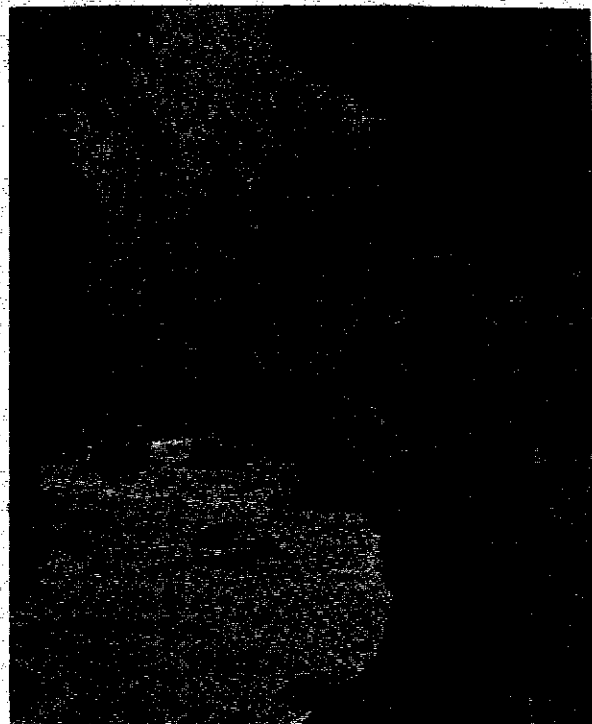


FISH RECOMMENDATIONS

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structive blueprint for restoration of Columbia River salmon and steelhead. The tribes and agencies that make up that committee will continue to coordinate anadromous fish activities under the regional power act.

Although November 15 was the statutory closing date for fish and wildlife recommendations, the Northwest Power Council will be accepting further input from all concerned, including the public. The quality and volume of that input may well determine the council's final decision on a fish and wildlife program for the Columbia River system. Inter-tribe's active role in the first implementation stage of power act fishery provisions will extend through every phase of this new effort to restore the Columbia's salmon and steelhead resource.



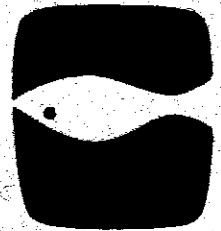
Natural habitat; its protection means resource preservation.

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CALENDAR

- January 26** PFMC meeting
 Airport Holiday Inn, Seattle
 The council begins planning for 1982 salmon regulations.
- February 2 (tentative)** *U.S. v. Baldrige* continued, Judge Walter Craig presiding.
 U.S. Federal Courthouse, Seattle
 Craig will review ocean management plans.
- February 15-18** Water Law Short Course
 Portland
 (See announcement page 7.)
- March 15-16** Public hearings on fish and wildlife provisions of regional power act.
 Hilton Hotel, Portland
 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.; 7 p.m.-10 p.m.
- March 18** Public hearings on fish and wildlife provisions
 Eagle Seelatsee Auditorium, Yakima Indian Agency, Toppenish, Washington
 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.; 7 p.m.-10 p.m.

CRITFC NEWS is published by the Public Information Office of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, 8383 N.E. Sandy #320, Portland, Oregon 97220. Its editors are Laura Berg and Elizabeth Smith. For your free subscription, fill out and mail us the following form:

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Our colleague and friend Diana Jones-Dixon is leaving CRITFC at the end of December. Ms. Jones-Dixon, a member of the Lummi Indian Nation, joined the staff as biological secretary more than a year ago and quickly became an essential part of our operation. Her dedication, skills, and creative good humor are unique. She will be sorely missed. Good luck, Diana!

