

**CITY OF BROOKINGS  
COMMON COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES  
City Hall Council Chambers  
898 Elk Drive, Brookings, OR 97415  
January 14 , 2002  
7:00 p.m.**

**I. CALL TO ORDER**

Council President Larry Curry called the meeting to order at 7:02 p.m.

**II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

Led by Fire Chief William J. Sharp

**III. ROLL CALL**

Council Present: Council President Larry Curry, Councilors Frances Johns, Lorraine Kuhn, and Rick Dentino, a quorum present.

Council Absent: Mayor Bob Hagbom and Student Ex-Officio Councilor Noël Connelly,  
both excused

Staff Present: City Manager Leroy Blodgett, Fire Chief William Sharp, Finance Director Paul Hughes, and Administrative Secretary Sharon Ridens

Media Present: Editor Scott Graves, Curry Coastal Pilot

Other: Chamber of Commerce Executive Director Les Cohen, and approximately 24 other citizens , including 16 volunteer fire fighters.

**IV. CEREMONIES/APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**A. Announcements**

1. Twenty Years of Service – Fire Chief William Sharp/January 11, 1982  
Council President Curry Hagbom presented Fire Chief Bill Sharp with a framed certificate of appreciation for his twenty years of service to the citizens of Brookings. Sharp thanked the citizens for allowing him to serve, beginning in the Public Works Department and eventually becoming the first full time paid Fire Chief.

2. Welcome new Finance Director – Paul Hughes  
City Manager Blodgett introduced the City’s new Finance Director Paul Hughes, who began on January 3, 2002. Hughes family plans to follow after school ends this Spring. He thanked the Council for giving him the opportunity to serve the community.
3. Welcome new Student Ex-Officio Councilor – Noël Connelly  
New Ex-Officio Student Councilor Connelly had school commitments and was unable to attend.

**V. ORAL REQUESTS AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE AUDIENCE**

A. Committee and Liaison reports

1. Chamber of Commerce

Executive Director Les Cohen, 16330 Lower Harbor Road, reported on the success of the recent joint gathering of Del Norte County Chamber of Commerce and the Brookings-Harbor Chamber of Commerce at the Lucky 7 Casino, of which over 200 were in attendance. Cohen stated approximately 90% were from Brookings. He informed Council Craig Mickelson, Chamber member and Chair of the City’s Parks & Recreation Commission, had been appointed to the Oregon Coast Visitors Association Board of Directors, headquartered in Newport. Cohen stated this is the first time a Brookings-Harbor resident has been appointed to the now five year old association. The Chamber’s Annual Report will be presented at the January 28, Council meeting and Cohen will meet with Finance Director Paul Hughes next week to review the financial format and reports.

2. Council Liaisons

Councilor Dentino, along with Councilor Johns helped organize and participated in the Annual Leadership Class, attended the LOC Governments Standing Committee Rick, and participated in the funeral for Al Cook, a 102 year old citizen and veteran of WW-I and WW-II, just shy of his 103<sup>rd</sup> birthday and living through three centuries: 1899 thru 2002.

Councilor Johns attended two school district oversight committee meetings, stating they are very concerned over the project’s budget.

Councilor Kuhn attended the SWOCAC meeting in December, an organization working on fighting hunger and poverty in our counties. She stated the commission is reorganizing and that she is on the Board of

Directors. Kuhn also attended the monthly H.O.P.E. meeting.

Council President Curry attended the Community Agencies meeting on January 2, and the Coos Curry Douglas Counties rotating meeting on January 3<sup>rd</sup>. On January 10-11, he attended an OCZMA business meeting concerning the Marine protected Areas, whereby guidelines were established concerning the establishment of coastal reserves. Council was given a copy of the information, which is included as a part of these minutes.

- B. **Unscheduled** – a five minute limit was set by Council President Curry. Don Nuss, of 908 Pioneer, reported the Business for a Better Brookings crab pot garbage cans were photographed for purposes in another community and reported on the flag sponsorships: 370 sponsors and added MLKing Day for flag display. Nuss asked for volunteers to help post the flags on January 21.

There were no other unscheduled communications.

## VI. **STAFF REPORTS**

### A. **City Manager**

1. **Approval of liquor license request for Rubio's – Yolanda Zepeda, Francisco Garcia, Jorge Frias**  
City Manager Blodgett reviewed staff report and recommended approval of liquor license. There was no discussion.

**Councilor Johns moved, Councilor Kuhn seconded, and the Council voted unanimously to approve the liquor license application requested by Yolanda Zepeda, Francisco R. Garcia, Jorge Frias, Juan Hernandez, and Sofia Zepeda, dba: Rubio's Restaurant.**

Applicant, present, was informed he could pick up the approved and signed document from City Hall after 9:00 a.m. tomorrow, January 15, 2002.

2. **Approval of Budget Calendar**  
City Manager Blodgett reviewed the budget process and presented the budget calendar, recommending approval of calendar and appointment of City Manager as Budget Officer

**Councilor Kuhn moved, Councilor Johns seconded, and the Council voted unanimously to approve the Budget Calendar as presented and to appoint City Manager Leroy Blodgett as the Budget Officer.**

3. Appointment of Budget Officer  
Included in above motion.
  
4. Dates for City Attorney and Municipal Court Judge reports  
City Manager Blodgett reported he had discovered the City's ordinance regarding evaluations for the City Attorney and Municipal Court Judge actually charges the City to evaluate the City Manager in January, and the City Attorney and Judge in March. Therefore, the later two will be rescheduled for one of the March meetings.
  
5. Nature's Coastal Holiday Report for 2001  
City Manager Blodgett reviewed the Annual Report provided by staff Administrative Secretary Sharon Ridens: Nature's Coastal Holiday – 2001 holiday light display ended successfully, in spite of extreme weather conditions and reduced number of display days self endorsed and weather related. The non-profit Nature's Coastal Holidays decided to reduce the number of display days to 23 days this year, and extreme weather conditions of rain and wind resulted in their closing the holiday light display for two days. Therefore, the total exposure days were reduced by 4 days compared to last year's 25 total days. Attendance was less than last year, but the majority of the display evenings were in heavy rains, as compared to last years fair weather season. There were more lights and more volunteer hours and people involved. A truly beautiful "community" event and success story! Following are 2001 and 2000 statistics for your comparison:

<b>2001</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b><u>Dec 8 - 30 (2 closure days)</u></b>	<b><u>Dec 7 - 31 (no weather closures)</u></b>
10,374 signed in guests	14,700 signed in guests
\$11,087 donations	\$14,470 donations
100,000 lights	95,000 lights
552 volunteer hosting hours	490 volunteer hosting hours
22 volunteer organization hosts	19 volunteer organization hosts
Council made a few comments of personal enjoyment and Blodgett reported the Christmas Caroling scheduled for that time had been rained out.	

6. Other  
City Manager Blodgett reported he will attend the Department of Transportation Commission meeting in Salem tomorrow regarding the couplet project, which will go through the final phase of approval of the first phase of the couplet – \$5,000,000. He stated the governor's office is pressuring ODOT to hurry it along.

Blodgett advised the Downtown Development Committee met and interviewed three candidates for consultants on the Downtown Master Plan. After a very interesting process, the committee scheduled to meet on January 17, to vote on recommending approval of one of the candidates at the next Council meeting.

B. Fire Department

1. Award contract for new fire truck

City Manager Blodgett referred to the approximate 16 Brookings Volunteer Fire Fighters Association members present, who “really want a truck”. He stated three bids had been received and recommended Council approve the lowest bid from Oregon Apparatus Sales, Eugene, Oregon/E-One Trucks, in the amount of \$262,795.00. Fire Chief Bill Sharp reminded Council ten years ago he was hired as Fire Chief and at that time a goal was set to buy a new fire truck. Tonight, all the planning and work has culminated to put the purchase in place. Sharp stated he was “excited tonight, because we’re still getting the best truck – the one we wanted for the best lowest price!” Blodgett reviewed the financial portion of the purchase, indicating the City has \$240,000 in reserves. There was no discussion.

**Councilor Dentino moved, Councilor Kuhn seconded, and Council voted unanimously to award the bid for the purchase of the new Pumper/Engine to Oregon Apparatus Sales of Eugene, Oregon in the amount of \$262,795, and to authorize the Mayor to sign necessary documents for awarding the contract.**

City Manager Blodgett reminded Council of the Goals Setting Workshop scheduled for January 26, at 9:00 a.m. at the Best Western Brookings Inn Conference Room. Verification of attendance was requested.

**VII. CONSENT CALENDAR**

A. Approval of Council Meeting Minutes

1. Minutes of December 17, 2001, Regular Council Meeting

B. Approval of Vouchers (\$240,354.75)

(end Consent Calendar)

**Councilor Johns moved, Councilor Kuhn seconded, and the Council voted unanimously to approve the consent calendar as printed with a correction to page 8 of 9 changing “fees paid” to “value of construction”.**

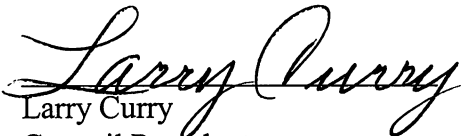
**VIII. REMARKS FROM MAYOR AND COUNCILORS**

- A. Council  
There were no additional remarks from Council.
  
- B. Mayor  
There were no additional comments from Council President Larry Curry, on behalf of Mayor.


**XII. ADJOURNMENT**

Councilor Johns moved, Councilor Kuhn seconded, and the Council voted unanimously to adjourn the meeting at 7:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted:

  
Larry Curry  
Council President

ATTEST by City Recorder this 1st day of Feb., 2001. 2002

  
Sharon A. Ridens  
Interim City Recorder

*Handed out  
@ 1-14-02  
cc mte*



**Oregon Coastal Zone Management Association**

P.O. Box 1033 • 313 S.W. Second • Suite C • Newport, Oregon 97365 • (541) 265-8918/265-6651 • Fax: (541) 265-5241

**Action Taken at OCZMA January 11, 2002 Meeting in Newport at the Hallmark Resort on Marine Protected Areas**

Motion made by Commissioner Scott Boley, Port of Gold Beach and seconded by Commissioner Lucie La Bonte, Curry County and approved unanimously by OCZMA members present.

**Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Motion Language:**

Oregon coastal governments are opposed to any further reductions to commercial and recreational fisheries and the economy and lifestyle of the coast. Before designation of any marine reserves and/or broadening of existing marine protected areas were to occur, the following items must be accomplished:

- 1) Clear goals must be established for each proposed area. (These include answers to questions such as: Why is the reserve being proposed? What are the expected benefits? What will be the timeline and criteria used for evaluating reserve effectiveness?)
- 2) The impacts (social, economic, etc.) on coastal communities, recreational and commercial fisheries must be analyzed. (Exploring potential mitigation for impacted fishermen would be part of this analysis.)
- 3) The fishing community must be involved in the development in a meaningful manner.
- 4) An achievable enforcement plan must be developed and implemented parallel with reserve implementation.
- 5) Initial biological baseline information must be collected and monitoring continued for each reserve area.

**6) The funding for study, establishment, monitoring and enforcement of MPA's must be provided. Adequate funding must be in place prior to the establishment of MPA's. The activities revolving around MPA's cannot be an unfunded mandate placing additional economic burdens on local governments and fishing communities.**

**In addition, to use marine reserves as a fishery management tool that contributes to groundfish conservation and management goals, marine reserves must have measurable effects, and, marine reserves must be integrated with other fishery management approaches.**



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@ 1-14-02  
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# Inventory of Oregon Marine Protected Areas

Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council

April 13, 2001

By Robert Bailey, Department of Land Conservation and Development

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## What is a Marine Protected Area?

A marine protected area (MPA) is defined in Presidential Executive Order 13158 as

*"any area of the marine environment that has been reserved by federal, state, territorial, tribal, or local laws or regulations to provide lasting protection for part or all of the natural and cultural resources therein."*

"Marine environment" is defined as

*"those areas of coastal and ocean waters, the Great Lakes and their connecting waters, and submerged lands thereunder, over which the United States exercises jurisdiction, consistent with international law."*

## What is included in this inventory?

The waters of Oregon's Territorial Sea and all estuaries on the Oregon coast are part of the marine environment defined by this Executive Order and can be considered to be marine protected areas because of Oregon laws and regulations.

In addition, site-specific regulations have been adopted for some intertidal sites along the rocky shores of Oregon and for a few ocean sites around certain rocks. This inventory also lists "de facto" protected areas within which some fishing activities cannot take place because of certain gear-type regulations or other uses, such as seafloor telecommunication cables.

### Federal Designated Areas

- ◆ National Wildlife Refuges

### State Designated Areas

- ◆ Oregon Territorial Sea
- ◆ Oregon estuaries
- ◆ South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve
- ◆ Special Marine Fish and Wildlife Management Areas

### De Facto Areas

- ◆ Undersea cable routes
- ◆ Areas affected by trawl gear restrictions

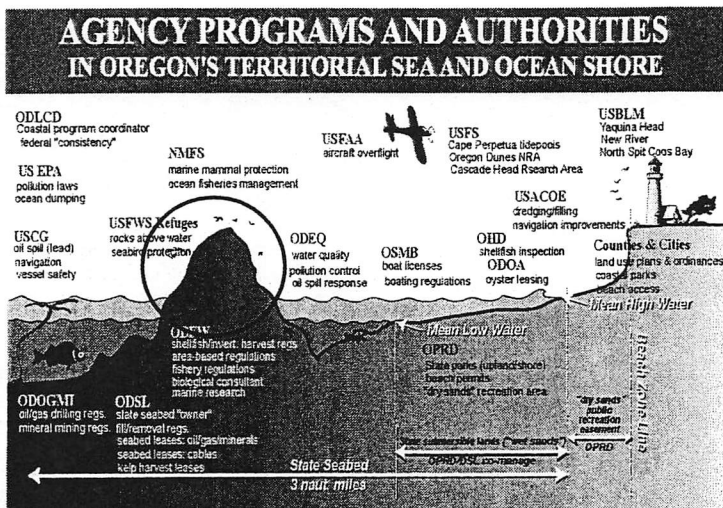
# Federal Designated Areas

There are no National Marine Sanctuaries (California has four, Washington has one) and no National Parks or Monuments (California has nine, Washington has two).

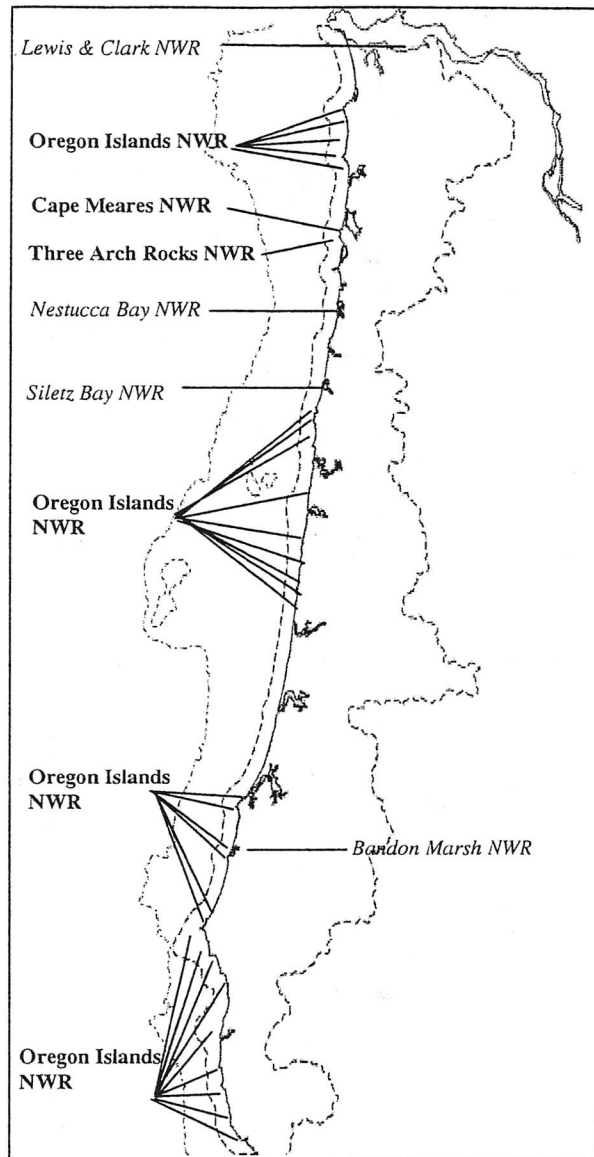
## National Wildlife Refuges and Wilderness Areas

- ◆ **Oregon Islands NWR** (~ 1400 rocks and islands, above MHW; no water areas)
- ◆ **Three Arch Rocks NWR** (above MHW; no water areas)
- ◆ *Bandon Marsh NWR* (estuarine)
- ◆ *Nestucca Bay NWR* (estuarine)
- ◆ **Cape Meares NWR** (sea cliffs and old-growth forest)
- ◆ *Siletz Bay NWR* (estuarine)
- ◆ *Lewis & Clark NWR* (estuarine)

These are the only federal-designated protected areas off the coast of Oregon



NOTE: Federal jurisdiction over coastal rocks and islands in the Oregon Islands, Three Arch Rocks, and Cape Meares national wildlife refuges is limited to the area above Mean High Water (the dry parts of the rocks). Oregon has jurisdiction over submersible and submerged portions of the seabed and rock surface.



NOTE: this location map is diagrammatic only. The approximate locations of national wildlife refuges in four estuaries are shown as are the approximate locations of only a few of the more than 1400 rocks and islands included in the Oregon Islands, Three Arch Rocks, and Cape Meares national wildlife refuges. None of the refuge sites in ocean waters include any water or submerged areas.

# State Designated Areas

**Oregon Territorial Sea:** including submerged and submersible lands seaward to limit of state jurisdiction (3 nautical miles) approximately 1200 square miles) under ORS 196.405 - .515)

## OREGON REVISED STATUTES (ORS 196.405 - .515) OREGON OCEAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

### 196.405 Definitions for ORS 196.405 to 196.515

(6) "Territorial sea" means the waters and seabed extending three geographical miles seaward from the coastline in conformance with federal law.

(7) "Territorial Sea Plan" means the plan for Oregon's territorial sea and ocean shore adopted as set forth in ORS 196.471 [1987 c.576 §6; 1991 c.501 §2]

**196.425 Oregon Ocean Resources Management Program.** To assure the conservation and development of ocean resources affecting Oregon consistent with the purposes of ORS 196.405 to 196.515 and 201.370, a coordinated program of ocean resource planning and management is established. This program shall be known as the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Program and is part of Oregon's coastal management program.

The Oregon Ocean Resources Management Program consists of:

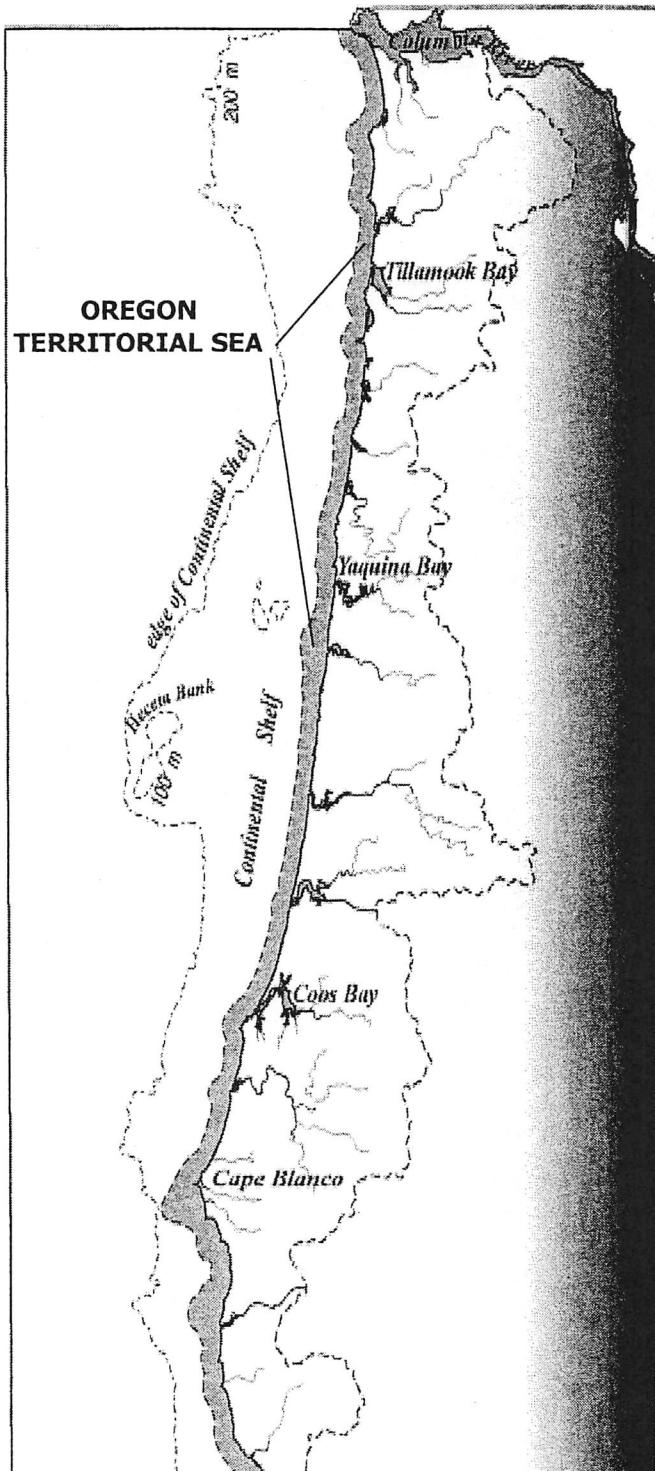
(1) Applicable elements of the Oregon Coastal Management Program approved by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce on July 7, 1977, and as subsequently amended pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, including statutes, programs and policies of state agencies which apply to coastal and ocean resources, those elements of acknowledged local comprehensive plans of jurisdictions within Oregon's coastal zone as defined in the Oregon Coastal Management Program which may be affected by activities or use of resources within the ocean, and those statewide planning goals which relate to the conservation and development of ocean and coastal resources.

(2) The council and any cooperative agreements entered into by the council or its successor;

(3) The Oregon Ocean Resources Management Plan as prepared and adopted pursuant to ORS 196.405 to 196.515 and 201.370;

(4) The Territorial Sea Plan described in section 19, chapter 501, Oregon Laws 1991; and

(5) State agency coordination requirements of ORS 197.180 as provided in ORS 196.485. [1987 c.576 §5; 1991 c.501 §5]



## All Oregon Estuaries:

Under the Statewide Planning Program and Statewide Planning Goal 16, Estuarine Resources, every estuary on the Oregon coast is "protected" under a comprehensive state authority. This coastwide system is designed to preserve diversity among Oregon's estuaries and guide development to estuaries that have been altered and which can support more development. See <http://www.inforain.org/epb/chpt2/ch2s4.htm>

Estuary Name	County	Managing Agency	Class	Regulations
Columbia River	CL	CREST, Clatsop Co. DSL	DDI	Estuarine Resources Goal 16 rule; Coastal Shorelands Goal 17 rule; local comprehensive plans, ODFW fishery regulations, DSL wetlands/fill-removal statutes, ODOA oyster leasing regs, etc.
Necanicum River	CL	Clatsop Co., City of Seaside, DSL	C	
Nehalem River	TI	Tillamook Co., DSL	SD	"
Tillamook Bay	TI	Tillamook Co., City of Tillamook, DSL, ODOA, TBPP (NEP)	SD	"
Netarts Bay	TI	Tillamook Co., DSL; ODFW, ODOA	C	"
Sand Lake	TI	Tillamook Co., DSL; OPRD, USFS	N	"
Nestucca River	TI	Tillamook Co., DSL; OPRD	C	"
Salmon River	LI	Lincoln County, DSL, USFS	N	"
Siletz Bay	LI	Lincoln County, City of Lincoln City, DSL	C	"
Depoe Bay	LI	Lincoln County, City of Depoe Bay, DSL	SD	"
Yaquina Bay	LI	Lincoln County, City of Newport, Port of Newport, DSL, ODFW, ODOA	DD	"
Alsea Bay	LI	Lincoln County, City of Waldport, Port of Alsea, DSL ODFW	C	"
Siuslaw River	LA	Lane County, City of Florence, ODFW; DSL	SD	"
Umpqua River	DG	Douglas County, ODFW, ODOA; DSL	SD	"
Coos Bay	CS	Coos County, City of North Bend, City of Coos Bay, Port of Coos Bay, DSL USBLM, ODFW, ODOA	DD	"
Coquille River	CS	Coos County, City of Bandon, Port of Bandon, USFWS, ODFW, DSL	SD	"
Sixes River	CU	Curry County, ODFW, DSL	N	"
Elk River	CU	Curry County, ODFW; DSL	N	"
Rogue River	CU	Curry County, ODFW; DSL	SD	"
Pistol River		Curry County, ODFW; DSL	N	"

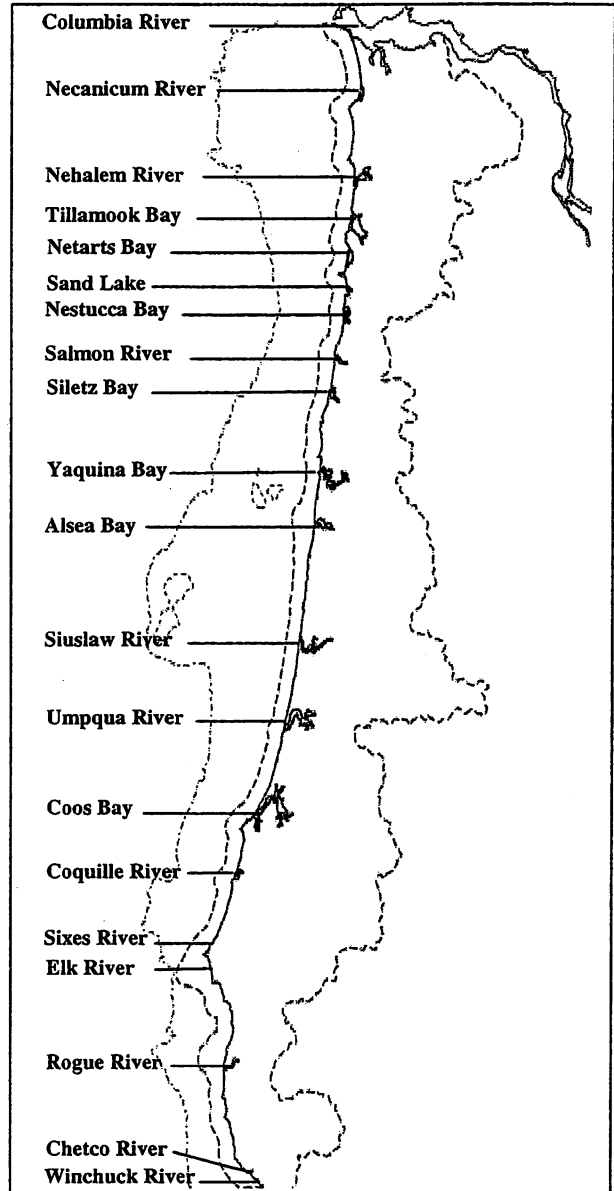
Estuary Name	County	Managing Agency	Class	Regulations
Chetco River		Curry County, ODFW, DSL	SD	"
Winchuck River		Curry County, ODFW; DSL	C	"

Minor Estuaries

A number of so-called minor estuaries, such as Ecola Creek, Neskowin Creek, Yachats River, Tenmile Creek, and New River (Floras Creek) are classified as either Natural or Conservation under the Oregon Estuary Classification System.

South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve

South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve is a 4,700 acre natural area encompasses 600 acres of tidal marshes, mudflats and open water channels of South Slough, a tributary to the Coos estuary near Charleston, Oregon. SSNERR is owned and managed by the Oregon Division of State Lands and is part of the national system of Estuarine Research Reserves designated and supported by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.



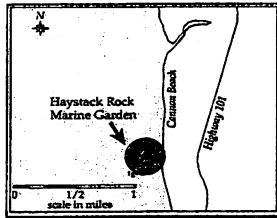
**Major Estuaries on the Oregon Coast**

**Special Marine Fish and Wildlife Managed Areas** regulated by state agencies.

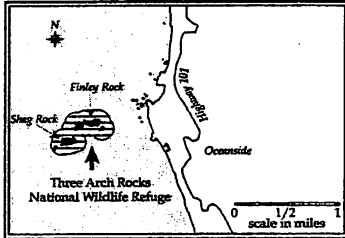
Site Name	Managing Agency	Zone	Regulations
Haystack Rock Marine Garden	ODFW	I	Closed to take of shellfish and marine invertebrates, except single mussels may be taken for bait
Cape Kiwanda Marine Garden	ODFW	I	Closed to take of shellfish and marine invertebrates, except single mussels may be taken for bait
Otter Rock Marine Garden	ODFW	I	Closed to take of shellfish and marine invertebrates, except single mussels may be taken for bait
Yaquina Head Marine Garden	ODFW	I	Closed to take of shellfish and marine invertebrates, except single mussels may be taken for bait
Yachats Marine Garden	ODFW	I	Closed to take of shellfish and marine invertebrates, except single mussels may be taken for bait
Cape Perpetua Marine Garden	ODFW	I	Closed to take of shellfish and marine invertebrates, except razor clams may be taken and single mussels may be taken for bait
Harris Beach Marine Garden	ODFW	I	Closed to take of shellfish and marine invertebrates, except single mussels may be taken for bait
Netarts Bay Shellfish Reserve	ODFW	S, I	Closed to the taking of clams
Yaquina Bay Shellfish Reserve	ODFW	S, I	Closed to the taking of clams
Pyramid Rock, Rogue River Reef	ODFW	S	Closed to the taking of marine fish, shellfish, and invertebrates from 1000 feet around and including Pyramid Rock May 1-Aug.31.
Pirates Cove Subtidal Research Reserve	ODFW	S	Closed to the taking of shellfish and marine invertebrates
Gregory Point Subtidal Research Reserve	ODFW	S	Closed to the taking of shellfish and marine invertebrates
Boiler Bay Intertidal Research Reserve	ODFW	I	Closed to the taking of shellfish and marine invertebrates, except abalone, clams, Dungeness crab, red rock crab, mussels, piddocks, scallops, and shrimp may be taken.
Neptune State Park Intertidal Research Reserve	ODFW	I	Closed to the taking of shellfish and marine invertebrates, except abalone, clams, Dungeness crab, red rock crab, mussels, piddocks, scallops, and shrimp may be taken.
Cape Arago Intertidal Research Reserve	ODFW	I	Closed to the taking of shellfish and marine invertebrates, except abalone, clams, Dungeness crab, red rock crab, mussels, piddocks, scallops, and shrimp may be taken.
Brookings Intertidal Research Reserve	ODFW	I	Closed to the taking of shellfish and marine invertebrates, except abalone, clams, Dungeness crab, red rock crab, mussels, piddocks, scallops, and shrimp may be taken.
Whale Cove Intertidal Research Reserve	ODFW	S	Closed to the taking of marine fish, shellfish, and invertebrates.
Three Arch Rocks	OSMB	S	Closed to boats within 500 feet around main rocks May 1-Sept. 1
Long Brown Rock, Orford Reef Needle Rock, Orford Reef	ODFW	S	Voluntary invertebrate harvest closure within 1000 feet during summer

## Special Marine Fish and Wildlife Managed Areas

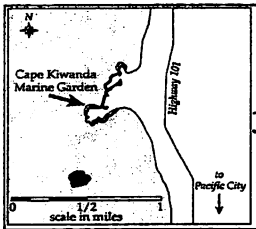
All except Three Arch Rocks are regulated by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife



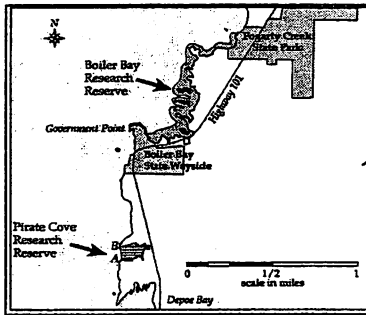
**Haystack Rock Marine Garden**



**Three Arch Rocks Habitat Refuge**

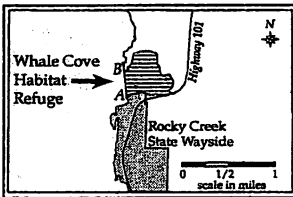


**Cape Kiwanda Marine Garden**

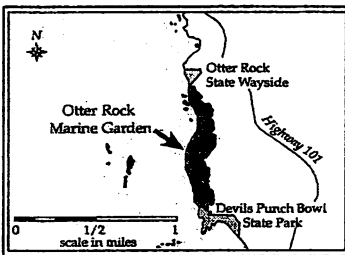


**Boiler Bay Research Reserve**

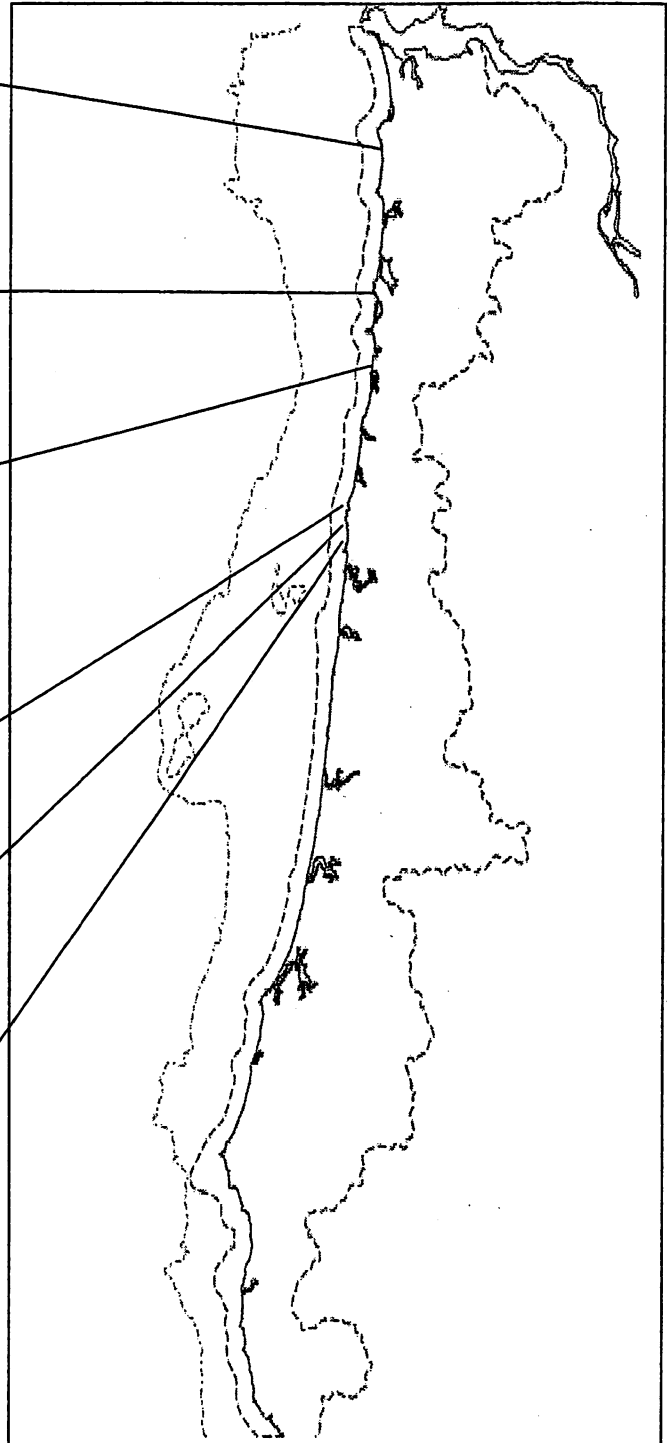
**Pirate Cove Research Reserve**



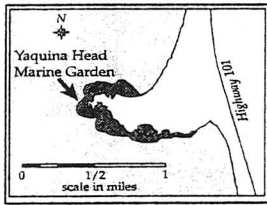
**Whale Cove Habitat Refuge**



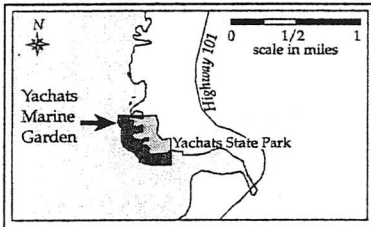
**Otter Rock Marine Gardens**



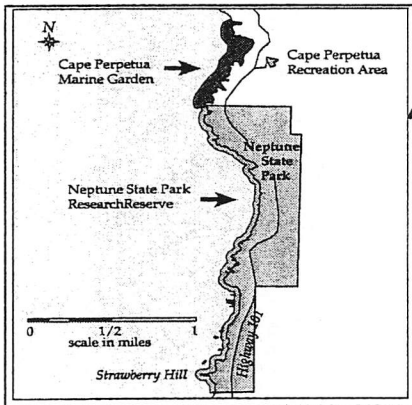
**Special Marine Fish and Wildlife Managed Areas**



**Yaquina Head Marine Garden**

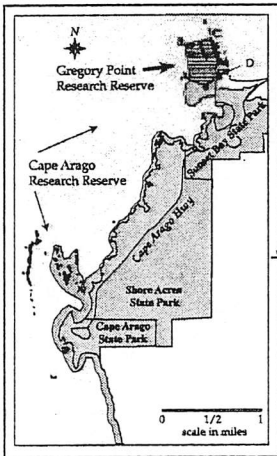


**Yachats Marine Garden**



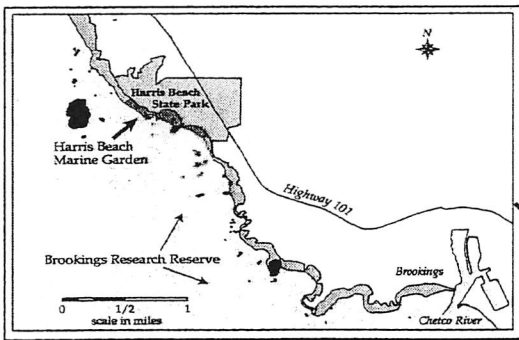
**Cape Perpetua Marine Garden**

**Neptune State Park Research Reserve**



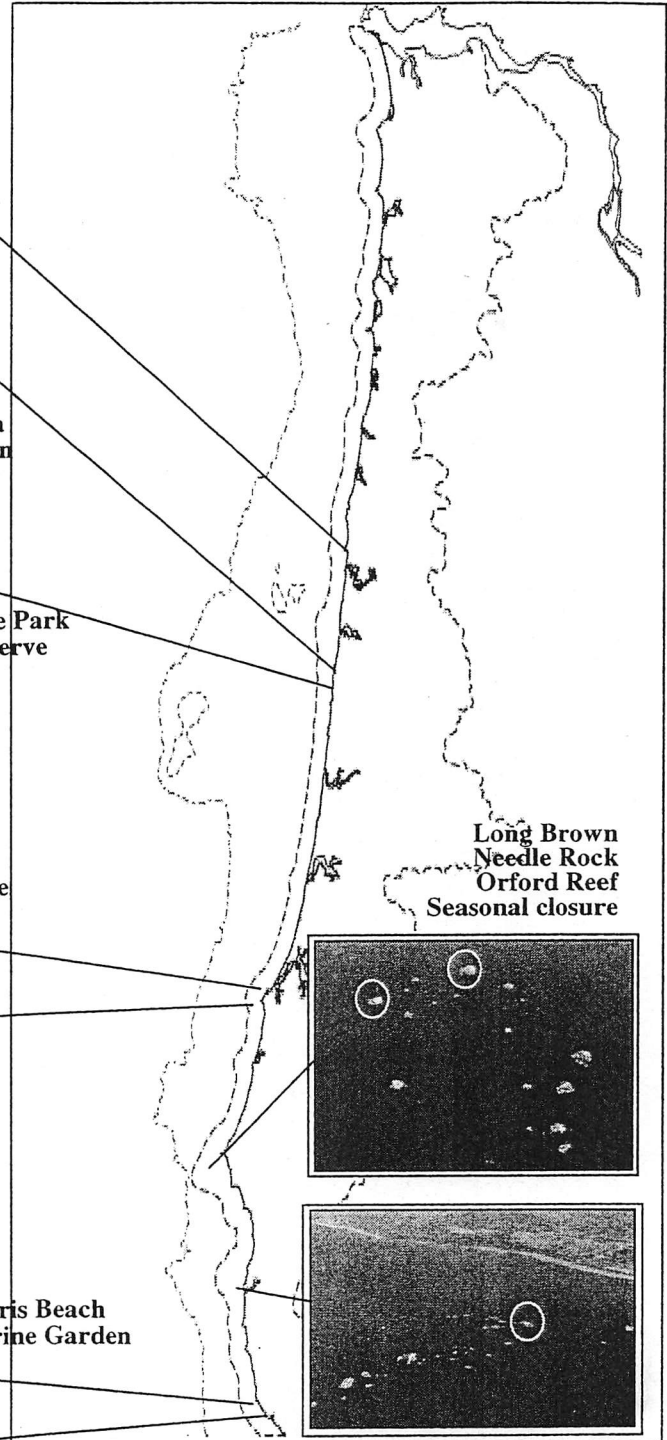
**Gregory Point Subtidal Research Reserve**

**Cape Arago Research Reserve**

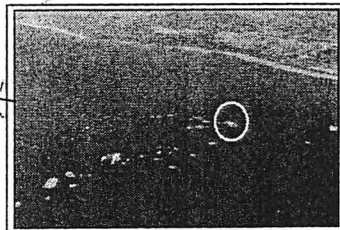
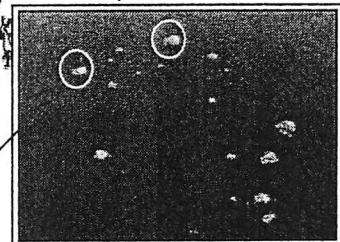


**Harris Beach Marine Garden**

**Brookings Research Reserve**



**Long Brown Needle Rock Orford Reef Seasonal closure**



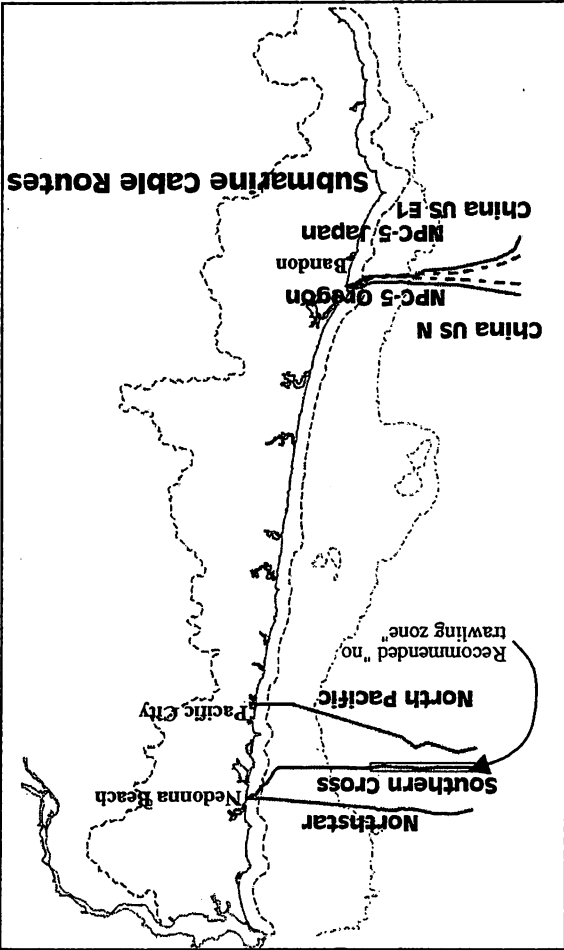
**Pyramid Rock Rogue River Reef Seasonal closure**



**De Facto Areas (may limit fishery use because of other uses or regulations).**

Undersea Cables

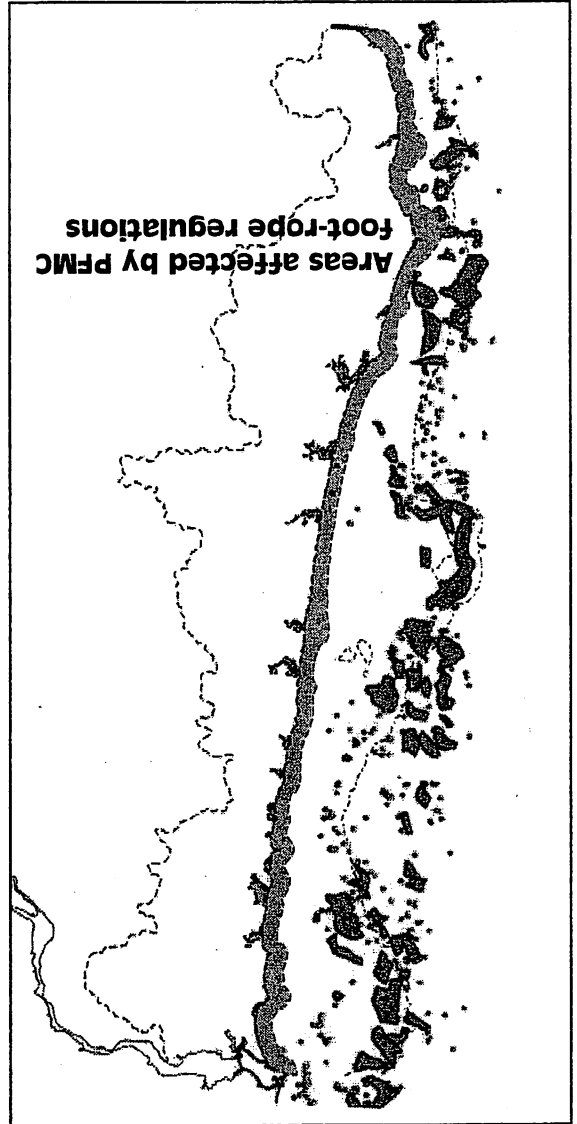
Seven cables cross the Oregon continental margin. A relatively short length of each is present in the area controlled by the State of Oregon. These are required to be buried. A recommended "no-trawling zone" is shown in a rocky, rough area well down the slope where the Southern Cross Cable was not buried successfully.



Areas assumed to be unfishable with small foot rope trawl gear (from ODFW map analysis). Areas that were successfully fished 1993-1995 for Canary rockfish using certain trawl gear now prohibited by the Pacific Fishery Management Council are shown as dark blotches, based on analysis of log books showing fishing effort, gear type, and location. Small lightly shaded dots are areas fished for Canary rockfish 1999-2000 using "small foot rope." Virtually all affected areas are in federal waters along the edge of the continental shelf and on the continental slope.

● Polygons enclosing trawl tows of high Catch Per Unit Effort 1993-1995 with gear now prohibited.

● Polygons showing trawl tows using gear allowed in 1999-2000.



# **PORT OF BROOKINGS HARBOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMS & PROJECTS**

The Port of Brookings Harbor over the last six years has undertaken numerous infrastructure projects, some are completed, others are in construction phases, and others will begin in the next six months. In addition there are several federal programs that assist in maintaining port navigational infrastructure.

## **Completed Projects:**

South Jetty Restoration  
Beachfront Restoration  
Transit Dock Renovation  
Recreational Vehicle Parking Lot  
Public Boardwalk  
Ice Unloading Dock  
Receiving Dock Repair  
Beachfront RV Park Upgrade  
Fish Cleaning Facility  
Restroom Replacement  
Coast Guard Boat House Renovation  
Commercial Retail Building  
Launch Ramp Replacement  
Hallmark Dock Repair  
Marina Replacement Basin IMarina Replacement

## **Projects in Construction:**

Marine Fueling Station  
Vehicle Fueling Station  
Fish Buying Stations  
Public Fishing Pier  
Beachfront Gangway Access  
Commercial Retail Phase II

## **Projects Planned:**

Service and Repair Dock Expansion  
Overall Port Landscaping Improvements  
Vista Areas and Public Plazas  
Barrier Free Public Fishing Piers  
Second Launch Ramp  
Cold Storage  
Civic Center  
Hotel Development  
Seafood Processing Facility  
Eureka Fisheries Property Procurement

## **Programs:**

Intermediary Relending Program  
Fisheries Enhancement  
Port Marketing Phase I & II  
Port Operations Plan  
Port TV Cable Program

## **Federal Infrastructure Issues:**

Maintenance Dredging  
Jetty Maintenance  
Surge Suppression  
Basin Water Quality  
Beach Nourishment Disposal  
Aids to Navigation  
Section 1135 Aerator

## **New Businesses:**

Harbor Ice Facility  
Smuggler Cove Restaurant  
Chetco Seafood  
Chetco Chandler  
Cato Fisheries  
Pac Choice Fisheries  
Carvelo Fisheries  
Commercial Retail Businesses (11 ea)  
Dick and Casey's Seafood  
Sporthaven Marina  
Slugs and Stones  
The Book Dock  
Seal Cove Realty  
Beachfront Gifts  
Charter Boat Service (6 ea.)  
Tide winds Charters  
Pelican Bay Telecommunications  
Port Sports

All of these projects, programs or appropriations are the result of strategic partnerships, between the private business community; Coos Curry Development Corporations, the State of Oregon and the Federal Government Agencies. Without their support, cooperation, and coordination none of these successes would be possible.

Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council  
Dialogue with Coastal Experts

# DEFINITIONS\*

## Marine Protected Area

An ocean or estuarine area designated to conserve marine resources through an integrated management plan that includes broad regulations for some uses (e.g. waste discharge, fisheries) and greater regulations of other uses (e.g. oil or gas drilling), and may include sub-areas that are highly-regulated for specific purposes (e.g. fishery management, ecological protection, baseline research).

## Marine Reserve

A sub-category of Marine Protected Areas; areas that are designated to meet specific goals and are highly-regulated to protect resources or uses from activities that may conflict with these goals. Kinds of Marine Reserves vary with the goals but may include:

- **Ecological Reserve**  
...areas with special or significant ecological values or functions (e.g. important or representative habitats);
- **Research Reserve**  
...areas for baseline research or monitoring (e.g. to improve management of marine resources and uses);
- **Educational Reserve**  
...areas with high public education value or opportunity;
- **Fishery Management Reserve**  
...areas highly regulated to meet fishery management objectives (e.g. species recovery areas or spawning areas); and
- **Recreational Reserve**  
...areas for public recreational use (e.g. diving, surfing, etc).

\* *Working definitions; not officially adopted*

**Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council**  
**Marine Protected Area Working Group**  
**Background on Dialogue with Coastal Experts**  
January 31 and February 1, 2002

**WHO:** The Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council (OPAC), made up of 16 citizen members appointed by the Governor plus seven state agencies, advises the Governor on ocean policy. The Governor has asked the OPAC to assess the need for marine protected areas (MPAs) off Oregon and to report to him with recommendations for state policy and action. The report is due by August 2002. A working group of eight OPAC members (five citizen members, two state agencies, and the Oregon Sea Grant director), is studying the issue on behalf of the OPAC.

**WHAT:** A two-day Dialogue with Coastal Experts will be held January 31, and February 1, 2002, at the Agate Beach Best Western, Newport, Oregon. The purpose is to help all OPAC members learn about the physical, biological, social and economic environments of Oregon's coast and nearshore ocean, and the limitations or gaps in understanding of these environments, in order to make recommendations about the possible use of MPAs as a resource management tool. **These dialogues will not be debates or even specifically about MPAs.** Rather, the Dialogues will enable Coastal Experts and OPAC members to share information, ask questions, and build a better understanding of Oregon's marine environment and coastal communities.

**HOW:** On the first day, the OPAC will talk with Local Experts, such as commercial fishermen, port managers, and others whose knowledge of the ocean has been learned from experience with the ocean and its resources. On the second day, the OPAC will talk with Scientific Experts, such as oceanographers and marine biologists, whose knowledge has been gained from scientific research. Every effort is being made to ensure that a diverse, representative group of knowledgeable panelists is convened each day.

**FOCUS:** The Working Group is preparing a set of Big Questions organized into three broad themes, that will be used by Experts and OPAC members to focus the dialogue and to help everyone to prepare. Experts will not make presentations but instead will sit with OPAC members at a table and contribute their knowledge or opinions to help answer these Big Questions. Experts may wish to provide additional sources of information for OPAC members and staff. Everyone attending the Dialogues is encouraged to read the Big Questions as well

**PROCESS:** A facilitator from Oregon Extension Sea Grant will assist the dialogue to help ensure a maximum of information sharing and learning. A set of Expectations will provide "ground rules" for Experts and OPAC members alike by encouraging active listening, open-mindedness, and respecting the ideas of others. Such rules will help the dialogue to achieve its purpose and both OPAC and Experts alike will be asked to abide by them.

**DISCUSSION AIDS:** Tools to aid the dialogue will be provided, including a map of the Oregon coast, handouts and posters with definitions currently used by the working group, a set of principles for group interaction, and ground rules for the Dialogue. These tools will provide a common frame of reference for all participants.

**PUBLIC ATTENDANCE:** All who wish to attend the Dialogues are welcome. Time for public comment or questions will be provided. Those attending will be reminded that the purpose of the Dialogues is to exchange information and increase understanding, not to debate MPAs or try to convince anyone of a point of view.

**G**overnor Kitzhaber has asked the Ocean Policy Advisory Council, created by the 1991 Oregon legislature to advise the governor and state agencies, to assess the need for marine reserves off Oregon and to recommend state policy and actions. A working group, chaired by an Astoria fisherman, has rolled up its sleeves and set to work. A report to the Governor is due by August 2002.

This fall and winter the working group will talk with fishermen, local officials, and the public to share and gather information. It will ask scientists and ocean resource managers about ocean conditions and uses. The track record of reserves elsewhere will be examined. Public open houses will be held and a website created to provide information and promote participation. The working group will focus on state waters but will also consider federal waters farther off the coast. The Ocean Policy Advisory Council will use this work to prepare its report and recommendations to the Governor.

All Oregonians and the marine environment itself deserve a fair, open, and scientifically based assessment of marine reserves, not a rush to judgement either for or against. There is a lot to learn and many points of view to consider. A careful look at this issue and a precautionary approach to our ocean management can help to ensure that marine ecosystems and the economies they support are healthy far into the future.

*For more information about the Ocean Policy Advisory Council or to receive materials from the working group, please contact  
Robert Bailey 503-731-4065 x 27 or  
[bob.bailey@state.or.us](mailto:bob.bailey@state.or.us)*

*The Ocean Policy Advisory Council Marine Protected Areas Working Group has a special Website, with Dialogue Center, to facilitate information exchange:  
Please check out <http://oregonocean.org>*

For additional information on Marine Protected Areas and Reserves see:

<http://www.mpa.gov/>

The federal website on Marine Protected Areas, with links to many other sources of information;

<http://www.nap.edu/catalog/9994.html>

National Research Council, Ocean Studies Board report on Marine Protected Areas;

<http://www.hmsc.orst.edu/odfw/habitat/index.html>

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Marine Habitat Project page summarizes recent research in the nearshore along the Oregon coast;

<http://www.nfcc-fisheries.org>

National Fisheries Conservation Center has diverse points of view and links to more information.



## **ASSESSING OCEAN RESERVES: AN IMPORTANT DIALOGUE FOR OREGON**

By Louise Solliday,  
Governor's Assistant for Natural Resources,  
Chair, Ocean Policy Advisory Council

August 2001





**T**he vast, powerful Pacific Ocean off Oregon is a last frontier, immense almost beyond comprehension. It evokes strong feelings in people, almost religious for some. Not surprisingly, calls to protect the marine environment by setting aside areas as marine reserves spark lively debate.

Marine reserves, where fishing and other active uses are not allowed, are promoted as a way to protect ecosystems in an area, rather than individual species or uses. This simple idea involves complex issues. Economic and political issues are daunting. Scientific data are often incomplete. Opinions differ about the need to set aside fully protected areas, whether large or small.

Although Oregon's marine environment appears relatively healthy, signs are unmistakable that all is not well in the world's oceans. In many places, a combination of overfishing, habitat destruction, and pollution, along with natural shifts in ocean conditions, have stressed marine ecosystems, harming the life and effecting coastal communities as well. On the Pacific Coast, several species of rockfish are overfished and others are at low numbers. These signs give us in Oregon ample reason to assess our situation and determine whether we need to do more to protect the long-term health of our ocean.

**M**arine reserves have been established elsewhere for many purposes such as conserving the diversity of marine life, protecting key habitats, improving fishery management, providing recreation, and conducting scientific research. The Ocean Studies Board of the National Academy of Sciences recently reviewed marine reserves in the United States, Canada, New Zealand and elsewhere, and concluded that they can be effective if used in conjunction with other regulations and incentives.

Marine reserves are getting plenty of attention. The Bush Administration has continued a directive to federal agencies to strengthen marine protection and to create a national network of marine protected areas. The Pacific Fishery Management Council is considering no-fishing marine reserves on the West Coast to rebuild depleted fish stocks and protect others currently at low levels. California has a tough new law requiring a network of marine reserves in state waters. New Zealand has had a network of marine reserves for nearly thirty years.

Not everyone is convinced that marine reserves are needed in Oregon or would be beneficial. Many fishermen and some local officials are worried that reserves are unproven and might do more economic harm than good. Fishermen, scientists, and managers agree that more research and information is needed. Others are not convinced there are problems with ocean resources that warrant reserve areas.

**A** dozen years ago Oregonians spoke strongly against drilling for oil and gas and mining minerals in the ocean off Oregon. They affirmed a basic value that the long-term productivity and health of the marine environment is more important than short-term economic development that could threaten this oceanic heritage.

Oregon already regulates fishing, waste discharge, and other uses in the state's three mile-wide, 1200 square-mile ocean area. Federal rules also apply in state waters, such as the National Wildlife Refuge on many coastal rocks. But there are no areas that could be called a fully protected marine reserve, off-limits to all harvest or use of marine life.

Now we are asking whether Oregon's efforts to conserve and protect marine resources for the future would be strengthened by setting aside areas for research, as natural heritage sites or ecological refuges. Would coastal recreation and tourism benefit? Could Oregon better manage increasingly complex nearshore fisheries if marine reserves were an optional tool, along with other measures? How would local communities be affected? How can the state best influence federal decisions about marine reserves off Oregon?

These are some of the questions that Oregon is seeking to answer in a thoughtful way.