

Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council

Draft Meeting Summary – May 8, 2015

Issues Decided/Positions Taken

- The Draft Meeting Summary of the October 16, 2014 Ocean Policy Advisory Council (OPAC) was approved by consensus with minor corrections in the attendance section. Additionally, an official correspondence letter from OPAC to the U.S. Coast Guard, dated October 20, 2014, was added as an addendum to the Meeting Summary.
- OPAC held officer elections for the Jan 2015 through December 2016 term. The council approved by consensus the following candidates for the leadership positions:
 - OPAC Chair – Scott McMullen
 - OPAC Vice Chair – David Allen
 - OPAC Executive Committee At-Large – Jena Carter
- The Council approved by consensus a motion to write a letter of support for the Department of State Lands on a legislative bill HB 2463, the establishment of a Submerged Land Enhancement Fund for removing abandoned and derelict structures and marine debris on state owned waterways.
- The Council approved by consensus a statement regarding nomination of a National Marine Sanctuary in Oregon and to convey that statement to the Governor’s Office. The consensus statement is as follows:

“The Ocean Policy Advisory Council held a National Marine Sanctuary public forum on May 7, 2015. While there is no pending nomination before the state, the Council does not believe that a federal National Marine Sanctuary is the appropriate regulatory or non-regulatory tool to address the issues facing the marine environment at this time.”

Presentations

- *Dr. Jack Barth* from Oregon State University, provided a presentation the state of the science on ocean acidification and hypoxia.
- *Dr Jack Barth and Dr Robert Cowen* provided a presentation on the Marine Studies Initiative at Oregon State University.

OPAC Members Attendance

Members Present (voting): **Scott McMullen** (North Coast Commercial Fisheries, OPAC Chair); **David Allen** (Coastal City Official), OPAC vice-chair); **Jim Pex** (South Coast Charter, Sport or Recreational Fisheries); **Jena Carter** (Statewide Conservation or Environmental Organization); **Robin Hartmann** (Coastal Conservation or Environmental Organization); **Walter Chuck** (Ports, Marine Transportation, Navigation); **Terry Thompson** (North Coastal County Commissioner); **John Holloway** (North Coast Charter, Sport or Recreational Fisheries); **Susan Morgan** (South Coastal County Commissioner); **Charlie Plybon** (Coastal Non-Fishing Recreation). **Brad Pettinger** (South Coast Commercial Fisheries) [11/14]

Members Absent: **Robert Kentta** (Oregon Coastal Indian Tribes);

Members Present (*ex officio*): **Gabriela Goldfarb** (Office of the Governor); **Loren Goddard** (Oregon Coastal Zone Management Association); **Patty Snow** (Department of Land Conservation & Development); **Shelby Walker** (Oregon Sea Grant); **Chris Castelli** (Department of State Lands); **Caren Braby** (Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife); **Jennifer Purcell** (Oregon Dept. of Environmental Quality); **Laurel Hillmann** (OPRD). [9/11]

Staff: **Paul Klarin** (DLCD); **Andy Lanier** (DLCD, OPAC Staff); **Steve Shipsey** (DOJ); **Dave Fox** (ODFW); **Kaity Goldsmith** (GNRO).

Public Comment and Attendance

Public Comment speakers (with affiliation if provided): **Brett Webb** (Port Orford Commissioner); **David Brock Smith** (Curry County); **Roger Dolc**; **Jan Hodder** (University of Oregon); **Roger Thompson**; **Don Chance**; **Brett Webb**, **Gary Anderson**, **Gina Dearth** (Port of Bandon); **David Cornell**; **Orion Ashdown**; **Bob Main** (Coos County Commissioner); **Nancy Evans**; **Jen Wimpres** (FISHCRED)

Others in Attendance (with affiliation if provided):

Dale Beasely (CRCFA); **Michael Boehme**; **Hugh Link** (Oregon Dungeness Crab Commission); **Steve Bodnar** (Coos Bay Trawlers' Association); Anne Nelson; Nathan Reed; Coquille Rex; Kathy Erickson, Kevin Ryan,

Acronyms and Initials:

DLCD-Department of Land Conservation and Development; DOGAMI- Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries; DSL- Department of State Lands; OMD – Oregon Military Department; ODFW- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife; OPRD-Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation; DOJ – Department of Justice; CRCFA- Columbia River Crab Fisherman Association; FACT-Fishermen's Advisory Committee of Tillamook, TSPWG – Territorial Sea Plan Working Group (an OPAC Subcommittee), NNMREC – Northwest National Marine Renewable Energy Center; PEV- Pacific Energy Ventures; WCGA – West Coast Governors Alliance; BPA- Bonneville Power Administration; USCG- United State Coast Guard; TNC – The Nature Conservancy; WCSPA - West Coast Seafood Processors Association; FISHCRED – Fishermen's information service housing confidential release and essential distribution.

Distributed Materials

1. OPAC October 16th, 2014 - Draft Meeting Summary
2. Letter to OPAC from Bill Douros, Regional Director of the National Marine Sanctuary Program.
3. Memo: Legislative update from Oregon Department of State Lands
4. The West Coast Ocean Acidification and Hypoxia Science Panel Flyer

Additional Resources

1. [Department of Land Conservation and Development Website](http://www.oregon.gov/lcd/) (<http://www.oregon.gov/lcd/>)
2. [OPAC Website](http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/OPAC): (<http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/OPAC>)

3. Oregon Ocean Information Website: [Http://www.OregonOcean.info](http://www.OregonOcean.info)
4. The West Coast Ocean Acidification and Hypoxia Science Panel: <http://westcoastoah.org/>

Video Index

<i>Item</i>	<i>Disc #,</i>
Welcome and Introductions	1
Review and Approval of Draft Meeting Summary (Dist 1.)	1
OPAC Officer Elections	1
Legislative Updates	1
Governor's Office Updates	2
Updates on the Ocean Summit, WCGA, & RPB	2
Oregon Sea Grant Update	2
Lunch Presentation on the Ocean Acidification and Hypoxia	3
Public Comment	3
Presentation on the Marine Studies Initiative at OSU.	4
Marine Sanctuary Forum Discussion	4

For a copy of the video record of this meeting, please contact Andy Lanier at the contact information listed below, and complete a public records request available online at:

http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/docs/publications/DO_110.02_PublicAccessstoDLCDRecords_RequestForm.pdf

Andy.Lanier@state.or.us

(503) 373-0050 x246

196.443¹

Duties of council

- (1) The purposes of the Ocean Policy Advisory Council are to:
- (a) Periodically review the Territorial Sea Plan and submit recommendations for the plan to state agencies represented on the council. The council shall recommend deletions to the Territorial Sea Plan of all site designations and management prescriptions to the Land Conservation and Development Commission.
 - (b) Advance the policies of ORS 196.420 (Policy) to the federal government and any multistate bodies. *
 - (c) Provide a forum for discussing ocean resource policy, planning and management issues and, when appropriate, mediating disagreements.
 - (d) Recommend amendments to the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Plan as needed. If the recommended amendments to the plan incorporate the establishment of a system of limited marine reserves or other protected areas, the council also shall perform an economic analysis of short-term and long-term effects that the establishment of such areas would have on coastal communities. Any recommended amendments related to marine reserves or marine protected areas shall be submitted to the State Fish and Wildlife Commission for review and approval.
 - (e) Offer advice to the Governor, the State Land Board, state agencies and local governments on specific ocean resources management issues.
 - (f) Encourage participation of federal agencies in discussion and resolution of ocean resources planning and management issues affecting Oregon.
- (2) The Ocean Policy Advisory Council may not, except to the extent of fulfilling its advisory capacity under subsection (1)(e) of this section, establish fishing seasons, harvest allocations, geographic restrictions or other harvest restrictions. [1991 c.501 §8; 2003 c.744 §9]

* 196.420¹

Policy

It is the policy of the State of Oregon to:

- (1) Conserve the long-term values, benefits and natural resources of the ocean both within the state and beyond by giving clear priority to the proper management and protection of renewable resources over nonrenewable resources;
- (2) Encourage ocean resources development which is environmentally sound and economically beneficial to adjacent local governments and to the state;
- (3) Assert the interests of this state as a partner with federal agencies in the sound management of the ocean resources within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone and on the continental shelf;
- (4) Encourage research, study and understanding of ocean processes, marine life and other ocean resources;
- (5) Encourage research and development of new, innovative marine technologies to study and utilize ocean resources; and
- (6) Ensure that the Ocean Policy Advisory Council will work closely with coastal local governments to incorporate in its activities coastal local government and resident concerns, coastal economic sustainability and expertise of coastal residents. [1987 c.576 §4; 1991 c.501 §4; 2003 c.744 §5]



OREGON SHORES
CONSERVATION COALITION

December 3, 2015

TO: Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council
FROM: Oregon Shores Conservation Coalition
SUBJECT: Strategic Planning for Rocky Shores

Oregon Shores Conservation Coalition respectfully suggests that the Ocean Policy Advisory Council review and update as necessary the Rocky Shores Management Strategy in Part Three of the Oregon Territorial Sea Plan, which was adopted in 1994. The OPAC is uniquely positioned to make the kinds of coordinated management recommendations needed for rocky shores that are subject to the authorities and activities of multiple state and federal agencies.

Oregon's rocky shores, including tidepools, cliffs, and associated offshore rocks and islands, are signature ecological features of the Oregon coast. At the edge of the Pacific Ocean, they are hugely popular with the visiting public and yet are vulnerable to overuse and degradation.

Between 1991 and 1994, following the recommendations in the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Plan, OPAC responded to public concerns and made a substantial effort to create an integrated, ecosystem-based management strategy for these rocky shores. Part Three of the Territorial Sea Plan contains specific recommendations for each of the 87 rocky shore sites along Oregon's coast. Some of these measures have been implemented by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, and State Marine Board, but many others have not.

Four present circumstances make rocky shores a timely focus for consideration by the Ocean Policy Advisory Council.

First: Conditions may have changed over time. What is the level of visitor usage of these areas and has it changed? Have any of the measures put in place by state and federal agencies and others made a difference, particularly at popular and accessible tidepool areas such as Cape Arago, Yaquina Head, Otter Crest, and Seal Rocks? What is the effectiveness of interpretive and

other public education efforts at key sites such as Haystack Rock, Cape Perpetua, and Coquille Point? How effective is the seasonal boating closure around Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge that was designed to protect nesting seabirds? Finally, have other management considerations or needs evolved over time?

Second: Marine Reserves and management of rocky shores need to be coordinated. Several rocky shore management sites lie within the boundaries of, or are directly adjacent to, recently designated Marine Reserves (e.g., Rocky Point at Redfish Rocks MR and Strawberry Hill at Cape Perpetua MR). How should the management measures and practices for those sites be revised to ensure that they support or complement the marine reserves' goals and objectives? What opportunities exist for these areas to support educational needs of the marine reserves?

Third: Effects of climate change. Environmental and ecological conditions for rocky shores are vulnerable to effects already occurring or expected to occur due to climate change. How will environmental stresses such as acidification of ocean waters, hypoxic events, warmer ocean waters and related changes in marine ecosystems, and sea level rise affect rocky shores? What changes in management may be needed to help rocky shores communities survive these effects?

Fourth: Two decades of additional scientific research. Scientific understanding of these areas and their ecological setting has advanced considerably in the past 22 years. What, if any, changes in management are needed due to new understanding of these rocky shores habitats, their resources and uses? What additional research questions remain to support rocky shore management?

While there are many issues of potential interest to the Ocean Policy Advisory Council, the Oregon Shores Conservation Coalition believes that the suite of issues pertaining to rocky shores is squarely within the scope of OPAC's mission and is within the ability of the OPAC to affect management outcomes. Oregon Shores stands ready to participate and assist in this process.

contact@oregonshores.org, (503) 754-9303, P.O. Box 33, Seal Rock, OR 97376



OREGON SHORES
CONSERVATION COALITION

Walking the Talk - Outreach

The Oregon Marine Reserves Partnership seeks to raise awareness, support, and appreciation of Oregon's system of marine reserves and protected areas through engaging, informative, and effective outreach and education initiatives. Here's what we accomplished from mid-2014 through mid-2015:

Created and launched our website (<http://www.oregonmarinereserves.org>) as well as our Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/oregonsmarinereserves>).

Produced a video on the Cape Falcon Marine Reserve, and launched the development of two new videos - on Cape Perpetua and Cascade Head Marine Reserves.

Shared information about Oregon's marine reserves through our listserv.

Distributed press releases and public service announcements about Oregon's marine reserves.

Designed and installed marine reserve backlit displays at interstate rest areas throughout Oregon in partnership with Travel Oregon.

Awarded a contract to Lodestar to produce up to 25 interpretive panels on marine reserves along the coast of Oregon.

Promoted citizen volunteer opportunities through partners and the media.

Launched a statewide marine reserves photo contest that concludes in October of 2015.

Launched a Marine Reserve Community Advisory Committee to develop effective strategies to engage communities in marine reserves.

Worked with the Oregon Institute of Marine Biology to draft text for an exhibit on the science of marine reserves.

Worked with the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry to initiate plans for an interactive science exhibit on Oregon's marine reserves.

Worked with the Oregon Zoo to initiate plans for an exhibit.

Worked with numerous facilities along the Oregon coast to develop plans for interpretive displays.

Launched several website parallax scrolling projects.

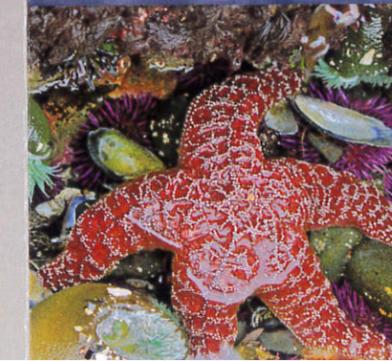
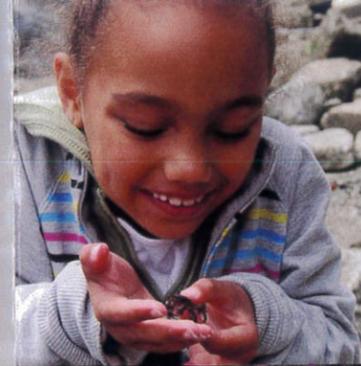
Hosted an exhibit at the Oregon State Capitol for one week in June.

Produced a seabird flyer, rack card, and a PISCO bookmark on the science of marine reserves.

Began migration of photos and videos to one online site to develop an online repository.

Produced five teardrop banners, one for each of the marine reserves.

Took initial steps to create Whale Trail sites in Oregon, establishing a West coast-wide program with designated whale watching sites in Oregon's marine reserves.



Oregon Marine Reserves Partnership

2014-2015 Year in Review



Oregon Marine Reserves Partnership
www.oregonmarinereserves.org

Our Progress From July 1, 2014 Through June 30, 2015

A "journey" is the best way to describe the first 12 months of the Oregon Marine Reserves Partnership. During that time, we raised awareness of the existence of Oregon's marine reserves, engaged local communities through events and workshops, forged relationships with new partners, and expanded our outreach footprint through signs, displays, and social media. With 12 months under our feet, we're feeling less like a startup and more like we have our sea legs.

Our Work Engaging Communities

Oregon's marine reserves are all about "community," from the coastal communities that call these places home to the central Oregonians that benefit from the seafood bounty and recreational opportunities these special places provide. In 2014-2015, we sought to engage Oregon's communities in marine reserves in the following ways:

Fund Community Grants

OMRP funded five community grants in early 2015, which will be implemented in mid- to late-2015:

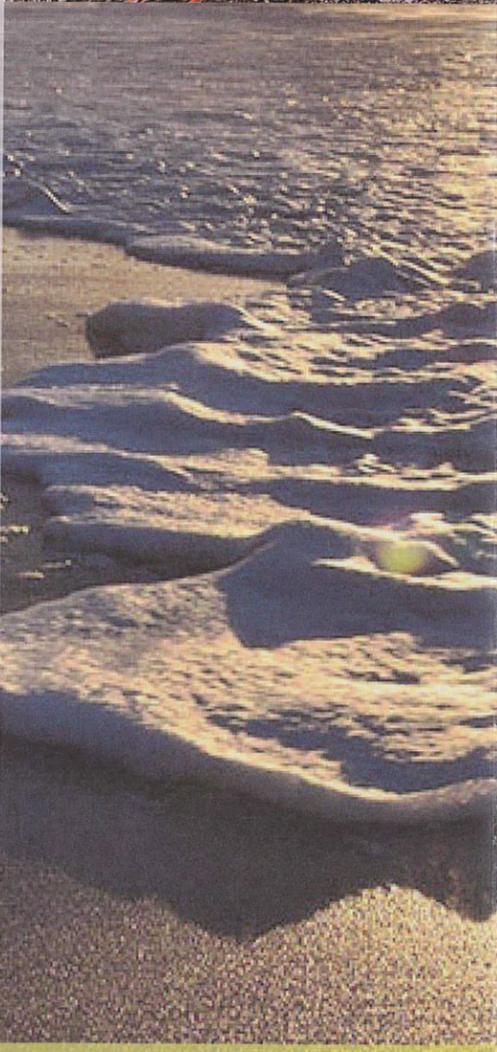
Ridge-to-Reef Watershed Ecology Camp highlighted the connection between water and habitat quality in the Coast Range to the Cascade Head Marine Reserve.

The Cape Perpetua Visitor Center Communication Coordinator raised awareness of the significance of the Cape Perpetua Marine Reserve while interpreting the Land-Sea Connection.

The North Coast Land Conservancy implemented the Coastal Edge: Land-Sea Connection project, which included four community events introducing people to the local marine reserves.

The Cascade Head Marine Reserve Event, held at Knight Park, hosted 300 members of the public involved in numerous activities associated with the marine reserve.

The Friends of Cape Falcon Marine Reserve engaged 1,000 coastal homeowners and residents through mailings and events in Cannon Beach and Manzanita.



Participate in Community Events

Cape Perpetua Land-Sea Symposium (December 2014)

More than 100 people participated in the 2014 Land-Sea Symposium at the Yachats Commons. The event, hosted by OMRP member organizations (Audubon Society of Portland, Surfrider Foundation and Cape Perpetua Foundation) promoted local stewardship efforts and raising awareness about scientific research conducted in and around Cape Perpetua.

State of the Coast Conference (October 2014) -

Hundreds of people participated in the 2014 State of the Coast conference in Florence, Oregon to share current science, policy and issues.

Prioritizing Non-Market Value Research for Oregon's Marine Reserves and Protected Areas (April 2015) -

The Oregon Marine Reserves Partnership and Oregon State University co-hosted a workshop to articulate and prioritize non-market human dimensions research in Oregon's marine reserves and special coastal places.

Participate in marine reserve community teams

Citizen Science

Citizen science connects people with marine reserves, instills an appreciation of the roles of science and monitoring to ocean health and our understanding of the functioning of ocean life in marine reserves, and helps advance scientific research conducted by volunteers. Examples of citizen science conducted in 2014-2015 include:

Marbled murrelet surveys and seabird nest monitoring at Cape Perpetua Marine Reserve

Black oystercatcher monitoring at all five marine reserves

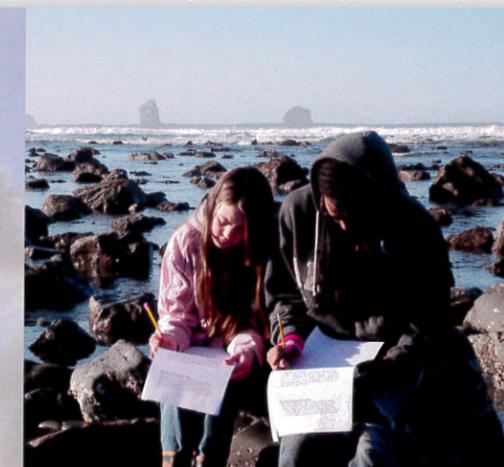
Beached bird surveys and marine debris monitoring at all five marine reserves

Quarterly sea star wasting syndrome survey at all five marine reserves

Intertidal clam surveys (Clam Shell Correlations) at Redfish Rocks

Water quality monitoring at Cape Perpetua, Otter Rock and Cascade Head Marine Reserves

Volunteer naturalist and restoration work at Cascade Head Marine Reserve



There are many great trails along the Oregon coast that afford views and access to Oregon's Marine Reserves and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). Hiking trails are an excellent way to explore these protected areas and view the diversity of wildlife that exists on our coast. Oregon's beaches were declared designated highways by Governor Oswald West in 1913, and in effect, they represent the first designated trails along Oregon's coast. The trail system has grown and improved since then as has our State Park system that provides access to many of our marine reserves.

*Dick Vander Schaaf,
The Nature Conservancy
May 2015*

hiking trails and viewing Oregon's marine reserves

Cover photo credit: Rick McEwan



Oregon Marine Reserves Partnership
www.oregonmarinereserves.org

The following are a few of the trails that will provide you with access to the marine reserves or give you soaring views of them from above.



Photo credit: George Buckner

Oregon Coast Trail

This is the grand-daddy trail of them all as it connects to and includes many trails and provides great views of Oregon's Marine Reserves and the associated MPAs.



Photo credit: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Cape Falcon Marine Reserve

- Oswald West State Park
- Short Sands Beach Trail
- Cape Falcon Trail
- Neahkahnie Mountain Trail
- Neahkahnie (Manzanita) Beach



Photo credit: Ben Nieves

Cascade Head Marine Reserve

- Cascade Head Preserve Trail
- Harts Cove Trail (USFS)
- Roads End State Recreation Site (Lincoln City)

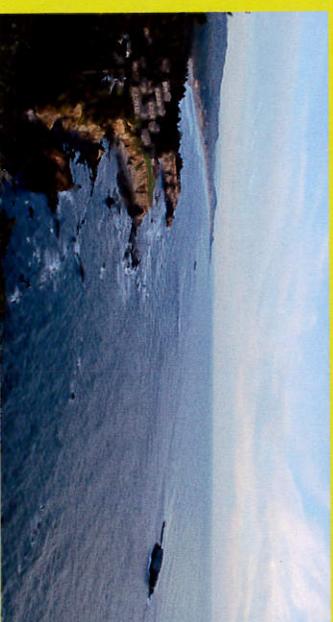


Photo credit: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Otter Rock Marine Reserve

- Access these two beaches via Devil's Punchbowl:
- Otter Rock Beach
- Devils Punchbowl--Agate Beach



Photo credit: Ben Nieves

Cape Perpetua Marine Reserve

- Yachats State Recreation Area
- Neptune State Scenic Viewpoint
- Carl G. Washburne Memorial State Park
- Cape Perpetua Scenic Area (USFS)
- Restless Waters Trail
- Cape Cove Trail
- Captain Cook Trail



Photo credit: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Redfish Rocks Marine Reserve

- Rocky Point Beach
- Port Orford Heads State Park
- Trails Battle Rock Wayside
- Beach Hubbard Creek Beach

Local guidebooks and the Internet are great places to learn more about these trails.



Oregon Marine Reserves Partnership
www.oregonmarinereserves.org

nesting seabirds
 of Oregon's
 marine reserves
 & protected
 areas

PIGEON GUILLEMOT





RHINOCEROS AUKLET

Photo Credit: Andrew Redding



SOOTY SHEARWATER

Photo Credit: Wikipedia



COMMON MURRE

Photo Credit: Ron LeValley



BLACK OYSTERCATCHER

Photo Credit: Dianne & Dave Bildtback

In most years, at least 11 seabird species nest in over 80 colonies on islands, or on rocky shorelines, adjacent to Oregon's marine reserves and protected areas:

- Brandt's Cormorant
- Cassin's Auklet
- Common Murre
- Double-crested Cormorant
- Glaucous-winged Gull
- Leach's Storm-Petrel
- Pelagic Cormorant
- Pigeon Guillemot
- Rhinoceros Auklet
- Tufted Puffin
- Pelagic Cormorant
- Western Gull

Common Murres are the most abundant nesting seabird in the reserves. The largest colonies of Common Murres have been in the Redfish Rocks Marine Reserve, which provides habitat for as many as 4,000 birds.

The "seabird protection area" in the Cape Perpetua MR/MPA strategically overlaps foraging grounds for Oregon's highest concentration of the federally threatened marbled murrelets. This seabird relies on old-growth forest for nesting habitat, yet depends on nearshore forage fish prey to feed hungry chicks. It is a great example of the importance of the Land-Sea connection that exists along Oregon's shores.

In any given year, nearly 18,000 birds may nest along or in Oregon's marine reserves and protected areas.



Some seabirds that do not nest in Oregon, like the Sooty Shearwater, come from afar to feed in nearshore marine reserve waters.

Other birds that depend on marine ecosystems, such as the Black Oystercatcher, nest on shorelines and forage exclusively in the rocky intertidal zone adjacent to all five of Oregon's reserves.

Seabirds can be an indicator of ocean health, allowing us to better understand how these ecosystems function and the role marine reserves play in providing habitat for resident and migratory wildlife.

- Seabirds nesting along marine reserves rely on marine prey items that are afforded better protection than in other areas of the coast.
- Assessing seabird health within and outside of marine reserves may help us better understand how the reserves are functioning.
- More than half the world's seabird species are in decline — Understanding how seabirds function in marine reserves can help us understand the protections needed to reverse those declines.
- Research shows that seabirds can quickly benefit from the establishment of marine reserves.