

OPAC Meeting Materials
November 17-18, 2008

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Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council

Draft Meeting Agenda*

Monday and Tuesday, November 17 & 18, 2008, Regular Meeting

Tuesday, November 18, 2008, 1-5 pm, Territorial Sea Plan Working Group Meeting
Chinook Winds Convention Center, Mikonotunne Room, 1777 NW 44th St, Lincoln City

*Please note that this agenda is an attempt to give notice of the intended sequence of events at the meeting. Time or topics may change up to the last minute, but the Chair will try to make sure that public comment opportunities are related to discussion of major issues or decisions as indicated below.

Sunday Evening – OPAC Social

6 pm There will be an informal, no-host gathering at the McMenamins Light House Brewpub, 4157 N. Hwy 101, Lincoln City. www.mcmenamins.com/index.php?loc=23.

Monday – Regular OPAC Meeting

Chinook Winds Convention Center, Mikonotunne Room, Lincoln City

- 8 am Welcome and Introductions – *Scott McMullen* (OPAC Chair), *Council Members*
- 8:05 am Review and Approval of Minutes of *last* OPAC Meeting (10 minutes) – *Scott McMullen* (OPAC Chair), *Council Members*
Scott will **review** the minutes and ask for amendments and council **adoption**, as amended.
- 8:15 am Four Ports Group (10 minutes) – *Jim Relaford* (Four Ports Group)
Jim will **transmit** comments from the four communities represented by the Four Ports Group on the proposed marine reserves.
- 8:25 am State Agency Analysis (20 minutes) – *Cristen Don & Dave Fox* (ODFW)
Cristen and Dave will **present** the state agencies' analysis of changes to the 20 sites proposed as marine reserves.
- 8:45 am Presentation by Site Proposers (180 minutes) – *Scott McMullen* (OPAC Chair)
Groups who have made proposals to OPAC for marine reserves will be invited to **present** information specific to their outreach efforts and changes since the OPAC meetings on October 23 and 24. 10 minutes will be allotted for a presentation on each individual site. Presenters may reserve some of their time allotment for answering questions from OPAC members.
- 10:15 am Break (15 minutes)
- 10:30 am Presentation by Site Proposers (180 minutes) – *Scott McMullen* (OPAC Chair)
Continuation
- 12 Noon Working Lunch (60 minutes) – TBD

There are several dining options available to the public near Chinook Winds.

1 pm Public Comment (TBD) – *Scott McMullen* (OPAC Chair)
Members of the public who wish to provide comments to OPAC on the Oregon Marine Reserves(MR)/Marine Protected Area (MPA) process, proposed sites or on OPAC’s MR/MPA recommendations to the Governor are asked to sign in prior to the 3:45 pm public comment period. **Everyone who signs up will have 2-3 minutes in which to speak. The comment period will continue until everyone who has signed up by 3:45 pm has had a chance to speak.**

3:30 pm Break (15 minutes)

3:45 pm Public Comment (TBD) – *Scott McMullen* (OPAC Chair)
Continuation

TBD Adjourn

Tuesday – Regular OPAC Meeting

Chinook Winds Convention Center, Mikonotunne Room, Lincoln City

8 am Welcome and Introductions – *Scott McMullen* (OPAC Chair), *Council Members*

8:05 am Update on the Territorial Sea Plan (15 minutes) – *David Allen & Paul Klarin* (TSPWG Co-Chairs)
David and Paul will **update** the Council on the work of the TSPWG, and on the advisory committee established by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) as part of the process to update the Territorial Sea Plan.

8:20 am Discussion of Marine Reserves (85 minutes) – *Scott McMullen* (OPAC Chair)
The Council will **discuss** and **deliberate** on the sites proposed for study as possible marine reserves. The Council will **forward** a recommendation to the Governor of Oregon on up to nine sites for consideration as possible marine reserves.

9:45 am Break (15 minutes)

10 am Discussion of Marine Reserves (120 minutes) – *Scott McMullen* (OPAC Chair)
Continuation

12 Noon Adjourn

Tuesday – Territorial Sea Plan Working Group

Chinook Winds Convention Center, Mikonotunne Room,, Lincoln City

1 pm TBD (TBD) – *David Allen & Paul Klarin* (TSPWG Co-Chairs)

5 pm Adjourn

Contact Information: Jay Charland — 503 373-0050 x 253 jay.charland@state.or.us

DRAFT – Schedule Subject to Change as Necessary

Ocean Policy Advisory Council
Presentations by Site Proposers

November 17, 2008
8:45 am to 12 Noon

8:45 am Presentation by Site Proposers (180 minutes) – *Scott McMullen* (OPAC Chair)
Groups who have made proposals to OPAC for marine reserves will be invited to **present** their ideas to OPAC. 10 minutes will be allotted for a presentation on each individual site. Presenters may reserve some of their time allotment for answering OPAC questions.

Time	Tab #	Name	Presenter/Group
8:45 am	2	Cannon Beach and Manzanita	Bob Rees, Jerome Arnold
8:55 am	3	Cape Falcon	Our Ocean
9:05 am	4	Three Arch Rocks I	Our Ocean
9:15 am	5	Three Arch Rocks II	Jim Carlson (NCAT)
9:25 am	6	Cascade Head I	Our Ocean
9:35 am	7	Cascade Head II	Bob Rees
9:45 am	8	Cape Foulweather I	Our Ocean
9:55 am	9	Cape Foulweather II	Jim Carlson (NCAT)
10:05 am	10	Otter Rock	Loren Goddard, NSAT
10:15 am		Break – 15 Minutes	
10:30 am	12	Whale Cove to Devil's Punchbowl	John Sherman
10:40 am	13	Cape Perpetua	Our Ocean
10:50 am	14	Heceta Head to Cape Perpetua	Paul Engelmeyer, Gus Gates
11:00 am	15	Siltcoos	Our Ocean
11:10 am	16	Cape Arago	Our Ocean
11:20 am	17	Seven Devils	Bill Russell
11:30 am	18	Redfish Rocks	Leesa Cobb, POORT
11:40 am	19	Mack Reef I	Peg Reagan
11:50 am	20	Mack Reef II	Our Ocean
12 Noon		Presentations end	

Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council
DRAFT Meeting Summary
October 23-24, 2008
Florence Events Center
Florence, Oregon

Issues Decided/Positions Taken

- The summary of the October 7, 2008 Ocean Policy Advisory Council (OPAC) meeting was approved as distributed. 0:04:15, October 23.
- OPAC decided by a vote of 11-8 to hold a non-binding informational straw poll of members' feelings on the 20 proposals. The results of that vote are given below.
- The Executive Committee will determine how much time OPAC will require in November to complete its work.

Action Items

- The Executive Committee will set an agenda for the meeting on November 17 & 18 consistent with the discussion at this meeting.
- The Executive Committee will determine if a Territorial Sea Plan Working Group meeting will be scheduled for November 18th.

Presentations

- *Pinnepeds and Fisheries in Oregon*. Robin Brown, ODFW, gave a presentation on recent research and current understanding of the interaction between fish stock and pinnepeds in Oregon and the west coast of North America.

Next Meetings

OPAC: November 17-18*, 2008. Lincoln City, Oregon

*The OPAC meeting on November 18 is tentative.

Territorial Sea Plan Working Group: TBD

Straw Poll Results

This non-binding, informational poll of OPAC members represents the general attitude of the Council toward the proposals. The results of this straw poll should not be construed as a final statement for or against any proposal. New information, modifications to the proposals, further deliberations, or other factors could change the opinions of individual members and the Council as a whole.

Site	Yes	No	Abstain
Tillamook Head	5	12	5
Cape Falcon	9	8	5
Three Arch Rocks	4	12	6
Cascade Head	7	11	5
Cape Foulweather	7	11	5
Whale Cove/Devil's Punch Bowl	4	13	5
Otter Rock	16	1	5
20 Miracle Miles	2	15	5
Cape Perpetua	12	6	4
Siltcoos	2	15	6
Cape Arago	4	13	6
Seven Devils	8	10	5
Redfish Rocks	18	0	5
Mack Reef I	15	3	5
Mack Reef II	3	14	6

Attendance October 23, 2008

Members Present (voting): **David Allen** (Public at Large); **Jim Bergeron** (Ports, Marine Transportation, Navigation); **Jack Brown** (Coastal City Official); **Paul Engelmeyer** (Statewide Conservation or Environmental Organization); **Jim Good** (Public at Large); **John Griffith** (South Coastal County Commissioner); **Robin Hartmann** (Coastal Conservation or Environmental Organization); **Scott McMullen** (North Coast Commercial Fisheries); **Brad Pettinger** (South Coast Commercial Fisheries); **Jim Pex** (South Coast Charter, Sport or Recreational Fisheries); **Fred Sickler** (Coastal Non-Fishing Recreation); **Terry Thompson** (North Coastal County Commissioner); **Frank Warrens** (North Coast Charter, Sport or Recreational Fisheries). [13/14]

Members Present (ex officio): **Aaron Borisenko** (Department of Environmental Quality); **Ed Bowles** (Office of the Governor); **Jay Charland** (Department of Land Conservation & Development); **Jeff Feldner** (Oregon Sea Grant); **David Fox** (Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife); **Onno Husing** (Oregon Coastal Zone Management Association); **Vicki McConnell** (DOGAMI); **Jim Myron** (OPRD); **Louise Solliday** (Department of State Lands); **Cathy Tortorici** (NOAA Fisheries). [10/11]

Members Absent: **Dalton Hobbs** (Dept of Agriculture); **Robert Kentta** (Oregon Coastal Indian Tribes). [2]

Staff: **Lorinda DeHaan** (Department of Land Conservation & Development, OPAC Staff); **Cristen Don** (Department of Fish and Wildlife); **Juna Hickner** (Department of Fish and Wildlife); **Steve Shipsey** (Department of Justice, OPAC Counsel).

Attendance October 24, 2008

Members Present (voting): **David Allen** (Public at Large); **Jim Bergeron** (Ports, Marine Transportation, Navigation); **Jack Brown** (Coastal City Official); **Paul Engelmeyer** (Statewide Conservation or Environmental Organization); **Jim Good** (Public at Large); **John Griffith** (South Coastal County Commissioner); **Robin Hartmann** (Coastal Conservation or Environmental Organization); **Scott McMullen** (North Coast Commercial Fisheries); **Brad Pettinger** (South Coast Commercial Fisheries); **Jim Pex** (South Coast Charter, Sport or Recreational Fisheries); **Fred Sickler** (Coastal Non-Fishing Recreation); **Terry Thompson** (North Coastal County Commissioner); **Frank Warrens** (North Coast Charter, Sport or Recreational Fisheries). [13/14]

Members Present (ex officio): **Jon Allan** (DOGAMI); **Aaron Borisenko** (Department of Environmental Quality); **Ed Bowles** (Office of the Governor); **Jay Charland** (Department of Land Conservation & Development); **Jeff Feldner** (Oregon Sea Grant); **David Fox** (Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife); **Onno Husing** (Oregon Coastal Zone Management Association); **Jim Myron** (OPRD); **Louise Solliday** (Department of State Lands); **Cathy Tortorici** (NOAA Fisheries). [10/11]

Members Absent: **Dalton Hobbs** (Dept of Agriculture); **Robert Kentta** (Oregon Coastal Indian Tribes). [2]

Staff: **Lorinda DeHaan** (Department of Land Conservation & Development, OPAC Staff); **Cristen Don** (Department of Fish and Wildlife); **Juna Hickner** (Department of Fish and Wildlife); **Steve Shipsey** (Department of Justice, OPAC Counsel).

Public Comment and Attendance

Others in Attendance: **Linda Andersen** (None); **Len Bergstein** (Ocean Power Technologies); **Susan Chambers** (The World); **Rep. Jean Cowen** (None); **Mark Elander** (Self); **Nancy Fitzpatrick** (OSC); **Ley Garnett** (Our Ocean); **Paul Katen** (Self); **Lyle and Rinda Keeler** (POORT); **Kary Meyer** (Self); **William Russell** (Bandon Resident); **Robin Sullivan** (None); **Ronald Unknown** (Congressman DeFazio); **Paul Wolf** (Concerned Fisherman); **Jim Young** (Our Ocean/Self).

Public Comment speakers on October 24 (with affiliation if provided): **Susan Allen** (Our Ocean); **Erin Anderson** (Our Ocean); **Genevieve Bailey** (Fisherman); **Kelly Barnett** (FACT); **Doug Barrett** (Ctclusi); **Jesse Beers** (Ctclusi); **Wayne Belmont** (Lincoln

County); **Billy Bess** (Newport Fisherman); **Annie Bivnier** (Our Ocean); **Danny Blackwell** (Self); **Steve Bodnar** (Coos Bay Trawler's Assoc/Bandon Submarine Cable Council); **Rep. Deborah Boone** (HD 32); **Bob Borst** (Self); **Scott Browning** (Fisherman); **Mick and Linda Buell** (Garibaldi Charters); **Wayne Butler** (Charter Operator); **Jim Carlson** (Our Ocean); **Alice Cascorbi** (Portland Audubon Society); **Mark Chandler** (Self); **Keith Christenson** (Fisherman); **Walter Chuck** (RFA/Oregon Anglers); **Sean Clawson** (Self); **Leesa Cobb** (POORT); **Pip Cole** (Local); **Joe Cook** (Bite's On); **Ray Cox** (Tarheel Alum/Giddings Boat Works); **Gina Dearth** (Port of Bandon); **Thomas Donohue** (PC Doryman's Association); **Ben Enticknap** (Oceana); **Mike Erdman** (Business Owner); **Marilyn Erdman** (Commercial Fishing); **Rennie Ferris** (Newport); **Mark Fleck** (Englund Marine); **Duane Fousie** (Self); **Thom Frazier** (Self); **Gus Gates** (Surfrider Foundation); **Mike Gaul** (Port of Coos Bay); **Russ Glascock** (Recreational Fisherman); **Loren Goddard** (NSAT); **Chris Goldfinger** (OSU); **Jerome Grant** (Self); **Michael Hague** (Commercial Fisherman); **Paul Hanneman** (Dorymen's Assoc); **Rod Harder** (None); **Scott Hartzell** (Commercial Fisherman); **Dean Hendricks** (Fishing Manufacture); **John Holloway** (RFA/Oregon Anglers); **Paul Katen** (Lincoln City); **Catherine Koehn** (Self); **Lucie LaBonte** (Curry County); **Mike Lane** (Commercial Fisherman); **Peggy Leoni** (Trollers Lodge); **Megan MacKay** (PMCC); **Michael Marchant** (Fisherman); **Ron Mason** (Self); **Gene McDermott** (Siuslaw Gem & Mineral Club); **Jim McIntyre** (Self); **Seth Mead** (Florence Resident); **Paul Merz** (Troller); **Jane Meyer** (Self); **Charlotte Mills** (Yachats Coastal Action Team); **Barry Nelson** (Port of Umpqua); **Chris Olson** (Newport Marina Charters); **Laura Pagano** (NRDC); **Valerie Pena** (Fisherman); **Charlie Plybon** (Surfrider Foundation); **Bruce Polley** (CCA-OR); **Bill Poppe** (Sportsfisherman); **Hans Radtke** (Self); **Peg Reagan** (CLN); **Bob Rees** (Our Ocean/Charter Guide); **Dylan Roberts** (Depoe Bay/Pacific City); **Mark Roberts** (F/V Pacific Mistress); **Ruth Roberts** (Self); **Melonie Rollin** (Our Ocean); **Dianne Safford** (Sierra Club); **Karl Sanchez** (Self); **Patrick Shannon** (Our Ocean); **Brian Skallend** (Skallend Marine); **Mike Sorensen** (Miss Raven); **Maura Sullivan** (Oregon Shores); **Wilbur TERNYK** (Florence Resident); **Terri-Anne Thalman** (Depoe Bay Chamber of Commerce); **Mark Tilton** (Florence Action Team); **David Ulrey** (Siuslaw Marina); **Ralph Unknown** (Port of Siuslaw); **Paul Walker** (NWK); **John Ward** (Unknown); **Mike Weber** (RFA/CCA); **Berry Welton** (Oregon Public Ports Assoc); **Bill Whitmen** (Fisherman); **Chuck Willer** (Coast Range Assoc).

Distributed Materials

Draft Agenda for the two-day meeting
Draft Agenda for the afternoon of October 23
Draft Summary of October 7, 2008 Meeting
Department of Justice Conflict of Interest memo
Straw Poll results sheets (not distributed at the meeting)
State Agency Analysis Summary Sheet
State Agency Review: Draft Site Analysis Worksheet
General Proposal Site Metrics

**Video Index
October 23, 2008**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Time Index</i>
Call to Order & Welcome	0:00:07
Introductions	0:00:40
Review and Approval of Minutes	0:04:15
Conflict of Interest Policy	0:05:50
Presentation on the State Agency Review of Proposals	0:10:02
Tillamook Head, 14	0:25:10
Cape Falcon, 2 proposals, 6 & 19	0:38:00
Three Arch Rocks I and II, 7 & 16	0:56:55
Cascade Head I and II, 8 & 17	1:03:10
Cape Foulweather I and II, 9 & 20	1:18:40
Whale Cove to Devil's Punchbowl, 1	1:24:00
Otter Rock, 2	1:26:14
20 Miracle Miles, 5	1:37:50
Cape Perpetua I and Heceta Head, 10 & 15	1:40:10
Siltcoos, 11	1:52:40
Cape Arago, 12	1:59:40
Seven Devils, 18	2:05:10
Redfish Rocks, 4	2:13:08
Mack Arch Reef I, 3	2:30:30
Mack Arch Reef II, 13	2:39:25
Presentations end	2:57:15
Discussion of proposals	2:57:47
Presentation by Robin Brown, ODFW, on Pinnepeds	3:22:12
Presentations by site proposers	4:20:30
Tillamook Head	4:22:20
Cannon Beach and Manzanita	4:39:40
Cape Falcon & Three Arch Rocks I (Our Ocean)	4:54:10
Three Arch Rocks II	5:26:25
20 Miracle Miles	5:41:37
Cascade Head I	5:57:50
Cascade Head II	6:13:40
Cape Foulweather I	6:29:47
Cape Foulweather II	6:45:05
Whale Cove to Devil's Punch Bowl	7:00:50
Otter Rock	7:15:25
Cape Perpetua	7:31:20
Heceta Head to Cape Perpetua	7:46:35
Siltcoos & Cape Arago	8:02:38
Seven Devils	8:32:45
Redfish Rocks	8:43:53

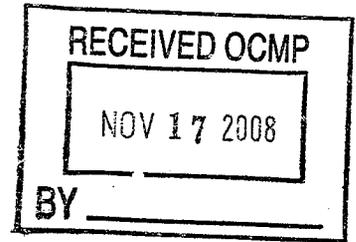
Mack Reef I	8:58:40
Mack Reef II	9:14:20
Presentations end	9:29:50
Meeting adjourned	9:30:30

**Video Index
October 24, 2008**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Time Index</i>
Call to Order & Welcome	0:00:14
Introductions	0:01:30
Public Comment, Session 1, begins	0:03:59
Review of Governor's Letter to OPAC	3:39:00
Public Comment, Session 2, begins	3:41:00
OPAC Deliberations, Session 1	3:53:57
Public Comment, Session 3, begins	5:00:57
OPAC Deliberations, Session 2	5:06:54
Straw Poll, discussion begins	5:43:05
Straw Poll vote	5:48:50
Straw Poll voting	6:06:00
Discussion of Agenda for November meeting	6:21:51
Meeting adjourned	6:29:32

For a copy of the video record of this meeting, please contact Jay Charland at (503) 373-0050 x253 or at jay.charland@state.or.us.

Draft 10/22/08



State Agency Site Proposal Analysis

Purpose

The purpose of the state agency analysis is to describe the strengths and weaknesses of potential marine reserve sites to assist OPAC in determining which sites are appropriate for further evaluation. The analysis is contained in the following Site Analysis Worksheets, which is a living document that can be updated as needed and distributed in final form prior to the November OPAC meeting.

Analysis Review Method

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) received twenty publicly submitted marine reserve proposals by the September 30, 2008 deadline. Copies of the proposals were distributed to the Department of Land Conservation and Development, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Oregon State Police, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, and the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (collectively, "the agencies"). The agencies internally reviewed each proposal, and conducted a review workshop in mid-October.

ODFW developed the following site analysis worksheets based on findings from the review workshop and other internal staff input. The analysis incorporates agency information and experiential knowledge along with information contained in the site proposals. Focusing on the merits of the site itself, agency staff based their review on how well the proposed sites meet the OPAC coarse review criteria (listed below).

Notes on the Worksheet

Several sites had identical or overlapping boundaries. In both cases, agency staff reviewed the merits of each site individually. For reporting purposes, sites with identical boundaries are presented in the same worksheet table. Sites with overlapping but not identical boundaries are presented in separate worksheet tables.

Several sites also proposed a Marine Protected Area (MPA) to complement the proposed marine reserve. The agencies reviewed the MPAs according to the strict sideboards previously stated by ODFW: the MPA must be necessary to help the overall site achieve ecological benefits while minimizing significant economic impact. If the MPA did not meet the sideboards, the agencies reviewed only the marine reserve portion of the proposal.

OPAC Site-specific Criteria

- 1) Habitat representation
 - a) proposed site includes a variety of habitat types; or
 - b) in regions of homogenous habitat, the proposed site includes a valued contiguous single key habitat type; or

Draft 10/22/08

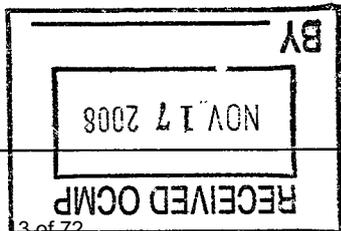
- c) proposed site includes special natural features or characteristics
- 2) Proposed site is large enough to allow scientific evaluation of ecological benefits, but small enough to avoid significant adverse economic or social impacts on ocean users and coastal communities
- 3) There is, in reasonably close proximity to the proposed site, an area that can be used as a nonreserve comparison area
- 4) Proposal addresses the potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure such as a submarine cable, dredge spoil disposal site, wave energy project, port access point, or ocean outfall pipeline.
- 5) Proposal describes adjacent protected areas in the terrestrial or marine environment, if present, and/or describes adjacent marine, land, or watershed uses that may affect the site
- 6) Proposed site will avoid significant adverse economic and social impacts on ocean users and coastal communities. The proposal includes information on existing and potential future uses/users of the proposed study area, and an estimation of the degree to which uses/users will be positively or negatively affected.
- 7) Proposal was developed by collaborative community-based groups comprised of coastal community members, ocean users and other interested parties
- 8) Enforcement/compliance of proposed site (if later designated as a marine reserve) is realistic

System-wide criteria

- 1) There are a total of nine or fewer recommended sites
- 2) The sites are dispersed along the coast.
- 3) Collectively, sites represent key habitat types in replicate.
- 4) Collectively, sites are large enough to allow scientific evaluation of ecological benefits, but small enough to avoid significant adverse economic or social impacts.

State Agency Review: Site Analysis Worksheet

Proposal No. 14 – Tillamook Head			
	Coarse Review Criteria	Score*	Narrative Analysis
MPA Sideboards	MPA sideboards met?	N/A	
Ecological Significance	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Habitat representation 2) Size 3) Comparison area 4) Infrastructure 5) Adjacent protected areas 	High	<p>Criterion 1 Finding: The MR has an adequate variety of habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MR has a variety of habitats including rocky reef and sandy bottom habitat in both deep and shallow depth ranges, rocky intertidal areas, 77 offshore rocks, and a rugged rocky coastline. The total depth range of the MR is from the intertidal area out to 77 m (42.1 fm). <p>Criterion 2 Finding: The site is large enough to allow scientific evaluation of the ecological benefits of the MR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 – 10 km size guideline - The MR is 8.6 km (4.6 nm) in north-south length and extends from the shore to the Territorial Sea boundary. • Habitats - Subtidal benthic habitat is primarily sand, with rocky reefs totaling approx. 1.43 km² (353 acres) (note: habitat map likely underestimates reef area). While the reef area is relatively small, it consists of numerous patches of rock that generally have concentrated fish populations. The rocky areas are spread across both shallow and deep areas, potentially increasing the number of species benefited. The MR has about 6.2 km (3.3 nm) of rocky shoreline. Rocky intertidal habitat consists primarily of boulder fields and small rocky outcrops at the base of cliffs. • Species home ranges - The MR is large enough to encompass the adult home ranges of the following species groups: attached algae, sessile invertebrates, many mobile benthic invertebrates, and fish species with limited home ranges (e.g., china, copper, quillback, black, blue, yelloweye, tiger, vermilion rockfish, kelp greenling, cabezon). The productive recreational fishery on the rocky reefs provides evidence of the area's abundant fish population. • Other features - The site has 87 seabird nesting colonies and 3 pinniped haulouts, including one used by Steiler sea lions. <p>Criterion 3 Finding: Suitable comparison areas exist for the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cape Falcon and Three Arch Rocks would provide suitable comparison areas. • Example research project: Influence of the Columbia River on a nearby marine reserve. <p>Criterion 4 Finding: The proposal addresses the potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cables, dredge disposal sites, proposed ocean energy projects, or ocean outfall pipes in the proposed MR. • The closest permitted discharger is the Cannon Beach/Oceanside sewage treatment plant (STP) outfall, which



			<p>is not an ocean discharger.</p> <p>Criterion 5 Finding: The site is adjacent to protected areas in the terrestrial and marine environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial – Ecola State Park is adjacent to the proposed MR on the eastern/landward side. Ecola State park is a high use park, receiving approximately 530,000 visitor days in 2007 (based on car counts in the parking lot). Park use is concentrated in the summer months. The proposed site is within the park's viewshed. • Marine – Offshore rocks and islands are part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. Haystack Rock Marine Garden is approximately 2.6 km south. <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Criteria 2 and 6: Finding: The size, location and characteristics of the site do not avoid significant adverse economic and social impacts. Little opportunity exists to resolve economic and social impacts to ocean users at this site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This area is a major fishing ground for the Garibaldi groundfish charter fleet. Would limit fishing opportunities of fleet. • This area is the closest available fishing grounds for the recreational groundfish fishery out of the Columbia River. When wind is blowing north, cannot fish much further south. • Major commercial Dungeness crabbing grounds. <p>Fisheries affected:</p> <p>Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dungeness crab • Salmon troll • Some trawl • Some sardine fishing occurs in upper western portion of site <p>Recreational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational groundfish out of Columbia River and Garibaldi (mostly charter, some private sport anglers) • Ocean salmon • Some fishing from shore at Ecola State Park (surperch, groundfish) • Some intertidal collection <p>Criterion 4: Finding: The proposal addresses potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site will protect the viewshed off of Ecola State Park from offshore development <p>NOTES:</p>

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

<p>Community Collaboration</p>	<p>Criteria: 7) Community collaboration</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Criterion 7 Finding: This proposal was not developed by a collaborative community-based group. Level of collaboration on this proposed site was low. Minimal input and support for the site provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site proposed by an individual • Individual participated in discussions with the Cannon Beach Community Action Team, but decided to propose different area • General local support for marine reserves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – City of Cannon Beach – Haystack Rock Awareness Program – Ecola Creek Watershed Council <p>NOTES:</p>	<p>Finding: This proposal was not developed by a collaborative community-based group. Level of collaboration on this proposed site was low. Minimal input and support for the site provided.</p>
<p>Other factors</p>	<p>Criteria: 8) Enforcement</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Criterion 8 Finding: Enforceability of this site is high.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site easily observed from land • Good landmarks (Tillamook Head and lighthouse) • Boundaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – North and south straight lines are good – Straightening outer/western boundary would aid enforcement <p>NOTES:</p>	<p>Finding: Enforceability of this site is high.</p>
<p>OVERALL READINESS OF SITE TO MOVE FORWARD FOR FURTHER EVALUATION:</p>		<p>Low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is ecologically significant • Little opportunity at this site to resolve economic impacts • Minimal collaboration and support to date 	<p>Finding: Enforceability of this site is high.</p>	

Proposals No. 6 & 19 – Cape Falcon (Cannon Beach and Manzanita)

	Coarse Review Criteria	Score*	Narrative Analysis
MPA Sideboards	MPA sideboards met?	No	<p>Finding: The proposed MR has a diversity of habitats, is large enough to encompass home ranges of many species, and meets criteria for ecological significance. The proposed MPA is not needed for the MR to achieve ecological significance.</p> <p>This site analysis will focus on the MR portion of the proposal.</p> <p>NOTES:</p>
Ecological Significance	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Habitat representation 2) Size 3) Comparison area 4) Infrastructure 5) Adjacent protected areas 	Med	<p>Criterion 1 Finding: The MR has an adequate variety of habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MR has a variety of habitats including rocky reef and sandy bottom habitat in both deep and shallow depth ranges, rocky intertidal areas, 48 small offshore rocks, and a rugged rocky coastline. The total depth range of the MR is from the intertidal area out to 76 m (42 fm). <p>Criterion 2 Finding: The site is large enough to allow scientific evaluation of the ecological benefits of the MR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 – 10 km size guideline - The MR is 7.8 km (4.2 nm) in north-south length and extends from the shore to the Territorial Sea boundary. • Habitats - Subtidal benthic habitat is primarily sand, with rocky reefs totaling approx. 0.59 km² (146 acres) (note: habitat map likely underestimates reef area). While the reef area is relatively small, it consists of numerous patches of rock that generally have concentrated fish populations. Most of the rocky area is shallower than 25 m (14 fm). The MR has about 5.1 km (2.8 nm) of rocky shoreline. Rocky intertidal habitat consists of small boulder fields at the base of cliffs and some wave-cut sandstone platforms. • Species home ranges - The MR is large enough to encompass the adult home ranges of the following species groups: attached algae, sessile invertebrates, many mobile benthic invertebrates, and fish species with limited home ranges (e.g., china, copper, quillback, black, blue rockfish, kelp greenling, cabezon). The productive recreational fishery on the rocky reefs provides evidence of the area's abundant fish population. • Other features - The site has 30 seabird nesting colonies and 2 small harbor seal haulouts. <p>Criterion 3 Finding: Suitable comparison areas exist for the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tillamook Head and Three Arch Rocks would provide suitable comparison areas. • Example research project: Effectiveness of marine reserve in patchy rocky reef habitat.

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

<p>Criterion 4 Finding: The proposal addresses the potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no cables or dredge disposal sites in the proposed MR area. • The closest permitted discharger is the Arch Cape STP, just slightly north of the site. Arch Cape STP is not an ocean discharger. • Tillamook PUD holds a preliminary permit for ocean energy development in the proposed MR (west of Cape Falcon). <p>Criterion 5 Finding: The site is adjacent to protected areas in the terrestrial and marine environment; adjacent uses may affect the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial – Oswald West State Park is adjacent to the proposed MR on the eastern/landward side. Oswald West is one of the most visited state parks in Oregon, receiving approximately 962,000 visitor days in 2007. The park has a campground which annually receives approximately 15,400 overnight visitors (the campground is currently closed due to hazard trees). Park use is concentrated in the summer months. The proposed site is within the park's viewshed. There is a small residential inholding (Cape Cove) in the park's north end; houses are on septic systems. The shoreline has a very small amount of shoreline protection structure (SPS, or riprap). • Marine – Offshore rocks and islands are part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. <p>NOTES:</p>		<p>Criteria 2 and 6: Finding: The size, location and characteristics of the site do a medium-low job of avoiding significant adverse economic and social impacts. Further evaluation could be used to better understand economic and social impacts and inform design/reconfiguration to minimize negative impacts. Further evaluation of site could investigate potential use of an MPA to assist in minimization of economic/social impacts to ocean users.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For charter groundfish, some of the few areas on the north coast shallow enough to fish when 20 fm closures are in effect (20 fm closures affect the north coast more than the south coast) <p>Fisheries affected: Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dungeness crab • Some flatfish trawl at western edge, but generally farther offshore • Some salmon troll, but generally farther offshore • Some squid (El Niño years) • May be some mussel harvest near northern boundary (depends where site boundary is) <p>Recreational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charter groundfish • Fishing from beach popular at Oswald West State Park (3.75% of park visitors) between Arch Cape and Cape 	
<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	<p>Med-Low</p>	<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	
<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>			

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High
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<p>Falcon (surferch, groundfish)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some intertidal collection <p>Criterion 4: Finding: The proposal addresses some potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site will protect the viewshed off of Oswald West State Park from offshore development • Safe harbor at Smuggler's Cove would not be impacted. • Unclear if/how site might impact preliminary permit issued for wave energy <p>NOTES:</p>			
<p>Criterion 7 Finding: The proposal was developed by a collaborative community-based group. Level of collaboration was medium-low due to limited input.</p> <p>This site was proposed twice: 1) by the Cannon Beach and Manzanita Action Teams, and 2) by Our Ocean as part of their network proposal</p> <p>Communities of place/interest represented in group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places: individuals from Cannon Beach, Arch Cape, Seaside, Manzanita, Nehalem, other surrounding areas • Interests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – local conservation organizations (members from Haystack Rock Awareness Program, Ecola Creek Awareness Program) – statewide conservation organizations (Coastwatch members, Our Ocean environmental coalition) – local government (city council members, Ecola Watershed Council members) – business owners – conservationists – non-fishing ocean recreational users (surfers) – other interested citizens <p>Communities of place/interest contacted and/or provided input:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 interviews with: ocean users from the fishing industry, conservation community and elected officials • Review and input provided by a professor of natural science <p>Public meetings/outreach regarding site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community action team held 20 meetings between February and September 2008. Unclear whether meetings were announced and open to the public. • ODFW/Sea Grant workshop at Pacific City 	<p>Med-Low</p>	<p>Criteria: 7) Community collaboration</p>	<p>Community Collaboration</p>

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

<p>Endorsement/support of site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 letters of support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 2 community leaders – 3 business owners • General local support for marine reserves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – City of Cannon Beach – Haystack Rock Awareness Program – Ecola Creek Watershed Council <p>NOTES:</p>			
<p>Criterion 8:</p> <p>Finding: Enforceability of this site is medium-low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South portion visible from shore (because of highway proximity) • North portion not readily visible from shore • Good use of landmark as a regulatory boundary • Boundaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – North and south straight lines are good – Straightening outer/western boundary would aid enforcement <p>NOTES:</p>	<p>Med-Low</p>	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>8) Enforcement</p>	<p>Other factors</p>
<p>OVERALL READINESS OF SITE TO MOVE FORWARD FOR FURTHER EVALUATION:</p> <p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further evaluation and work may be able to reduce and minimize social/economic impacts • Site design may need further refinement to minimize impacts to ocean users • Site design could consider using an MPA as a tool to minimize impacts to ocean users 			

Proposals No. 7 & 16 – Three Arch Rocks			
	Coarse Review Criteria	Score*	Narrative Analysis
MPA Sideboards	MPA sideboards met?	No	<p>Finding: The proposed MR has a diversity of habitats, is large enough to encompass home ranges of many species, and meets criteria for ecological significance. The proposed MPA is not needed for the MR to achieve ecological significance.</p> <p>This site analysis will focus on the <u>MR portion</u> of the proposal.</p> <p>NOTES:</p>
Ecological Significance	Criteria: 1) Habitat representation 2) Size 3) Comparison area 4) Infrastructure 5) Adjacent protected areas	High	<p>Criterion 1 Finding: The MR has an adequate variety of habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MR has a variety of habitats including rocky reef and sandy bottom habitat in both deep and shallow depth ranges, rocky intertidal areas, 36 offshore rocks, and the mouth of an estuary. The total depth range of the MR is from the intertidal area out to 70 m (38 fm). Unique features of the site are the large seabird nesting colonies on Three Arch Rocks and Pillar and Pyramid Rocks. <p>Criterion 2 Finding: The site is large enough to allow scientific evaluation of the ecological benefits of the MR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 – 10 km size guideline - The MR is 9.4 km (5.1 nm) in north-south length and extends from the shore to the Territorial Sea boundary. • Habitats - Subtidal benthic habitat is primarily sand, with rocky reefs totaling approx. 4.48 km² (1,107 acres) and some offshore gravel bottom habitat. The rocky areas are spread across both shallow and deep areas, potentially increasing the number of species benefited. The MR has about 7.2 km (3.9 nm) of rocky shoreline. Rocky intertidal habitat consists primarily of ledges and vertical faces around the bases of cliffs and some scattered boulder fields. • Species home ranges - The MR is large enough to encompass the adult home ranges of the following species groups: attached algae, sessile invertebrates, many mobile benthic invertebrates, and fish species with limited home ranges (e.g., china, copper, quillback, black, blue, yelloweye, tiger, vermilion rockfish, kelp greenling, cabezon). The productive recreational fishery on the rocky reefs provides evidence of the area's abundant fish population. • Other features - The site has 103 seabird nesting colonies, including some of the largest colonies in Oregon, and a pinniped haulout on Three Arch Rocks used as a pupping area by Steller sea lions. <p>Criterion 3 Finding: Suitable comparison areas exist for the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cape Kiwanda and adjacent Haystack Rock would provide a suitable comparison area for rocky reef habitat. • Yaquina Head would provide a suitable comparison area for seabirds.

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

	<p>• Example research project: Effects of marine reserve on estuary-ocean connection.</p> <p>Criterion 4 Finding: The proposal addresses the potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no cables or dredge disposal sites in the proposed MR area. • Tow lanes do cross the proposed site. • The closest permitted discharger is the Netarts/Oceanside STP, just outside of the site. Based on DEQ testing of bacteria samples, the water is relatively clean. • Tillamook PUD holds a preliminary permit for ocean energy development in the proposed MR (west of Three Arch Rocks). 	<p>Criterion 5 Finding: The site is adjacent to protected areas in the terrestrial and marine environment; adjacent uses may affect the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial – 3 state parks are adjacent to the proposed MR: Cape Meares State Scenic Viewpoint (medium high use-almost 500,000 visitors in 2007), Oceanside Beach State Recreation Site (small park, approximately 300,000 visitors in 2007), and the northern tip of Cape Lookout State Park (not many visitors at the northern end adjacent to proposed MR). Unclear how/if an MR designation would affect shoreline development and the potential to use SPS to harden the shoreline. The Cape Meares National Wildlife Refuge is adjacent to the northern tip of the proposed MR. A small coastal town is also adjacent to the proposed MR. Parts of the adjacent shoreline are identified as Snowy Plover habitat. • Estuarine – LCDC classifies Netarts Bay Estuary as a “conservation” estuary. • Marine – Offshore rocks and islands, including Three Arch Rocks and Pillar and Pyramid Rocks, are part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge is subject to a seasonal boating closure, during which boats are not allowed to approach within 500 feet of the rocks. 	<p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	<p>LOW</p>	<p>Criteria 2 and 6: Finding: The size, location and characteristics of the site do not avoid significant adverse economic and social impacts. Little opportunity exists to resolve economic and social impacts to ocean users at this site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site includes main fishing ground for the Garibaldi commercial nearshore limited entry fishery (black rockfish, blue rockfish, other nearshore). Could result in significant shift of effort to smaller, currently less used areas. • Site includes main fishing ground for the Garibaldi recreational (sport and charter) groundfish fishery. Could result in significant shift of effort to smaller, currently less used areas. • Site includes main fishing area to the south for Garibaldi, as it is closest to port. Would limit private sport fishing opportunities in the area.

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High
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<p>Community Collaboration</p>	<p>Criteria: 7) Community collaboration</p>	<p>Med-Low</p>	<p>Fisheries affected: Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearshore limited entry (black rockfish, blue rockfish, other nearshore) • Dungeness crab • Some salmon troll likely – terminal fishing area • Some trawl • Some sardine fishing occurs in upper western portion of site <p>Recreational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational groundfish (charter and private sport anglers) • Ocean salmon – terminal fishing area • Fishing from shore: Cape Meares State Park (moderate to high effort in summer for surperch), Short Beach (low effort for surperch and groundfish), Oceanside Beach State Recreation Site (low effort for surperch), and Happy Camp (low effort for surperch) • Some intertidal collection <p>Criterion 4: Finding: The proposal addresses potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposers suggest recreational use in Netarts Bay may benefit; potential for more crab harvest in bay • Site will protect the viewshed off of Cape Meares State Park from offshore development • Site will protect the viewshed of coastal communities from offshore development • Unclear if/how site might impact preliminary permit issued for wave energy • Unclear if/how site might impact shoreline protection structure (SPS) permitting <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Community Collaboration</p>	<p>Criteria: 7) Community collaboration</p>	<p>Med-Low</p>	<p>Criteria 7 Finding: The proposal was developed by a collaborative community-based group. Level of collaboration was medium-low due to limited input.</p> <p>This site was proposed twice: 1) by the Netarts-Oceanside Community Action Team, and 2) by Our Ocean as part of their network proposal</p> <p>Communities of place/interest represented in group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places: individuals from Netarts and Oceanside. • Interests: information not provided in proposal.

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

<p>Communities of place/interest contacted and/or provided input:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 interviews with: residents, ocean users and business owners • Review and input provided by a professor of natural science <p>Public meetings/outreach regarding site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held community action team meetings monthly beginning in March 2008. Unclear whether meetings were announced and open to the public. • Presentations to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Citizen's Planning Advisory Committee of Netarts – Oceanside Neighborhood Association – Netarts Community Club • ODFW/Sea Grant workshop at Pacific City 		<p>Endorsement/support of site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 letters of support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 5 local citizens – 2 community leaders <p>NOTES:</p>	
<p>Other factors</p>		<p>Criteria:</p> <p>8) Enforcement</p>	<p>Criterion 8</p> <p>Finding: Enforceability of this site is high.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good observation from land • Good landmarks • Boundaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – North and south straight lines are good – Straightening outer/western boundary would aid enforcement <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>OVERALL READINESS OF SITE TO MOVE FORWARD FOR FURTHER EVALUATION:</p>			<p>High</p>
<p>OVERALL READINESS OF SITE TO MOVE FORWARD FOR FURTHER EVALUATION:</p>			<p>Low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little opportunity at this site to resolve social/economic impacts

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High
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Proposals No. 8 & 17 – Cascade Head			
	Coarse Review Criteria	Score*	Narrative Analysis
MPA Sideboards	MPA sideboards met?	No	<p>Finding: The proposed MR has a diversity of habitats, is large enough to encompass home ranges of many species, and meets criteria for ecological significance. The proposed MPA is not needed for the MR to achieve ecological significance.</p> <p>This site analysis will focus on the MR portion of the proposal.</p> <p>NOTES:</p>
Ecological Significance	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Habitat representation 2) Size 3) Comparison area 4) Infrastructure 5) Adjacent protected areas 	Med-High	<p>Criterion 1 Finding: The MR has an adequate variety of habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MR has a variety of habitats including rocky reef and sandy bottom habitat in both deep and shallow depth ranges, rocky intertidal areas, 73 offshore rocks, and the mouth of an estuary. The total depth range of the MR is from the intertidal area out to 68 m (37 fm). <p>Criterion 2 Finding: The site is large enough to allow scientific evaluation of the ecological benefits of the MR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 – 10 km size guideline - The MR is 14.8 km (8 nm) in north-south length and extends from the shore to the Territorial Sea boundary. • Habitats - Subtidal benthic habitat is primarily sand, with rocky reefs totaling approx. 7.1 km² (1,754 acres). The rocky areas are spread across both shallow and deep areas, potentially increasing the number of species benefited. The northern third of the large reef off of Lincoln City (Siletz Reef) extends into the site. The MR has about 12.4 km (6.7 nm) of rocky shoreline. Rocky intertidal habitat consists primarily of ledges and vertical faces around the bases of cliffs and some scattered boulder fields. • Species home ranges - The MR is large enough to encompass the adult home ranges of the following species groups: attached algae, sessile invertebrates, many mobile benthic invertebrates, and fish species with limited home ranges (e.g., china, copper, quillback, black, blue, yelloweye, tiger, vermilion rockfish, kelp greenling, cabezon). The productive recreational fishery on Siletz Reef provides evidence of the area's abundant fish population. • Other features - The site has 88 seabird nesting colonies and three pinniped haulouts on Cascade Head, including a large California sea lion haulout and a haulout used by Steller sea lions. <p>Criterion 3 Finding: Suitable comparison areas exist for the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The southern half of Siletz Reef would provide a suitable comparison area for the rocky reef portion of the site. It is more difficult to find comparison areas for Cascade Head. Nearby sandy bottom habitat would provide comparison areas for some aspects of the sandy habitat in the site. Other aspects of the headland could be compared with other large headlands such as Tillamook Head or Cape Perpetua.

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	<p>Med-Low</p>	<p>• Example research project: Effects of marine reserve on nearshore, estuary, watershed, and terrestrial linkages</p> <p>Criterion 4 Finding: The proposal addresses the potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no cables, dredge disposal sites, or proposed ocean energy developments in the proposed MR area. • A towlane crosses the proposed site. • There is one small permitted discharger at the north end of the proposed site, at Neskowin, but it is not an ocean discharger. <p>Criterion 5 Finding: The site is adjacent to protected areas in the terrestrial and marine environment; adjacent uses may affect the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial – The adjacent terrestrial environment is a mix of urban and protected natural areas. Lincoln City is a large coastal community that likely has urban runoff issues; the adjacent beach is a heavily used urban beach environment. The U.S. Forest Service Cascade Head Scenic Research Area and The Nature Conservancy Cascade Head Preserve, both adjacent to the proposed MR, encompass marbled murrelet critical habitat. D River and Roads End State Recreation Sites are adjacent to the proposed MR. D River received more visitors in 2007—approximately 1,140,000—than any other state park in Oregon. In addition to heavy visitation, D River has periodic beach closures due to water quality issues. There are a high number of shoreline structures along this stretch of coast, and Road's End has the highest density of permitted SPS on the coast. Camp Westwind is adjacent to the proposed MR area. • Estuarine – LCDC classifies the Salmon River Estuary as a "natural" estuary. • Marine – Offshore rocks and islands are part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	<p>Med-Low</p>	<p>Criteria 2 and 6: Finding: The size, location and characteristics of the site do a medium-low job of avoiding significant adverse economic and social impacts. Further evaluation could be used to better understand economic and social impacts. Redesign/reconfiguration of site during evaluation may be able to minimize negative impacts. Further evaluation of site could investigate potential use of an MPA to assist in minimization of economic/social impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major commercial Dungeness crabbing grounds, north and west of Siletz reef and off Cascade Head. • Siletz reef is a major fishing ground for the Depoe Bay charter groundfish fleet. About 1/3 of reef (northern portion of reef) is included in the site. <p>Fisheries affected: Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dungeness crab • Salmon troll, occurs immediately outside of reef area • Some nearshore limited entry (black rockfish, blue rockfish, other nearshore), mostly occurs south of site

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some trawl currently on western boundary and near northern boundary, historically more heavily used • Squid some years <p>Recreational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational groundfish (mostly charter) • Salmon fishing at mouth of Salmon River. If boundary includes mouth of Salmon River could be affected. • Some recreational crabbing from beach at Road's End • Some shore fishing: Roads End Wayside (retail surperch), NW 15th Street (surperch), D River Wayside (surperch) • Some intertidal collection <p>Criterion 4: Finding: The proposal addresses potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe harbor near Salmon River mouth would not be impacted. • Unclear if/how site might impact shoreline protection structure (SPS) permitting <p>NOTES:</p>
Community Collaboration	Criteria: 7) Community collaboration	Med-Low	<p>Criterion 7 Finding: The proposal was developed by a collaborative community-based group. Level of collaboration was medium-low due to limited input.</p> <p>This site was proposed twice: 1) by the Lincoln City Nearshore Action Team, and 2) by Our Ocean as part of their network proposal</p> <p>Communities of place/interest represented in group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places: individuals from Lincoln City, Otis, Newport and surrounding areas. • Interests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Local government (city officials, watershed council members) – Statewide conservation organizations (Our Ocean environmental coalition) – Business owners – Conservationists – Non-fishing ocean recreational users (surfers) – Other interested citizens <p>Communities of place/interest contacted and/or provided input:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 interviews with: ocean users and fishers, conservationists, and elected officials. • Review and input provided by a professor of natural science <p>Public meetings/outreach regarding site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between February and September 2008, held 11 community action team meetings. Unclear whether meetings

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

Other factors	Criteria: 8) Enforcement	Low	<p>were announced and open to the public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation to the Lincoln County Fishermen Involved in Natural Energy (FINE) • ODFW/Sea Grant workshop at Pacific City <p>Endorsement/support of site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 letters of support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 3 business owners – 5 sport fishermen • General local support for marine reserves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – City of Lincoln City <p>NOTES:</p>	<p>Criterion 8</p> <p>Finding: Enforceability of this site is low.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot see about 40% of site from land (Salmon River north) • Boundaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – North and south straight lines are good – Straightening outer/western boundary would aid enforcement <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>OVERALL READINESS OF SITE TO MOVE FORWARD FOR FURTHER EVALUATION:</p>		<p>Medium-low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further evaluation and work may be able to reduce and minimize economic/social impacts • Site design may need further refinement to minimize impacts to ocean users • Site design could consider using an MPA as a tool to minimize impacts to ocean users • Site design may need further refinement to address enforcement issues 	<p>Medium-low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further evaluation and work may be able to reduce and minimize economic/social impacts • Site design may need further refinement to minimize impacts to ocean users • Site design could consider using an MPA as a tool to minimize impacts to ocean users • Site design may need further refinement to address enforcement issues 	

Proposals No. 9 & 20: Cape Foulweather			
	Coarse Review Criteria	Score*	Narrative Analysis
MPA Sideboards	MPA sideboards met?	N/A	
Ecological Significance	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Habitat representation 2) Size 3) Comparison area 4) Infrastructure 5) Adjacent protected areas 	Med-High	<p>Criterion 1 Finding: The MR has an adequate variety of habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MR has a variety of habitats including rocky reef and sandy bottom habitat in both deep and shallow depth ranges, kelp beds, rocky intertidal areas, and 56 offshore rocks. The total depth range of the MR is from the intertidal area out to 61 m (33 fm). <p>Criterion 2 Finding: The site is large enough to allow scientific evaluation of the ecological benefits of the MR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 – 10 km size guideline - The MR is 7.1 km (3.8 nm) in north-south length and extends from the shore to the Territorial Sea boundary. • Habitats - Subtidal benthic habitat is primarily sand, with rocky reefs totaling approx. 3.6 km² (890 acres). The rocky areas form a nearly continuous reef along the shoreline, with long narrow kelp beds. Most of the reef is shallower than 25 m (14 fm). The MR has about 7.8 km (4.2 nm) of rocky shoreline. Rocky intertidal habitat consists of steep cliff faces with some ledges and a large wave-cut sandstone platform at Otter Crest. • Species home ranges - The MR is large enough to encompass the adult home ranges of the following species groups: attached algae, sessile invertebrates, many mobile benthic invertebrates, and fish species with limited home ranges (e.g., china, copper, quillback, black, blue, tiger, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, cabezon). The productive recreational fishery on the inshore reef provides evidence of the area's abundant fish population. • Other features - The site has 18 seabird nesting colonies and four harbor seal haulouts. <p>Criterion 3: Finding: Suitable comparison areas exist for the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas immediately north of the site provide suitable comparison areas. • Example research project: Spillover effects on nearby fishing areas. <p>Criterion 4 Finding: The proposal addresses the potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no cables, dredge disposal sites, towlanes or proposed ocean energy developments in the proposed MR area. • There are two minor permitted dischargers in the proposed MR area: The Inn at Otter Crest and City of Depoe Bay outfalls. Both are ocean dischargers. • Highway bridge construction at Beverly Beach is ongoing.

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	<p>Med-Low</p>	<p>Criterion 5 Finding: The site is adjacent to protected areas in the terrestrial and marine environment; adjacent uses may affect the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial – Four state parks are adjacent to the proposed MR: Rocky Creek State Scenic Viewpoint (approximately 175,000 day-use visitors in 2007), Otter Crest State Scenic Viewpoint (approximately 458,000 day-use visitors in 2007), Devil's Punchbowl State Natural Area (approximately 668,000 day-use visitors in 2007) and Beverly Beach State Park (approximately 169,000 day-use visitors in 2007, with an additional 148,000 overnight campers at the park's campground). DEQ monitoring has shown high bacteria levels at Beverly Beach. Outside of the park areas, there is scattered residential development (including the community of Otter Rock) adjacent to the proposed MR site. The cliff above the beach is slumping in areas, leading to potential future shoreline protection structure (SPS, or riprap). • Marine – The northern portion of the proposed MR encompasses Whale Cove Habitat Refuge. Otter Rock Marine Garden is located at approximately the mid-point of the eastern MR boundary. Otter and Gull Rocks, along with other offshore rocks and islands, are part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria 2 and 6: Finding: The size, location and characteristics of the site do a medium-low job of avoiding significant adverse economic and social impacts. Further evaluation could be used to better understand economic and social impacts. Redesign/reconfiguration of site during evaluation may be able to minimize negative impacts. Further evaluation of site could investigate potential use of an MPA to assist in minimization of economic/social impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing area for Depoe Bay in south wind • High use commercial Dungeness crabbing grounds <p>Fisheries affected: Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dungeness crab • Urchin, good portion of the fishery out of Depoe Bay occurs here • Some nearshore limited entry (black rockfish, blue rockfish, other nearshore) • Some trawl currently occurs, historically more heavily used <p>Recreational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ocean salmon • Recreational groundfish (Some Depoe Bay charter, but more occurs north. Very little Newport charter. Important area for private boat sport fishing.) • Kayak fishing • Some fishing from shore: Rocky Creek Wayside (surferch, groundfish), Rocky Creek Bridge (groundfish), Gravel Pit (surferch, groundfish), Otter Rock Marine Garden (surferch, groundfish), Beverly Beach (surferch) 	<p>Med-Low</p>	<p>Criterion 2 and 6: Finding: The size, location and characteristics of the site do a medium-low job of avoiding significant adverse economic and social impacts. Further evaluation could be used to better understand economic and social impacts. Redesign/reconfiguration of site during evaluation may be able to minimize negative impacts. Further evaluation of site could investigate potential use of an MPA to assist in minimization of economic/social impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing area for Depoe Bay in south wind • High use commercial Dungeness crabbing grounds <p>Fisheries affected: Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dungeness crab • Urchin, good portion of the fishery out of Depoe Bay occurs here • Some nearshore limited entry (black rockfish, blue rockfish, other nearshore) • Some trawl currently occurs, historically more heavily used <p>Recreational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ocean salmon • Recreational groundfish (Some Depoe Bay charter, but more occurs north. Very little Newport charter. Important area for private boat sport fishing.) • Kayak fishing • Some fishing from shore: Rocky Creek Wayside (surferch, groundfish), Rocky Creek Bridge (groundfish), Gravel Pit (surferch, groundfish), Otter Rock Marine Garden (surferch, groundfish), Beverly Beach (surferch)

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High
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Community Collaboration	Criteria: 7) Community collaboration	Med-Low	<p>Criterion 4: Finding: The proposal addresses potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site will protect the viewsheds of State Park areas from offshore development <p>NOTES:</p>
Community Collaboration	Criteria: 7) Community collaboration	Med-Low	<p>Criteria 7 Finding: The proposal was developed by a collaborative community-based group. Level of collaboration was medium-low due to limited input and minimal support for site.</p> <p>This site was proposed twice: 1) by the Newport Area Community Action Team, and 2) by Our Ocean as part of their network proposal</p> <p>Communities of place/interest represented in group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places: individuals from Newport, Otter Rock, and Depoe Bay. • Interests: information not provided in proposal. <p>Communities of place/interest contacted and/or provided input:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 interviews with: residents, ocean users and business owners from Newport, Otter Rock, and Depoe Bay. • Review and input provided by a professor of natural science <p>Public meetings/outreach regarding site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held community action team meetings between March and September 2008. Unclear whether meetings were announced and open to the public. • Presentation to Lincoln County Fishermen Involved in Natural Energy (FINE) • ODFW/Sea Grant workshop at Pacific City <p>Endorsement/support of site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 letters of support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 local citizens - 1 community leader <p>NOTES:</p>

Other factors	<p>Criteria: 8) Enforcement</p>	<p>Med-High</p>	<p>Criteria 8 Finding: Enforceability of this site is medium-high.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good observation from land • South boundary not easily distinguishable from sea without electronics. Bridge at Beverly Beach may be visible from sea. • No big headlands, but overall pretty good • Boundaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North and south straight lines are good - Straightening outer/western boundary would aid enforcement <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>OVERALL READINESS OF SITE TO MOVE FORWARD FOR FURTHER EVALUATION:</p>			<p>Medium-low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further evaluation and work may be able to reduce and minimize economic/social impacts • Site design may need further refinement to minimize impacts to ocean users • Site design could consider using an MPA as a tool to minimize impacts to ocean users • Multiple proposals in same area of coast; system-wide criteria needs to be considered

Proposal No. 1 – Whale Cove to Devil’s Punchbowl		
	Coarse Review Criteria	Score*
MPA Sideboards	MPA sideboards met?	N/A
Ecological Significance	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Habitat representation 2) Size 3) Comparison area 4) Infrastructure 5) Adjacent protected areas 	<p>Narrative Analysis</p> <p>Criterion 1 Finding: The MR has an adequate variety of habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MR has a variety of habitats including rocky reef and sandy bottom habitat in both deep and shallow depth ranges, kelp beds, rocky intertidal areas, and 47 offshore rocks. The total depth range of the MR is from the intertidal area out to 61 m (33 fm). <p>Criterion 2 Finding: The site is large enough to allow scientific evaluation of the ecological benefits of the MR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 – 10 km size guideline - The MR is 5.2 km (2.8 nm) in north-south length and extends from the shore to the Territorial Sea boundary. • Habitats - Subtidal benthic habitat is primarily sand, with rocky reefs totaling approx. 2.2 km² (544 acres). The rocky areas form a nearly continuous reef along the shoreline, with long narrow kelp beds. Most of the reef is shallower than 25 m (14 fm). The MR has about 3.9 km (2.1 nm) of rocky shoreline. Rocky intertidal habitat consists of steep cliff faces with some ledges and a large wave-cut sandstone platform at Otter Crest. • Species home ranges - The MR is large enough to encompass the adult home ranges of the following species groups: attached algae, sessile invertebrates, many mobile benthic invertebrates, and fish species with limited home ranges (e.g., china, copper, quillback, black, blue, tiger, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, cabezon). The productive recreational fishery on the inshore reef provides evidence of the area’s abundant fish population. • Other features - The site has 16 seabird nesting colonies and three harbor seal haulouts. <p>Criterion 3 Finding: Suitable comparison areas exist for the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas immediately north of the site provide suitable comparison areas. • Example research project: Spillover effects on nearby fishing areas. <p>Criterion 4 Finding: The proposal addresses the potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no cables, dredge disposal sites, towlanes or proposed ocean energy developments in the proposed MR area. • There is one minor permitted discharger in the proposed MR area: The Inn at Otter Crest, which is an ocean discharger. <p>Criterion 5 Finding: The site is adjacent to protected areas in the terrestrial and marine environment; adjacent uses may affect the site.</p>

* **Scoring Scale:** Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

<p>• Terrestrial – Three state parks are adjacent to the proposed MR: Rocky Creek State Scenic Viewpoint (approximately 175,000 day-use visitors in 2007), Otter Crest State Scenic Viewpoint (approximately 458,000 day-use visitors in 2007), and Devil's Punchbowl State Natural Area (approximately 668,000 day-use visitors in 2007). Outside of the park areas, there is scattered residential development (including the community of Otter Rock) adjacent to the proposed MR site. The cliff above the beach is slumping in areas, leading to potential future shoreline protection structure (SPS, or riprap).</p> <p>• Marine – The northern portion of the proposed MR encompasses Whale Cove Habitat Refuge. Otter Rock Marine Garden is located along the eastern MR boundary. Otter and Gull Rocks, along with other offshore rocks and islands, are part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge.</p> <p>NOTES:</p>			<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>
<p>Criteria 2 and 6: Finding: The size, location and characteristics of the site do a medium-low job of avoiding significant adverse economic and social impacts. Further evaluation could be used to better understand economic and social impacts. Redesign/reconfiguration of site during evaluation may be able to minimize negative impacts. Further evaluation of site could investigate potential use of an MPA to assist in minimization of economic/social impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing area for Depoe Bay in south wind • High use commercial Dungeness crabbing grounds <p>Fisheries affected: Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dungeness crab • Urchin, good portion of the fishery out of Depoe Bay occurs here • Some nearshore limited entry (black rockfish, blue rockfish, other nearshore) • Some trawl currently occurs, historically more heavily used <p>Recreational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ocean salmon • Recreational groundfish (Some Depoe Bay charter, but more occurs north. Very little Newport charter. Important area for private sport fishing.) • Fishing from shore: Rocky Creek Wayside (surperch, groundfish), Rocky Creek Bridge (groundfish), Gravel Pit (surperch, groundfish), Otter Rock Marine Garden (surperch, groundfish) • Kayak fishing <p>Criterion 4: Finding: The proposal addresses potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure. See above. Site will protect viewsheds from State Park areas from offshore development</p> <p>NOTES:</p>	<p>Med-Low</p>	<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	

<p>Community Collaboration</p>	<p>Criteria: 7) Community collaboration</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Criterion 7 Finding: This proposal was not developed by a collaborative community-based group. Level of collaboration on this proposed site was low.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site proposed by an individual <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Other factors</p>	<p>Criteria: 8) Enforcement</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Criterion 8 Finding: Enforceability of this site is high.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good observation from land • Good north and south boundary landmarks • No big headlands, but overall pretty good • Boundaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – North and south straight lines are good – Straightening outer/western boundary would aid enforcement <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>OVERALL READINESS OF SITE TO MOVE FORWARD FOR FURTHER EVALUATION:</p>		<p>Medium-low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further evaluation and work may be able to reduce and minimize economic/social impacts • Site design may need further refinement to minimize impacts to ocean users • Site design could consider using an MPA as a tool to minimize impacts to ocean users • Multiple proposals in same area of coast. system-wide criteria needs to be considered

Proposal No. 2 – Otter Rock		
	Coarse Review Criteria	Score*
MPA Sideboards	MPA sideboards met?	N/A
Ecological Significance	Criteria: 1) Habitat representation 2) Size 3) Comparison area 4) Infrastructure 5) Adjacent protected areas	<p style="text-align: center;">Narrative Analysis</p> <p>Criterion 1 Finding: The MR has an adequate variety of habitats. • The MR has a variety of habitats including rocky reef and sandy bottom habitat in the shallow depth range, kelp beds, rocky intertidal areas, and 22 offshore rocks. The total depth range of the MR is from the intertidal area out to 18 m (9.8 fm).</p> <p>Criterion 2 Finding: The site would allow scientific evaluation of the ecological benefits for some species, but its relatively small size and restricted depth range may limit benefits. The proposal requests that the site be designated as a pilot marine reserve with provisions for adjusting boundaries, if warranted. • 5 – 10 km size guideline - The MR is 3.5 km (1.9 nm) in north-south length and extends about 1.2 km (0.7 nm) offshore. • Habitats - Subtidal benthic habitat is primarily sand, with rocky reefs totaling approx. 0.9 km² (222 acres). The MR has about 1.2 km (0.6 nm) of rocky shoreline. Rocky intertidal habitat consists primarily of a large wave-cut sandstone platform at Otter Crest. • Species home ranges - The MR is large enough to encompass the adult home ranges of the following species groups: attached algae, sessile invertebrates, some mobile benthic invertebrates (e.g., red urchins), and fish species with very limited home ranges (e.g. copper, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, cabezon). The small size and restricted depths of the rocky reef limit the number of fish species potentially benefited. • Other features - The site has 9 seabird nesting colonies and two harbor seal haulouts.</p> <p>Criterion 3 Finding: Suitable comparison areas exist for the site. • Areas immediately north of the site provide suitable comparison areas. • Example research project: Changes in protected urchin population with nearby urchin harvest area.</p> <p>Criterion 4 Finding: The proposal addresses the potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure. • There are no cables, dredge disposal sites, towlanes or proposed ocean energy developments in the proposed MR area. • There is one minor permitted discharger in the proposed MR area: The Inn at Otter Crest, which is an ocean discharger.</p>

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High
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<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Criterion 5 Finding: The site is adjacent to protected areas in the terrestrial and marine environment; adjacent uses may affect the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial – Two state parks are adjacent to the proposed MR: Devil’s Punchbowl State Natural Area (approximately 668,000 day-use visitors in 2007) and Beverly Beach State Park (approximately 169,000 day-use visitors in 2007, with an additional 148,000 overnight campers at the park’s campground). DEQ monitoring has shown high bacteria levels at Beverly Beach. Outside of the park areas, there is scattered residential development adjacent to the proposed MR site. The cliff above the beach is slumping in areas, leading to potential future shoreline protection structure (SPS, riprap). • Marine – The northern portion of the proposed MR encompasses approximately half of Otter Rock Marine Garden. Offshore rocks and islands are part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Criteria 2 and 6: Finding: The current size, location and characteristics of the site avoid significant adverse economic and social impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential impacts to Depoe Bay and Newport commercial and charter fisheries have been vetted in those respective communities. • Opportunities for fishing still available in nearby vicinities. <p>Fisheries affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Dungeness crab • Urchin Recreational <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some recreational groundfish (charter, private sport, kayak fishing) • Some shore fishing: Otter Rock Marine Garden (surferch, groundfish), Beverly Beach (surferch) • Some extractive diving (spear fishing, subtidal invertebrate harvest) <p>Criterion 4: Finding: The proposal addresses potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure. Outfall pipe north of site could potentially be impacted in the future.</p> <p>NOTES:</p>

Community Collaboration	<p>Criteria: 7) Community collaboration</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Criteria 7 Finding: The proposal was developed by a collaborative community-based group that included significant fishing interests. Level of collaboration was high and there is a good amount of support for the site.</p> <p>This site was proposed by the Depoe Bay Nearshore Action Team (NSAT).</p> <p>Communities of place/interest represented in group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places: individuals from Depoe Bay. • Interests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Charter fishing industry - Business owners - Local government - State Parks - Other interested citizens <p>Communities of place/interest contacted and/or provided input:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial, charter, and recreational fishermen from Depoe Bay and Newport • Cities of Depoe Bay and Newport • Local urchin diver <p>Public meetings/outreach regarding site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSAT meetings are public meetings, held once a month at Depoe Bay City Hall. Meetings are also posted on the city's website. The NSAT has been meeting since 2005. • Presentation to Lincoln County Fishermen Involved in Natural Energy (FINE) • 4 public community outreach meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended by: interested citizens, local community leaders, representatives of commercial, charter, and recreational fishermen, local business owners, some environmental organizations. - Depoe Bay on January 10, 2008, approximately 70 attendees - Newport on January 17, 2008, approximately 30 attendees - Depoe Bay on January 29, 2008, approximately 30 attendees - Otter Rock on February 17, 2008, approximately 32 attendees • Public testimony at OPAC meetings announcing NSAT's development of a MR proposal • ODFW/Sea Grant workshop at Pacific City <p>Endorsement/support of site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Depoe Bay • 1 letter of support (sport fisherman) • Lincoln County Board of Commissioners • FINE • At public outreach meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Depoe Bay on January 10, 2008
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* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High
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			<p>Of approximately 70 meeting attendees, the majority supported proposal, 5 needed more information, and a couple did not agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Newport on January 17, 2008 - Of approximately 30 meeting attendees, most were supportive - Depoe Bay on January 29, 2008 - Of approximately 30 meeting attendees, most were supportive when asked for a show of hands - Otter Rock on February 17, 2008 - Of approximately 32 meeting attendees, there was unanimous support. A supplemental vote on extending the area north to Cape Foulweather also received unanimous support. <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Other factors</p>	<p>Criteria: 8) Enforcement</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Criteria 8 Finding: Enforceability of this site is high.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good observation from land • Good boundaries <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>OVERALL READINESS OF SITE TO MOVE FORWARD FOR FURTHER EVALUATION:</p>		<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is strong overall, in meeting the coarse review criteria • Potential to be pilot project • Continued work will need to explore effectiveness of small site - possibly reconfigure if warranted and with community collaboration • Multiple proposals in same area of coast, system-wide criteria needs to be considered 	<p>NOTES:</p>

Proposal No. 5 – 20 Miracle Miles

	Coarse Review Criteria	Score*	Narrative Analysis
MPA Sideboards	MPA sideboards met?	N/A	
Ecological Significance	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Habitat representation 2) Size 3) Comparison area 4) Infrastructure 5) Adjacent protected areas 	High	<p>Criterion 1 Finding: The MR has an adequate variety of habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MR has a variety of habitats including rocky reef and sandy bottom habitat in both deep and shallow depth ranges, rocky intertidal areas, gravel bottom habitat, kelp beds, 153 offshore rocks, and the mouths of two major estuaries. The total depth range of the MR is from the intertidal area out to 68 m (37 fm). <p>Criterion 2 Finding: The site is large enough to allow scientific evaluation of the ecological benefits of the MR. However, the site completely closes the area available to the Depoe Bay nearshore recreational fishery. It is likely that much of the fishing effort out of Depoe Bay would be shifted to the reefs from Yaquina Head to Seal Rock, likely causing severe depletion of fished species on those reefs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 – 10 km size guideline -The MR is 41.9 km (22.6 nm) in north-south length and extends from the shore to the Territorial Sea boundary. • Habitats - Subtidal benthic habitat is primarily sand, with rocky reefs totaling approx. 31.4 km² (7,759 acres). The rocky areas are spread across both shallow and deep areas, potentially increasing the number of species benefited. Major rocky reefs include the large reefs off of Lincoln City (Siletz Reef), Government Point, and along Cape Foulweather. There are also kelp beds along Depoe Bay and Cape Foulweather. The MR has about 23.7 km (12.8 nm) of rocky shoreline. There are a variety of rocky intertidal habitats including steep cliffs, boulder fields, and wave-cut platforms. • Species home ranges - The MR is large enough to encompass the adult home ranges of the following species groups: attached algae, sessile invertebrates, many mobile benthic invertebrates, and fish species with limited home ranges (e.g., china, copper, quillback, black, blue, yelloweye, tiger, vermilion, brown, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, cabezon). The productive fisheries in the site provide evidence of the area's abundant fish population. • Other features - The site has 118 seabird nesting colonies and eight pinniped haulouts. <p>Criterion 3 Finding: Suitable comparison areas exist for the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seal Rock would provide a suitable comparison area. • Example research project: Comparison of marine reserve effects on adjacent protected rocky reefs. <p>Criterion 4 Finding: The proposal addresses the potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no cables, dredge disposal sites, or proposed ocean energy developments in the proposed MR area, although Tillamook PUD holds a preliminary permit for ocean development less than 1 km north of the

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High
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			<p>proposed MR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A towlane crosses the proposed site. • There are three minor permitted dischargers in the proposed MR area: Neskowin, which is not an ocean discharger, and The Inn at Otter Crest and City of Depoe Bay outfalls, both of which are ocean dischargers. • Highway bridge construction at Beverly Beach is ongoing. <p>Criterion 5 Finding: The site is adjacent to protected areas in the terrestrial and marine environment; adjacent uses may affect the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial (not including state parks) – The land adjacent to the proposed MR is a mix of urbanized coastal communities, smaller coastal communities, scattered residences, and protected areas. Lincoln City is a large coastal community that likely has urban runoff issues; the section of adjacent beach is a heavily used urban beach environment. The U.S. Forest Service Cascade Head Scenic Research Area and The Nature Conservancy Cascade Head Preserve, both adjacent to the proposed MR, encompass marbled murrelet critical habitat. There are many shoreline structures along this stretch of coast, and Road's End has the highest density of permitted shoreline protection structures (SPS) on the coast. Camp Westwind is adjacent to the proposed MR area. • Terrestrial (state parks) – Eight state parks are adjacent to the proposed MR: Roads End (approximately 450,000 day-use visitors in 2007), D River (which received more visitors in 2007—approximately 1,140,000—than any other state park in Oregon), and Gleneden Beach State Recreation Sites, Fogarty Creek State Recreation Area (approximately 189,000 day-use visitors in 2007), Boiler Bay State Scenic Viewpoint (approximately 529,000 day-use visitors in 2007), Rocky Creek State Scenic Viewpoint (approximately 175,000 day-use visitors in 2007), Otter Crest State Scenic Viewpoint (approximately 458,000 day-use visitors in 2007), and Devil's Punchbowl State Natural Area (approximately 668,000 day-use visitors in 2007). D River has periodic beach health advisories due to water quality issues. • Estuarine – LCDC classifies the Salmon River Estuary as a "natural" estuary. Siletz Bay is a "conservation" estuary. • Marine – The proposed MR encompasses Boiler Bay Intertidal Research Reserve, Pirate Cove Subtidal Research Reserve, Whale Cove Habitat Refuge, and Otter Rock Marine Garden. Otter and Gull Rocks, along with other offshore rocks and islands, are part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Criteria 2 and 6: Finding: The size, location and characteristics of the site do not avoid significant adverse economic and social impacts. Little opportunity exists to resolve economic and social impacts to ocean users at this site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This area encompasses most, if not all, the fishing ground for the Depoe Bay recreational (sport and charter) groundfish fishery. Would leave little or no recreational fishing opportunities in the area. • Major commercial Dungeness crabbing grounds.

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

<p>Fisheries affected: Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dungeness crab • Urchin • Nearshore limited entry (black rockfish, blue rockfish, other nearshore) • Some trawl currently occurs, historically more heavily used <p>Recreational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational groundfish (charter and private sport) • Ocean salmon • Salmon fishing at mouth of Salmon River. If boundary includes river mouth, fishing could be affected. • Fishing from shore: 16 access points exist within the site (surferch, groundfish) • Kayak fishing • Some recreational crabbing from beach at Road's End • Some intertidal collection 		<p>Criterion 4: Finding: The site addresses potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ocean Lake intertidal area heavily used for tidepooling/collection. Could be impacted. • Safe harbor near Salmon River mouth would not be impacted. • Unclear if/how site might impact shoreline protection structure (SPS) permitting • Outfall pipe off of Otter Rock could potentially be impacted in the future • Site will protect viewsheds off of State Park areas from offshore development <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Community Collaboration</p>	<p>Criteria: 7) Community collaboration</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>Criterion 7 Finding: This proposal was not developed by a collaborative community-based group. Level of collaboration on this proposed site was low.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site proposed by an individual <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Other factors</p>	<p>Criteria: 8) Enforcement</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>Criteria 8 Finding: Enforceability of this site is low.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot observe from land north of Salmon River • Area too large to patrol effectively

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

			<p>• To straighten west boundary would require multiple waypoints</p> <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>OVERALL READINESS OF SITE TO MOVE FORWARD FOR FURTHER EVALUATION:</p>	<p>Low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little opportunity at this site to resolve economic impacts • Minimal collaboration and support to date • Multiple proposals in same area of coast, system-wide criteria would limit site selection 		

Proposals No. 10 & 15 – Cape Perpetua (Heceta Head to Cape Perpetua)

	Coarse Review Criteria	Score*	Narrative Analysis
MPA Sideboards	MPA sideboards met?	No	<p>Finding: The proposed MR has a diversity of habitats, is large enough to encompass home ranges of many species, and meets criteria for ecological significance. The proposed MPA is not needed for the MR to achieve ecological significance.</p> <p>This site analysis will focus on the <u>MR portion</u> of the proposal.</p> <p>NOTES:</p>
Ecological Significance	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Habitat representation 2) Size 3) Comparison area 4) Infrastructure 5) Adjacent protected areas 	Med-High	<p>Criterion 1 Finding: The MR has an adequate variety of habitats and, in the case of the more homogeneous sand bottom habitat, has a valued, contiguous habitat area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MR consists mostly of sandy bottom habitat in both the shallow and deep depth ranges, but also has some rocky reef habitat, and a significant amount of gravel bottom habitat. Other habitat features include rocky intertidal areas, 33 offshore rocks, and the mouth of Yachats River. The total depth range of the MR is from the intertidal area out to 54 m (30 fm). The site is unique because it is within an oceanographic retention area inshore of Heceta Banks and has been the focal point of hypoxia occurrences on the coast. <p>Criterion 2 Finding: The site is large enough to allow scientific evaluation of the ecological benefits of the MR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 – 10 km size guideline - The MR is 26 km (14 nm) in north-south length and the north half extends from the shore to the Territorial Sea boundary. The southern half extends to about 25 m (14 fm) depth. • Habitats - Subtidal benthic habitat is primarily sand, with some large gravel areas in the northern part of the MR. Small rocky reef habitat patches totaling approx. 1.1 km² (272 acres) are present in the northern part of the MR within the 30 m (16 fm) to 50 m (27 fm) depth range. While the reef area is relatively small, it consists of numerous patches of rock that generally have concentrated fish populations. The MR has about 21.8 km (11.8 nm) of rocky shoreline. Rocky intertidal habitat consists primarily of large wave-cut platforms and boulder fields. • Species home ranges - The MR is large enough to encompass the adult home ranges of the following species groups: attached algae, sessile invertebrates, many mobile benthic invertebrates, and fish species with limited home ranges (e.g., china, copper, quillback, black, blue, yelloweye, brown, tiger, vermilion rockfish, kelp greenling, cabezon), and may encompass the home ranges of some flatfish species (e.g., starry flounder). • Other features - The site has 74 seabird nesting colonies and 5 pinniped haulouts, including a large haulout used by Steller sea lions. <p>Criterion 3 Finding: Suitable comparison areas exist for the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas immediately north of the site provide suitable comparison areas for rocky reef, gravel, and sand bottom

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<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	<p>Med</p>	<p>habitat. Areas immediately south of the site provide suitable comparison areas for sand bottom habitat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example research project: Marine reserve effects in gravel habitat and patchy rocky reef habitat. <p>Criterion 4 Finding: The proposal addresses the potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no cables, dredge disposal sites, towlanes or proposed ocean energy developments in the proposed MR area. • There is one minor permitted discharger in the proposed MR area: the City of Yachats, which is an ocean discharger. <p>Criterion 5 Finding: The site is adjacent to protected areas in the terrestrial and marine environment; adjacent uses may affect the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial – The terrestrial area adjacent to the proposed MR is primarily in public ownership. The proposal indicates that eighty percent of the adjacent watershed area is in public ownership (federal and state), with seventeen percent dedicated as wilderness. Six state parks are adjacent to the proposed MR: Smelt Sands State Recreation Site (approximately 240,000 day-use visitors in 2007), Yachats State Recreation Area (approximately 617,000 day-use visitors in 2007), Yachats Ocean Road State Natural Site (approximately 213,000 day-use visitors in 2007), Neptune State Scenic Viewpoint (approximately 503,000 day-use visitors in 2007 at three viewpoint areas), Stonefield Beach State Park (approximately 56,000 day-use visitors in 2007), Tokatee Kloochman State Natural Site (no visitor data), Washburne State Park (approximately 184,000 day-use visitors in 2007 plus additional overnight campers), and Hebeta Head Lighthouse State Park (approximately 450,000 day-use visitors in 2007). In addition to the state park, there is a federal campground and visitor center at Cape Perpetua. The City of Yachats is adjacent to the northern portion of the MR; other rural residences are scattered along stretches of the adjacent land. The beaches along adjacent shoreland contain Snowy Plover critical habitat, and portions of adjacent land contain Marbled Murrelet critical habitat. • Marine – The proposed MR encompasses Yachats and Cape Perpetua Marine Gardens, as well as Neptune State Park Intertidal Research Reserve. Offshore rocks and islands are part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	<p>Med</p>	<p>Criteria 2 and 6: Finding: The size, location and characteristics of the site do a medium job of avoiding significant adverse economic and social impacts. Further evaluation could be used to better understand economic and social impacts and inform design/reconfiguration to minimize negative impacts. Further evaluation of site could investigate potential use of an MPA to assist in minimization of economic/social impacts to ocean users.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less recreational fishing occurs in this area compared to many other areas to the north and south <p>Fisheries affected: Commercial</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dungeness crab, high use • Salmon troll, cyclic, but can be important certain years. Relatively high use for being inside of 3 miles. • Mussels (in Yachats) • Some trawl currently occurs, historically high use trawl area • Some squid, infrequent (last time likely in the 1990s) • Some halibut, infrequent (not recently due to regulations) 	<p>Recreational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ocean salmon, out of Florence (charter and sport) • Salmon fishing at mouth of Yachats River. If boundary includes mouth of river, could be affected. • Some shore fishing at: Trout Street (surferch, groundfish), Smelt Sands Wayside (surferch, groundfish, smelt), Yachats State Park (surferch, groundfish, salmon), Yachats Ocean Road (surferch, groundfish), Devils Churn (surferch, groundfish), Neptune State Park (surferch, groundfish), Strawberry Hill (surferch, groundfish), Bob Creek Wayside (surferch, groundfish), Stonefield Beach Wayside (surferch, groundfish), Ocean Beach Picnic Area (surferch, groundfish), Devil's Elbow State Park (surferch, groundfish) • Probably some sport halibut (likely not common) • Intertidal collection • Smelt 	<p>Criterion 4: Finding: The site addresses potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site will protect the viewshed off of State Park areas from offshore development • Site will protect the viewshed of local businesses and coastal communities from offshore development • Cape Perpetua Visitor Center provides opportunities for education and outreach • Major draw for tourists/visitors to the area in order to experience wildlife/wilderness 	<p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Community Collaboration</p>	<p>Criteria: 7) Community collaboration</p>	<p>Med</p>	<p>Criteria 7 Finding: The proposal was developed by a collaborative community-based group. Level of collaboration was medium.</p> <p>This site was proposed twice: 1) by the ocean conservation action teams in Florence and Yachats, and 2) by Our Ocean as part of their network proposal</p> <p>Communities of place/interest represented in group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group composed of 22 members. • Places: individuals from Florence, Yachats, Seal Rock, Tidewater, Waldport and surrounding areas. • Interests/expertise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Local conservation organization (Siuslaw Chapter of Surfrider Foundation)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statewide conservation organizations (Audubon Society, Coast Watch members, Oregon Shores Conservation Coalition, Our Ocean environmental coalition) - Local government (Yachats city council member) - Sport fishing - Non-fishing ocean recreational use (SCUBA divers, surfers) - Business owners - Coastal home owners - Conservationists - Natural scientists - Natural resource economist <p>Communities of place/interest contacted and/or provided input:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 former commercial fishermen, and current recreational fishermen from Florence • 3 commercial salmon fishermen • A recreational fisherman, and member of the Florence STEP group • A former commercial/recreational fisherman, past mayor of Florence • Surf shop owner and recreational fisherman from Newport • Many recreational users, both extractive and non-extractive, from Newport area • 5 commercial crabbers from Newport • Longliner from Newport • A recreational fisherman and president of the Siuslaw Fishermen's Association in Florence • A recreational fisherman in Yachats • Review and input provided by a professor of natural science • Siuslaw National Forest - Waldport and Hebo District rangers and staff, forest supervisor and staff in Corvallis office. 	<p>Public meetings/outreach regarding site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Issues Forum - Midcoast Watershed Council - Siuslaw Watershed Council - Siuslaw Soil and Water Conservation District - Siuslaw National Forest • Presentation to Lincoln County Fishermen Involved in Natural Energy (FINE) • ODFW/Sea Grant workshop at Charleston <p>Endorsement/support of site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44 letters of support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 federal agencies (USFWS, USDA Siuslaw National Forest) - Siuslaw Watershed Council - 4 environmental organizations (Surfrider Foundation, Native Fish Society, Audubon Society, View the Future)
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* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 local businesses - 17 citizens • City of Yachats <p>NOTES:</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 local businesses - 17 citizens • City of Yachats <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Other factors</p>	<p>Criteria: 8) Enforcement</p>	<p>Med</p>	<p>Criterion 8 Finding: Enforceability of this site is medium.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good observation from land • Large area to patrol • No real north and south landmarks or MPA/MR boundary landmark • Boundaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North and south straight lines are good - Straightening outer/western boundary would aid enforcement <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>OVERALL READINESS OF SITE TO MOVE FORWARD FOR FURTHER EVALUATION</p>		<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further evaluation and work could help better understand potential social/economic impacts • Site design may need further refinement to minimize impacts to ocean users • Site design could consider using an MPA as a tool to minimize impacts to ocean users • Evaluation could be used to better understand what soft bottom species would likely benefit 	

Proposal No. 11 - Siltcoos		
	Coarse Review Criteria	Score*
MPA Sideboards	MPA sideboards met?	Yes
<p>Narrative Analysis</p> <p>Finding: The MR area alone would be ineffective in providing benefits to most mobile sandy-bottom animals due to its limited depth range and narrow east-west extent. The proposed MPA would be necessary for the site to potentially achieve ecological significance. This site analysis will focus on the <u>MR and MPA portion</u> of the proposal.</p> <p>NOTES:</p>		
Ecological Significance	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Habitat representation 2) Size 3) Comparison area 4) Infrastructure 5) Adjacent protected areas 	<p>Med-Low</p>
<p>Criterion 1 Finding: The MR and MPA combined consist mostly of a homogeneous sand bottom habitat that meets the criterion of a valued, contiguous habitat area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MR/MPA consists almost entirely of sandy bottom habitat in both the shallow and deep depth ranges. Other habitat features include the outlets of Siltcoos and Tahkenitch Lakes. The total depth range of the MR/MPA is from the shore to 71 m (39 fm). The boundary between the MR and MPA is at about 25 m (14 fm). <p>Criterion 2 Finding: The MR/MPA is large enough to allow scientific evaluation of the ecological benefits of the MR/MPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 – 10 km size guideline - The MR/MPA is 11.4 km (6.2 nm) in north-south length and extends from the shore to the Territorial Sea boundary. • Habitats - Subtidal benthic habitat is primarily sand, with some small gravel areas. There is no rocky intertidal habitat. The site provides an example of a high-energy exposed sandy habitat. • Species home ranges - The MR/MPA is large enough to encompass the adult home ranges of the following species groups: attached algae, sessile invertebrates, many mobile benthic invertebrates. It is unclear if the MR/MPA will encompass the home ranges of sandy bottom fish species. • Other features - The site has 2 harbor seal haulouts. <p>Criterion 3 Finding: Suitable comparison areas exist for the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas immediately north and south of the site provide suitable comparison areas. • Example research project: Marine reserve effects in high-energy sandy bottom habitat. <p>Criterion 4 Finding: The proposal addresses the potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no cables, dredge disposal sites, towlanes, or outfall sites in the proposed MR area. • The proposed site's southwestern boundary is adjacent to and slightly overlaps with the Reedsport OPT preliminary permit area (wave energy). 		

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

			<p>Criterion 5 Finding: The site is adjacent to protected areas in the terrestrial and marine environment; adjacent uses may affect the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial – The Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area is adjacent to the proposed MR. The beaches along adjacent shoreland contain Snowy Plover critical habitat, and it is unclear if/how an MR designation would affect restoration work. • Estuarine – LCDC classifies the Tahkenitch and Siltcoos Estuaries as “natural” estuaries. <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	<p>Med</p>	<p>Criteria 2 and 6: Finding: The size, location and characteristics of the site do a medium job of avoiding significant adverse economic and social impacts.</p> <p>Fisheries affected: Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dungeness crab, in both MPA and MR portion • Some salmon troll, most in MPA portion • Some trawl currently occurs, historically high use trawl area • Some mid-water trawl, along western edge of MPA Recreational • Ocean salmon, out of Winchester Bay • Shore fishing: Siltcoos Campground (surperch – may be high effort in the spring and summer) <p>Criterion 4: Finding: The sight does not address all potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South boundary of site appears to slightly overlap with Reedsport OPT wave energy project area, which has received a preliminary permit. Unclear how may or may not impact. <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Community Collaboration</p>	<p>Criteria: 7) Community collaboration</p>	<p>LOW</p>	<p>Criteria 7 Finding: This proposal was not developed by a collaborative community-based group. Level of collaboration on this proposed site was low.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site proposed by Our Ocean staff • Review and input provided by a professor of natural science <p>NOTES:</p>

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Other factors	Criteria: 8) Enforcement	Low	Criterion 8 Finding: Enforceability of this site is low. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not readily visible from land • No good landmarks from water • Good straight boundary lines NOTES:
OVERALL READINESS OF SITE TO MOVE FORWARD FOR FURTHER EVALUATION:		Low <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal ecological benefits • Minimal collaboration and support to date • Enforceability low 	

Proposal No. 12 – Cape Arago			
	Coarse Review Criteria	Score*	Narrative Analysis
MPA Sideboards	MPA sideboards met?	No	<p>Finding: The proposed MR has a diversity of habitats, is large enough to encompass home ranges of many species, and meets criteria for ecological significance. The proposed MPA is not needed for the MR to achieve ecological significance.</p> <p>This site analysis will focus on the <u>MR portion</u> of the proposal.</p> <p>NOTES:</p>
Ecological Significance	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Habitat representation 2) Size 3) Comparison area 4) Infrastructure 5) Adjacent protected areas 	High	<p>Criterion 1 Finding: The MR has an adequate variety of habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MR has a variety of habitats including rocky reef and sandy bottom habitat in both deep and shallow depth ranges, kelp beds, rocky intertidal areas, and 119 offshore rocks. The total depth range of the MR is from the intertidal area out to 62 m (34 fm). Cape Arago is unique in that it is in a north-south biological transition area with a mix of northern and southern species. <p>Criterion 2 Finding: The site is large enough to allow scientific evaluation of the ecological benefits of the MR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 – 10 km size guideline The MR is 10.5 km (5.7 nm) in north-south length and extends from the shore to 62 m (34 fm) depth. • Habitats - Subtidal benthic habitat is primarily sand, with rocky reefs totaling approx. 2.8 km² (692 acres). The rocky areas are spread across both shallow and deep areas, potentially increasing the number of species benefited. The MR has about 4 km (2.2 nm) of rocky shoreline. Rocky intertidal habitat consists primarily of boulder fields, ledges, and vertical faces around the bases of cliffs. • Species home ranges - The MR is large enough to encompass the adult home ranges of the following species groups: attached algae, sessile invertebrates, many mobile benthic invertebrates, and fish species with limited home ranges (e.g., china, copper, quillback, black, blue, yelloweye, tiger, vermillion, brown, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, cabezon). The productive recreational fishery on the rocky reefs provides evidence of the area's abundant fish population. • Other features - The site has 4 seabird nesting colonies and 2 harbor seal haulouts. The large pinniped haulout at Simpson Reef is just north of the site. <p>Criterion 3 Finding: Suitable comparison areas exist for the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas immediately to the north of the site, and areas off of Bandon provide suitable comparison areas. • Example research project: Comparison of marine mammal predation between protected and fished areas.

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High
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<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Criterion 4 Finding: The proposal addresses the potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no dredge disposal sites, towlanes, outfall sites, or proposed ocean energy developments in the proposed MR area. • Four submarine cables cross the proposed MR. <p>Criterion 5 Finding: The site is adjacent to protected areas in the terrestrial and marine environment; adjacent uses may affect the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial – Two state parks are adjacent to the proposed MR: The very southernmost tip of Cape Arago State Park, and Seven Devil’s State Recreation Site (approximately 72,000 day-use visitors in 2007). Also adjacent are scattered residences and small residential communities, such as the community at Five Mile Point along the southern portion of the proposed MR. • Marine – Offshore rocks and islands are part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria 2 and 6: Finding: The size, location and characteristics of the site do not avoid significant adverse economic and social impacts. Little opportunity exists to resolve economic and social impacts to ocean users at this site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site would limit many fishing opportunities in the area. • Site encompasses entire fishing area for the Coos Bay commercial nearshore limited entry fishery. • Site includes main fishing ground for the Coos Bay charter groundfish fishery. Could result in significant shift of effort to smaller, currently less used, areas. • When 20 fm closures are in effect, this site contains some of the few opportunities to fish in the area. <p>Fisheries affected: Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearshore limited entry (black rockfish, blue rockfish, other nearshore) • Dungeness crab, high use in sandy areas between rocks and below South Cove • Salmon troll, heavy use • Dinglebar • Urchin (major purple urchin spot for Coos Bay fishers, red urchin mostly north of site) • Some trawl occurs on western boundary <p>Recreational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational groundfish (Coos Bay charters, private sport anglers, and occasional Bandon charters). • Some spear fishing, mostly occurs north of headland • Some shore fishing: South Cove Beach (surfperch, groundfish – moderate use in summer), Seven Devils Wayside (surfperch), Whiskey Run (surfperch) • Some intertidal collection 	<p>Low</p>	<p>Criterion 2 and 6: Finding: The size, location and characteristics of the site do not avoid significant adverse economic and social impacts. Little opportunity exists to resolve economic and social impacts to ocean users at this site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site would limit many fishing opportunities in the area. • Site encompasses entire fishing area for the Coos Bay commercial nearshore limited entry fishery. • Site includes main fishing ground for the Coos Bay charter groundfish fishery. Could result in significant shift of effort to smaller, currently less used, areas. • When 20 fm closures are in effect, this site contains some of the few opportunities to fish in the area. <p>Fisheries affected: Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearshore limited entry (black rockfish, blue rockfish, other nearshore) • Dungeness crab, high use in sandy areas between rocks and below South Cove • Salmon troll, heavy use • Dinglebar • Urchin (major purple urchin spot for Coos Bay fishers, red urchin mostly north of site) • Some trawl occurs on western boundary <p>Recreational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational groundfish (Coos Bay charters, private sport anglers, and occasional Bandon charters). • Some spear fishing, mostly occurs north of headland • Some shore fishing: South Cove Beach (surfperch, groundfish – moderate use in summer), Seven Devils Wayside (surfperch), Whiskey Run (surfperch) • Some intertidal collection

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

			<p>Criterion 4: Finding: The proposal does not address all potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe harbor and anchorage in South Cove would not be impacted • Some protection of viewshed from offshore development • South Cove provides educational opportunities, which could potentially be impacted • Wave energy project proposed north of proposed site • Potential impact to future laying of submarine cables <p>NOTES:</p>
Community Collaboration	Criteria: 7) Community collaboration	Low	<p>Criterion 7: Finding: This proposal was not developed by a collaborative community-based group. Level of collaboration on this proposed site was low.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site proposed by Our Ocean staff • Review and input provided by a professor of natural science <p>NOTES:</p>
Other factors	Criteria: 8) Enforcement	Med-High	<p>Criterion 8 Finding: Enforceability of this site is medium-high.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good south visibility from Cape Arago • May be hard to identify south boundary due to private land • Good north landmark • Five Mile Point would make a good southern boundary for enforcement purposes • Good straight boundary lines <p>NOTES:</p>
OVERALL READINESS OF SITE TO MOVE FORWARD FOR FURTHER EVALUATION:		Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little opportunity at this site to resolve economic impacts • Minimal collaboration and support to date • Multiple proposals in same area of coast, system-wide criteria would limit site selection

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

Proposal No. 18 – Seven Devils

	Coarse Review Criteria	Score*	Narrative Analysis
MPA Sideboards	MPA sideboards met?	N/A	
Ecological Significance	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Habitat representation 2) Size 3) Comparison area 4) Infrastructure 5) Adjacent protected areas 	Med-High	<p>Criterion 1 Finding: The MR has an adequate variety of habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MR has a variety of habitats including rocky reef and sandy bottom habitat in both deep and shallow depth ranges, kelp beds, rocky intertidal areas, and 77 offshore rocks. The total depth range of the MR is from the intertidal area out to 55 m (30 fm). Cape Arago is unique in that it is in a north-south biological transition area with a mix of northern and southern species. <p>Criterion 2 Finding: There is inadequate information to determine if the site is large enough to allow scientific evaluation of the ecological benefits of the MR. More information on the extent of rocky reef habitat would be needed prior to making a conclusion on the adequacy of the site's size (see below).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 – 10 km size guideline The MR is 3.8 km (2.1 nm) in north-south length and extends from the shore to 55 m (30 fm) depth. The site extends approx. 4.1 km (2.2 nm) in an east-west direction. Depending on the amount and configuration of rocky habitats present, the MR may have adequate habitat and depth range to meet the size guideline even though it is smaller than 5 km. • Habitats - Subtidal benthic habitat is primarily sand, with current habitat maps showing approx. 0.84 km² (208 acres) of rocky reefs, primarily in shallow parts of the site. Based on fishing activity, it appears that the maps under-represent rocky reef habitat, leaving out potentially significant rocky areas in deeper waters. The MR has about 4.7 km (2.5 nm) of rocky shoreline. Rocky intertidal habitat consists primarily of boulder fields and ledges and vertical faces around the bases of cliffs. • Species home ranges - The MR is large enough to encompass the adult home ranges of the following species groups: attached algae, sessile invertebrates, and many mobile benthic invertebrates. Depending on the actual size of the rocky reef habitat, the site could encompass fish species with limited home ranges (e.g., china, copper, quillback, black, blue, yelloweye, tiger, vermilion, brown, grass rockfish, kelp greenling, cabezon). The productive recreational fishery on the rocky reefs provides evidence of the area's abundant fish population. • Other features - The site has 4 seabird nesting colonies. The large pinniped haulout at Simpson Reef is just north of the site. <p>Criterion 3 Finding: Suitable comparison areas exist for the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas immediately to the north of the site, and areas off of Bandon provide suitable comparison areas. • Example research project: Comparison of marine mammal predation between protected and fished areas. <p>Criterion 4 Finding: The proposal addresses the potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p>

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	<p>Med-LOW</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no dredge disposal sites, tow lanes, outfall sites, or proposed ocean energy developments in the proposed MR area. • Four submarine cables cross the proposed MR. <p>Criterion 5 Finding: The site is adjacent to protected areas in the terrestrial and marine environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial – The very southernmost tip of Cape Arago State Park is adjacent to the proposed MR site. Other land adjacent to the proposed site is primarily private forest land. • Marine – Offshore rocks and islands are part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria 2 and 6: Finding: The size, location and characteristics of the site do a medium-low job of avoiding significant adverse economic and social impacts. Further evaluation could be used to better understand economic and social impacts. Redesign/reconfiguration of site during evaluation may be able to minimize negative impacts. Further evaluation of site could investigate potential use of an MPA to assist in minimization of economic/social impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaves some fishing opportunities available in the area • Site encompasses most of fishing area of the Coos Bay commercial nearshore limited entry fishery. <p>Fisheries affected: Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearshore limited entry (black rockfish, blue rockfish, other nearshore) • Dungeness crab • Dinglebar • Salmon troll • Urchin (Purple urchin. Red urchin mostly north of site.) <p>Recreational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational groundfish, charter and private sport anglers • Some spear fishing • Some intertidal collection <p>Criterion 4: Finding: The proposal does not address all potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wave energy project proposed north of MR site • Potential impact to future laying of submarine cables <p>NOTES:</p>	<p>Med-LOW</p>	<p>Criterion 2 and 6: Finding: The size, location and characteristics of the site do a medium-low job of avoiding significant adverse economic and social impacts. Further evaluation could be used to better understand economic and social impacts. Redesign/reconfiguration of site during evaluation may be able to minimize negative impacts. Further evaluation of site could investigate potential use of an MPA to assist in minimization of economic/social impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaves some fishing opportunities available in the area • Site encompasses most of fishing area of the Coos Bay commercial nearshore limited entry fishery. <p>Fisheries affected: Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearshore limited entry (black rockfish, blue rockfish, other nearshore) • Dungeness crab • Dinglebar • Salmon troll • Urchin (Purple urchin. Red urchin mostly north of site.) <p>Recreational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational groundfish, charter and private sport anglers • Some spear fishing • Some intertidal collection <p>Criterion 4: Finding: The proposal does not address all potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wave energy project proposed north of MR site • Potential impact to future laying of submarine cables <p>NOTES:</p>

<p>Community Collaboration</p>	<p>Criteria: 7) Community collaboration</p>	<p>Med-Low</p>	<p>Criterion 7 Finding: This proposal was not developed by a collaborative community-based group. Level of collaboration on this proposed site was medium-low due to some input and some level of support for site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site proposed by an individual <p>Communities of place/interest contacted and/or provided input:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This proposal was submitted by an individual who had attended several community meetings, starting in July 2008, to discuss possible community interest of marine reserves in the Bandon/Coos Bay area. Meetings were attended by recreational and commercial fishermen, port staff and commissioners, scientists, conservationists, and community leaders. No consensus was reached at the third and final meeting. Group agreed to meet again after the public proposal process had ended to review proposals for the Bandon/Coos Bay area and to continue working together. <p>Endorsement/support of site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 letters of support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 local environmental organization - 3 local scientists - 1 sport fisherman - 3 local citizens <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Other factors</p>	<p>Criteria: 8) Enforcement</p>	<p>Med-High</p>	<p>Criterion 8 Finding: Enforceability of this site is medium-high.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good south visibility from Cape Arago • May be hard to identify south boundary due to private land • Good north landmark • Good straight boundary lines <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>OVERALL READINESS OF SITE TO MOVE FORWARD FOR FURTHER EVALUATION:</p>			<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further evaluation and work may be able to reduce and minimize economic/social impacts • Site design may need further refinement to minimize impacts to ocean users • Site design could consider using an MPA as a tool to minimize impacts to ocean users • Multiple proposals in same area of coast, system-wide criteria needs to be considered

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

Proposal No. 4 – Redfish Rocks

	Coarse Review Criteria	Score*	Narrative Analysis
MPA Sideboards	MPA sideboards met?	MPA: Yes BADR: No	MPA Finding: The MPA is necessary to help the overall site achieve ecological benefits, including providing for a diversity of habitats and depth ranges and allowing the site to be of sufficient size, while minimizing significant economic impact. This site analysis will focus on the Redfish Rocks MR and MPA portion of the proposal. Bycatch and Discard Reduction MPA (BADR) Finding: The proposed Redfish Rocks MR/MPA has a diversity of habitats, are large enough to encompass home ranges of many species, and meet the criteria for ecological significance. The proposed BADR is not needed for the Redfish Rocks MR/MPA to achieve ecological significance. NOTES:
Ecological Significance	Criteria: 1) Habitat representation 2) Size 3) Comparison area 4) Infrastructure 5) Adjacent protected areas	Med-High	Criterion 1 Finding: Together, the MR and Redfish Rocks MPA have an adequate variety of habitats. <ul style="list-style-type: none">The MR/MPA has a variety of habitats including rocky reef and sandy bottom habitat in both deep and shallow depth ranges, kelp beds, rocky intertidal areas, and 7 offshore rocks. The total depth range of the MR/MPA is from the shore out to 88 m (48 fm). The site is unique in that it is in a very strong upwelling area near Cape Blanco. Criterion 2 Finding: Together, the MR and Redfish Rocks MPA are large enough to allow scientific evaluation of the ecological benefits of the MR/MPA. <ul style="list-style-type: none">5 – 10 km size guideline - The MR/MPA is 2.8 km (1.5 nm) in length parallel to the shore and extends offshore about 7.5 km (4.1 nm). The STAC size and spacing report states that each potential place for a marine reserve is unique and that the size and shape be tailored to each site. While the Redfish Rocks MR/MPA does not strictly meet the 5 – 10 km alongshore length guideline, other factors lead to the finding that the MR/MPA is large enough to allow scientific evaluation of ecological benefits. These other factors include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– the wide depth range (0 – 88 m) (0 - 48 fm) encompasses a wide variety of nearshore species and allows for an inshore-offshore corridor,– the relatively large area of rocky reef habitat encompasses many rocky reef species' home ranges,– the relatively large contiguous reef complex and kelp bed at Redfish Rocks minimizes vulnerability to edge effects and spillover loss,– the high habitat diversity will likely encompass more species, and– the relatively long east-west length of the site (7.5 km, 4.1 nm) means the site still has a relatively large overall area.Habitats - Subtidal benthic habitat is primarily sand, with approx. 3 km² (741 acres) of rocky reefs. The rocky areas are spread across both shallow and deep areas, potentially increasing the number of species benefited. The proposal includes the rocky intertidal areas on the offshore rocks, but does not include the rocky intertidal

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High
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<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	<p>Med-High</p>	<p>area along the coast</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species home ranges - The MR/MPA is large enough to encompass the adult home ranges of the following species groups: attached algae, sessile invertebrates, many mobile benthic invertebrates and fish species with limited home ranges (e.g., china, copper, quillback, black, blue, yelloweye, tiger, vermillion, brown, grass, gopher, black and yellow rockfish, kelp greenling, cabezon). The productive fisheries on the rocky reefs provides evidence of the area's abundant fish population. Other features - The site has 29 seabird nesting colonies. <p>Criterion 3 Finding: Suitable comparison areas exist for the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Humbug Mountain and adjacent Island Rock area and the Orford and Blanco Reef areas provide suitable comparison areas. Example research project: Kelp-urchin-fish interactions. Effects of a MR/MPA on a more heavily fished site. <p>Criterion 4 Finding: The proposal addresses the potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no dredge disposal sites, tow lanes, outfall sites, cables or proposed ocean energy developments in the proposed MR area. <p>Criterion 5 Finding: The site is adjacent to protected areas in the terrestrial and marine environment; adjacent uses may affect the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terrestrial – The northern portion of Humbug Mountain State Park is terrestrially adjacent to the proposed MR site. Humbug is a relatively low use park, receiving approximately 58,000 visitors in 2007. The park has a campground which received an additional 25,000 visitors. The highway area is prone to landslides; the Gregory slide area is just north of the site. Marine – Offshore rocks and islands are part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. <p>NOTES:</p> <p>Criteria 2 and 6: Finding: The current size, location and characteristics of the site avoid significant adverse economic and social impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic study performed to estimate fishing ground loss and percent relative value loss to Port Orford fleet. Information was used to help determine site location. Low level of recreational fishing out of Port Orford. To minimize economic impacts, MPA portion would allow for all fishing except groundfish and net fishing. To minimize social and economic impacts, the coastal shoreline rocky intertidal area was not included in the marine reserve in order to continue to allow clamming. North wind protection at site, but also south of site around Humbug Mountain. Opportunities for fishing still available in nearby vicinities.
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* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

			<p>Fisheries affected: Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearshore limited entry (black rockfish, blue rockfish, other nearshore), moderate use • Dungeness crab, majority occurs in MPA portion • Salmon troll, majority occurs in MPA portion • Some urchin, all within MR portion • Some flat abalone, all within MR portion • May be some shrimp trawl along western edge of MPA <p>Recreational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some recreational groundfish • Some extractive diving (spear fishing, subtidal rock scallop and red abalone harvest) <p>Criterion 4: Finding: The proposal addresses potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site will protect the viewshed off of Humbug Mountain State Park from offshore development • No other existing or proposed infrastructure known <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Community Collaboration</p>	<p>Criteria: 7) Community collaboration</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Criterion 7 Finding: The proposal was developed by a collaborative community-based group that included significant fishing interests. Level of collaboration was high and there is a good amount of support for the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This site was proposed by the Port Orford Ocean Resource Team (POORT). <p>Communities of place/interest represented in group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places: individuals from Port Orford. • Interests/expertise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – POORT Fishermen's Board: Port Orford commercial fishing fleet – Advisory bodies: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Port Orford Marine Reserve Working Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ business owners ▪ local government (port commissioner, planning commission) ▪ statewide environmental organizations (Surfrider Foundation, EcoTrust, PMCC) ▪ commercial fishing ▪ recreational fishing 2) Science and Policy Advisory Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ natural scientists ▪ statewide environmental organizations (Surfrider Foundation, EcoTrust, PMCC) 3) Socioeconomic Advisory Committee

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ecotrust ▪ Community Economic Development ▪ social scientist 	<p>Communities of place/interest contacted and/or provided input:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus groups with commercial fishing fleet of Port Orford • Surveys for local organizations and businesses, local commercial fishermen • Local government, including city of Port Orford, the Port of Port Orford, Curry County commissioners. <p>Public meetings/outreach regarding site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public meetings to discuss the Community Stewardship Area and to work with community members to consider several different areas for a proposed MR/MPA site. • POORT Fishermen's Board issued consensus statement on marine reserves. • Starting in July 2007, POORT initiated outreach campaign: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 3 Surveys: including a local organization and business survey, fishermen's fears survey, and objectives survey – Media Communication: Several press articles released to address the community, both locally and in surrounding areas. – 2 Public Meetings and Lectures: meeting to discuss fishermen's fears regarding marine reserves and panel discussion on marine reserves. – Focus Groups: targeting commercial fishing fleet of Port Orford. – Mailings: to the broader community and more specific stakeholder groups. – One-on-one communication with members of the fishing fleet. – POORT website and listserv – Newsletter produced by POORT – Mail box and window sign: mail box outside POORT office allowed for returning surveys or submitting comments to POORT after hours or with anonymity. Dry erase board in window of POORT office provided meetings announcements. • Posters depicting the site and with additional information placed on display in Port Orford public library. Press release announced display and an informational meeting to unveil final proposal on September 24, 2008. • Public testimony at OPAC meetings announcing POORT's development of a MR/MPA proposal. 	<p>Endorsement/support of site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Port Orford • Port Orford/North Curry County Chamber of Commerce • Environmental organizations - Surfrider Foundation and Our Ocean environmental coalition. • FINE (support for MR portion only) <p>NOTES:</p>
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Other factors	Criteria: 8) Enforcement	High	Criterion 8 Finding: Enforceability of this site is high. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very good visibility from land. Can see in multiple directions. • Boundaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – North and south straight lines are good – Rocks offshore provide fair landmark for MR/MPA boundary – Straightening outer/western boundary would aid enforcement <p>NOTES:</p>
OVERALL READINESS OF SITE TO MOVE FORWARD FOR FURTHER EVALUATION:		High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is strong, overall, in meeting the coarse review criteria. • Potential to be pilot project • Continued work will need to evaluate economic impacts to fishers and fisheries not involved in the POORT economic survey. 	The site is strong, overall, in meeting the coarse review criteria. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to be pilot project • Continued work will need to evaluate economic impacts to fishers and fisheries not involved in the POORT economic survey.

Proposal No. 3 – Mack Reef I		
	Coarse Review Criteria	Score*
MPA Sideboards	MPA sideboards met?	Yes
Narrative Analysis		
<p>MPA Finding: The MPA is necessary to help the overall site achieve ecological benefits, including providing for a diversity of habitats and depth ranges and allowing the site to be of sufficient size, while minimizing significant economic impact.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">This site analysis will focus on the <u>MR</u> and <u>MPA</u> portion of the proposal.</p> <p>NOTES:</p>		
Ecological Significance	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Habitat representation 2) Size 3) Comparison area 4) Infrastructure 5) Adjacent protected areas 	High
<p>Criterion 1 Finding: Together, the MR and MPA areas have an adequate variety of habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MR/MPA has a variety of habitats including rocky reef and sandy bottom habitat in both deep and shallow depth ranges, mud bottom in the deeper areas, kelp beds, rocky intertidal areas, and 101 offshore rocks. The total depth range of the site is from the intertidal area out to 110 m (60 fm). <p>Criterion 2 Finding: Together, the MR and MPA areas are large enough to allow scientific evaluation of the ecological benefits of the MR/MPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 – 10 km size guideline - The MR/MPA is 11.6 km (6.3 nm) in north-south length and extends from the shore to the Territorial Sea boundary. • Habitats - Subtidal benthic habitat is primarily sand and mud, with rocky reefs totaling approx. 5.5 km² (1,359 acres). The rocky areas are spread across both shallow and deep areas, potentially increasing the number of species benefited. The deeper water and mud bottom at the outer edge of the MR/MPA provides habitat for deeper water species not normally found in the nearshore. The MR/MPA has about 11 km (5.9 nm) of rocky shoreline. Rocky intertidal habitat includes large boulder fields, wave-cut platforms. • Species home ranges - The MR/MPA is large enough to encompass the adult home ranges of the following species groups: attached algae, sessile invertebrates, many mobile benthic invertebrates, and fish species with limited home ranges (e.g., china, copper, quillback, black, blue, yelloweye, tiger, vermilion, brown, grass, black and yellow, gopher rockfish, kelp greenling, cabezon). The productive commercial fishery on the rocky reefs provides evidence of the area's abundant fish population. The southern boundary of the site cuts across an otherwise contiguous rocky reef, potentially leading to edge effects. • Other features - The site has 77 seabird nesting colonies, including very large colonies at Hunter's Island and Crook Point, and three pinniped haulouts. <p>Criterion 3 Finding: Suitable comparison areas exist for the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas to the south of the site provide suitable comparison areas. 		

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example research project: Alongshore connection of marine reserves separated by an MPA. <p>Criterion 4 Finding: The proposal addresses the potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no dredge disposal sites, tow lanes, outfall sites, cables or proposed ocean energy developments in the proposed MR or MPA area. The proposed MR and MPA areas, as well as the adjacent terrestrial area, are fairly undeveloped and relatively pristine in terms of human effects. • Pistol River estuary-flows into MPA <p>Criterion 5 Finding: The site is adjacent to protected areas in the terrestrial and marine environment; adjacent uses may affect the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial – Cape Sebastian State Park and State Scenic Viewpoint, and Pistol River State Park and State Scenic Viewpoint are adjacent to the proposed MR and MPA areas. Both park areas are fairly low use (Cape Sebastian received approximately 81,000 day-use visitors in 2007, Pistol River approximately 68,000), and neither park has a campground. In addition to the state parks, Crook Point National Wildlife Refuge is adjacent to the proposed area. The refuge is closed to public access. The adjacent private land outside of the park and refuge areas is not very developed. • Estuarine – LCDC classifies the Pistol River Estuary as a "natural" estuary. • Marine – Offshore rocks and islands are part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	<p>Med</p>	<p>Criteria 2 and 6: Finding: The size, location and characteristics of the site do a medium job of avoiding significant adverse economic and social impacts. Further evaluation could be used to better understand economic and social impacts. Redesign/reconfiguration of site, including the MPA portion, during evaluation may be able to minimize negative impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good distance from both the ports of Brookings-Harbor and Gold Beach. Fairly remote area. Less recreational fishing occurs in this area compared to many other areas to the north and south. • MPA to allow commercial crabbing and salmon fishing to try and minimize negative economic impacts. • Black rockfish zone (area based fishery regulation) pushes Brookings nearshore limited entry fishery up into Mack Reef area. Important black rockfish fishing area for some commercial boats. <p>Fisheries affected: Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearshore limited entry (black rockfish, blue rockfish, other nearshore) • Dungeness crab, some occurs within MR portions • Shrimp trawl, occurs within deeper waters of the MPA portion • Urchin, in southern MR portion. Historically important, less effort now.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat abalone, within southern MR portion Recreational • In past, some Brookings charter groundfish in southern MR portion (much less currently) • One charter boat from Gold Beach will on occasion fish within the northern MR area • Some shore fishing: Cape Sebastian (surfperch, groundfish) and Pistol River (surfperch, groundfish) • Intertidal collection: butter clams south of Crook Point <p>Criterion 4: Finding: The proposal addresses potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site will protect the viewsheds off of State Park areas from offshore development • Safe harbor and anchorage at Mack Arch Cove would not be impacted • No other existing or proposed infrastructure known <p>NOTES:</p>
Community Collaboration	Criteria: 7) Community collaboration	Med-High	<p>Criterion 7 Finding: The proposal was developed by a collaborative community-based group. Level of collaboration was medium-high.</p> <p>This site was proposed by a community group.</p> <p>Communities of place/interest represented in group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group composed of 16 members. • Places: individuals from Pistol River, Gold Beach, Brookings and surrounding areas. • Interests/expertise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Statewide conservation organization (Coast Watch members) – Sport fishing – Non-fishing ocean recreational use (SCUBA divers, surfers) – Former commercial fishermen – Educators – Business owners – Coastal property owners – Conservationists – Natural scientists <p>Communities of place/interest contacted and/or provided input:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An urchin and abalone diver • 5 charter boat operators from Gold Beach and Brookings • Surf shop owner

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port of Brookings-Harbor commissioner • Former commercial fisherman and business owner • 2 commercial fishing interests from Gold Beach • County commissioner • 4 commercial fishing interests from Brookings • Seaweed harvester • Several commercial fishing interests from Port Orford • A commercial fishing expert from Brookings • A retired resource management professional and recreational fisherman from Brookings • Oregon state police • A representative of Oregon Anglers and the Recreational Fishing Alliance • 4 Ports Group (Brookings-Harbor and Gold Beach representatives) 	<p>Public meetings/outreach regarding site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation to the 4 Ports Group • ODFW/Sea Grant workshop at Charleston <p>Endorsement/support of site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 letters of support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1 federal agency (USFWS) – 1 seaweed harvester – 1 commercial fisherman – local business owners – local property owners – long time residents – recreational fishermen – non-fishing recreational ocean users (SCUBA divers, surfers, kayakers, birders) – Surfrider Foundation (environmental organization) – former commercial fishermen – natural scientists – frequent visitors to the south coast 	<p>NOTES:</p>

Other factors	Criteria: 8) Enforcement	Med-High	<p>Criterion 8 Finding: Enforceability of this site is medium-high.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPA and north MR have good observation from land (enforceability is high). South MR not as good observation from land (enforceability is medium-high). • Boundaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – North and south straight lines are good – Straightening outer/western boundary would aid enforcement <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>OVERALL READINESS OF SITE TO MOVE FORWARD FOR FURTHER EVALUATION:</p>			<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further evaluation could help better understand potential social/economic impacts • Site design may need further refinement to minimize impacts to ocean users • Multiple proposals in same area of coast; system-wide criteria needs to be considered

Proposal No. 13 – Mack Reef II			
	Coarse Review Criteria	Score*	Narrative Analysis
MPA Sideboards	MPA sideboards met?	NO	<p>Finding: The proposed MR has a diversity of habitats, is large enough to encompass home ranges of many species, and meets criteria for ecological significance. The proposed MPA is not needed for the MR to achieve ecological significance.</p> <p>This site analysis will focus on the <u>MR portion</u> of the proposal.</p> <p>NOTES:</p>
Ecological Significance	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Habitat representation 2) Size 3) Comparison area 4) Infrastructure 5) Adjacent protected areas 	High	<p>Criterion 1 Finding: The MR has an adequate variety of habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MR has a variety of habitats including rocky reef and sandy bottom habitat in both deep and shallow depth ranges, kelp beds, rocky intertidal areas, and 119 offshore rocks. The total depth range of the site is from the intertidal area out to 48 m (26 fm). <p>Criterion 2 Finding: The site is large enough to allow scientific evaluation of the ecological benefits of the MR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 – 10 km size guideline The MR is 14.2 km (7.7 nm) in north-south length and extends from the shore to 48 m (26 fm) depth. • Habitats - Subtidal benthic habitat is primarily sand, with rocky reefs totaling approx. 5.6 km² (1,384 acres). The rocky areas are spread across both shallow and deep areas, potentially increasing the number of species benefited. The MR has about 12.8 km (6.9 nm) of rocky shoreline. Rocky intertidal habitat includes large boulder fields, wave-cut platforms. • Species home ranges - The MR is large enough to encompass the adult home ranges of the following species groups: attached algae, sessile invertebrates, many mobile benthic invertebrates, and fish species with limited home ranges (e.g., china, copper, quillback, black, blue, yelloweye, tiger, vermilion, brown, grass, black and yellow, gopher rockfish, kelp greenling, cabezon). The productive commercial fishery on the rocky reefs provides evidence of the area's abundant fish population. • Other features - The site has 95 seabird nesting colonies, including very large colonies at Hunter's Island, Crook Point, and Mack Arch, and three pinniped haulouts. <p>Criterion 3 Finding: Suitable comparison areas exist for the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas to the south of the site provide suitable comparison areas. • Example research project: Spillover effects on the fishery to the south of the site.

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High
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			<p>Criterion 4 Finding: The proposal addresses the potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no dredge disposal sites, towlanes, outfall sites, cables or proposed ocean energy developments in the proposed MR. The proposed MR area, as well as the adjacent terrestrial area, is fairly undeveloped and relatively pristine in terms of human effects. • Pistol River estuary-flows into MPA <p>Criterion 5 Finding: The site is adjacent to protected areas in the terrestrial and marine environment; adjacent uses may affect the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial – Cape Sebastian State Park and State Scenic Viewpoint, Pistol River State Park and State Scenic Viewpoint, and the northern portion of Samuel H Boardman State Park are adjacent to the proposed MR. Cape Sebastian and Pistol River are fairly low use parks (Cape Sebastian received approximately 81,000 day-use visitors in 2007, Pistol River approximately 68,000), and neither park has a campground. Boardman is a higher visitation park, receiving approximately 809,000 day-use visitors in 2007. In addition to the state parks, Crook Point National Wildlife Refuge is adjacent to the proposed area. The refuge is closed to public access. The adjacent private land outside of the park and refuge areas is not very developed. • Estuarine – LCDC classifies the Pistol River Estuary as a "natural" estuary. • Marine – Offshore rocks and islands are part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. <p>NOTES:</p>
<p>Avoids Significant Economic/Social Impacts</p>	<p>Criteria: 2) Size 4) Infrastructure 6) Economic and social impacts</p>	<p>Med-Low</p>	<p>Criteria 2 and 6: Finding: The size, location and characteristics of the site do a medium-low job of avoiding significant adverse economic and social impacts. Further evaluation could be used to better understand economic and social impacts. Redesign/reconfiguration of site, including the MPA portion, during evaluation may be able to minimize negative impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good distance from both the ports of Brookings-Harbor and Gold Beach. Fairly remote area. Less recreational fishing occurs in this area compared to many other areas to the north and south. • This site limits the Brookings commercial nearshore limited entry fishery to fish within the black rockfish zone (with restricted daily trip limits of 200 lbs/day). • Dungeness crab high use fishing grounds and soft shell testing area. <p>Fisheries affected: Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearshore limited entry (black rockfish, blue rockfish, other nearshore) • Dungeness crab • Urchin, historically important area with less effort now. • Flat abalone <p>Recreational</p>

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In past, some charter groundfish (much less currently) • One charter boat from Gold Beach will on occasion fish within the northern portion of the site • Some shore fishing: Cape Sebastian (surfperch, groundfish) and Pistol River (surfperch, groundfish) • Intertidal collection: butter clams south of Crook Point <p>Criterion 4: Finding: The proposal addresses potential impacts of existing or proposed infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site will protect the viewsheds off of State Park areas from offshore development • Safe harbor and anchorage at Mack Arch Cove would not be impacted • No other existing or proposed infrastructure known <p>NOTES:</p>			
<p>Criteria 7 Finding: This proposal was not developed by a collaborative community-based group. Level of collaboration on this proposed site was low and there is minimal support for the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site proposed by Our Ocean staff • Review and input provided by a professor of natural science <p>NOTES:</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Criteria: 7) Community collaboration</p>	<p>Community Collaboration</p>
<p>Criteria 8 Finding: Enforceability of this site is high.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good observation from land. • Good straight boundary lines. <p>NOTES:</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Criteria: 8) Enforcement</p>	<p>Other factors</p>
<p>OVERALL READINESS OF SITE TO MOVE FORWARD FOR FURTHER EVALUATION</p> <p>Low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site design needs further refinement to minimize impacts to ocean users • Minimal collaboration and support to date • Multiple proposals in same area of coast, system-wide criteria would limit site selection 			

* Scoring Scale: Low, Medium-Low, Medium, Medium-High, High

Organization	Name	Title	Address	City	ST	Zip	Phone	E-Mail
County	Terry Thompson	Lincoln Co. Commission	223 W. Olive St., Room 110	Newport	OR	97365	(541) 265-4100	ttompson@co.lincoln.or.us
City	Keith Tymchuck	Reedsport Mayor	1405 Ranch Road	Reedsport	OR	97467	(541) 271-3603	ktymchuk@reedsport.k12.or.us
Tribal	Tom Younker	Coquille Tribe Vice Chair	Post Office Box 783	North Bend	OR	97459	(541) 756-0904	tomyounger@coquilletribe.org
Citizen At-Large	Neal Coenen		Post Office Box 288	Newport	OR	97365	(541) 867-7259	nlc@newportnet.com
Dept. of Energy	Karen Chase	Renewable Resources Specialist	625 Marion Street Ne	Salem	OR	97301	(503) 373-7806	karen.chase@state.or.us
ODFW	Cristin Don	Nearshore Planning Asst. Leader	2040 SE Marine Science Drive	Newport	OR	97365	(541) 867-0030 x 284	cristen.n.don@state.or.us
DSL	Jeff Kroft	Senior Policy Specialist	775 Summer St NE, Suite 100	Salem	OR	97301	(503) 986-5280	jeff.kroft@dsl.state.or.us
OPRD	Jeff Farm	Ocean Shores Program Manager	725 Summer St. NE, Suite C	Salem	OR	97301	(541) 997-5755	Jeff.farm@state.or.us
OWRD	Mary Grainey	Hydroelectric Program Coordinator	725 Summer Street NE, Suite A	Salem	OR	97301	(503) 986-0833	mary.s.grainey@state.or.us
OCZMA	Onno Husing	Executive Director	Post Office Box 1033	Newport	OR	97365	(541) 265-8918	onno_husing@class.orednet.org
OWET	Stephanie Thornton	Executive Director	Post Office Box 8626	Portland	OR	97207	(503) 481-5949	sthornton@oregonwave.org
OPAC	David Allen	Chair, TSP Workgroup	Post Office Box 1270	Newport	OR	97365	(541) 265-8881	allen@mggdlaw.com
Crab Commission	Nick Furman	Executive Director	Post Office Box 1160	Coos Bay	OR	97420	(541) 267-5810	nick@oregondungeness.org
Salmon Commission	Jeff Reeves	Vice Chairman	94790 N. Way Lane	North Bend	OR	97459	(541) 756-3212	jcjlreev@dishmail.net
Recreational Fishing	John Holloway	Rec. Fishing Alliance, Oregon Anglers	6823 SW Burlingame Avenue	Portland	OR	97219	(503) 452-7919	RFAoregon@comcast.net
FINE	Bob Eder		Post Office Box 721	Newport	OR	97365	(541) 961-0569	broberteder@gmail.com
FACT	Linda Buell	Garibaldi Charters	Post Office Box 556	Garibaldi	OR	97118	(503) 322-0007	fishon@garibaldicharters.com
Wave Industry	Herb Nock	OPT, Vice President	1590 Reed Road	Pennington	NJ	08534	(609) 730-0040 ext 257	hnock@oceanpowertech.com
Wave Industry	Justin Klure	Pacific Energy Ventures, LLC	2020 SW Main St, Suite 703	Portland	OR	97205	(503) 475-2999	jklure@peventuresllc.com

Organization	Name	Title	Address	City	ST	Zip	Phone	E-Mail
Coastal Conservation	Robin Hartmann	Oregon Shores, Executive Director	1721 SE Main Street	Roseburg	OR	97440	(541) 817-2275	robinhartmann@msn.com
Ocean Environmental	Susan Allen	Our Ocean, Executive Director	1600 North Coast Hwy, Suite 1628A	Newport	OR	97365	(503) 231-2718	sallen@pewtrusts.org
Ocean Recreation	Gus Gates	Surfrider Foundation	3225 31st Street	Florence	OR	97439	(541) 999-0272	ggates@surfrider.org
Coastal Utility	Chris Chandler	Central Lincoln PUD	Post Office Box 1126	Newport	OR	97365	(541) 574-2204	cchandler@cencoast.com
Electric Utility	Melvin Rodrigues	BPA, Transmission Planning Manager	Post Office Box 491	Vancouver	WA	98666	(360) 619-6676	mrodrigues@bpa.gov
Coastal Port	Kathy Wall	Port of Coos Bay /SOORC	Post Office Box 1215	Coos Bay	OR	97420	(541) 267-7678	kwall@portofcoosbay.com

DRAFT