

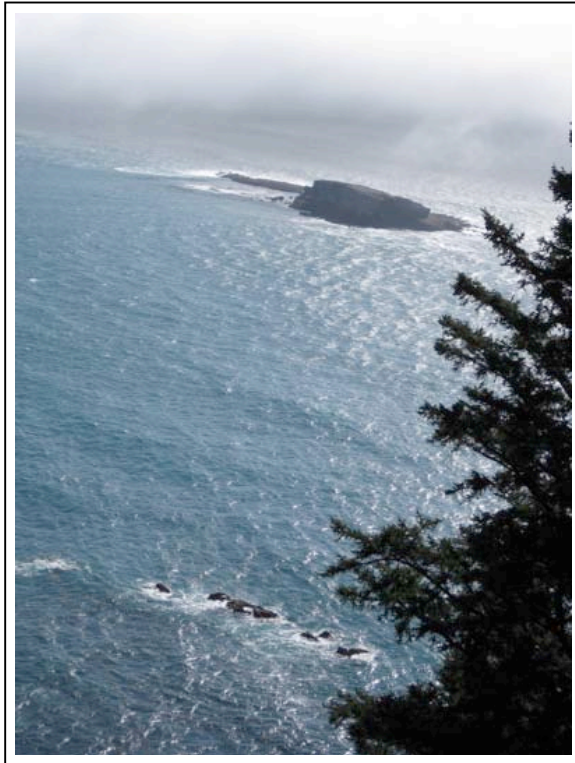


Oregon Coastal Notes

Oregon Coastal Zone Management Association

October 2009

The Story of NSAT (Depoe Bay's Near Shore Action Team): One of Oregon's First Marine Reserves — Onno Husing, Director, OCZMA



On November 18, 2008 the Ocean Policy Advisory Council (OPAC) voted to recommend the establishment of two marine reserve “pilot projects” in Oregon’s Territorial Sea—one off Depoe Bay (photo of proposed site to the left) and one off Port Orford. OPAC also recommended four geographically-based “conversations” take place to examine the *potential* of marine reserve designations somewhere near Cape Arago, Cape Perpetua, Cascade Head, and Cape Falcon.

Then, during the 2009 Oregon Legislative Session, the Coastal Caucus (state legislators representing the Oregon Coast) sponsored HB 3013. HB 3013 took the November 2008 OPAC recommendations and codified them into state statute. The Coastal Caucus also secured state dollars (the remaining balance from the New Carissa settlement fund) to support two years of work on marine reserves (\$1 million) and a state contribution (\$1.2 million) for bathymetric (seafloor) mapping of Oregon’s Territorial Sea (0 to 3 miles).

The Oregon Legislature’s commitment of funding persuaded the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to dedicate \$4.0 million towards bathymetric mapping of Oregon’s Territorial Sea. As a result, within two years, 50% of Oregon’s 1,250 square miles of Territorial Sea (*the seafloor*) will be mapped. At present, only 5% of the seafloor has been mapped.

So, *measured steps* forward are being taken.

Meanwhile, a separate process involving the ocean, the Oregon Territorial Sea Plan (TSP) amendment process, is underway. The objective is to prepare a spatially-explicit ocean zoning plan for state waters in advance of *commercial-scale* offshore development (renewable energy/aquaculture, etc). Through a *state* and *locally-driven process*, important information about the marine environment and fishing grounds off Oregon (in state and federal waters) is being gathered.

Oregon’s TSP amendment process will be grounded in the work of a number of local ocean resource planning teams. Some of these are: the Depoe Bay Near Shore Action Team (NSAT), Port Orford Ocean Resource Team (POORT), Fishermen Involved with Natural Energy (FINE),

Fisherman’s Advisory Committee for Tillamook FACT), Southern Oregon Ocean Resource Coalition (SOORC), and the Florence Ocean Resources Coalition (FOORC).

Because strong local involvement is the key to success, the story of NSAT is timely. It offers lessons learned and helps others understand how to maximize their participation in the process.

Finding Depoe Bay



During the fall of 1993, Jack Brown and his wife Maggie (photo at left) were visiting the Oregon Coast. At the time, Jack was on the eve of his retirement. He had spent a career as a scientist with Battelle Memorial Laboratories working on nuclear weapons. Because of his nuclear engineering background, Jack served as a weapons inspector for the United Nations in Iraq after the First Gulf War.

During their trip Jack and Maggie stopped the car to stretch their legs. They pulled off the highway in the small oceanfront town of Depoe Bay. Jack recalled, “We got out of the car and looked



around. I saw this little harbor. I thought, ‘How on earth do those boats get to the ocean?’” Jack continued, “I crossed the



highway to find out. I leaned over the railing and looked under the bridge. I saw the narrow opening in the rocks connecting the harbor to the ocean. It was amazing!”

Jack said, “That was the moment I fell in love with Depoe Bay. The town reminded me of Laguna Beach where I spent my childhood. I’m one of California’s original beach bum-surfer dudes (photo at left). In the 1950s, Laguna was a paradise. Depoe Bay is what Laguna Beach was sixty years ago; a paradise.” A few months later Jack and Maggie returned to Depoe Bay. That clinched it. They chose to spend their retirement years in Depoe Bay.

Depoe Bay is *not* a big commercial fishing port. Still, Depoe Bay has a Coast Guard Station, a 20-boat charter boat fleet, and, smaller-scale commercial fishing vessels. Depoe Bay’s most striking asset is the close proximity to the ocean and nearby fishing grounds. Recreational fishermen from all over Oregon

come to Depoe Bay to launch boats. So, Depoe Bay has deep *cultural* and *economic* ties to the ocean.

When Jack and Maggie first moved to Depoe Bay they lived aboard their 27-foot Bayliner in the harbor while they built their home. Jack recalled, “We got to know the jugular vein of Depoe Bay, the harbor.” He continued, “People were *so* nice. They’d drop by our construction site, help us stand up walls, do all sorts of things. That made us want to give something back to the community.”

Jack joined the City Council and they both became engaged in a number of local civic activities. Jack submitted his resume to then Governor John Kitzhaber’s Office for a possible executive appointment. On September 11, 2001—an auspicious date—Jack was appointed to the Ocean Policy Advisory Council (OPAC).

The Education of Jack Brown

Around that time, in the fall of 2001, Governor Kitzhaber directed OPAC to provide a set of recommendation on marine reserves by August 2002. By the spring of 2002, after months of work, OPAC was ready to seek input on a *draft set of recommendations on marine reserves*. The Department of Land Conservation & Development (DLCD) scheduled 10 public hearings for the summer of 2002.

The year 2002 was a time of anxiety on the Oregon Coast. Here’s why. In 1996, Congress re-wrote the federal fisheries law. It was the dawn of a new era of *precautionary fisheries management* in the United States. Beginning in 1998, harvest levels of West Coast groundfish were dramatically curtailed. By 2002, groundfish landings were reduced by 50% and more reductions were in the wings.

And, in 2002, the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) was about to adopt “depth-based closures” (between 100 fathoms to 250 fathoms) to rebuild four species of rockfish deemed “overfished”. So, in 2002, *thousands of square miles* of prime fishing grounds off Oregon were *slated for closure*. This area later became known as the “Rockfish Conservation Area” or “RCA.” Today, the RCA is 7,800 square miles of trawl closures and 17,100 square miles of non-trawl closures (from Northern California to the Canadian border).

For these reasons, the summer of 2002 was a tough time to approach coastal communities about closing *even more* fishing grounds.

Jack Brown attended all OPAC’s public hearings on the Oregon Coast. Department of Land Conservation & Development (DLCD) staff, Bob Bailey, presided over the hearings on behalf of OPAC and DLCD.

Looking back, Jack remembers the fear and anger expressed at hearings, especially on the South Coast. Jack explained, “I listened to the commentary of people in the fishing industry. I began to understand what they were up against. Their testimony, though, wasn’t unified or coordinated. It was all anecdotal.”

Jack noted, “After the hearings, at OPAC, we discussed the public meetings. I let my colleagues on OPAC know I didn’t believe the staff report captured the intensity of opposition on the coast.” Jack continued, “So, I grew concerned.”

The Birth of the Near Shore Action Team (NSAT)

That's when Jack decided that the City of Depoe Bay needed to form its own committee to address potential closures of fishing grounds. He explained, "Here's what I was thinking. The City of Depoe Bay has a Planning Commission. Our City Council relies upon them. So, why shouldn't Depoe Bay form a local Planning Commission for the ocean?" Jack noted, "Of course, we knew Depoe Bay doesn't own the ocean. Still, we needed a group of local people who knew the ocean off Depoe Bay, who could gauge the *economic implications* if reserves were sited near our community."

The local committee—established by city ordinance—needed a name. Jack drew upon his experience as a weapons inspector. He coined the name "NSAT". NSAT stands for the Depoe Bay "Nearshore Action Team". Jack explained, "At the IAEA (the International Atomic Energy Agency) we used the term "Action Teams" for groups of weapons inspectors. I always loved that name. I guess the name "NSAT" originated in Vienna at the IAEA."



Jack approached people in Depoe Bay about serving on NSAT. He began, of course, with experienced local fishermen. Jack recalled, "I also talked with other folks, non-fishermen, business people. We needed original thinkers; people who could speak and write and work with the fishermen to help make NSAT work. Some people turned me down. They didn't think a local group like NSAT could make a difference."

Jack recalled, "The first NSAT meeting was held in my living room. I made a motion to elect Loren Goddard as Chair (photo at left). The vote was unanimous. I recommended Loren for Chair because he's a waterman, a good public speaker, and, Loren is good with people. It was a gut call." I asked Jack why he didn't ask someone from the environmental community to serve on NSAT. Jack said, "When we formed NSAT, it was about giving *fishermen* a voice. We knew what the environmental community thought.

They were organized and well funded. NSAT needed *local people* who understood the ocean and the *economic issues* facing Depoe Bay. If it was a mistake not putting an 'environmentalist' on NSAT, I take full responsibility."

NSAT's meetings were open to the public. Public notices were provided in advance in conformance with Oregon's open meetings laws.

NSAT Nominates a Marine Reserve Site

Jumping ahead, during the spring of 2008, NSAT announced they were prepared to propose a 1.25 square mile marine reserve (see proposed site at top of page 5), a test site, a few miles south of Depoe Bay west of Otter Rock.

Why did NSAT propose a marine reserve site *near* Depoe Bay? Jack Brown recalled, "During an early NSAT meeting, Beanie Robison (Lars Robison's brother), an experienced commercial fisherman, recommended we find some local fishing grounds for a marine reserve. A site that wouldn't cripple our fisheries." I asked Loren Goddard to remember those early conversations.



Loren recalled, “Yeah, Jack’s right. Beanie was the first person to bring it up. We didn’t take action because NSAT needed to get organized.”

Loren continued, “I’ll tell you when I first began thinking about a reserve. In January 2006, Lars and I attended a two day Groundfish Conference at the Hatfield Marine Science Center (HMSC).” Loren said, “I saw what we were up against. I knew this marine reserve thing wasn’t going to go away.”

By the spring of 2007, rumors circulated among some folks in state government were impatient with OPAC. At the local level, we sensed time was running out. It made sense to change the dynamic. And, by being proactive, maybe we could leverage *research dollars*. For years, people on the Oregon Coast have been frustrated by the lack of research. This could be a way to *finally* get research going.

I approached Jack and asked him if he thought NSAT would consider identifying a marine reserve off Depoe Bay. Jack responded, “I don’t know. Let me bring it up at NSAT.” Later, Jack remembered, “When I brought it up, they didn’t hesitate. It was already on the back of their minds. They began working on a nomination. It was a defining moment for NSAT.”

Loren Goddard explained NSAT’s marine reserve site selection process. Loren noted, “We began by developing criteria. We wanted a site that would *not* damage, too severely, our fisheries; a site that could be enforced. We wanted it close to Depoe Bay to facilitate research and monitoring. We wanted a site with a range of habitats, rocky substrate, kelp forests, and sandy bottom. Lars Robison, charterboat owner and skipper (photo at right) proposed the site. Lars and his family have worked the waters off Depoe Bay for several generations. Lars took the criteria and found an ideal spot off of Otter Rock.”



From NSAT’s perspective, their site makes sense for several reasons. From the summit of Cape Foulweather, there’s a commanding view of the marine reserve site (1.25 square miles in size). You can also see it from the Inn at Otter Crest and the parking lot at Devil’s Punch Bowl. Gull Rock and Whale Back Rock serve as seaward boundaries. The ecology changes dramatically just west of those rocks (it becomes sandy bottom). So, you can tell if a vessel is inside or outside the marine reserve. The marine reserve site is modest in size. However, it has ecological significance. For years, people have harvested seafood in those waters (recreational & commercial fishing, crabbing, sea urchins).

Getting Others Involved

NSAT members understood Depoe Bay-based fishermen were *not* the only people with a stake in the ocean off Otter Rock. In particular, recreational and commercial fishermen from Newport

had to be consulted. NSAT also understood non-consumptive “ocean users” (surfers and other recreationalists) had **strong** interests in Otter Rock.

During the spring of 2007, NSAT members began to reach out, **quietly**, to folks in Lincoln County. Respected people were put in the loop: Jeff Feldner (a Newport-based commercial fishermen, former Oregon Fish & Wildlife Commissioner, now with Oregon Sea Grant Extension), Lincoln County Commissioner Terry Thompson (OPAC member, former State Legislator, commercial fisherman), and recreational fisherman Walter Chuck from Newport. NSAT made adjustments to the site based on their feedback.

Governor Kulongoski Launches a “Public” Marine Reserve Nomination Process

Soon after it was disclosed NSAT was preparing to propose a marine reserve site off Depoe Bay, Governor Kulongoski, in a letter, directed OPAC to hold an open, public marine reserve “nomination process.”

The state’s public nomination process—as originally conceived—was **not** anchored to a local process. Anyone in Oregon had standing to offer marine reserve site nominations. That caused a lot of concern in coastal communities.

Moreover, during 2007, a **huge** new issue related to the ocean appeared on the scene. A number of corporations began to pursue **wave energy development** in Oregon’s Territorial Sea. Without advance notice, Preliminary Permit (PP) applications were being filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for significant chunks of ocean space in state waters. A PP from FERC **only** authorizes permit holders to **study** sections of Oregon’s Territorial Sea (0 to 3 miles) for potential energy development. Still, the issuance of PPs by FERC caused a panic because no one knew **how many** facilities might be in the works.

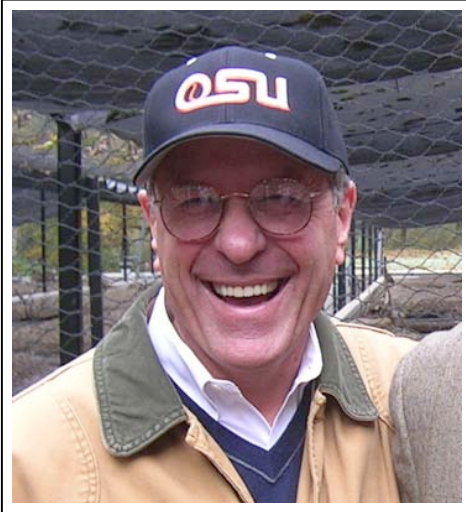
Before long, **seven** Preliminary Permits (PPs) were filed with FERC for Oregon’s Territorial Sea. And, Ocean Power Technologies’ (OPT) Preliminary Permit (PP) off of Reedsport—**the** leading **serious** wave energy application—was proposed to be located in some of the best Dungeness Crab grounds on the West Coast. That **really** sent out shock waves.

The implications were ominous. A wide-open marine reserves nomination process, coupled with a wide-open wave energy development initiative put Oregon’s Territorial Sea up for grabs. In response, by the summer of 2007, a growing number of people began to urge the State of Oregon to slow down and establish a **comprehensive planning process** for Oregon’s Territorial Sea.

At first, state government did not respond. That’s when tempers **really** flared. On the South Coast protests were staged. Of course, the media covered the events. Then, in October 2007, following the lead of the Port of Newport, all at once, a number of ports and local governments on the Oregon Coast passed resolutions urging Governor Kulongoski to chart a new course. Almost all the resolutions shared a common theme—the economic and social/cultural needs of coastal communities **had to** be a core consideration in offshore development and marine reserve siting. State legislators representing the Oregon Coast (**the Coastal Caucus**) stepped up their efforts to press for a planning process.



November 1, 2007: A Sea Change Meeting with the Governor



On November 1, 2007, Governor Kulongoski (photo at left) met with fourteen leaders of Oregon's fishing industry and the Coastal Caucus.

Governor Kulongoski was fully engaged in the discussion. Candid views were exchanged. The meeting ran well beyond its scheduled time. Governor Kulongoski offered firm assurances marine reserves **and** wave energy development would be implemented in a manner that did **not** harm coastal communities. At the close of the meeting the Governor distributed a written statement spelling out that he only supported the designation less than ten marine reserve sites and between five to seven wave energy sites.

Afterwards, one of the participants in the meeting shared, "The meeting with the Governor made me proud to be an Oregonian!" It is difficult to overstate the importance of that November 1, 2007 meeting.

Then, in early 2008, Governor Kulongoski dispatched Chip Terhune, his Chief of Staff, to the Oregon Coast. On March 26, 2008, Governor Kulongoski's issued ***Executive Order 08-07*** (Directing State Agencies to Protect Coastal Communities in Siting Marine Reserves and Wave Energy Projects) **and** the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with FERC. E.O. 08-07 named Sea Grant and OCZMA as liaisons with coastal communities on wave energy issues. During the spring of 2008, Oregon Sea Grant Extension held public meetings on the Oregon Coast on marine reserves (led by Ginny Goblirsch and Jeff Feldner).

All this activity helped clear the air.

Time Out: New Instructions for OPAC

Under E.O. 08-07, Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife (ODFW) was named the lead state agency for the marine reserve issue. ODFW's Chief of Fisheries, Ed Bowles, became the lead spokesman for the Governor's Office at OPAC.

Then, during the Spring of 2008, OPAC was directed by Governor Kulongoski to proceed with a public process to explore the designation of marine reserves in state waters. The term "***proposal*** process" replaced the term "***nomination*** process". The change in terminology reflected the provisional nature of the process. OPAC was told the primary objective of the "proposal" process was to give Oregon Legislators a rough idea how many marine reserves were in the planning stages. That, in turn, would inform budget deliberations during the 2009 Legislative Session. A deadline of ***September 30, 2008*** for "proposals" was set.

Some OPAC members were concerned about ***the timing*** of the process. Trying to establish quality dialogues in such a short period of time, especially during the summer months, would be difficult. Consider this; Port Orford Ocean Resource Team (POORT) needed six years to jell as a group and identify a site. In Depoe Bay, NSAT needed two years to birth a marine reserve proposal.

Alas, the process leading to the September 30, 2008 deadline was chaotic. Space does ***not*** permit an extended discussion of what took place. At this stage in the process, it's best to look forward.

Back to NSAT: A Glass Half Empty?

By June 2008, NSAT's 1.25 acres marine reserve proposal off Otter Rock was old news. People in the conservation community were approached, mostly one-on-one, about supporting NSAT's proposal. That's when NSAT discovered the hard feelings some folks had toward NSAT.

Critics of NSAT made the following points: (1) NSAT's marine reserve site, 1.25 square miles, was, too small to be ecologically significant, (2) NSAT's process was **not** inclusive, and (3) NSAT deflected requests to expand the size of their marine reserve proposal.

In hindsight, it's easy to understand why some folks were **not** enthusiastic about NSAT.

First, let's face it. NSAT **was** a committee comprised of fishermen and other community members concerned about Depoe Bay's future. NSAT didn't have seats explicitly reserved for members of the conservation community. Having said that, NSAT's meetings were open to the public with public notice. There was opportunity for public comment and people could share their opinions in writing.

Second, after NSAT went public with their proposal, they did **not** modify the proposal. Here's why. NSAT spent weeks vetting their 1.25 square mile marine reserve site proposal with fishermen on the Central Oregon Coast. They did that in private and later in a series of public meetings. At a point in their process, NSAT members felt they **had to** stick with their proposal for **at least for the time being**. Here's what they were thinking. If NSAT suddenly changed (enlarged) the size and location of their site **after** vetting the proposal with their peers ("ocean-user" stakeholders, recreational and commercial fishermen), they would have been accused of misleading people.

Mission creep has always been the toughest issue during marine reserve discussions. The fear is: once people agree to a marine reserve site (or sites), the State of Oregon, would, inexorably, expand the site. That's why NSAT approached the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife during the spring of 2008 about developing a **Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)**. The inspiration for the MOU came from the State of Oregon's MOU with FERC on wave energy development. For NSAT, the MOU with ODFW would be a demonstration of good faith by the State of Oregon, that, if Depoe Bay (NSAT) proposed a marine reserve, the site would **not** be expanded **without mutual consent**.



Yellow-Eye Rockfish, Excerpt (Diane O'Leary)

NSAT members never ruled out changing the size and location of their site **at a future date**. Recall, during the spring of 2008, the September 2008 "deadline" was looming. NSAT knew they had community support for the Otter Rock site. With that in mind, NSAT proceeded with the site they had in the works. For NSAT, that would get **something** going. It was viewed as **a start**.

So, in the Spring of 2008, even though some individuals in the conservation community voiced deep frustration with NSAT, we made the following points:

- Through NSAT, **governance structures** could be developed for a locally-driven marine reserve process; a process that could attract participation and support from a wide variety of participants.

The make-up of NSAT, in time, would evolve. The overriding objective, again, was to get *something* going.

° The first major task for NSAT would be *the development of a research plan*. Baseline research within the marine reserve and in nearby waters would be a priority. The larger long-term objective would be to document the ecological connections of the Nearshore environments on the Central Oregon Coast. Understanding the connection of Nearshore habitats to the offshore habitats would also be a priority. NSAT would collaborate with the scientific and conservation community in Oregon to attract resources to carry out this important work.

° Over time, dialogue about the size and location of NSAT's marine reserve site would follow. These future conversations, though, would be grounded in a much *more complete* and *shared understanding* of the marine ecology off the Central Oregon Coast.

° Finally, the most important outcome of NSAT's process would be the building of new *relationships*—ties that could foster, over time, genuine dialogue and enduring partnerships.

Where Do Things Stand? Time for Implementation

Again, during the 2009 Legislative Session, the Coastal Caucus grabbed the bull by the horns. With HB 3013, the Oregon Legislature put OPAC's November 2008 recommendations into state statute. POORT and NSAT's marine reserve proposals will serve as pilot projects.

And, because, in November 2008, the Oregon International Port of Coos Bay stepped up and said they would host a public dialogue about a potential marine reserve off Cape Arago/Seven Devils they will be in charge of that process. A 35-member committee, with a wide variety of stakeholders, has met several times. For the three other areas under discussion (Cape Falcon, Cascade Head, and Cape Perpetua), ODFW will form three "*teams*" reflecting the criteria under HB 3013.

At OCZMA's quarterly meeting in Depoe Bay on October 9, 2009, Ed Bowles from ODFW gave an update on HB 3013 and its implementation. In addition, OCZMA reviewed the status of the Territorial Sea Plan (TSP) amendment process.



Representative Jean Cowan joined us in Depoe Bay (photo at left). She outlined the thinking of the Coastal Caucus on HB 3013. Representative Cowan underscored that the Coastal Caucus will stay engaged in the process (rulemaking, vetting names for the three teams, oversight on the use of foundation money). Representative Cowan stated,

“At the Coastal Caucus, we represent *all of you* on the coast. We have taken an *extraordinary interest* in the whole process because we have understood, from the beginnings of the endless conversations at OPAC about these issues, *that whatever happens*, it will have *a vital impact* on

our districts and our constituents; both from our desire to preserve the environmental features—we all live and breath our ocean and our shoreline—and, to preserve economic stability.”

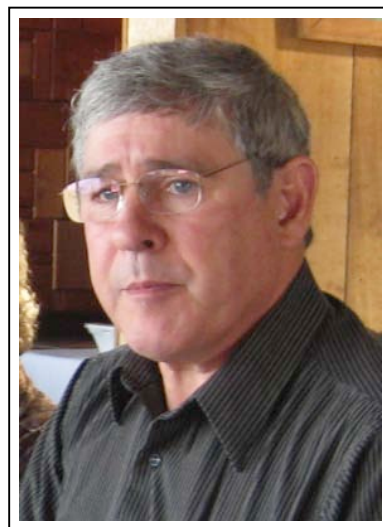
Representative Cowan noted that the Coastal Caucus urged Governor Kulongoski to sit down with people from the Oregon Coast in November 2007 at that historic meeting. E.O. 08-07 was an outcome. Representative Cowan also stressed *how careful* the Coastal Caucus was when they drafted HB 3013.

Representative Cowan stated,

“We are pleased with HB 3013, as a legislative product. But, we have said that *we are not done*. We have told the Department (ODFW) that we will take a more direct interest in this than legislators normally do. We want it to work and we want it to work for the broadest perspectives in our communities. We stand ready to work *with you*. If you have *any concerns* about the implementation of HB 3013, let us know *right away* and we will have a talk with the Department.”



When Representative Cowan finished her remarks, Ed Bowles (photo to left) noted, “One of the reasons the sideboards on the three community teams have *not* been finalized yet is we are getting final feedback from the Coastal Caucus. We anticipate having bi-weekly meetings with the Coastal Caucus; where we sit down with them and go over what’s going on.”



Tillamook County Commissioner Tim Josi (photo at right) who serves on the Land Conservation & Development Commission (LCDC), and, *who chairs the Territorial Sea Plan Advisory Committee (TSPAC)* for LCDC, expressed his satisfaction for where things stand. With respect to ocean planning, Commissioner Josi said, “I do a lot of work with the Council for Forest Trust Land Counties (CFTLC) on timber issues. I can tell you, we would give *our eye teeth* to have a policy like Goal 19 in place to protect our interests.”

I asked people to remember that Oregon’s ocean planning process, and, the locally-driven marine reserve process, was something *the coastal communities* begged for back in 2007. I said, “Careful what you wish for. *You* helped make this happen. The ball is now *in our court*. By engaging in the implementation of HB 3013 and the TSP amendment process, that’s how we protect our interests.” In Oregon, we’ve attracted *national attention* because of our progress in ocean planning. The good rapport we have with DLCD/LCDC, ODFW and community-level ocean planning groups must be nurtured.

Many people up and down the Oregon Coast, however, are still *really fearful*. It will take a lot of effort to educate and show people, that, at long last, we are dealing from a position of strength.

Post Script

During Loren Goddard's (photo below) presentations on NSAT he often says, "At NSAT, we proposed a marine reserve because we wanted to steer the hammer blow we knew was coming away from our head, and instead, direct it to our toes."



Today, though, the folks at NSAT sense a new world of possibilities is opening up. NSAT has asked to Dr. Selina Heppell from Oregon State University (OSU), the respected Chair of OPAC's Science and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC), to serve as their liaison to the University Community. And, NSAT looks forward to working with ODFW to maximize their pilot project's potential on a range of fronts. Indeed, the constructive phase of the process—*the development and implementation of research plans*—is just getting underway.

NSAT's biggest challenge now is to transition from a group that formed in response to a threat to an organization that can capitalize on new opportunities. The secret sauce that kept NSAT going as a volunteer organization was their growing sense of *community-empowerment*. State and federal grant programs and foundation dollars come and go. To make this an enduring process people in Depoe Bay and nearby communities need to embrace this as *their process*, carried out in partnership with others.

NSAT's process, warts and all, is a case study in leadership. For a bunch of local folks they've done pretty good. But, as Loren Goddard said to me not long ago, "Don't make me out to be a hero. I just want to keep fishing."



Onno Husing, author of this newsletter, has been Director of OCZMA since 1996. Husing has served on the Ocean Policy Advisory Council (OPAC) since 1996. He also served as a Board Member of the Oregon Wave Energy Trust (OWET) from the Summer of 2007 until the Fall of 2009.

Download this newsletter from OCZMA's web site at www.oczma.org

Information about OCZMA

The Oregon Coastal Zone Management Association (OCZMA), formed in 1976, is a voluntary association of coastal counties, cities, ports, soil & water conservation districts, and the Coquille Indian Tribe on the Oregon Coast established to provide a forum for the resolution of issues of particular concern to the local governments of the coast and the people they represent.

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