



Oregon

COASTAL NOTES

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Cityhood centennial cheered at Bandon

The south coast city of Bandon will celebrate 100 years of official cityhood during the coming year, announced Senator Bill Bradbury (D-Bandon) to his fellow lawmakers during a recent floor session.

In delivering a remonstrance on his venerable home town, Sen. Bradbury said he wanted to "share the spirit of this wonderful South Coast local with the Oregon Senate.

"I could tell you about how Governor (Barbara) Roberts last night re-lit the 95-year old Bandon lighthouse...or about how Bandon supplied hundreds of ship loads of timber to an "earthquake - ravaged San Francisco" (in 1906) ...or about how Bandon is the leading West Coast grower of cranberries...or our famous Bandon cheese...or about our Bandon storm watchers, our Bandon playhouse, our thriving sense of community..." he extolled with obvious pride.

In the end, the South Coast Senator didn't do any of that.

"We have immensely more important matters to take up. And anyway, I want you all to come and see for yourself," he concluded.

A decade of forgone benefits

A bleak upcoming season is indicated in preliminary forecasts of numbers of ocean salmon that will be available to ocean sport and commercial fishermen in 1991

A glance backward at the previous decade of Oregon salmon regulation illustrates a decade of lost benefits to coastal communities that appears to be continuing.

Between 1981 and 1990, considerable losses to community personal income in coastal Oregon and Washington have resulted from constraints placed on harvests and from declines in overall abundance of ocean salmon stocks. Those losses extend further than to the fishing industry itself and includes losses throughout the coastal economy.

For coastal Oregon, 30 to 50% of the total income that would have been generated by salmon troll and recreational fisheries was foregone with roughly one-third of the loss borne by the sport fishery and two-thirds by the commercial industry.

Coastal Washington experienced an even greater decrease of 80% with a near-even splitting of the losses between sport and troll. In both cases, the losses result from efforts by the industry and fishery managers to conserve stocks whose decline is heavily attributable to a variety of environmental stresses. For an essentially rural area already hard hit by problems in the timber industry, the effects are roughly equivalent to losing 3,700 residents. Yet, The coastal contribution to salmon conservation has been continuous and it has been costly.

The coast has actively supported restoration and enhancement projects; it's the home of the Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) and a major contributor to funding of other programs including the Restoration and Enhancement Program established by the 1989 Legislature. We hope to see others share in future conservation efforts.

—Jay Rasmussen
Director

Income Decline

As of 1991

[\$000,000]

Year	Total	OR	WA
1981	39.2	11.5	27.7
1982	40.5	14.0	26.5
1983	61.6	28.1	33.5
1984	81.9	36.4	45.5
1985	57.0	22.1	34.9
1986	49.1	13.9	35.2
1987	49.7	1.3	48.4
1988	43.6	0.6	43.0
1989	39.4	4.2	35.2
1990	55.1	21.6	33.5
Total Losses	51.7	153.7	363.4
Average Annual Loss	51.7	15.4	36.3

Senate hears oil spill bills testimony

Two oil spill bills led a public hearing by the Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee Monday morning, Feb. 18.

Chaired by Senator Dick Springer (D-Portland), the committee heard public testimony on SB 477, concerning the Willamette River, and SB 242, concerning Oregon's oil spill contingency plans. SB 477 specifies that facilities or covered vessels on the Columbia River or Willamette River below Willamette Falls would be required to have a contingency response plan for oil or hazardous material spills. SB 242 specifies the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to require and set standards for oil spill contingency plans for spills within state waters.

Two Oregon State University (OSU) professors introduced themselves to the Committee before the hearing began. They two were Roy Arnold, of the OSU's College of Agriculture, and George Brown, Dean of the College of Forestry at the university.

Arnold responded to a question from Senator Joyce Cohen (D-Lake Oswego) who asked why Oregon does not have a state-wide integrated pest management plan (IMP). Arnold said studies have been underway. He said such a plan would have to be flexible given the diverse nature of Oregon crops. Arnold explained that his department studies issues relating to environmental protection.

Sen. Cohen ask why there hadn't been more of an impetus to develop an IMP. She also commented that the concern at this point is not only protection of the environment but protection of the agricultural industries.

Dean Brown said the issues having to do with water and air quality were neither new to academia or to industry. Arnold said plans were underway to establish

an undergraduate major in natural resources management at OSU. With the College of Forestry and the College of Agriculture being the major players, the College of Oceanography and the Colleges of Science and Liberal Arts would also be involved.

Sen. Springer summarized the introductory portion of the hearing by saying the question of communication between the academic community and the legislature couldn't be underscored enough.

The public hearing on the oil spill legislation began with Representative Gale Shibley (D-Portland) "dove-tailing" her comments on the water quality issues previously discussed. Rep. Shibley's district includes a portion of the Willamette River where uses are both active and diverse. She spoke in favor of the two bills.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) supports this bill and also noted that it would be required to develop a wildlife rescue training program for volunteers.

Rob Douglas and Tom Zelenka from the Portland Steamship Operators Association testified on the oil spill legislation. While both men indicated general support of the concept of oil spill prevention addressed by the bills, Douglas said that he was concerned that SB 242 confuses the issue of "who's in charge" of the clean-up.

"By the time you have made all the necessary notifications, you can tell Astoria to say hello to an oil spill that emanated from Portland." He said that what is really needed is for whomever is in charge to have "no-fault first response" capability.

Prior to adjournment, Sen. Springer issued official sanction to a task force that has been meeting periodically to discuss the various pieces of oil-related legislation that is out there this session. The task force includes: Bruce Sutherland from DEQ; John Burns, Western States Petroleum Association; Jean Cameron, Oregon Environmental Coalition; Jill Zarnowitz, ODFW; and other interested persons. Meeting times are available from Peter Green, Administrator of the Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

The public hearings on the Pacific Ocean Resources Compact, SB 500, and the NOAA joint liaison program, SB 496, were postponed until March 1, 1991.

—Mara Brown
Legislative Fellow

Senate Agriculture Committee schedules fish hearing

Date: Friday, March 8, 8:00 am

Location: Hearing Room C

Agenda: Halibut Tag, SB 609; State Policy on Commercial Fish Harvesting, SB 611; Commercial poundage fees, SB 614.

Coastal Caucus Breakfast

Taking over the back room of JB's Restaurant Monday morning Feb. 25, the Coastal Caucus heard a presentation on Oregon's Shellfish Program. Since the article on the program appeared in the Feb. 8 edition of *Coastal Notes*, the Oregon State Health Division was able to produce a pared down budget for the program as an alternative to completely cutting it from the division's budget.

At a cost of \$250,000, this reduced budget reflects the absolute minimum requirements Oregon could meet under the National Shellfish Sanitation Program (NSSP) and still maintain a viable Oyster industry for shipment out of state. Debby Cannon, Coordinator of the Shellfish Program, and Tim Smith, Director of the Pacific Coast Oyster Growers Association out of Olympia, WA, came to speak to the Caucus about the new budget, and how this would put Oregon with respect to the federal requirements.

After a brief introduction from Rep. Josi, Sue Cameron from the Tillamook County Health Department and co-chair of the Tillamook Bay Sanitation Technical Advisory Committee, briefly spoke to the value of the Shellfish Program. Cameron said that "the \$250,000 will save the industry this biennium," and she was pleased to see the "spirit of compromise" that this new budget reflected of the Health Division.

Debby Cannon discussed the roles of other agencies and counties which coordinate with the Health Division on the Shellfish Program and then went right into the new budget and explained where the cuts were made to come up with this "short term fix" for the Program. The previous amount for the Shellfish Program that was to be entirely cut this biennium was \$439,382.

The 1991-1993 Adjusted Budget for the Shellfish Sanitation Program consists of the following main line items:

• Salary and OPE	\$131,700
• Services/ Supplies	\$52,300
• Contracts with Counties	\$66,000

Source: Oregon State Health Division

Included in the Health Division's adjusted program are such activities as:

1. Collecting routine water quality samples from current growing areas.
2. Collecting minimum Paralytic Shellfish Poison-

- ing (PSP) sites for active harvest areas of known risk.
3. Inspect licensed shellfish dealers at minimum Food and Drug Administration (FDA) frequency.
4. Provide response to shellfish related incidents (pollution and PSP) in commercial growing areas.
5. Provide program coordination and technical consultation.
6. Send one Division person to Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference.

The program activities deleted from the full program budget (approximately \$182,000) are primarily located in the area of Water Quality Monitoring. Some of these cuts are:

1. Stop sampling bays classified as "prohibited" and review of this data for potential harvest.
2. Defer shoreline sanitary survey updates (required every 3 years) of existing shellfish growing areas.
3. No samples conducted of growing areas currently closed to commercial shellfish harvest.
4. Do not change shellfish management plans in response to improvements in sewage treatment plans when field studies are necessary to verify impact of change.
5. Discontinue training for staff and education for licensed industry and the public.

While it may be argued that any budget is a good budget in this context, it is important to analyze what this pared down budget leaves out in comparison to a fully funded program. The "250 Budget" eliminates frequent testing in a conditionally approved area. This means that an area like Coos Bay, which is conditionally approved, would most likely be closed after an inch of rain. With continuous testing, the bay may be kept open a bit longer than that pre-set amount of rainfall. PSP testing is also a critical area of the program, and these tests will be done less frequently. The field person whose position would be cut plays an important role in being an emergency responder when there is a crisis in a bay—for example in the event of an oil spill. Finally, Oregon may lose its credibility to be able to comply with the FDA and the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference.

It is important to note that the Shellfish Program is not the only thing Governor Roberts chose to cut out of

Continues next page...

New bills would effect Coast

HB 2782 Sponsored by Representative Walt Schroeder and Senator Bill Bradbury at the request of the Oregon Salmon Commission, this salmon marketing-related bill would required the packaging label on any salmon product to be sold at retail to clearly state the species, state or country of origin, means of captur," and whether it is wild or hatchery. Also required on the label would be whether the fish is fresh or frozen. The provisions would not apply to canned salmon product.

SB 699, SB 726 SB 699 is sponsored by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources, at the Request of Northwest Steelheaders Association. It would prohibit the sale or use of polystyrene containers for bait used in angling activities. The relating clause on SB 699 is "relating to polystyrene containers used for angling bait." SB 726 is sponsored by Sen. Brenneman also at the request of the steelheaders organization. The bill would prohibit the use of polystyrene products in connection with angling activities. The relating clause on SB 726 is "relating to angling."

HB 2931 Sponsored by the Joint Committee on Ways and Means, this bill would revise poundage fees for commercial taking of various food fish and shellfish species. While the 5 cents per pound fee on each species of salmon, except chum, or incidental catch of steelhead trout would remain unchanged, the following poundage fees would be amended for fresh or frozen-in-the-round or dressed food fish or shellfish:

Striped bass from 0.8 cent to 3.3 cents; Chum salmon, crabs and clams, from 6 cents to 2.25 cents; shad and smelt from 0.3 cent to 1.1 cents; Albacore tuna from 0.35 cent to 1.1 cents; halibut from 0.5 cent to 3.3 cents; shrimp from 0.5 cent to 1.75 cents; Pacific whiting from 0.2 cent; all other food fish from 1.1 cents; and all other shellfish from 1.1 cents.

SB 755 Sponsored by the Senate Committee on Transportation for the Oregon Public Ports Association, SB 755 would allocate \$5,525,000 to the Oregon Ports Dredging fund. The bill also specifies that the funds can be used along the entire Columbia River, not just the lower portion and along the Oregon Coast.

SB 717 Sponsored by Senator Kerans, SB 717 would require that unclaimed money collected as deposits for beverage containers shall be submitted to the Oregon Liquor Control Commission and deposited into the State Treasure to be credited to the Resource Conservation Trust Fund.

—Mara Brown
Legislative Fellow

Caucus Breakfast Continued...

the Health Division's budget as a result of Measure 5. Among other things, the school-based Clinics program was reduced, the Private Well Testing Database was eliminated and the Fluoride Mouth Rinse program in schools was cut out.

Tim Smith provided the federal context for the Shellfish Program in Oregon. Smith is the Oyster industry representative for Oregon, Washington, California and Alaska to the NSSP. Smith discussed 1991 Shellfish Safety Legislation, that could provide the opportunity for Oregon to have half of its Program funded by the federal government in the next biennium. Smith indicated that funding would go towards half of the amount Oregon had budgeted the program—implying that the state should demonstrate strong support for the program in its budget this biennium.

Smith called the West Coast oyster industry the "shining star of seafood safety nationwide," at a time when the industry in other parts of the country is declining. Smith also said that the shellfish program is really a "consumer safety, water quality and public health program," in that quality shellfish is an early indicator of the quality of these other programs. Smith closed the shellfish presentation by saying that "from the national perspective, \$402,000 is the baseline for Oregon's Shellfish Program." This is the amount budgeted to the Shellfish Program in the last biennium.

John Faudskar, OSU Extension Service, Hal Nauman of the Health Division and Maryanne Guichard, Chief of the Office of Shellfish Programs in the Washington state Department of Health, were also present to show their support of the Program, and answer any additional questions of the Coastal Caucus.

Joe Easley from the Oregon Trawl Commission stopped by JB's to introduce himself to new members, and to introduce Terry Miller of Astoria, the new area director for the Fisherman's Marketing Association. In addition to the Coastal Caucus, others attending the breakfast meeting were Paul Hanneman, Dean Willard, Debby Boone, Sally Schroeder, and Joe Arvidson.

—Mara Brown
Legislative Fellow

Toll-road bill heard by Transportation Committee

The Senate Transportation Committee chaired by Senator Joan Dukes (D-Astoria), heard public testimony Tuesday on a toll-road bill sponsored by Senator John Brenneman (R - Newport).

SB 482 would authorize the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) to construct and operate toll roads, or to grant a private franchise the ability to construct such roads. The bill also gives ODOT the control over toll charges. The bill provides that the toll roads be open at all times for public travel and additionally that peace officers, state and US military forces on active duty, will be able to use the roads free of charge.

The bill is not intended to circumvent the land use process. The bill clearly specifies that there is to be a public notice process before any toll-road project or granting of a project to a franchise is issued. ODOT already has the authority to construct toll bridges and the perspective of the department is that this bill will merely extend its authority to roads as well.

Senator Tricia Smith reflected a sentiment that she thought was probably shared by quite a few other people out there: "I find myself feeling strongly both ways about this issue."

The discussion of toll roads quickly became a discussion of

toll roads on the coast. Senator Brenneman testified that the main purpose of the bill is to raise funds to enable cities, like those on the coast, to build better roads or to construct highway by-passes. The revenue generated by gas tax money won't be enough to fund the projects badly needed by the coast. Brenneman also talked about the necessity of improving some of the roads from the coast to the valley: "You can see your tail lights as you go around some of those curves."

Dell Isham, former District 2 Senator and now a lobbyist with the Automobile Club of Oregon, testified in opposition to SB 482. Some of his main concerns were that the collection and administrative costs consume a significant proportion of the revenue generated from tolls. Also, toll stops contribute to air quality problems and reduced fuel efficiency. The main point Isham wanted to get across was that the toll roads were not "cost responsible," and they amount to unfair taxation.

Another issue here is the question of whether constructing toll roads, or roads in general, encourages driving singly in cars. While it may be true that the rest of the state should make alternative forms of transportation a priority, the coast has problems meeting

traditional transportation needs. Perhaps building toll roads would be an encouragement for people to car-pool. Plans to construct toll roads in conjunction with a commitment by ODOT to explore other means of public transportation might be another option to pursue. Sen. Brenneman mentioned that the frequency of Greyhound bus routes up and down the coast has declined in recent years and that other private bus lines have begun to fill some of those transportation needs.

Towards the end of the public hearing on this bill, Senator Timms (R - Burns) commented that there was a bit of a "coastal conspiracy going on" with the sponsor of the bill, the Chair of the Committee and the lobbyist all being from the coast. The toll road issue, in fact, is also a rural-urban issue because it may turn out that for this kind of project to be cost-effective it would have to be located in a metropolitan district, but that the revenue generated would be best allocated to rural areas.

Another suggestion about raising money for the coast came up. Senator Smith said, "Chip trucks and curves are a bit of a challenge." Dukes responded, "That's right, we never considered marketing those coastal roads before."

—**Mara Brown**
Legislative Fellow

Response mixed to water meter bill at Senate hearing

The Senate Water Policy Committee held a public hearing Friday, Feb. 21 on a bill which would require the installation of water meters by municipal water suppliers by Jan. 1, 1996.

The bill, SB 327, also calls for a municipal water supplier to submit plans outlining how it plans to promote water conservation and details on how it plans to install water meters.

Bill Young from the Water Resources Department (WRD) testified that the plans required of the bill would be phased in by mid-1993. WRD would hope to start with volunteers from those municipalities that already have dealt with water meter planning to develop models for other municipalities to develop similar plans.

The definition of "municipal water suppliers" as used in the bill would probably apply to the 242 or so incorporated cities that provide water. Although this was not clear, the bill is not intended to apply to all of the water supply entities in the state, which would be more than 3000 suppliers currently regulated by the Oregon State Health Division. Also, it is not the intent of the bill to require the owners of multiple rental units to provide a separate water meter for each individual unit.

Tom O'Conner from the League of Oregon Cities testified that in January 1991, the League did a survey of their membership in order to determine which cities did not meter their water service. Of the 242 cities, 31 responded that they do not currently meter their water service, but that eight of these 31 were in the process of installation.

The City of Reedsport, population 4,940, was one of these 31 cities without water meters. Jeff Mackle testified against the bill on behalf of the City of Reedsport. In addition, written testimony to the Committee from Nolan Young, Reedsport City Manager, stated that passage of this bill would result in a 25% increase in water

rates and a cost to the city of almost \$750,000. The city is currently having to increase water rates 97% over the next 18 months to finance the \$3 million construction of a slow-sand filter that is being mandated by amendments to the federal Safe Drinking Act.

Reedsport obtains its water from Clear Lake, which is located on the edge of the Oregon Dunes. While the City supports the principals of water conservation that seem to be driving this legislation, they do not feel meters should be mandated in an area, like Reedsport, where water supply is not of critical concern.

The cities of Talent and Garibaldi also submitted written testimony, both in opposition to the bill. Like Reedsport, Garibaldi is also facing added expenses in order to comply with new federal mandates. Also at issue is whether mandatory state agency review is necessary to ensure that local governments are pursuing water conservation.

Jim Myron from Oregon Trout testified in favor of the water conservation efforts reflected in the bill. Myron, however, indicated that Oregon Trout would like to see the bill amended to call for the

elimination of "declining block rate structures". Under this type of rate structure, the cost per unit of water is reduced as consumption increases. Oregon Trout testified that this encourages over-use, and is just as unacceptable as non-metered water use.

The committee moved another bill affecting "G-WEB"—the Governor's Watershed Enhancement Board—out of committee with a "do pass" recommendation into Ways and Means. Senate Bill 328 would allow G-WEB to accept money from private or public sources, including the federal government. The funds received will be kept in a separate account within the General Fund to be use for watershed enhancement projects or the administration of such projects.

—Mara Brown
Legislative Fellow

Of...242 cities,
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—League of Oregon Cities survey

Shellfish program in Ways and Means

The shellfish program portion of the Oregon State Health Division's budget will be given a public hearing in the Human Resources Subcommittee of Ways and Means. The public hearing will be held Thursday, March 7, at 1:30 in Hearing Room 170. Senator Frank Roberts is the chair of the subcommittee which also consists of Senators Trow and Kerans, and Representatives Bunn, Gilmour and Johnson.

OCZMA MEETING AGENDA

*March 8, 1991 — The Association Center (Conference Room B)
777 13th Street, SE— Salem, Oregon — Tel: [503] 581-9156*

- 9:00 a.m. Call to Order; Introductions of Members and Guests—*Commissioner Gordon Ross, Chair*
- 9:05 a.m. Administrative Matters—*Georgia York, OCZMA*
 - Approval of January Association Minutes
 - Approval of January and February Treasurer's Reports
 - Next Meeting Place and Date
- 9:20 a.m. Adoption to Preliminary 1991-92 Association Budget—*Commissioner Gordon Ross, Budget Committee Chair and Committee Members*
- 9:40 a.m. Director's Report—*Jay L. Rasmussen*
 - Highway 101 Conference
 - Maintenance Dredging Committee
 - Rogue River Fishery Study
 - Port Reporting System
 - Pacific Fisheries Legislative Task Force *with Paul Hanneman*
 - May 1991 Association Elections
 - Other
- 10:30 a.m. Break
- 10:45 a.m. Legislative Assistance Report—*Paul Hanneman, Hanneman and Associates*
- 11:10 a.m. Legislative Fellow Report—*Mara Brown, OCZMA/Sea Grant Legislative Fellow*
- 12:00 p.m. Lunch (La Casa Real)
- 1:00 p.m. Pacific Whiting Update—*Katy Coba, Assistant to the Director, Oregon Department of Agriculture*
- 1:35 p.m. Regulations and Economic Development—*Gabriella Lang, Senior Business Development Officer for Regulatory/Federal Affairs, Oregon Economic Development Department*
- 2:15 p.m. Other Business As Necessary

OCZMA, Inc.

The Oregon Coastal Zone Management Association, Inc. (OCZMA), is a voluntary association of coastal counties, cities, ports and soil & water conservation districts, 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. 313 SW 2nd Street, Suite #C, P.O. Box 1033, Newport, Oregon 97365, (503) 265-8918, FAX (503) 265-5241

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Address correction requested

