

PORT OF NEWPORT MINUTES

November 8, 2017

Commission Work Session

I. CALL TO ORDER

Commission President Patricia Patrick-Joling called the Work Session of the Port of Newport Board of Commissioners to order at 12:02 pm at the South Beach Activities Room, 2120 SE Marine Science Drive, Newport, Oregon.

Commissioners Present: Walter Chuck (Pos. #1); Sara Skamser (Pos. #2); Stewart Lamerdin (Pos. #3), Secretary/Treasurer; Jeff Lackey (Pos. #4), Vice President; and Patricia Patrick-Joling (Pos. #5), President.

Management and Staff: Aaron Bretz, Interim General Manager; Mark Harris, Staff Accountant; and Karen Hewitt, Administrative Assistant.

Members of the Public and Media: Steve Beck, Newport Resident; Yale Fogarty, ILWU; Pat Ruddiman, ILWU; Dietmar Goebel, Newport City Council; David Allen, Newport Resident.

II. PUBLIC COMMENT

Steve Beck introduced himself as an insurance agent and Newport resident. He said that last year when insurance renewals were discussed at the December Commission meeting, he had asked to provide a quote for earthquake and flood insurance, but did not as he was a member of the Commission at that time. He asked now to provide a quote to the Commission. Patrick-Joling said he could submit a quote for earthquake and flood insurance to the Port.

III. RICHARD STELLNER, HUMAN RESOURCES CONSULTANT, GENERAL MANAGER SEARCH

A. General Manager Job Description

Stellner referred to the job description included in the Meeting Packet, which included updates from the last Work Session. Patrick-Joling said he had done a great job on the requirements section. She said in thinking about what the City of Newport had included, it may be a good idea to put up some kind of criteria for the applicant to produce a plan on how to approach the Newport International Terminal (NIT) amicably for fishing and shipping. This would be similar to requiring a candidate for Director of Finance to balance the budget without increasing fees. Chuck suggested that NIT should reference "multiple users." Lamerdin asked if this would be requested up front, or would it be better to include this later in the process to avoid wading through this information in the beginning. Stellner said that NIT would be one of the new General Manager's top tasks. He suggested this question be included in the process after the phone interviews. This would also give an opportunity for follow up at the panel interviews. Skamser said the NIT issue was a looming conundrum the Port is dealing with. Stellner said he would put the request for a plan for NIT to the finalists. The questions asked before the phone interviews would be about the candidate's past, and this task would be forward looking.

A motion was made by Chuck and seconded by Lackey to adopt the job description as amended. The motion passed 5 – 0.

B. General Manager Salary and Benefits

Stellner referred to the meeting packet which included information published by OPPA in 2016 and his email survey about General Managers' salaries at Oregon ports. He said that generally the salary is included in a job posting. He suggested the \$94K - \$121K might be on the low side. It would not be impossible to find candidates with this range, but more candidates would apply if it were higher. Increasing the range would not necessarily mean that someone would be hired at the top end. He referred to the spreadsheet prepared by Harris that showed the increase in personnel costs with a top tier salary at \$140K. Chuck said he thought \$140K was high. The Newport City Manager makes \$120K and manages a much larger budget. He suggested keeping the current pay range. Lamerdin noted that the current range was commensurate with the qualifications. A person with large port ideas may not be a good fit. Skamser questioned how the previous General Manager had reached the top tier in 3 ½ years. Patrick-Joling said there was a rigorous evaluation process. Lamerdin said in the interest of transparency, he would not want to represent to a candidate where in the range the salary would fall, since that would ultimately be negotiated with the Board. Stellner commented that an applicant cannot be asked about their current salary.

A motion was made by Lackey and seconded by Skamser to keep the General Manager's salary range at \$92,644 - \$121,576.

Stellner added that health insurance benefits don't need to be decided now, and could be included as part of negotiations. The previous General Manager at the Port received health coverage for himself and his family as a benefit. Moving expenses could also be negotiated.

C. General Manager Recruitment Process

Stellner referred to the Meeting Packet which included updates to the interview scoring per the last meeting. He said dates would be chosen as the process moves forward. A paragraph about supplemental questions was added, and "happy hour" was changed to "community meet & greet." Patrick-Joling referred to her prior comment about adding a question about the Terminal.

A motion was made by Chuck and seconded by Lamerdin to accept the process as written, adding a presentation about a topic provided by the Commission. The motion passed 5 – 0.

Chuck asked if the community meet & greet would be considered a public meeting if all Commissioners attended. Patrick-Joling said Bretz would facilitate. Skamser said she was concerned about scheduling dates when all five Commissioners were available, and suggested getting the dates as soon as possible. Stellner said if the applications were closed December 8th, then packets would be sent shortly thereafter. The Commission could go into Executive Session at the Regular Commission Meeting on December 19th to decide who would be offered phone interviews, which would take place in early January. Lamerdin commented that the deadline

could be extended if they didn't get desirable candidates. Patrick-Joling added there would be a slow-down because of the holidays. Skamser said she would be traveling at the end of January. Lackey referred to the last Work Session and asked what would happen if there was no consensus on a selection for General Manager. Stellner said ideally all Commissioners would be on board with the choice. There might be some give and take in order to arrive at a consensus. From the candidate's point of view, they would want to work for a Commission who had reached a consensus. Lackey said the Commission could deal with that issue if it arose. Lamerdin suggested if no consensus were reached, the points could be used; ultimately the point scoring is the backup. Stellner said it has come close before with two strong candidates. No candidate is 100% perfect. It would be possible to add another round of consideration with a different format.

Skamser asked if there were specific questions to ask the candidates. Stellner said he was planning to address that later in the process. There would be general questions asked of each candidate, then candidate specific questions. He will present suggested questions to the Commission. The panel interviews would be scheduled so that there would be a time to debrief after each candidate. Lamerdin asked where the job opening would be advertised. Stellner mentioned OPPA, the local newspaper, Indeed, and Oregon Workforce. He said most applicants come through the internet. Patrick-Joling asked if the advertising fees would be paid for by Stellner. He said this would be itemized in his billing and included in the "not to exceed" amount.

IV. DON MOON, INTERIM NIT SUPERVISOR

Patrick-Joling stated she had a potential conflict because Moon was a client. Bretz said the NIT Supervisor position was opened to internal candidate, and Don Moon was the sole applicant. Bretz said he would like to leave Moon in the interim position until a General Manager is in place. Bretz said Moon is doing a good job, and it would be easier to leave him in the interim position rather than go through an external search now. Skamser asked when the position would be open to everyone. Bretz said that would be the next step to go through. Lamerdin said more time would be better. Bretz confirmed that Moon had a national crane certification. Lackey said he has heard stellar comments about Moon.

V. PUBLIC COMMENT

Allen introduced himself as a member of Newport City Council. He said that, in May, the Governors of California and Oregon had requested the declaration of fishery disaster, with follow up requests for disaster assistance. The City Council had approved a letter to be sent by the Mayor and City Manager. It will be on next week's agenda for OCZMA to provide a letter of support. Allen presented letters that had been sent, which are appended to the minutes. He asked the Port to consider sending a letter of support.

Bretz said staff would like to start audio recordings of meetings. Patrick-Joling said she agreed meeting should be recorded, and call-in options for Commissioners should be available. Hewitt said new equipment would be needed. There was a consensus to move forward.

VI. **ADJOURNMENT**

Having no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12:55 pm.

ATTESTED:


Patricia Patrick-Joling, President


Stewart Lamerdin, Secretary/Treasurer

-###-

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

October 4, 2017

Chris Oliver
Assistant Administrator
NOAA Fisheries
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Assistant Administrator Oliver:

We would like to welcome you to your new position as Assistant Administrator for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service. We look forward to working with you to protect and enhance our nation's fisheries, which serve as a vital part of our state and national economies.

We are writing to request your urgent attention regarding fishery disaster declarations requested by Oregon Governor Kate Brown and California Governor Jerry Brown that are still pending at NOAA Fisheries. In May 2017, the Oregon and California Governors made a combined request to Secretary Ross for a catastrophic regional fishery disaster declaration and a commercial fishery failure under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), and a fishery resource disaster under the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986 for the 2016 and 2017 seasons.

As you may be aware, in April 2017, the Pacific Fishery Management Council recommended closing large swaths of the West Coast to salmon fishing due to dwindling Klamath River salmon runs, which resulted in the complete closure of nearly 200 miles of coast between Humbug Mountain, Oregon and Humboldt South Jetty, California to fishing for 2017. Additionally, significant constraints were put in place to protect Klamath stocks throughout their range, resulting in a season less than half as long as a typical year.

This commercial salmon fishing closure represents nearly 50% of Oregon's coastline, which is expected to result in total ex-vessel value decrease of 63% from the 2012-2016 average. This closure follows a dismal 2016 season for Oregon salmon, when recreational catch of Chinook was 4,100 fish, which is 75% lower than the 2011-2015 average of 16,400 fish.

In California, the closure of the fall-run Chinook fishery on the Klamath and Trinity rivers is expected to result in a loss of \$2.5 million in revenue. Again, this follows a poor 2016 season, when California's statewide Chinook salmon revenue was only \$5.3 million compared to the 2011-2015 average of \$12.5 million.

In both of our states, closed or curtailed salmon fishing seasons have resulted in severe economic hardship felt throughout the seafood supply chain. Working waterfronts have been unable to address basic repairs and upkeep. Seafood processing jobs have been lost. Fishermen have left

the industry, unable to make a living on the water. These additive effects have resulted in a weakening of the social our coastal communities which, if not provided for, may be lost.

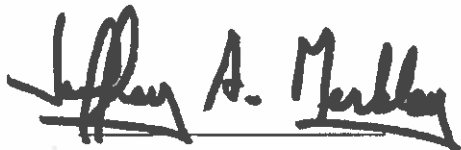
We strongly support these disaster declaration requests, which would make salmon fisheries in Oregon and California eligible for aid to relieve some of the losses sustained during poor 2016 and 2017 salmon seasons, as well as provide job retraining, employment, and low interest loans. The disaster declaration also allows funds to go towards making fisheries more resilient through fishery data collection, resource restoration, research, and fishing capacity reduction programs to prevent or lessen the effects of future disruptions to fisheries.

We believe that a case for such a declaration is clear, and we urge you to evaluate it expeditiously with the resources at your agencies' disposal.

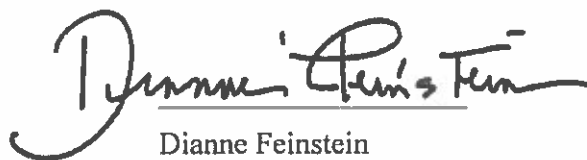
We urge you to act quickly and support a catastrophic regional fishery disaster declaration under the MSA, a fishery resource disaster under the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986, and a commercial fishery failure under the MSA before the end of the year to help our fishing communities and industry recover from stark losses in the 2016 and 2017 seasons.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. We look forward to your response and our offices stand ready to assist in any way.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey A. Merkley
United States Senator



Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator



Kamala D. Harris
United States Senator



Ron Wyden
United States Senator

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

October 30, 2017

Mr. John M. Mulvaney
Director
Office of Management and Budget
725 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Director Mulvaney:

The damage left behind by natural disasters such as Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, and wildfires in the western United States remains devastating for many communities across the country. We believe that Congress must provide further aid as soon as possible to assist in the relief and recovery efforts for our fellow American citizens. Additionally, as you begin preparing a request for a supplemental disaster package for communities struck by these hurricanes, we urge you to remember all the communities impacted by natural disasters, and include emergency supplemental funding for declared and ongoing fisheries disasters.

While the impacts of an extremely low run in a fishery or a complete fishery closure are harder to visualize than the impact of flood or wind damage, a collapsed fishery is indisputably a disaster for local and regional communities. Fishermen and women can make their yearly living during a single fishing season, and must continue to pay mortgages on their vessels, mooring fees, maintenance and feed their families while their income is almost entirely eliminated during a fishery closure or disaster. Currently, the Secretary of Commerce has declared nine disasters for fisheries in 2017, and another disaster assistance request is pending in southern Oregon and northern California. As a full accounting takes place and fishery seasons move forward in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic, it is likely there will also be fishery disaster declarations in those regions that deserve our full attention.

These fishery disasters threaten the bedrock industries in many coastal regions and economies, including commercial and recreational anglers, processors and supporting industries such as gear stores, boat repair facilities, and tourism. Fishery disasters have ripple effects that are felt throughout our communities and for years after the incidents. These industries supported 1.6 million full- and part-time jobs in fishing and across the broader economy in 2015 and contributed \$97 billion to the U.S. GDP.

It is essential that the federal government treat fishery disasters appropriately, and provide emergency funding that can enable fishermen and communities to recover from lost catches in the form of grants, job retraining, employment, and low interest loans. This emergency funding also helps make the fisheries more resilient through fishery data collection, resource restoration, research, and fishing capacity reduction programs to prevent or lessen the effects of future disruptions to fisheries.

Thank you for attention to this letter and considering those affected by disasters across the United States. We urge you to include fishery disasters in your aid package request. We look forward to working with you in the coming weeks to address these challenges and helping those impacted by recent hurricanes and other natural disasters across the nation.

Thank you for consideration. We look forward to working with you on this critical issue.

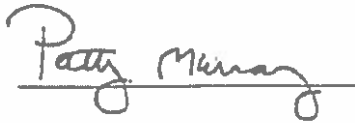
Sincerely,



Jeffrey A. Merkley
United States Senator



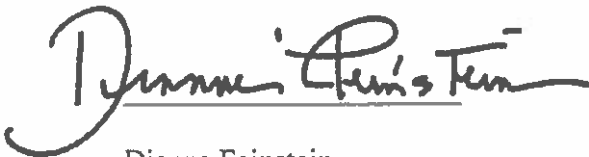
Lisa Murkowski
United States Senator



Patty Murray
United States Senator



Dan Sullivan
United States Senator



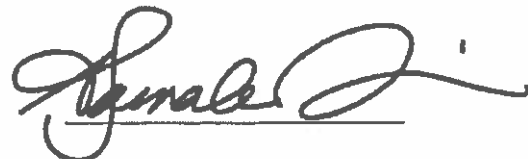
Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator



Maria Cantwell
United States Senator



Ron Wyden
United States Senator



Kamala D. Harris
United States Senator



CALIFORNIA



OREGON

May 24, 2017

The Honorable Wilbur Ross
Secretary of Commerce
United States Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Commerce
1401 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary,

We request that you expedite declaration of a catastrophic regional fishery disaster under section 315 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), a fishery resource disaster under section 308 (b) and (d) of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986, and a commercial fishery failure under section 312a of the MSA, for the States of Oregon and California for 2016 and 2017. Ocean salmon fishery restrictions in our states in 2016 and 2017, including full closures in some areas for 2017, have severe effects on already distressed rural communities and the businesses that depend upon these fisheries. Declaring a catastrophic regional fishery disaster and commercial fishery failure will begin the process for requesting federal aid to assist these fishery-dependent communities during this difficult time.

Oregon ocean salmon fisheries in 2016 were affected by reduced allowable catches of Klamath River fall Chinook. While fishing occurred throughout the year in all Oregon waters, commercial opportunity was reduced compared to prior years, resulting in a lower economic return. Additionally, due to anomalous oceanographic conditions, commercial catches along the Oregon coast were less evenly distributed than normal; 74 percent of the Chinook salmon landed by the Oregon commercial fishery in 2016 was landed into Newport. Other ports, such as Astoria and Charleston, experienced significant declines, and fishers incurred higher travel costs in order to reach productive fishing areas. The overall Oregon commercial ex-vessel value of Chinook was

\$4.3 million compared to the 2011-2015 average of \$7.3 million. Oregon recreational catch of Chinook was 4,100 fish, compared to an expected 9,000 fish, and a 2011-2015 average of 16,400 fish.

Similarly, California's 2016 fisheries significantly under-performed expectations, noting that expectations were already pessimistic due to very low stock forecasts which suggested that statewide catch would fall well below average. By the year's end, California's 2016 commercial fisheries only caught 67 percent of what was expected, with statewide ex-vessel revenues totaling only \$5.3 million compared with revenues in 2011-2015 that averaged \$12.6 million. Meanwhile, California's 2016 recreational fisheries also fell short of expectations, with total catch falling below 40,000 fish, and amounting to only three-quarters of what was expected. By comparison, average statewide ocean recreational catch from 2011-2015 was 80,400 chinook.

On April 11, 2017, the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) adopted 2017 seasons. As a result of these seasons, there will be no commercial salmon fishing in federal waters off Oregon's coast in 2017 from Florence, Oregon south to the Oregon/California border, a distance of approximately 160 miles, or about 50 percent of the Oregon coastline. There will also be no recreational salmon fishery in federal waters from Humbug Mountain south to the border - a smaller but still significant closure area. These rules will be in effect from April 15-October 31, 2017.

The 2017 seasons adopted by the PFMC for waters off California likewise offer only minimal opportunities. From the California/Oregon border south to Horse Mountain - a distance of approximately 130 miles, there will be zero ocean salmon fishing opportunity for both commercial and recreational fishery sectors. Moreover, in response to the lowest projected abundance of Klamath River fall Chinook salmon on record since forecasting began in the mid-1980s, the California Fish and Game Commission made the difficult decision to prohibit all in-river fishing for chinook salmon in the Klamath-Trinity watershed from August 15 through the end of the year, to protect the few adult fish projected to return to spawn this fall.

Oregon commercial ocean salmon fisheries are projected to result in a total ex-vessel value of \$2.7 million for the sale of 29,400 Chinook in 2017; this is 63 percent less than the 2012-16 average of \$7.3 million. Fisheries and communities in the southern half of Oregon will be hit hardest, and are expected to generate only 6% of the 2012-16 average ex-vessel value of \$479,000 through limited Oregon state managed fisheries. Oregon recreational ocean salmon fisheries are expected to catch 6,700 Chinook, 47% of the 2012-16 average of 14,300.

Commercial ocean salmon fisheries along the entire California coast in 2017 are projected to result in a total ex-vessel value of \$4.5 million for the sale of 47,600 fish - 72 percent less than the 2012-16 statewide average of 169,400 fish. Communities in the far-north are expected to be hardest hit. California's recreational ocean salmon fisheries likewise face both a lack of opportunity and low chances of success in 2017. It is projected that 35,000 Chinook will be landed in the California recreational ocean salmon fisheries statewide in 2017 - 55 percent less than the 2012-16 average of 78,000 fish.

The seasons adopted by PFMC reflect a severely diminished population of Klamath River fall Chinook salmon, following from the very low escapement in 2016. The causes of this stock's decline are multiple years of drought in California, parasites within the Klamath River Basin, and poor ocean conditions. The causes of the disaster are beyond the control of fisheries managers to mitigate through conservation and management measures, or both. This decline may also continue beyond 2017.

The PFMC has provided analyses of the economic impacts of 2017 regulations. Effects on dependent businesses associated with salmon fishing are more difficult to estimate. There will be negative effects on fish processors, fishing equipment retailers, marine repair and moorage businesses, as well as recreational fishing guides, charter boat operators, bait shops, motels, and other dependent businesses. We ask that you support assistance for all affected businesses in your review of this issue.

According to PFMC projections, the 2017 Oregon/California salmon seasons are likely to result in:

- Commercial salmon fisheries from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain – which includes the closed area between Florence and Humbug Mountain – are expected to result in total ex-vessel value of \$2.7 million which is 40 percent of the 2012-2016 average of \$6.8 million for this area.
- Commercial salmon fisheries from Humbug Mountain to the Oregon border – which is closed for 2017 – will have ex-vessel value only from state-waters fisheries, and is expected to generate only \$28,000 in ex-vessel value, which is 6 percent of the 2012-2016 average of \$479,000 for this area.
- Recreational fisheries from Humbug Mountain south to the Oregon/California border are projected to result in an economic loss of 46 percent relative to the 2012-2016 average, with the only recreational fishing in this area being in limited state-waters fisheries.
- The full season closure for sport and commercial ocean salmon fisheries from the Oregon/California border south to Horse Mountain means that businesses dependent on salmon fishing in this area will earn zero revenue from salmon fishery activity in 2017. The recreational fishery has been open an average of 116 days in 2012-2016, while the commercial fishery produced an average of \$220,000 in ex-vessel revenue over this recent time period.
- In the Fort Bragg area (Horse Mountain to Point Arena), 2017 commercial salmon fishery revenues are projected to decline 93 percent compared to 2012-2016 average revenues of \$4.4 million. Meanwhile, in the San Francisco area (Point Arena to Pigeon Point), projected catch will only result in \$1.9 million in ex-vessel revenue, a 69 percent reduction from the recent average of \$6.3 million.
- The recreational fishery in the Ft. Bragg Area will be closed most of the summer – from June 1 through August 14 – the time of year when recent averages suggest the best sport fishing occurs, and when sport anglers are most likely to engage in ocean fishing activities. Given this substantial reduction in opportunity, projected catches are expected to drop from an average of 8,200 in 2012-2016 to only 1,700 fish in 2017.

Additionally, according to California Department of Fish and Wildlife projections, closure of the recreational fall-run Chinook fishery on the Klamath and Trinity rivers is expected to result in a loss of an estimated \$2.5 million in total economic output, with impacts to an estimated 42 California jobs.

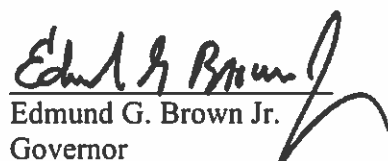
As you know, salmon are a vital component of Oregon and California's natural resources and provide significant commercial, recreational, economic, and aesthetic benefits to both states. Salmon are also highly valued by Native American tribes for culture, subsistence, and economic benefits. We are troubled that Tribal salmon fisheries will also face severe restrictions in 2017. While economic assistance will be essential to address the impacts of closures and restrictions on our salmon fisheries, it is vitally important that federal, state, tribal and local governments continue to work together to recover and restore salmon populations and develop management strategies to ensure the long-term health and sustainability of our salmon fisheries.


We have personally visited the Klamath Basin together and heard from Tribes, agencies, fishermen and women, and farmers. While this joint letter seeks assistance to respond to a salmon fishery disaster, we know that the long-term, public interest in the Klamath River requires our two states to work toward collaborative solutions with people from the headwaters to the ocean, including farmers and irrigators, Tribes, recreationalists, fishermen and women, conservation organizations, and state, federal, and local government.

Lauri Aunan has been designated as the Oregon state coordinator for this request. Ms. Aunan can be reached at 503-373-1680. Chris Kern of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife will act as alternate Oregon state coordinator and can be reached at 503 947-6209. Dr. Craig Shuman of the California Department of fish and Wildlife has been designated as the California state coordinator for this request, and can be reached at 805-568-1246. Marci Yaremko of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife will act as alternate California state coordinator and can be reached at 858-442-3004.

We greatly appreciate your anticipated support and leadership on this critical issue and look forward to a favorable reply.

Sincerely,


Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor
State of California


Kate Brown
Governor
State of Oregon

CC:

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
The Honorable Ron Wyden
The Honorable Jeff Merkley
The Honorable Kamala Harris
The Honorable Peter DeFazio

The Honorable Anna G. Eshoo
The Honorable Earl Blumenauer
The Honorable Mike Thompson
The Honorable Greg Walden
The Honorable Jackie Speier
The Honorable Kurt Schrader
The Honorable Suzanne Bonamici
The Honorable Jared Huffman
The Honorable Salud Carbajal
The Honorable Jimmy Panetta
Senator Jeff Kruse, Chair, Oregon Coastal Caucus
Senator Mike McGuire, Chair Joint Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture
Assemblymember Jim Wood, Vice Chair, Joint Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture
Chuck Bonham, California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Curt Melcher, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Valerie Termini, California Fish and Game Commission
Mike Finley, Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission



169 SW COAST HWY
NEWPORT, OREGON 97365

COAST GUARD CITY, USA

www.newportoregon.gov

MOMBETSU, JAPAN, SISTER CITY

November 7, 2017

Mr. John M. Mulvaney
Director
Office of Management and Budget
725 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Director Mulvaney:

The Secretary of Commerce declared nine fisheries disasters in 2017, and another disaster assistance request is pending in southern Oregon and northern California. We are writing to urge you to consider including emergency supplemental funding to assist in addressing these declared and ongoing fisheries disasters as part of the supplemental disaster package for communities struck by hurricanes this year.

The fishing industry is comprised of many small businesses that make a living by harvesting fish and seafood from the Pacific Ocean. When there is a major disruption to any of these fisheries, many small businesses are significantly impacted. In the fishing community, these small business owners must continue making mortgage payments on their vessels, support various operational expenses, and of critical importance, meet the payroll to support the crew members and families in the communities in which they live.

Commercial and recreational fishing is an important component of the City of Newport's overall economy. The fishing industry supports the fishing families and the seafood processing industry. Indirectly, commercial and recreational fishing supports many businesses in Newport and across the State of Oregon. During times when there are extremely low runs in a particular fishery, the ability of those small businesses to sustain themselves until the industry picks up can be limited. Once that capacity is lost, it is sometimes difficult to replace. The emergency funding can help bridge the gap that a significant fishery disaster can create.

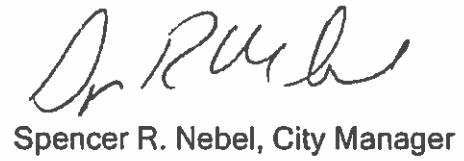
EST.

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On behalf of the City Council of the City of Newport, I urge your careful consideration of including emergency funding to help sustain the critical fishing industry all along the Pacific Coast of the United States.

Sincerely,


Sandra N. Roumagoux, Mayor


Spencer R. Nebel, City Manager



Oregon Coastal Zone Management Association
1201 Court St., Suite 300, Salem, Oregon 97301 • 541-265-8918 • www.oczma.org

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

November 14, 2017
10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
Hilton Eugene Board Room (2nd floor)
66 E 6th Ave | Eugene, Oregon

To call in, please dial 1-800-220-9875, passcode 74800219#

AGENDA

- 10:00 a.m. **Call to Order; Introductions of Members & Guests**
Commissioner Scott Lee, Clatsop County (OCZMA Chair)
- 10:05 a.m. **May 22nd, 2017 Full Association Meeting Minutes – ACTION**
Eryn Mitchell, OCZMA Administrator
- 10:10 a.m. **Bylaw Amendments – POSSIBLE ACTION**
Rob Bovett, OCZMA Policy Manager/Legal Counsel
- 10:15 a.m. **OPAC City Seat Appointment – ACTION**
Commissioner Scott Lee, Clatsop County (OCZMA Chair)
- 10:25 a.m. **Task Force on Maritime Workforce Development Update & City Recommendation**
Commissioner Scott Lee, Clatsop County (OCZMA Chair)
Eryn Mitchell, OCZMA Administrator & County Solutions Project Manager
- 10:30 a.m. **Financial Report & Contract Services**
Mike McArthur, OCZMA Executive Director & Rob Bovett, OCZMA Legal Counsel
- 10:50 a.m. **2018 Legislative Session Prep & Discussion of Priorities**
Commissioner Scott Lee, Clatsop County (OCZMA Chair)
Rob Bovett, OCZMA Policy Manager/Legal Counsel
- 11:05 a.m. **Addressing Aging Tide Gates Update & Discussion**
Mark Labhart, Former Tillamook County Commissioner & County Solutions Facilitator
- 11:35 a.m. **Oregon Coast Trail Project Update & Discussion**
Greg Wolf, County Solutions Director, Association of Oregon Counties
- 11:50 a.m. **OCZMA Support for the Governor & Congressional Delegation's Call for the U.S. Secretary of Commerce to Declare a Regional Fishery Disaster**
Councilor David Allen, City of Newport (OCZMA Vice-Chair)
- 11:55 a.m. **Other Business**
Commissioner Scott Lee, Clatsop County (OCZMA Chair)
- 12:00 p.m. **Adjourn**