OCEANA | Protecting the World's Oceans
222 NW Davis Street, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97209 USA
+1.503.235.0278
oceana.org

February 13, 2012

MEASURE: SB 1510
EXHIBIT: 14
2012 SESSION H ENERGY, ENV. & WATER
DATE: 2-16-12 PAGES: 6
SUBMITTED BY: Ben Enticknap

Representatives Jules Bailey & Vic Gilliam
House Energy, Environment and Water, Co-Chairs
900 Court St NE, Salem, OR, 97301

RE: Senate Bill 1510, Marine Reserves and Protected Areas

Dear Representatives Bailey, Gilliam and Committee Members:

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on Senate Bill 1510 pertaining to Oregon's first network of marine reserves and protected areas in the Territorial Sea waters off our coast. Over the past ten years there have been many productive and open conversations throughout the state about the economic and ecological importance of maintaining the long-term health of Oregon's coastal and ocean ecosystems. Oceana has been engaged in many of those conversations including at the legislature, at meetings of the Ocean Policy Advisory Council (OPAC), and at coastal community teams, which deliberated long and hard on the Cape Falcon, Cascade Head and Cape Perpetua sites included in this bill.

Oceana supports Senate Bill 1510. This legislation sets a clear path forward for the implementation of three new marine reserves and adjacent marine protected areas. Together these areas make a limited network of marine reserves and protected areas for the central and north Oregon coast. SB 1510 helps the state move forward closer to ecosystem-based management and closer to the long-term sustainability of a healthy ocean ecosystem.

Scientific studies of marine reserves around the world, in tropical and in temperate ecosystems, have demonstrated that marine reserves, on average, increase the biomass of animals and plants by 466%, increase the density of marine life by 166%, the body size of individual animals by 26%, and the species diversity by 21% (PISCO 2007). Furthermore, bigger, older fish produce exponentially more young, which can populate and replenish areas beyond the boundaries of the reserves. Networks of marine reserves, connected by ocean currents, can enhance the overall resilience of the nearshore marine ecosystem and help drive species diversity and productivity through ecological connectivity and dispersal. Simply put, these are proven tools to protect and sustain abundant and healthy populations of marine life.

The goal of this bill is to maintain the health and biodiversity of our coastal and ocean ecosystems, and those that depend on it. Each of the three marine reserve sites meets the

minimum scientific guidelines recommended by the OPAC Scientific Technical Advisory Committee. Together with existing protections at Otter Rock and Redfish Rocks, over nine percent of the Oregon coast would be in marine protected area status (6.16%) and marine reserve status (3.2%), ensuring lasting protection for some of Oregon's important ecological areas while leaving the vast majority of the coast open to existing uses. This bill is built on recommendations from diverse coastal community teams, OPAC, and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW). To us, SB1510 is indication that Oregon is becoming a leader in a world desperate for good stewardship and searching for a path toward sustainable living.

The path to sustainable living includes vibrant fisheries and other human uses of our oceans. But it begins with a move to ecosystem-based management. Ecosystem-based management relies on sound science and precautionary approaches. Such approaches consist of identifying our ocean's important ecological areas and developing a network of protected areas, reserves and scientific monitoring.

While people and governments across the world struggle with the reality that we are a small planet with a rapidly growing population, we must find solutions that protect our environment and sustain our livelihoods. With increasing demands on our resources and large scale threats from global warming and ocean acidification, we need new and long-term conservation approaches. If we are to provide future generations with the bounty and economic opportunities that we have had, we must lead.

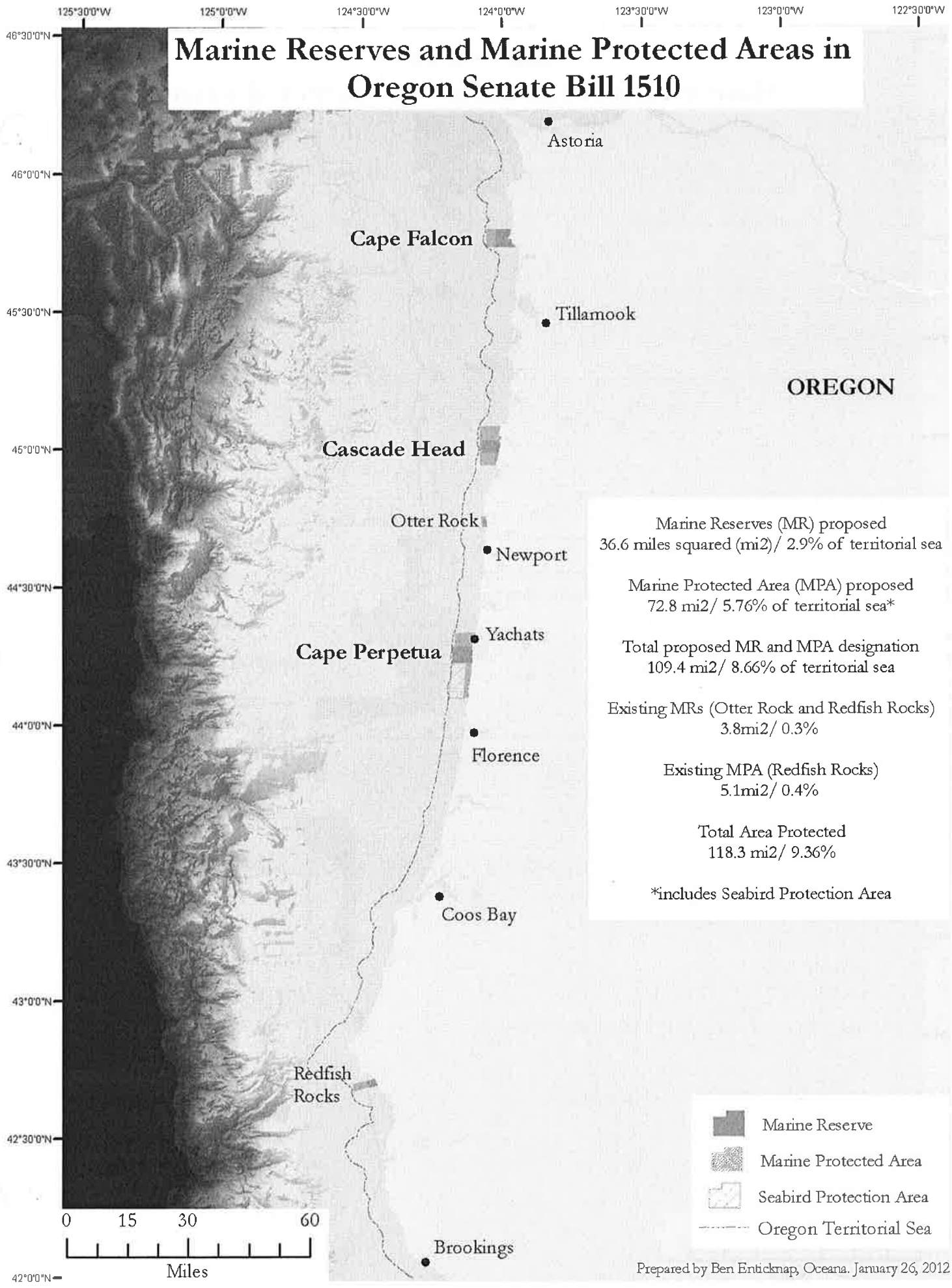
Thank you for your time and attention to this important matter.

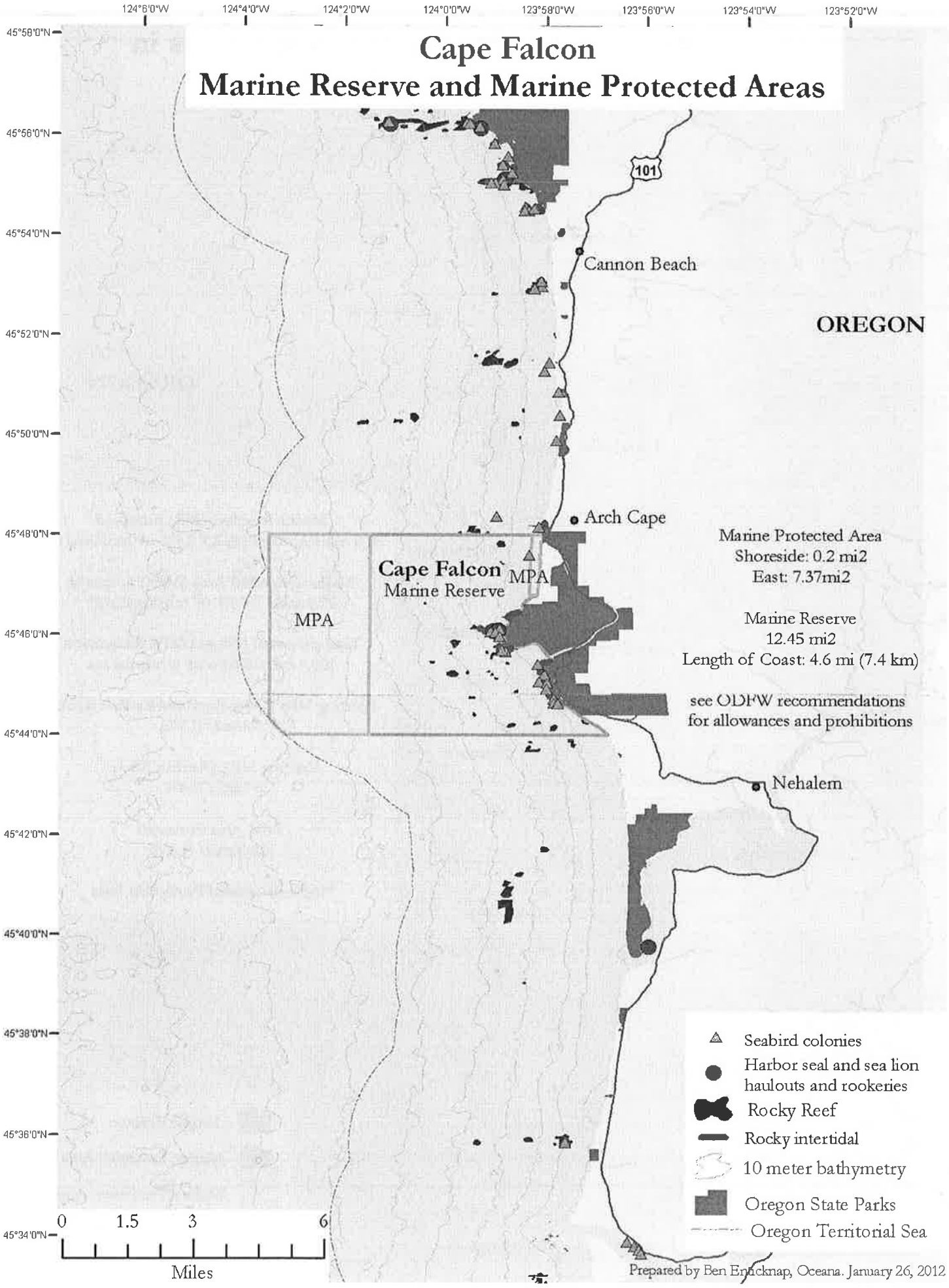
Sincerely,

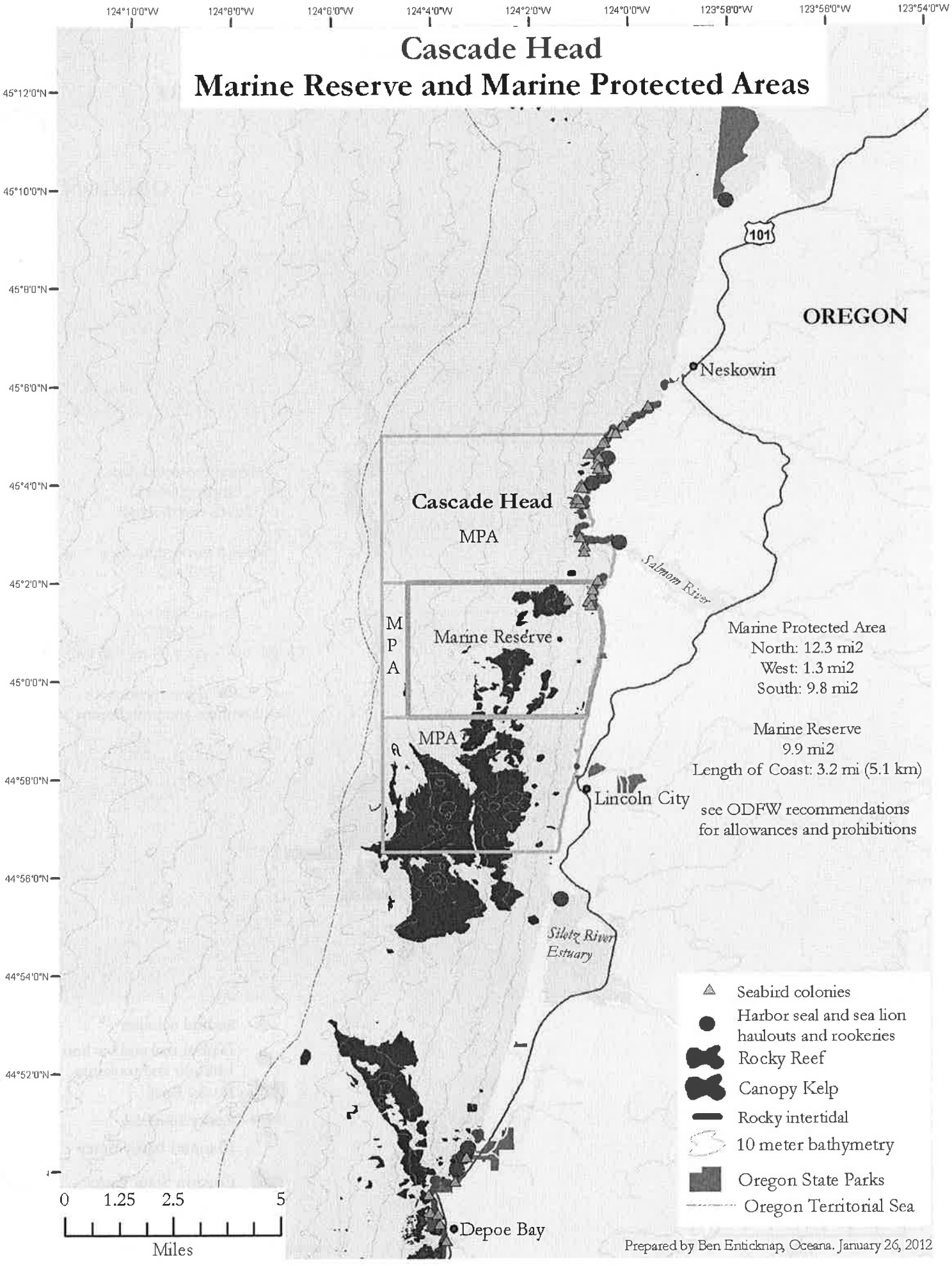
Ben Enticknap
Pacific Project Manager

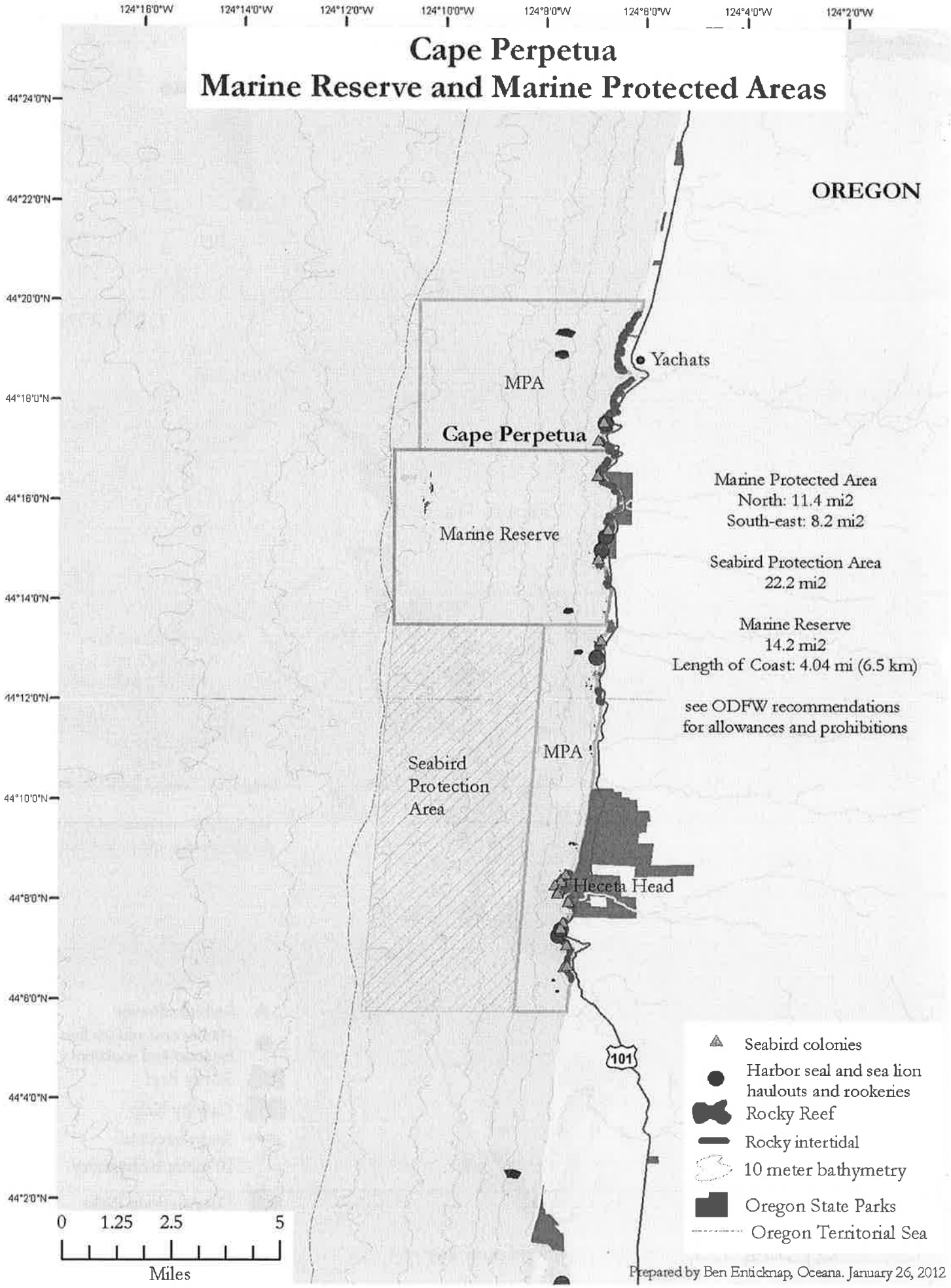
Citation:
Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of Coastal Oceans (PISCO). 2007. The Science of Marine Reserves (2nd Edition, United States Version). www.piscoweb.org. 22 pages.

Enclosures (4): Maps and analysis of marine protected areas and reserves in SB 1510.


Marine Reserves and Marine Protected Areas in Oregon Senate Bill 1510
125°30'0"W
125°0'0"W
124°30'0"W
124°0'0"W
123°30'0"W
123°0'0"W
122°30'0"W
46°30'0"N
46°0'0"N
45°30'0"N
45°0'0"N
44°30'0"N
44°0'0"N
43°30'0"N
43°0'0"N
42°30'0"N
42°0'0"N
Astoria
Cape Falcon
Tillamook
OREGON
Cascade Head
Otter Rock
Newport
Yachats
Cape Perpetua
Florence
Coos Bay
Redfish Rocks
Brookings
Marine Reserves (MR) proposed
36.6 miles squared (mi2)/ 2.9% of territorial sea
Marine Protected Area (MPA) proposed
72.8 mi2/ 5.76% of territorial sea*
Total proposed MR and MPA designation
109.4 mi2/ 8.66% of territorial sea
Existing MRs (Otter Rock and Redfish Rocks)
3.8mi2/ 0.3%
Existing MPA (Redfish Rocks)
5.1mi2/ 0.4%
Total Area Protected
118.3 mi2/ 9.36%
*includes Seabird Protection Area
Marine Reserve
Marine Protected Area
Seabird Protection Area
Oregon Territorial Sea
0
15
30
60
Miles
Prepared by Ben Enticknap, Oceana. January 26, 2012


Cape Falcon
Marine Reserve and Marine Protected Areas
124°6'0"W
124°4'0"W
124°2'0"W
124°0'0"W
123°58'0"W
123°56'0"W
123°54'0"W
123°52'0"W
45°56'0"N
45°54'0"N
45°52'0"N
45°50'0"N
45°48'0"N
45°46'0"N
45°44'0"N
45°42'0"N
45°40'0"N
45°38'0"N
45°36'0"N
45°34'0"N
101
Cannon Beach
OREGON
Arch Cape
Cape Falcon
Marine Reserve
MPA
MPA
Marine Protected Area
Shoreside: 0.2 mi2
East: 7.37mi2
Marine Reserve
12.45 mi2
Length of Coast: 4.6 mi (7.4 km)
see ODFW recommendations
for allowances and prohibitions
Nehalem
Seabird colonies
Harbor seal and sea lion
haulouts and rookeries
Rocky Reef
Rocky intertidal
10 meter bathymetry
Oregon State Parks
Oregon Territorial Sea
0
1.5
3
6
Miles
Prepared by Ben Enticknap, Oceana. January 26, 2012


Cascade Head
Marine Reserve and Marine Protected Areas
124°10'0"W
124°8'0"W
124°6'0"W
124°4'0"W
124°2'0"W
124°0'0"W
123°58'0"W
123°56'0"W
123°54'0"W
45°12'0"N
45°10'0"N
45°8'0"N
45°6'0"N
45°4'0"N
45°2'0"N
45°0'0"N
44°58'0"N
44°56'0"N
44°54'0"N
44°52'0"N
101
OREGON
Neskowin
Cascade Head
MPA
Salmon River
M
P
A
Marine Reserve
MPA
Lincoln City
Siletz River
Estuary
Depoe Bay
Marine Protected Area
North: 12.3 mi2
West: 1.3 mi2
South: 9.8 mi2
Marine Reserve
9.9 mi2
Length of Coast: 3.2 mi (5.1 km)
see ODFW recommendations
for allowances and prohibitions
Seabird colonies
Harbor seal and sea lion
haulouts and rookeries
Rocky Reef
Canopy Kelp
Rocky intertidal
10 meter bathymetry
Oregon State Parks
Oregon Territorial Sea
0
1.25
2.5
5
Miles
Prepared by Ben Enticknap, Oceana. January 26, 2012


Cape Perpetua
Marine Reserve and Marine Protected Areas
124°16'0"W
124°14'0"W
124°12'0"W
124°10'0"W
124°8'0"W
124°6'0"W
124°4'0"W
124°2'0"W
44°24'0"N
44°22'0"N
44°20'0"N
44°18'0"N
44°16'0"N
44°14'0"N
44°12'0"N
44°10'0"N
44°8'0"N
44°6'0"N
44°4'0"N
44°2'0"N
OREGON
Yachats
MPA
Cape Perpetua
Marine Reserve
Seabird Protection Area
MPA
Heceta Head
101
Marine Protected Area
North: 11.4 mi2
South-east: 8.2 mi2
Seabird Protection Area
22.2 mi2
Marine Reserve
14.2 mi2
Length of Coast: 4.04 mi (6.5 km)
see ODFW recommendations for allowances and prohibitions
Seabird colonies
Harbor seal and sea lion haulouts and rookeries
Rocky Reef
Rocky intertidal
10 meter bathymetry
Oregon State Parks
Oregon Territorial Sea
0 1.25 2.5 5
Miles
Prepared by Ben Enticknap, Oceana. January 26, 2012