APPENDIX G:

MICRO-SITING MEETINGS

DISTRIBUTION AND CONTACT LIST
MICRO-SITING MEETINGS

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MICRO-SITING MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, RI (5 OCT 2010)

September 27, 2010

SUBJECT: Notice of Public Meeting to Receive Input for the Micro-siting of the Pioneer Array for the Proposed Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI) Project

OVERVIEW

The National Science Foundation (NSF) gives notice of a public meeting to receive input for the micro-siting of the Pioneer Array for the proposed OOI project. Project scientists supported by NSF made an initial determination of candidate sites where the moorings could be placed to meet the science/operational requirements of the Pioneer Array. The eventual placement, or 'micro-siting', of the moorings is being coordinated with the public and marine user stakeholders. NSF will coordinate a series of public meetings to receive input for the final siting of the Pioneer Array. Enclosures (1) and (2) provide the micro-siting requirements, definitions, and figure of the siting area that will be presented at the meeting. The details for the meeting are as follows:

Date:	Tuesday, October 5, 2010
Time:	4:00 to 5:00 pm – Poster session about the OOI
	5:00 to 6:30 pm – Pioneer Array micro-siting discussion
Location:	University of Rhode Island, Narragansett Bay Campus
	Coastal Institute on Narragansett Bay
	CIB Hazard A, CIB Hazard B
	Directions can be found at: http://www.uri.edu/home/visitors/Map/baycampus_map.html

BACKGROUND ON OOI

Oceanographic research has long relied on research vessel cruises (expeditions) as the predominate means to make direct measurements of the ocean environment. Remote sensing (use of satellites and other wireless technologies) has greatly advanced abilities to measure ocean surface characteristics over extended periods of time. A major advancement for oceanographic research methods is the ability to make sustained, long-term, and adaptive measurements from the surface to the ocean bottom. ''Ocean Observatories'' are now being developed to further this goal. Building upon recent technology advances and lessons learned from prototype ocean observatories, the proposed OOI is an interactive, globally distributed and integrated infrastructure that will be the backbone for the next generation of ocean sensors and resulting complex ocean studies that are presently unachievable. The proposed OOI would include the installation, operation, and maintenance of infrastructure along the coast of Oregon and Washington, global buoys in the Eastern Pacific and Atlantic oceans, and the Pioneer Array off the coast of Massachusetts. In addition, there would be an integration of mobile assets such as autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVS) and/or gliders. This large-scale infrastructure would support sensors located at the sea surface, in the water column, and at or beneath the seafloor. The OOI would also support related elements, such as data dissemination and archiving, modeling of oceanographic processes, and education and outreach activities essential to the long-term success of ocean science.

BACKGROUND ON PIONEER ARRAY

The proposed relocatable Pioneer Array would consist of 2 lines of stand-alone moorings running north-south across the continental shelf. Moorings would provide locally generated power to seafloor and platform instruments and sensors and use satellite and other wireless technologies to link to shore and the Internet. The western (downstream) line would consist of surface moorings, wire-following profiler moorings with a surface expression, and surface-piercing profiler moorings with intermittent surface expressions. The eastern (upstream) line would consist of wire-following profiler moorings with small surface expressions. Gliders and AUVs would run missions in the vicinity of the moored array. The Pioneer Array would contain: ***10 total moorings located at 7 proposed sites; 3 AUVs and 6 gliders.***

NSF prepared a Draft Site-Specific Environmental Assessment (SSEA), which identified a larger general area as a starting point for locating the proposed placement of the moorings. The environmental impacts associated with moorings being placed anywhere within that general area are being addressed in NSF's Final SSEA. This micro-siting process, however, allows the public to continue the dialogue with NSF with regard to the final location of the moorings. NSF recognizes the detailed nature of this information and is coordinating the public meeting on October 5 to provide an opportunity for additional information exchange. I look forward to your participation.

Sincerely,

Jean McGovern
OOI Program Director
National Science Foundation

Enclosures (1): Pioneer Array micro-siting requirements and definitions
(2): Figure 1: Pioneer Array micro-siting area

ENCLOSURE (1)

Pioneer Moored Array Micro-siting Requirements and Definitions

Requirements

- Span the shelf break front
    - Occupy multiple locations across the shelf in depths from 55 fm to 275 fm
        - The frontal system is seldom found further inshore than 55 fm
        - The equipment is limited to 330 fm maximum depth
    - Occupy a site within the relatively cold, fresh water characteristic of the continental shelf – inshore of the shelf break front
    - Occupy a site within the relatively warm, salty water characteristic of the continental slope – offshore of the shelf break front
    - Occupy a site within the shelf break jet (at the 110 fm line +/- 2.5 nm inshore or offshore)
- Resolve characteristic frontal features
    - Mooring spacing less than or equal to the feature in the frontal zone (5 nm)
    - Maintain moorings within +/- 1 nm of a straight line across the shelf
    - Occupy a site eastward (upstream) of, and at the same depth as, the inshore site
    - Occupy a site eastward (upstream) of, and at the same depth as, the offshore site
- Avoid features not associated with the frontal system
    - Locate the array at least 8 nm downstream of canyon
    - Locate the array in a region with similar cross-shelf bathymetry for +/- 10 nm east and west of the center of the array
- Use AUVs to identify features surrounding the moored array
    - Locate moorings at least 8 nm from the edge of the AUV box
- Maintain a buffer zone around each mooring site
    - Buffer zone radius of 0.5 nm recommended
- Avoid submarine cables
    - Buffer zones should not overlap known cable routes

Definitions

[1] Shelf break front: A front is a region where horizontal property gradients show a local maximum. An example would be a temperature or salinity front, a dramatic change in temperature or salinity over a short distance. A persistent front is found offshore of the US east coast, near the change or "break" in bottom slope where the continental shelf meets the continental slope.
[2] Shelf break jet: A surface-intensified current associated with the horizontal density gradients at the front. In the frontal region south of Martha's Vineyard, the jet is roughly 10 nm wide, is centered approximately on the 110 fm line, and flows from east to west.
[3] Feature scale: The characteristic scale of dynamical features within the shelf break front. An example would be an eddy. This scale is 4-5 nm for the frontal region south of Martha's Vineyard.

ENCLOSURE (2)

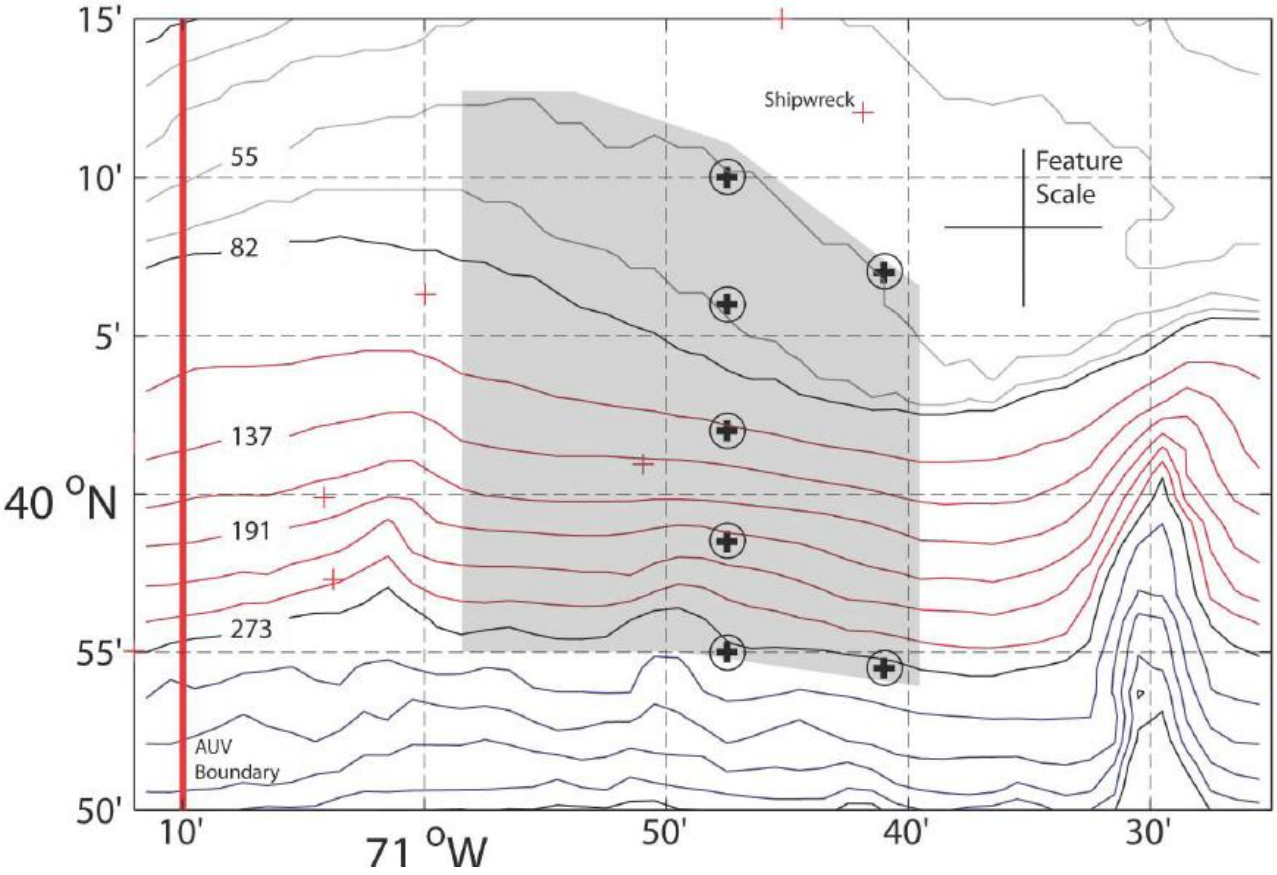


Figure 1: Pioneer Array micro-siting area for moorings (gray box). Proposed mooring sites are shown as black "+" surrounded by a 0.5 nm radius buffer zone. The vertical line at 71° 10' W is the western boundary of the area within which AUVs would operate. Red "+" represent charted ship wrecks or other objects. The large cross represents the approximate feature scale for the frontal region (5 nm). Depth contours are in fathoms.

Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI) Public Meeting
University of Rhode Island Coastal Institute
October 5, 2010, 4:00 – 6:30 PM

OOI Participants:
Jean McGovern, National Science Foundation
Sue Banahan, Consortium for Ocean Leadership
Jennifer Dorton, Consortium for Ocean Leadership
Al Plueddemann, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
Adrienne Fink, Tetra Tech
Rob Munier, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

Community Participants: See attached attendance list.

Summary:
Jean McGovern provided opening remarks, including an overview of the proposed Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI) network and an outline of the micro-siting process for the Pioneer Array. Al Plueddemann presented the science requirements/objectives for the Pioneer Array. During the presentation, public attendees offered comments and asked questions. The below sections provide a summary of the overarching comments made during the meeting and action items for OOI. Note that numbering used is for reference purposes only and does not imply any prioritization.

1. The members of the audience felt that an economic analysis should have been included in the Draft Site-Specific Environmental Assessment (Draft SSEA). This is a comment for the draft SSEA. The audience suggested that the analysis look at scenarios from the 0.5 nautical mile (nm) buffer zone to restriction of the Pioneer Array mooring footprint, and potential fishing gear losses.
2. Several fishermen commented on their lack of trust for federal agencies.
3. Some members of the audience want written assurances and/or legal guarantees that the Pioneer Array will not result in fishing restrictions.
4. It was noted that the 0.5 nm buffer zone around each of the seven mooring sites is requested based on the scope of the mooring lines. While OOI is estimating a 0.5 nm buffer, many expressed the concern that negative interactions with the moorings on the part of commercial fishing vessels (e.g., gear entanglements) could result in a full closure of the area to fishing by the US Coast Guard. There is also concern with the potential for fines associated with entanglement. Audience members asked that the US Coast Guard provide documentation that they will not shut down the affected area.
5. There was a question as to whether OOI moorings would have break-away tackle to mitigate gear snagging or prevent capsizing of snagged vessels.
6. Audience members felt that the OOI team did not reach out to them early enough in the project planning process. It was requested that NSF establish a separate committee for fishermen.

7. Concerns and questions were raised about impacts to marine mammals. It was explained that the Draft Site-Specific Environmental Assessment and final document will address the comments received during the comment period.
8. Community members requested that state and federal agencies be invited to the public meetings. It was noted by Jean McGovern that other federal and state agencies were invited to the meeting; however, none of the invited federal agency representatives attended.
9. There was a request that there be a comment period for the Final SSEA; however, Jean McGovern stated that she could not make that decision but she would discuss with NSF legal counsel. The Final SSEA will be available to the public.
10. There was some concern about interactions between the gliders and the commercial fishermen, especially trawlers. Glider activity has been on-going in this area for over 10 years. Al Plueddemann noted that WHOI has experience operating gliders without adverse interactions with the fishing community, but has not yet operated 6 gliders in a heavily fished area. It was noted that if a glider is caught in a net, the fishermen can just put the glider back in the water. If it is found that gliders are being repeatedly caught or run over by vessels, then the OOI team would adjust the glider operating parameters to reduce negative interactions.
11. A suggestion was made to develop an agreement with NSF stating that NSF would be willing to modify infrastructure, locations, and missions to minimize interaction with fishing vessels gear and vessels. It was explained that the micro-siting process is being used to address these concerns.
12. It was felt that the moorings will be most impacted by mobile gear; mobile gear fishermen work throughout the water column along contour depths. There may be times when 20-30 trawlers are working the area. This is usually in the winter months when weather is bad and possible impact to OOI infrastructure would be greatest. Several attendees suggested alternate locations both in the gray box and outside the gray box. These suggestions were made during the poster sessions and during the public meeting portion.
13. The suggestion was made to move the Pioneer Array to a different part of the shelf. The micro-siting science requirements and process was reviewed again. The letter sent to the community indicating the micro-siting within the gray box area of Figure 1 was reviewed. The question of the possibility of reducing the number of sites or exploring other rearrangement of the Pioneer Array was posed.
14. It was noted that many of the fishermen have extensive temperature data from within the region and have worked cooperatively with NOAA to collect/share temperature and other collected data. Additionally, fishermen were interested in funding for or research into species-specific acoustic signal signatures to help the fishermen reduce by-catch. This is the kind of research fostered by the Commercial Fisheries Research Foundation.

Actions:

1. NSF will address the comments related to the Draft Site-Specific Environmental Assessment as part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. A comment about the economic analysis was received during the comment period and this will be addressed. Marine mammal comments were also received and they will be addressed in the final document.
2. The project will investigate the alternative locations within the gray box in preparation for on-going micro-siting discussions.
3. Micro-siting public meetings will continue as a series of public meetings. As this is a federal project, all meetings must be open to the public; NSF will not establish a separate committee. NSF wants to assure that all members of the public are invited to participate.
4. The announcement for the next meeting will be established once the proposed site locations are investigated and ready to present. We are anticipating that we can be ready by November 15 or 16. Notification of the next meeting will be done via the OOI website (oceanobservatories.org).
5. NSF is stating that the agency has no interest in seeing fishing areas closed by deploying OOI, and will continue to emphasize this point with its US Coast Guard contacts, state officials, and the public. A 0.5 nm diameter buffer around these moorings will be requested. NSF will contact the US Coast Guard to get a first person, referenced answer to the questions about the affected area.
6. The OOI website (oceanobservatories.org) will be used to communicate with the community. Public meeting notices, meeting summaries, and associated correspondence will be posted on this site.

Public Meeting - URI Coastal Institute
October 5, 2010

Community Participants:

1. Robert Campanale, Narragansett, RI
2. Chris McGuire
3. Bonnie Spinazzola, Atlantic Offshore Lobstermen's Association, Bedford, NH
4. Jameson Risser, Wakefield, RI
5. Norbert Stamps, Charlestown, RI
6. John Curzake, Wakefield, RI
7. William J Mulvey, Narragansett, RI
8. Richard Fuka, Rhode Island Fisherman's Alliance, East Greenwich, RI
9. Lanny Dellinger, Rhode Island Lobstermen's Association, Wakefield, RI
10. Fred Mattera, Narragansett, RI
11. GM Garrett, Westport, MA
12. Grant Moore, Broadbill Fishing Inc, Westport, MA
13. Kathryn Ford, MA Division of Marine Fisheries, New Bedford, MA
14. Dave Preble, New England Fishery Management Council, Newburyport, MA
15. Todd Sutton, Westerly, RI
16. Jan Margesan, Brewster, MA
17. Jenny Margesan, Brewster, MA
18. Glen Gawarkiewicz, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, Woods Hole, MA
19. Roy Campanale, Narragansett, RI
20. Tina Jackson, American Alliance of Fishermen and their Communities, Wakefield, RI
21. Buck Briggs, Wakefield, RI
22. Bob Ballou, RI Department of Environmental Management, Jamestown, RI
23. Christa Bank, University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth, New Bedford, MA
24. Bill McCann, Wareham, MA
25. John Reardon, New Bedford, MA
26. Michelle Backman, New England Fishery Management Council, Newburyport, MA
27. Ian Parente, Little Compton, RI
28. Glenn Westcott, Narragansett, RI
29. Mike Marchetti, Eastern New England Scallop Association, Wakefield, RI
30. John Moore, Newport, RI
31. Diana Puleston, Ocean State Lobster, Wakefield, RI
32. Donald Fox, Wakefield, RI
33. Tom Williams

MICRO-SITING MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, RI (15 NOV 2010)

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
4201 WILSON BOULEVARD
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22230

November 1, 2010

SUBJECT: Notice of Public Meeting to Receive Input for the Micro-siting of the Pioneer Array for the Proposed Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI)

OVERVIEW

The National Science Foundation (NSF) gives notice of a public meeting to receive input for the micro-siting of the Pioneer Array moorings for the proposed OOI project. Project scientists supported by NSF made an initial determination of candidate sites where the moorings could be placed to meet the science/operational requirements of the Pioneer Array. Enclosure (1) lists the science/operational siting requirements and Enclosure (2) is a figure of the proposed micro-siting area that will be presented at the meeting. The eventual placement, or 'micro-siting', of the moorings is being coordinated with the public and marine user stakeholders. NSF is continuing to coordinate a series of public meetings to receive input for the final siting of the Pioneer Array. The details for the next meeting are as follows:

Date:	Monday, November 15, 2010
Time:	5:00 – 8:00 pm
Location:	University of Rhode Island, Narragansett Bay Campus Coastal Institute on Narragansett Bay Hazard A & Hazard B Meeting Rooms Directions can be found at: http://www.uri.edu/home/visitors/Map/baycampus_map.html

Micro-siting Goal: Determine mooring locations within the siting box for the proposed Pioneer Array mooring locations that meet OOI science/operational requirements and avoid conflicts with regional fishing interests.

Meeting Objectives:

1. Update on Action Items generated at the October 5, 2010 meeting.
2. Review the candidate mooring locations, their associated siting boxes, and the science and operational siting requirements.
3. Review fishing community requirements.
4. Discussion of options for mooring locations within the siting boxes.

BACKGROUND ON OOI

Oceanographic research has long relied on research vessel cruises (expeditions) as the predominate means to make direct measurements of the ocean environment. Remote sensing (use of satellites and other wireless technologies) has greatly advanced abilities to measure ocean surface characteristics over extended periods of time. A major advancement for oceanographic research methods is the ability to make sustained, long-term, and adaptive measurements from the surface to the ocean bottom. ''Ocean Observatories'' are now being developed to further this goal. Building upon recent technology advances and lessons learned from prototype ocean observatories, the proposed OOI is an interactive, globally distributed and integrated infrastructure that will be the backbone for the next generation of ocean sensors and resulting complex ocean studies that are presently unachievable. The proposed OOI would include

the installation, operation, and maintenance of infrastructure along the coasts of Oregon, Washington, and Massachusetts and global buoys in the Eastern Pacific and Atlantic oceans. In addition, there would be an integration of mobile assets such as autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVS) and/or gliders. This large-scale infrastructure would support sensors located at the sea surface, in the water column, and at or beneath the seafloor. The OOI would also support related elements, such as data dissemination and archiving, modeling of oceanographic processes, and education and outreach activities essential to the long-term success of ocean science.

BACKGROUND ON PIONEER ARRAY

The proposed relocatable Pioneer Array would consist of 2 lines of stand-alone moorings running north-south across the continental shelf. Moorings would provide locally generated power to seafloor and platform instruments and sensors and use satellite and other wireless technologies to link to shore and the Internet. The western (downstream) line would consist of surface moorings, wire-following profiler moorings with a surface expression, and surface-piercing profiler moorings with intermittent surface expressions. The eastern (upstream) line would consist of wire-following profiler moorings with small surface expressions. Gliders and AUVs would run missions in the vicinity of the moored array. The Pioneer Array would contain: ***10 moorings located at 7 proposed sites; and 3 AUVs and 6 gliders.***

NSF prepared a Draft Site-Specific Environmental Assessment (SSEA), which identified a larger general area as a starting point for locating the proposed placement of the moorings. The environmental impacts associated with moorings being placed anywhere within that general area are being addressed in NSF's Final SSEA. This micro-siting process, however, allows the public to continue the dialogue with NSF with regard to the final location of the moorings. NSF recognizes the detailed nature of this information and is coordinating the public meeting on November 15, 2010 to provide an opportunity for additional information exchange. I look forward to your participation.

Sincerely,

Jean McGovern
OOI Program Director
National Science Foundation

Enclosures (1): Pioneer Array micro-siting requirements and definitions
(2): Figure 1: Pioneer Array micro-siting area

ENCLOSURE (1)

Pioneer Moored Array Micro-siting Requirements and Definitions

Requirements

- Span the shelf break front
    - Occupy multiple locations across the shelf in depths from 55 fm to 275 fm
        - The frontal system is seldom found further inshore than 55 fm
        - The equipment is limited to 330 fm maximum depth
    - Occupy a site within the relatively cold, fresh water characteristic of the continental shelf – inshore of the shelf break front
    - Occupy a site within the relatively warm, salty water characteristic of the continental slope – offshore of the shelf break front
    - Occupy a site within the shelf break jet (at the 110 fm line +/- 2.5 nm inshore or offshore)
- Resolve characteristic frontal features
    - Mooring spacing less than or equal to the feature scale in the frontal zone (5 nm)
    - Maintain moorings within +/- 1 nm of a straight line across the shelf
    - Occupy a site eastward (upstream) of, and at the same depth as, the inshore site
    - Occupy a site eastward (upstream) of, and at the same depth as, the offshore site
- Avoid features not associated with the frontal system
    - Locate the array at least 8 nm downstream of canyon
    - Locate the array in a region with similar cross-shelf bathymetry for +/- 10 nm east and west of the center of the array
- Use AUVs to identify features surrounding the moored array
    - Locate moorings at least 8 nm from the edge of the AUV box
- Maintain a buffer zone around each mooring site
    - Buffer zone radius of 0.5 nm recommended
- Avoid submarine cables
    - Buffer zones should not overlap known cable routes

Definitions

[1] Shelf break front: A front is a region where horizontal property gradients show a local maximum. An example would be a temperature or salinity front, a dramatic change in temperature or salinity over a short distance. A persistent front is found offshore of the US east coast, near the change or "break" in bottom slope where the continental shelf meets the continental slope.
[2] Shelf break jet: A surface-intensified current associated with the horizontal density gradients at the front. In the frontal region south of Martha's Vineyard, the jet is roughly 10 nm wide, is centered approximately on the 110 fm line, and flows from east to west.
[3] Feature scale: The characteristic scale of dynamical features within the shelf break front. An example would be an eddy. This scale is 4-5 nm for the frontal region south of Martha's Vineyard.

ENCLOSURE (2)

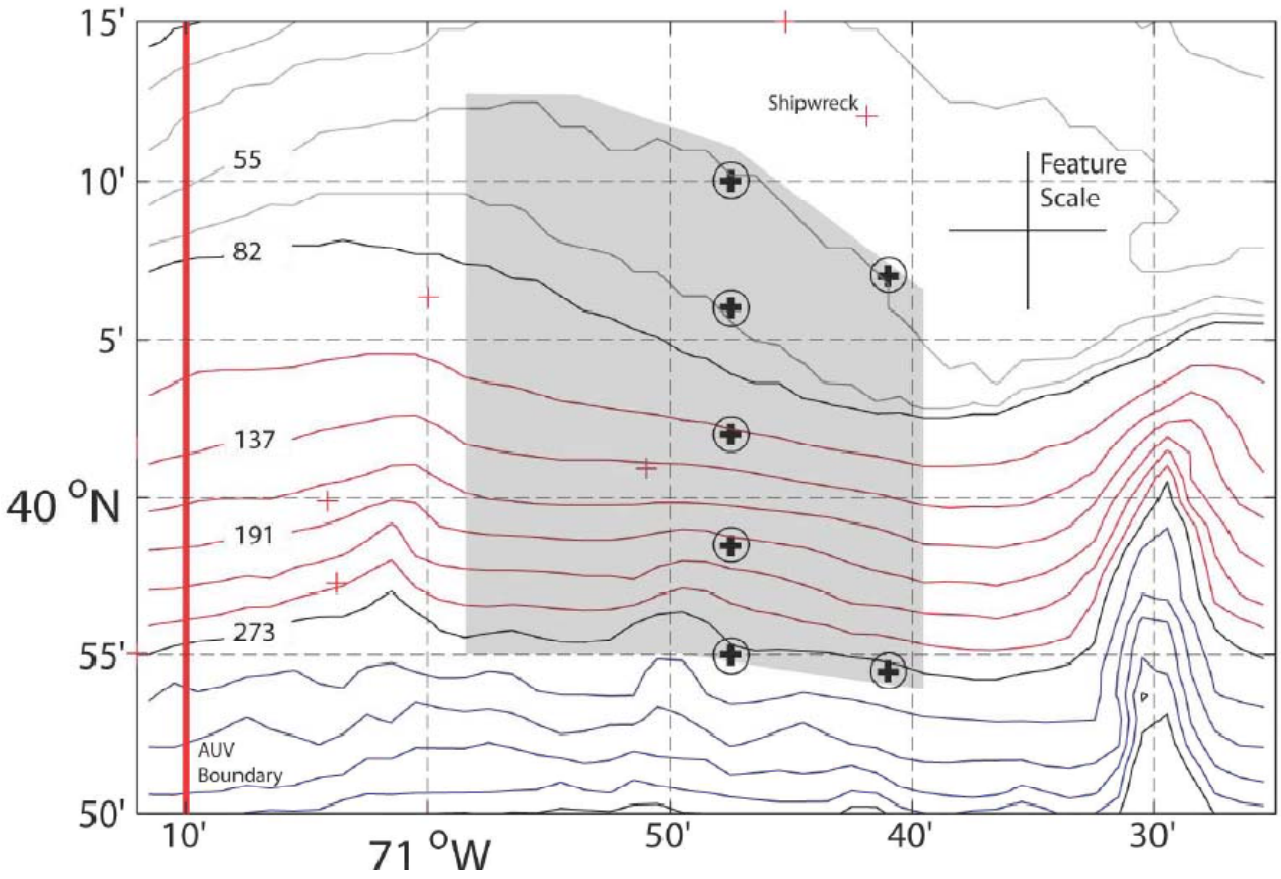


Figure 1: Pioneer Array micro-siting area for moorings (gray box). Proposed mooring sites are shown as black "+" surrounded by a 0.5 nm radius buffer zone. The vertical line at 71° 10' W is the western boundary of the area within which AUVs would operate. Red "+" represent charted ship wrecks or other objects. The large cross represents the approximate feature scale for the frontal region (5 nm). Depth contours are in fathoms.

YOUR VIEW

into their core. These include plans for the downtown and North End commercial districts, the upper harbor neighborhood, and the reconstruction of Route 18. Other initiatives include a comprehensive mill inventory, zoning that encourages preservation, a re-use study for the armory, and the development of a city master

Historic Preservation Program at Roger Williams University.

This full day of dynamic dialogue was positive in tone and inspiring as attendees brainstormed in an earnest commitment to preserve the character and authenticity of New Bedford. There was a clear recognition that even though New Bedford has enjoyed many successes in

words are preferred. All letters are subject to editing.

- Fax: (508) 997-7491
- E-mail: letters@s-t.com
- Longer commentaries will be published as space allows.

affect their lives and the

The National Science Foundation (NSF) gives notice of a public meeting to receive input for the siting of the Pioneer Array moorings, part of the proposed Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI) project. The proposed OOI consists of a network of ocean infrastructure to be deployed off the coasts of MA, OR and WA. The OOI will provide air, sea, and seafloor data in near real-time via the Internet. To learn more about OOI, visit http://oceanobservatories.org/.

The proposed placement, or 'micro-siting', of the moorings is being coordinated with the public and marine user stakeholders. NSF is continuing to coordinate a series of public meetings to receive input for the final siting of the Pioneer Array. The public meeting will be held Monday, November 15, 2010 at 5:00 – 8:00 pm, at the University of Rhode Island, Narragansett Bay Campus Coastal Institute in Hazard A & Hazard B Meeting Rooms. Full meeting details as well as a summary from past meetings can be found at: http://oceanobservatories.org/, click on NSF Environmental Compliance.

ight the Fed, don't fight the tape

its intent to use a policy tool intended to reflate asset prices, I believe it is very risky proposition to take the other side of the trade. For example, with yields near historic lows and considering the possibility of future inflation, it is my opinion that long term Treasury bonds do not represent a compelling investment opportunity. However, with the Fed having announced its intention to repurchase $600 billion of them, I would no sooner sell short bonds than stand in front of a freight train. Get on board or stand aside, but don't fight the Fed.

"Don't Fight the Tape" is a warning against assuming an investment position contrary to the prevailing market trend. The wisdom of this adage depends on the nature of the trend. In a secular market cycle, such as the bull market that occurred between 1982 and 2000, the trend was certainly the investor's friend. Though sellers had opportunities to capture profits during market corrections /cyclical bear markets (1987, 1990, 1994, 1998) that occurred within that eighteen year secular bull run, those who didn't fight the tape and stayed with the prevailing long term trend enjoyed a period of strong market returns.

The risk of not "fighting the tape", which is otherwise known as momentum investing, is that not all trends are sustainable. Making profitable long term investment decisions during these shorter lived cyclical markets can be challenging because they often abruptly reverse by the time the majority of investors have gotten on board. Successful contrarian investors such as mutual legend John Templeton, Jim Rogers and Mark Faber would argue that identifying undervalued or overvalued markets or individual securities and taking positions contrary to the crowd is the superior path to profitable investing. Faber's motto: "Follow the course opposite to custom and you will almost always be right."

The short-term market trend -driven more by excess liquidity than expectation of strong corporate profit growth – remains positive. I question whether the overall market can sustain its recent trend while the economy is struggling to gain traction and I believe stocks will remain in a broad trading range pending evidence of private sector employment growth, capital investment and stabilization of the residential real estate market.

Short term, I am fighting the tape as I believe the market may have seen its high for the year and believe it prudent to maintain an above average cash position. However, I remain invested in dividend paying stocks of companies that are likely beneficiaries of a lower dollar and higher inflation – and intend to add to these positions when a better buying opportunity presents itself - because I wouldn't dare fight the Fed!

Andy Wunsch, a resident of Narragansett, has been a professional financial advisor since 1986 and is Managing Principal of South County Financial Advisors, LLC

The National Science Foundation (NSF) gives notice of a public meeting to receive input for the siting of the Pioneer Array moorings, part of the proposed Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI) project. The proposed OOI consists of a network of ocean infrastructure to be deployed off the coasts of MA, OR and WA. The OOI will provide air, sea and seafloor data in near real-time via the Internet. To learn more about OOI, visit http://oceanobservatories.org/.

The proposed placement, or 'micro-siting', of the moorings is being coordinated with the public and marine user stakeholders. NSF is continuing to coordinate a series of public meetings to receive input for the final siting of the Pioneer Array. The public meeting will be held Monday, November 15, 2010 at 5:00 - 8:00 pm, at the University of Rhode Island, Narragansett Bay Campus Coastal Institute in Hazard A & Hazard B Meeting Rooms. Full meeting details as well as a summary from past meetings can be found at: http://oceanobservatories.org/, click on NSF Environmental Compliance.

Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI) Public Meeting
University of Rhode Island Coastal Institute
November 15, 2010, 5:00 – 8:00 PM

OOI Participants:
Jean McGovern, National Science Foundation
Sue Banahan, Consortium for Ocean Leadership
Al Plueddemann, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
Oscar Schofield, Rutgers University
Adrienne Fink, Tetra Tech
Timothy Feehan, Tetra Tech

Community Participants: See attached attendance list.

Jean McGovern provided opening remarks and introductions. In response to a request raised during the October 5, 2010 micro-siting meeting, the OOI project team invited representatives from the Coast Guard and the US Army Corps of Engineers. Jean thanked them for their participation and agreement to provide input to the meeting, specifically in the area of regulatory authority. Jean provided an update of the Action Items from the October 5 public meeting.

Those updates are:

- The OOI team is working to address the comments received on the Draft Site-Specific Environmental Assessment (SSEA); those comments, including a socioeconomic analysis of impacts, will be addressed in the final SSEA.
- Micro-siting discussions for the Pioneer Array moorings were planned for this meeting.
- The micro-siting public meetings will continue as needed.
- NSF is stating that the agency has no interest in seeing fishing areas closed by deploying OOI, and will continue to emphasize this point with its US Coast Guard contacts, state officials, and the public.
- The NSF contacted the USCG First District, Waterways Management to get clarification on the potential for the USCG to restrict fishing around Pioneer Arrays moorings. The USCG representative stated that USCG has no statutory authority to close areas off to fishing or navigation beyond the 12 nm limit. NSF and USCG agreed to the following actions to prevent collision or entanglements with Pioneer Array infrastructure:
    - Pioneer moorings will be included on the Light List and Local Notice to Mariners (LNM).
    - The OOI project will work through the USCG, via the permit path, to get mooring locations on NOAA charts.
    - The OOI project will work with the USCG to develop guidance (to appear in LNM or chart annotations) regarding the suggested distance (as voluntary “areas to be avoided”) from Pioneer moorings to prevent gear entanglement.
    - The OOI project will give advanced notice to the USCG of glider/AUV deployments, operating area, instructions if found, and a point of contact.

- An OOI Environmental Compliance website has been established and contains updated information regarding past and future public meetings.

Al Plueddemann presented the science and operation requirements and objectives for the Pioneer Array and provided several options for micro-siting the Pioneer moorings within the proposed box that will meet the science and operational requirements. All information presented in the power point file will be posted on the OOI website (www.oceanobservatories.org).

Al presented the descriptions and approximate locations for two proposed At-Sea Test 2 (AST2) mooring deployments tentatively scheduled for July 2011. One deployment is proposed to be on the shelf break in 275 fathoms and will consist of two test moorings, a surface mooring and a wire-following profiler mooring. The other deployment may consist of a hybrid profiler mooring in a deep ocean site at 13,560 fathoms. The proposed test deployment duration would be from July 2011 through spring 2012. The project is developing plans for this test deployment.

The sections below provide a summary of the overarching comments made during the meeting and action items for OOI. Note that numbering used is for reference purposes only and does not imply any prioritization.

1. Some members of the audience wanted a written/legal assurance from NSF that the no fishing restrictions will be requested or imposed as a result of Pioneer Array installation and operations. NSF indicated that it had no interest in restricting fishing and no regulatory authority to do so. The meeting participants requested that NSF provide written assurance that no other federal agency could restrict fishing near the Pioneer Array. Their concern is that another Federal agency could impose restrictions. If written assurance was provided, certain fishermen agreed to participate in a micro-siting process.
2. USACE indicated that its agency does not restrict fishing.
3. The Coast Guard representative repeated the information from the USCG call (noted above) and explained the difference between “closed areas” (which are enforceable) and “areas to be avoided”. He explained the Coast Guard role in enforcement.
4. A fixed gear fisherman indicated willingness to micro-site the moorings as the ocean could be easily shared. He expressed a concern for the mobile gear fishermen and he wanted them to weigh in.
5. The mobile fishermen communicated that their concern was that the spacing of the moorings is too close for trawling to take place between moorings in the cross-shelf line. They further stated that there is potential for gear entanglement and potential vessel safety issues. The 70-80 fm isobaths were of greatest concern to them.
6. Some members of the audience asked about the possibility of whether compensation would be available for lost/damaged fishing gear, citing a proposed arrangement like the Oregon Fishermen’s Cable Committee (OFCC). OOI team members explained that the OFCC has a defined membership of trawl fishermen and undersea cable owners, and that working with the OFCC is required by Oregon State law as a precondition to installing undersea cables.
7. An audience member expressed criticism of the scope of Pioneer Array. That individual thought the science is too narrow and the meetings did not provide enough discussion or demonstration of the

relevancy, applications, and benefits of the Pioneer Array to fishery science and real world management. It was explained that the purpose of the micro-siting meetings was not to discuss the merits of the science behind the OOI. The audience was then directed to the www.oceanobservatories.org website for further details concerning the science plan and the research network design.

8. Many comments at this meeting were repetitive of those from the October 5th meeting. The repetitive comments extracted from the October 5th minutes include:
    a. The members of the audience felt that an economic analysis should have been included in the Draft Site-Specific Environmental Assessment (Draft SSEA).
    b. Several fishermen commented on their lack of trust for federal agencies.
    c. Some members of the audience wanted written assurances and/or legal guarantees that the Pioneer Array will not result in fishing restrictions.
    d. Audience members felt that the OOI team did not reach out to them early enough in the project planning process. It was requested that NSF establish a separate committee for fishermen.

Actions:

1. The OOI project and NSF will work to complete the Final Site-Specific Environmental Assessment.
2. NSF will author a letter to the public in January explaining the NSF responsibilities with respect to the OOI project and fishing regulations.
3. The OOI project, (including Woods Hole) will design the proposed moorings and buoys utilizing best safety practices. The proposed design will be reviewed and evaluated to address potential vessel safety issues.
4. The public will be invited to provide written micro-siting suggestions this winter. Another spring micro-siting meeting will follow.
5. The OOI project is working to define communication mechanisms and tools for the proposed operational phase of the OOI. This will be presented at the spring meeting.

Public Meeting - URI Coastal Institute
November 15, 2010

Community Participants:

1. John Moore, Newport, RI
2. Roy Campanale, Narragansett, RI
3. Bradford Bowenski, Gilford, NH
4. Kevin Kotelly, USACE
5. David Spencer, Atlantic Offshore Lobstermen's Association, Bedford, NH
6. Edward G. LeBlanc, USCG
7. Peg Parker, Commercial Fisheries Research Foundation
8. Bonnie Spinazzola, Atlantic Offshore Lobstermen's Association, Bedford, NH
9. Tim Timmermann, EPA
10. Kathryn Ford, MA Division of Marine Fisheries, New Bedford, MA
11. John Reardon, New Bedford, MA
12. Joyce Rowley, Acushnet, MA
13. Conor Walsh
14. Matt Brinkmann
15. Fred Mattera, Narragansett, RI
16. Glen Gawarkiewicz, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, Woods Hole, MA

MICRO-SITING MEETING

WESTPORT MARITIME MUSEUM, WESTPORT, WA (17 NOV 2010)

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
4201 WILSON BOULEVARD
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22230

November 1, 2010

SUBJECT: Notice of Public Meeting to Receive Input for the Micro-siting of the Grays Harbor Line of the Endurance Array for the Proposed Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI)

OVERVIEW

The National Science Foundation (NSF) gives notice of a public meeting to receive input for the micro-siting of the Grays Harbor Line of the Endurance Array for the proposed OOI project. Project scientists supported by NSF made an initial determination of candidate sites where the moorings could be placed to meet the science/operational requirements of the Endurance Array. Enclosure (1) lists the science/operational siting requirements and Enclosure (2) is a figure of the proposed micro-siting areas that will be presented at the meeting. The placement, or 'micro-siting', of the proposed moorings is being coordinated with the public and marine user stakeholders. NSF is continuing to coordinate a series of public meetings to receive input for the final siting of the Endurance Array. The details for the next meeting are as follows:

Date:	Wednesday, November 17, 2010
Time:	7:00 – 9:00 pm
Location:	Westport Maritime Museum 2201 Westhaven Drive Westport, WA 98595-1074

Micro-siting Goal: Determine mooring locations within the siting boxes for the proposed Grays Harbor Line inshore, shelf, and offshore mooring locations that meet OOI science/operational requirements and avoid conflicts with regional fishing interests.

Meeting Objectives:

1. Review the candidate mooring locations, their associated siting boxes, and the science and operational siting requirements.
2. Review fishing community requirements.
3. Discussion of options for mooring locations within the siting boxes.

BACKGROUND ON OOI

Oceanographic research has long relied on research vessel cruises (expeditions) as the predominate means to make direct measurements of the ocean environment. Remote sensing (use of satellites and other wireless technologies) has greatly advanced abilities to measure ocean surface characteristics over extended periods of time. A major advancement for oceanographic research methods is the ability to make sustained, long-term, and adaptive measurements from the surface to the ocean bottom. ''Ocean Observatories'' are now being developed to further this goal. Building upon recent technology advances and lessons learned from prototype ocean observatories, the proposed OOI is an interactive, globally distributed and integrated infrastructure that will be the backbone for the next generation of ocean sensors and resulting complex ocean studies that are presently unachievable. The proposed OOI would include

the installation, operation, and maintenance of infrastructure along the coasts of Oregon, Washington, and Massachusetts and global buoys in the Eastern Pacific and Atlantic oceans. In addition, there would be an integration of mobile assets such as autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVS) and/or gliders. This large-scale infrastructure would support sensors located at the sea surface, in the water column, and at or beneath the seafloor. The OOI would also support related elements, such as data dissemination and archiving, modeling of oceanographic processes, and education and outreach activities essential to the long-term success of ocean science.

BACKGROUND ON ENDURANCE ARRAY

The proposed Endurance Array would be comprised of 2 lines of moorings, one located off the coast of central Oregon (Newport Line), and a second at a contrasting site off central Washington (Grays Harbor Line). The Grays Harbor Line would consist of a total of 6 moorings, in 3 locations (i.e. paired surface and subsurface moorings), and 6 gliders. The proposed Grays Harbor Line would consist of 3 paired surface and subsurface moorings, running east to west, deployed at approximately 14 fathoms (fm) (25 meters [m]), 44 fm (80 m), and 273 fm (500 m). Moorings would provide locally generated power to seafloor and platform instruments and sensors, and use satellite and other wireless technologies to link to shore and the Internet. Gliders would run missions in the vicinity of the moored array.

NSF prepared a Draft Site-Specific Environmental Assessment (SSEA), which identified three (3) general areas as starting points for locating the proposed placement of the moorings. The environmental impacts associated with moorings being placed anywhere within these general areas have been addressed in the Draft SSEA. Additional information obtained through the micro-siting process and the public meetings will be incorporated into the environmental analysis in NSF's Final SSEA. This micro-siting process, however, allows the public to continue the dialogue with NSF with regard to the final location of the moorings. NSF recognizes the detailed nature of this information and is coordinating the public meeting on November 17 to provide an opportunity for additional information exchange. I look forward to your participation.

Sincerely,

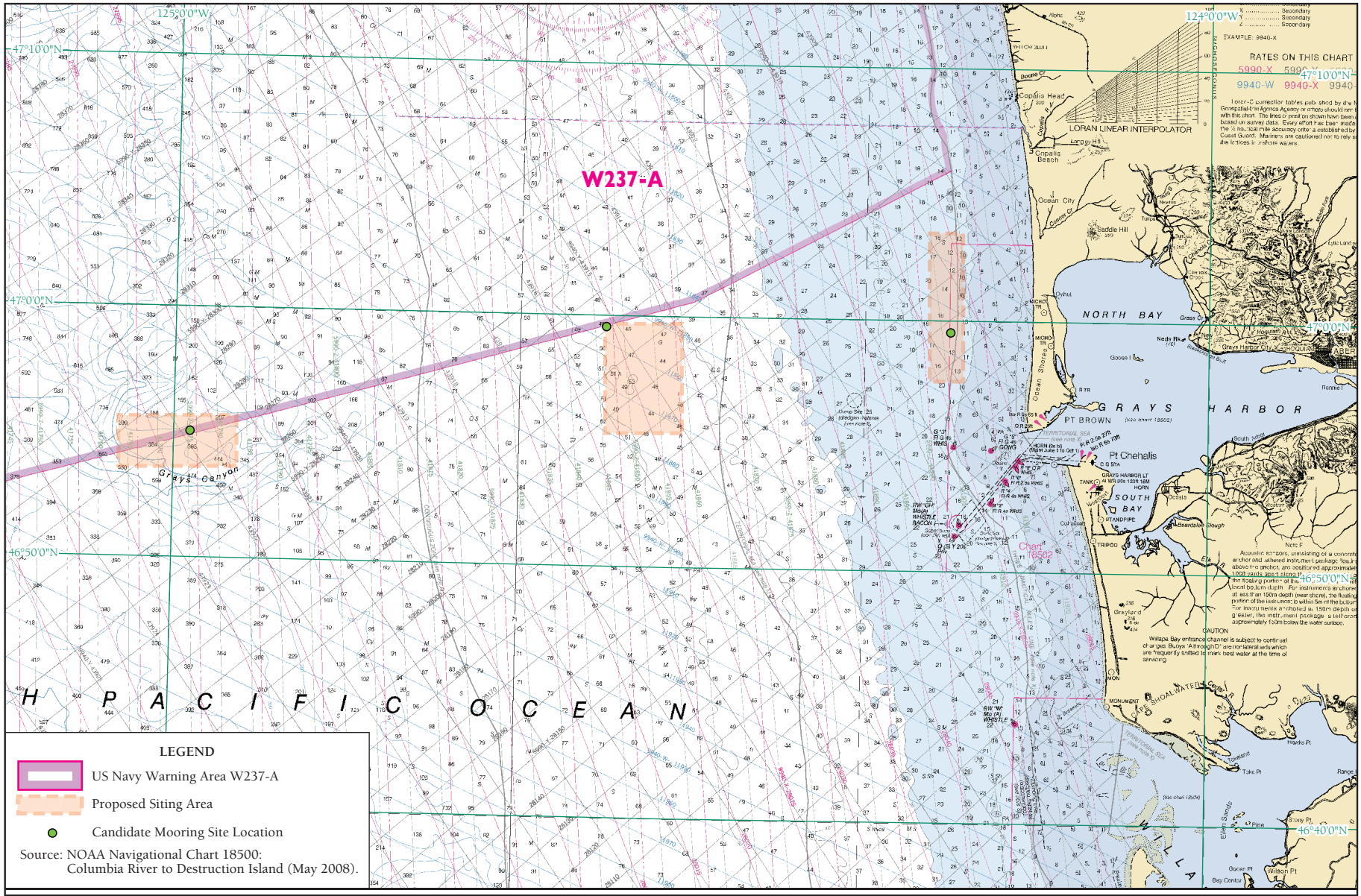
Jean McGovern
OOI Program Director
National Science Foundation

Enclosures (1) Table 1. Science/operational siting requirements for the Grays Harbor Line
(2) Overview of Proposed Endurance Array (Grays Harbor Line) Siting Areas

ENCLOSURE (1)

Table 1. Science/Operational Siting Requirements for the Endurance Array (Grays Harbor Line) Moorings

Inshore (14 fm)	*Mooring* *Shelf (44 fm)*	*Offshore (273 fm)*
GRAYS HARBOR LINE		
• soft bottom (clay, silty or sandy). • at least 0.5 nm (0.9 km) outside of published barge tow lanes. • outside of designated shipping lanes. • in 14-16 fm (25-30 m) water depth. • within 4 nm (7.4 km) from 46.99° N, 124.25° W. • >2 nm (3.7 km) from Grays Harbor entrance (jetties) and navigational markers to the harbor entrance.	• soft bottom (clay, silty or sandy). • at least 0.5 nm (0.9 km) outside of published barge tow lanes. • outside of designated shipping lanes. • in 38-49 fm (70-90 m) water depth. • within 5.4 nm (10 km) of 46.99° N, 124.55° W.	• soft bottom (clay, silty or sandy). • at least 0.5 nm (0.9 km) outside of published barge tow lanes. • outside of designated shipping lanes. • in 219-339 fm (400-620 m) water depth. • within 5.4 nm (10 km) of 46.88° N, 124.97° W. • deployed on bottom with slope <10 degrees.



Overview of Proposed Endurance Array (Grays Harbor Line) Siting Areas

AIRPORT SECURITY

Notice of Public Meeting for Siting of Proposed OOI Moorings off of Grays Harbor, WA

The National Science Foundation (NSF) gives notice of a public meeting to receive input for the siting of the 3 moorings of the Grays Harbor Line of the Endurance Array for the proposed Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI) project, a network of ocean infrastructure, mobile platforms, and sensors off the coasts of Washington and Oregon. The proposed OOI is an interactive, globally distributed and integrated network of cutting-edge technological capabilities for ocean observatories, enabling the next generation of complex ocean studies at the coastal, regional, and global scale. The OOI will provide air-sea, ocean, and seafloor data to anyone with access to the Web in near real-time. Further information on the OOI can be found at http://oceanobservatories.org/. Project scientists supported by NSF made an initial determination of the candidate site where the mooring could be placed to meet the science/operational requirements of the Endurance Array. The proposed placement, or 'micro-siting', of the moorings is being coordinated with the public and marine user stakeholders. NSF is continuing to coordinate a series of public meetings to receive input for the final siting of the Grays Harbor Line moorings of the Endurance Array. The goal of the micro-siting process is to determine potential mooring locations within the siting boxes for the proposed moorings that would meet OOI science/operational requirements and avoid or minimize potential conflicts with regional fishing interests and other marine users. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, November 17, 2010, 7-9 pm at the Maritime Museum, 2201 Westhaven DriveWestport, WA. For further information contact: Rick Spaulding, Project Manager, TEC Inc., rlspaulding@tecinc.com.

HOUSING MARKET

Foreclosure mess could threaten banks, report says

Endurance Array (Grays Harbor Line) Micro-siting Public Meeting
Westport Maritime Museum, Westport, WA
November 17, 2010, 7-9 PM

OOI Participants:
Jean McGovern (NSF)
Bob Collier (OSU)
Ed Dever (OSU)
Chris Romsos (OSU)
Rick Spaulding (TEC)
Jennifer Dorton (Ocean Leadership)
Laura Miller (Tetra Tech)

Community Participants: See attached attendance list

Summary:
Bob Collier provided a brief presentation about the OOI Washington Line, also known as the Grays Harbor Line. After the initial presentation as well as micro-siting discussions, an overview of OOI science was also provided.

Questions (*in italics*) asked during the presentation with answers provided by Bob Collier, Ed Dever and Rick Spaulding

1. *Where will gliders operate?* Some of the gliders will travel East-West along transects between and offshore of the Endurance Array moorings. The gliders will be programmed to go out to 128° W. The glider following the North – South transect line will stay offshore. The gliders have a deployment period of approximately 2 months.
2. *Can the gliders get entangled in crab pot lines?* Gliders have been deployed in the area during the past several years and to date, there have not been any entanglements with crab pots. If one does get entangled, it should not cause damage to the crab pot.
3. *Can the gliders be damaged in a fishing net?* The glider may be damaged, but that won't be the fishermen's fault. We have operated one glider continuously off of Newport for 4 years and the University of Washington has been operating them off the coast of WA as well. A few years ago a glider was caught in a fishing net but neither the glider nor the net were damaged. The gliders will have phone numbers on them, so if one is caught, just call the phone number to report the incident and get instructions for dealing with the glider. In general, you would be asked to return the glider back to the water.
4. *Will there be "no fishing" zones around the gliders?* No, there will be not be any fishing restrictions established around gliders or their associated tracks.
5. *Will moorings cause a closure to fishing zones?* We will work with the USCG to determine appropriate buffer zones (i.e., areas to be avoided) for the moorings. Right now we think that the nearshore mooring will need a 0.2-nm radius buffer zone and the shelf and offshore moorings will need a 0.5-nm radius buffer zone.
6. *If a USCG Cutter comes by a fishing vessel that is inside of the 0.5 nm buffer zone, will the vessel be fined?* No. The USCG will not fine fishermen for being within the 0.5-nm buffer zone.

7. *How did you come up with the buffer zone sizes?* The buffer zones (or watch circles) are voluntary and are meant to add a margin of safety to boaters and fishermen. We need to determine the sites for the moorings before we can accurately determine the buffer zones since buffer zones will be dependent on mooring depth.
8. *How strong are the mooring lines*? The mooring line itself is very strong and is basically a rubber-stretch hose.

Micro-siting Discussion

The micro-siting process was explained, noting that there are 3 proposed areas in which OOI would like to deploy the moorings. OOI requested that the fishermen and the public provide their input to help determine where, within the currently identified micro-siting areas, the moorings could be deployed to avoid or minimize potential impacts to fishermen and other marine users.

The biggest potential conflict may be with trawlers and longliners since they have more of a chance to get entangled whereas other types of fishing gear may have less potential for entanglement. Therefore, the proposed buffer zones may have different meanings based on gear type.

The Proposed Offshore Site (219-339 fathoms [fm])

- Bob Alverson, Fishing Vessel Owners' Association, discussed potential conflicts with the longline fishery and proposed a candidate site for the offshore mooring. Fishermen asked that the mooring be placed on the south side of Grays Canyon. The site is approximately 320 fm (approximately 580 m). Ed Dever noted that going deeper than 500 m might not be a problem. There is no closure in the area for this fishery's gear.
- OOI representatives should contact the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) to determine if there are other active fisheries that operate south of the Grays Canyon Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Bottom Trawl Closure Area that might be in conflict with an OOI site selected south of the canyon.
- Mr. Alverson requested a copy of the chart with the boundaries and depth overlays that were presented at the meeting so that he could take the charts back to the fishermen he works with.

ACTIONS:

1. Determine if the potential mooring location provided by Mr. Alverson impacts any spot prawn fisheries in the area.
2. Provide Mr. Alverson the GIS nautical charts presented at meeting. Add any EFH, including habitat areas of particular concern (HAPCs), and Bottom Trawl Closure Area layers to the chart as well (under Amendment 19 of the Groundfish Fishery Management Plan).
3. Contact PFMC to identify fisheries that might operate south of the canyon in the proposed area.

The Proposed Shelf Site (38-49 fm)

- Shrimpers trawl 48 fm line and offshore. Salmon trawls operate along the 45 fm line and inshore of 45 fm. Moving the station to an area between 45 – 47 fm would reduce potential impacts with the shrimp and salmon trawlers.
- The original candidate location (green dot) was near a highly valued rocky area. An alternative option was identified before the micro-siting meeting. During the micro-siting meeting, it was proposed that the site

could be moved slightly west and between 45 – 47 fm. Chris Romsos added a purple mark to the chart to note the new, potential mooring location.

ACTIONS:

4. Provide new chart to the following industry representatives for discussions within those fishing communities: Doug Fricke – salmon trawl representative; Gary Vining – shrimp trawl representative; and, Mark Cedergreen – recreational fishing representative.

The Proposed Nearshore Site (14-16 fm)

- It was suggested that the mooring be placed in the red line (navigation line) for Grays Harbor since the line is protected on three sides by other moorings in the area. Bob Collier noted that the mooring needs to be a certain distance north of Grays Harbor in order for data collected to be representative of the coastal area and not representative of Grays Harbor waters. Also, operation and maintenance of the mooring site would conflict with traffic entering the harbor and maintenance of the navigation channel.
- Meeting attendees noted that the southern boundary of the Quinault Special Management Area* (SMA) would be a good location. Bob Collier noted that any proposed location within the Quinault Usual and Accustomed (U&A) area will need to be approved by the Quinault. Bob also noted an additional bathymetric survey farther north would be required since our current survey data stops south of the SMA line.
  * The Quinault SMA boundary lies within the southern area of the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS).
- It was mentioned that the 14 fm buoy is going to be in a bad location no matter where it is placed due to the limited fishing area available to non-tribal fishers along the WA coast. Concern was expressed that any negative impacts to the mooring from fishing activities would result in a larger than 0.2 nm closure.
- A suggestion was made to consider deploying the 14 fm slightly farther offshore, such as at 16- or 18- fm. Ed Dever noted that the wave action at the 14 fm location is very interesting due to weather and the wave climate. It was noted that the 14 fm location is a difficult location to deploy a buoy and the last OOI test mooring made it through the winter until the very last storm when it was washed up on the beach.
- It was noted that during storms, gear deployed between nearshore and 16 fm moves more than gear deployed in deeper waters.

ACTIONS:

5. Present the option of moving the 14 fm mooring site to southern area of the OCNMS.
6. Schedule an additional public meeting if needed.

Endurance Array (Grays Harbor Line) Micro-siting Public Meeting
Westport Maritime Museum, Westport, WA
November 17, 2010, 7-9 PM

Community Attendees

1. Bob Alverson, Fishing Vessel Owners' Association, Seattle, WA
2. Barb Fricke
3. Douglas Fricke, Washington Trawlers Association
4. Arthur Gronbaum, Westport, WA
5. Ray Toste, Washington Dungeness Crab Fishermen's Association, Westport, WA
6. Libie Cain, Westport, WA
7. Mark Cedergreen, Westport Charter Association, Westport, WA
8. Davis Mascarenas, Everett, WA
9. Kathy Greer, Grays Harbor County Marine Resources Committee
10. Bill Walsh, Coalition of Coastal Fisheries, Westport, WA
11. Gary Vining, Westport, WA
12. Rhett Weber
13. Robin Leraas, Port of Grays Harbor, Grays Harbor, WA
14. Chris Cain, Westport, WA
15. Jim Borkley, Anacortes, WA

MICRO-SITING MEETING

HATFIELD MARINE SCIENCE CENTER, NEWPORT, OR (22 NOV 2010)

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
4201 WILSON BOULEVARD
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA22230

November 3, 2010

SUBJECT: Notice of Public Meeting to Receive Input for the Micro-siting of the Inshore (14-fathom) Mooring of the Newport Line of the Endurance Array for the Proposed Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI)

OVERVIEW

The National Science Foundation (NSF) gives notice of a public meeting to receive input for the siting of the inshore (14-fathom [fm]) mooring of the Newport Line of the Endurance Array for the proposed OOI project. Project scientists supported by NSF made an initial determination of candidate sites where the mooring could be placed to meet the science/operational requirements of the Endurance Array. Enclosure (1) lists the science/operational siting requirements and Enclosure (2) is a figure of the proposed micro-siting area that will be presented at the meeting. The proposed placement, or 'micro-siting', of the mooring is being coordinated with the public and marine user stakeholders. NSF is continuing to coordinate a series of public meetings to receive input for the final siting of the inshore (14-fm) mooring of Newport Line of the Endurance Array. The details for the next meeting are as follows:

Date:	Monday, November 22, 2010
Time:	7:00 – 9:00 pm
Location:	Guin Library Seminar Room Hatfield Marine Science Center 2030 SE Marine Science Dr. Newport, OR 97365

Micro-siting Goal: Determine potential mooring locations within the siting box for the proposed Newport Line inshore (14-fm) mooring that would meet OOI science/operational requirements and avoid or minimize potential conflicts with regional fishing interests and other marine users.

Meeting Objectives:

1. Review the candidate mooring location, the associated siting box, and the science and operational siting requirements.
2. Review concerns from the fishing community and other interested parties.
3. Discussion of options for mooring locations within the siting box.

BACKGROUND ON OOI

Oceanographic research has long relied on research vessel cruises (expeditions) as the predominate means to make direct measurements of the ocean environment. Remote sensing (use of satellites and other wireless technologies) has greatly advanced abilities to measure ocean surface characteristics over extended periods of time. A major advancement for oceanographic research methods is the ability to make sustained, long-term, and adaptive measurements from the surface to the ocean bottom. ''Ocean Observatories'' are now being developed to further this goal. Building upon recent technology advances and lessons learned from prototype ocean observatories, the proposed OOI is an interactive, globally

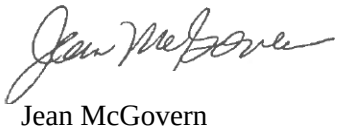
distributed and integrated infrastructure that will be the backbone for the next generation of ocean sensors and resulting complex ocean studies that are presently unachievable. The proposed OOI would include the installation, operation, and maintenance of infrastructure along the coasts of Oregon, Washington, and Massachusetts and global buoys in the Eastern Pacific and Atlantic oceans. In addition, there would be an integration of mobile assets such as autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVS) and/or gliders. This large-scale infrastructure would support sensors located at the sea surface, in the water column, and at or beneath the seafloor. The OOI would also support related elements, such as data dissemination and archiving, modeling of oceanographic processes, and education and outreach activities essential to the long-term success of ocean science.

BACKGROUND ON ENDURANCE ARRAY

The proposed Endurance Array would be comprised of 2 lines of moorings, one located off the coast of central Oregon (Newport Line), and a second at a contrasting site off central Washington (Grays Harbor Line). The Newport Line inshore (14-fm) site would consist of a total of 2 moorings in 1 location (i.e. paired surface and subsurface moorings) and 6 gliders. Moorings would provide locally generated power to seafloor and platform instruments and sensors, and use satellite and other wireless technologies to link to shore and the Internet. Gliders would run missions in the vicinity of the moored array.

NSF prepared a Draft Site-Specific Environmental Assessment (SSEA), which identified a general area as a starting point for locating the proposed mooring. The environmental impacts associated with moorings being placed anywhere within these general areas have been addressed in the Draft SSEA. Additional information obtained through the micro-siting process and the public meetings will be incorporated into the environmental analysis in NSF's Final SSEA. This micro-siting process, however, allows the public to continue the dialogue with NSF with regard to the final location of the moorings. NSF recognizes the detailed nature of this information and is coordinating the public meeting on November 22 to provide an opportunity for additional information exchange. I look forward to your participation.

Sincerely,



Jean McGovern
OOI Program Director
National Science Foundation

Enclosures: (1) Table 1: Science/Operational Siting Requirements for the Newport Line – Inshore (14-fm) Mooring
(2) Figure 2-7 from the Draft SSEA: Proposed Endurance Array (Newport Line) Candidate Inshore (14-fm) Mooring Site

ENCLOSURE (1)

Table 1. Science/Operational Siting Requirements for the Newport Line – Inshore (14-fm) Mooring

- soft bottom (clay, silty or sandy)
- at least 0.5 nm (0.9 km) outside of published barge tow lanes
- outside of designated shipping lanes
- in 14-16 fm (25-30 m) water depth
- at least 0.2 nm (0.4 km) and not more than 3.2 nm (6 km) north of the Newport Hydrographic line which runs along 44.65° N.
- >2 nm (3.7 km) from Yaquina Bay entrance (jetties) and navigational markers.

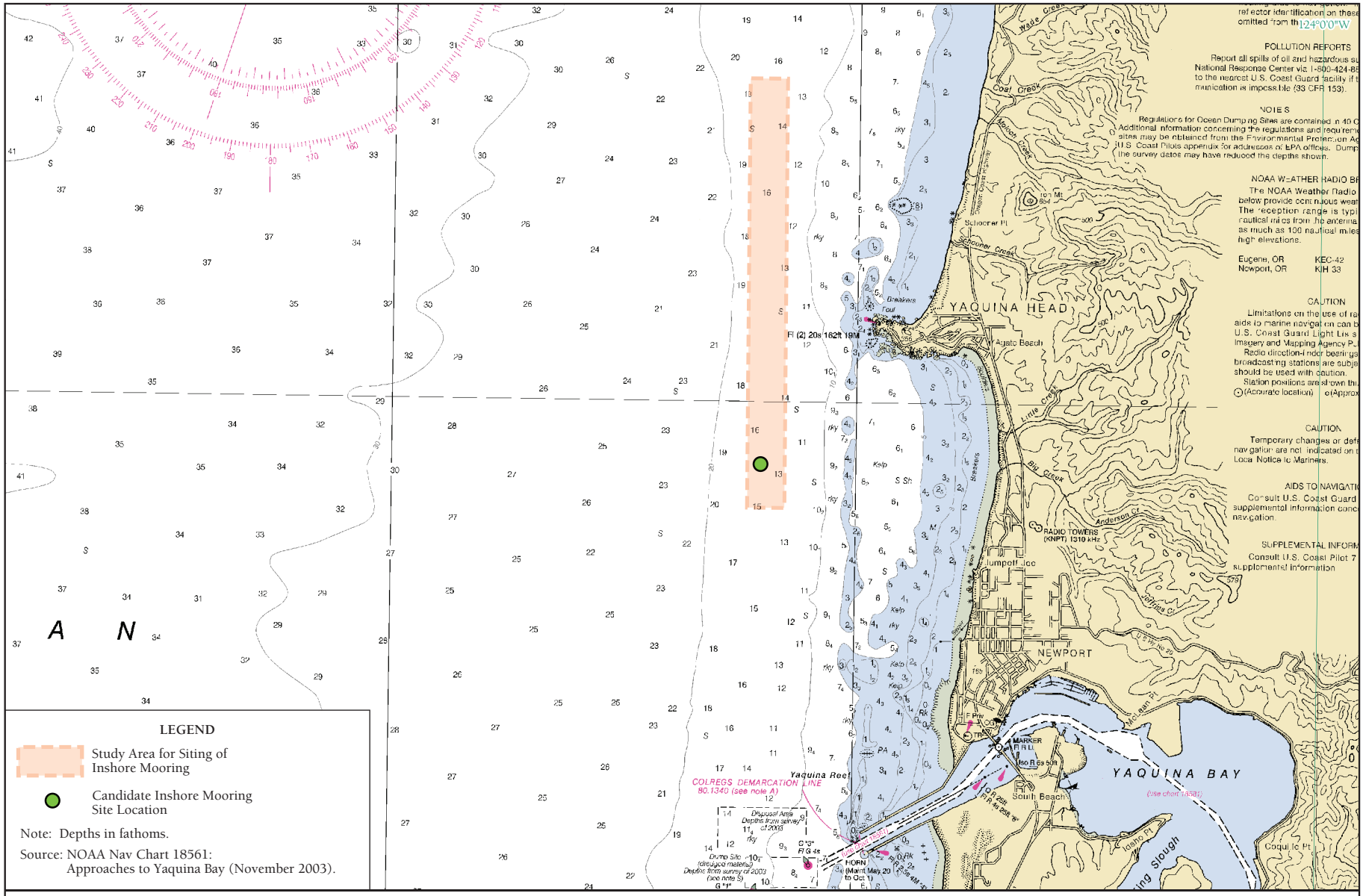


Figure 2-7
Endurance Array (Newport Line) Candidate Inshore Mooring Site

Tribal history

Annual Restoration Pow-Wow is Saturday

See Community, Page B1

Season over

Playoff hopes end for Newport, Toledo

See Sports, Page C1

Wednesday
November 17, 2010
50 Pages
75¢

News Times

128 Years
Number 92
Newport
Oregon

Your information source for the Central Oregon Coast

Gale Warning

Wednesday
Rain, high near 53, SW wind 25 to 30 knots with gusts to 40 knots. Wednesday night, showers with a low around 44, W wind 20 to 25 knots with gusts to 30 knots.

Thursday-Friday
Thursday, showers with high near 50, SW wind 20 to 25 knots with gusts to 30 knots. Thursday night, showers likely, SW wind 20 to 25 knots, low near 38. Friday, showers likely, with a high near 49, SW wind 15 to 20 knots. Friday night, showers, mostly cloudy, with a low near 36.

(knots x 1.15 = mph)

Sunrise/Sunset

	Sunrise	Sunset
Nov. 16	7:13am	4:48pm
Nov. 17	7:14am	4:47pm
Nov. 18	7:16am	4:46pm
Nov. 19	7:17am	4:45pm

Tides

OSU Hatfield Marine Science Center Dock

	High Water	Low Water
Nov. 16	8:18am / 7.8ft 8:53pm / 6.1ft	1:40am / 2.5ft 2:53pm / 2.2ft
Nov. 17	8:53am / 8.1ft 9:52pm / 6.4ft	2:27am / 2.8ft 3:35pm / 1.4ft
Nov. 18	9:27am / 8.5ft 10:41pm / 6.7ft	3:11am / 3.1ft 4:14pm / 0.7ft
Nov. 19	10:02am / 8.8ft 11:26pm / 7.0ft	3:52am / 3.3ft 4:51pm / 0.1ft

Weather

On the Coast

	High	Low	Rain
Nov. 15	55.4	53.0	0.19
Nov. 14	55.3	52.5	0.18
Nov. 13	52.5	45.9	0.43
Nov. 12	54.8	43.4	0.01

Rainfall to date from Jan. 1 ....60.05

Inside

TODAY'S INSERTS
Safeway • Thriftway • Rite Aid
TV Guide •Roby's • Sears
Bi-Mart

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Newport News-Times Newspaper

Raising awareness

Thursday is the Great American Smokeout, when smokers are encouraged by the American Cancer Society to quit smoking. Members of the Tobacco Action Coalition (TAC) placed 161 wooden crosses in the front lawn of the Lincoln County Courthouse this week to signify the number of people in 2007 and 2008 who died from tobacco-related diseases or exposure to second-hand smoke in Lincoln County. The display was created in partnership with the Tobacco Action Coalition, Tobacco Prevention Education Program, Lincoln Commission on Children and Families, Partnership Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the Angell Job Corps woodworking classes. The display will continue through Friday. (Photo by Monique Cohen)

Newport agrees to fund sewer line search

Exact location needed due to pilings being driven for NOAA dock construction

By Larry Coonrod
Of the News-Times

Determining the location of a raw sewage pipeline entering Yaquina Bay near the Newport Bayfront and exiting on the South Beach Peninsula has troubled crews working to finish the east dock of the NOAA homeport facility. The Newport City Council on Monday approved up to $10,000 to map the pipeline, which is buried about 40 feet below the bay's bottom.

The dock requires pilings be driven into the bay bottom near the sewer line. Newport Public Works Director Lee Ritzman said the city has a high degree of confidence that the sewer line is at least 25 feet away from the dock site and could be as far away as 37 feet. Ritzman said a piling could be sunk as close as 10 feet to the sewer line without causing problems. Additionally, the port's contractor has agreed to reduce the depth of the pilings in the sewer line to 37 feet, giving a three-foot vertical margin of error.

Port of Newport and city officials have been working together since March to accurately determine the exact location of the pipeline. Port Commissioner Ginny Goblirsch told the council that communication between the port and the city has been terrible. Not so says City Manager Jim Voetberg.

"We've been working well together. It's to both of our advantage to make sure we know where it's at," Voetberg said.

Anderson West Coast Contractors, the firm doing the NOAA construction project, asked the city council to approve the $10,000 funding for a sub-bottom

Continued on Page A3

Ocean observatory

Public input sought on inshore mooring location

By Terry Dillman
Of the News-Times

Folks from the National Science Foundation (NSF) and others working on the Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI) are returning to glean public input on the proposed placement - or "micro-siting" - of one of the project moorings off the coast of Newport.

The session is scheduled from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Monday, Nov. 22, in the Guin Library Seminar Room at Hatfield Marine Science Center (HMSC).

Jean McGovern, the OOI program director from the NSF, said the session would focus on the proposed mooring location and the associated area around it offshore from Yaquina Head, review the science and siting requirements, hear concerns from the fishing community and others, and discuss other possible mooring options within the selected siting area.

The site must have a soft bottom (clay, silty or sandy) and a water depth of 14 to 16 fathoms (84 to 96 feet). It must sit outside of designated shipping lanes, at least a half-mile outside of established barge tow lanes, at least a quarter mile, but not more than 3.7 miles north of the Newport hydrographic line (44.65 degrees N), and more than 2.3 miles from the entrance to Yaquina Bay and navigational markers.

The goal, noted McGovern, is "to determine potential mooring locations" within the siting box for the proposed Newport Line inshore mooring that would meet those OOI science and operational requirements, and "avoid or minimize potential conflicts with regional fishing interests and other marine users."

Tuning in

OOI aims to take advantage of remote sensing technology and oceanographic research methods that allow scientists to measure ocean surface characteristics for extended periods of time, and make sustained, long-term, adaptive measurements from the surface to the ocean bottom. OOI would revolutionize such marine research efforts by setting up and maintaining interactive, integrated, globally distributed ocean and seafloor monitoring technology - including cabled moorings, buoys, and autonomous underwater vehicles and gliders - to develop a unique ocean observing network.

Continued on Page A4

Rehab specialist talks about oil cleanup

Initial response in gulf region described as slow and inadequate

By Terry Dillman
Of the News-Times

At the beginning of November, officials at British Petroleum (BP) - the company at the nexus of worldwide attention in the wake of the worst oil spill in United State history that wreaked havoc in the Gulf of Mexico - announced they had returned to profit in the third quarter of 2010.

"These results demonstrate the BP is well on track for recovery after the tragic accident on the Deepwater Horizon drilling rig and subsequent oil spill," stated group chief executive Bob Dudley in a company press release.

Depoe Bay resident Tracie Driver says recovery - not just economic, but social and environmental - for the gulf region is far from on track, and much of it has to do with what she considers a "slow, inadequate" initial response and errors in judgment by federal officials, starting with the notion that BP should lead the clean-up efforts.

"It was idealistic to think that the company could be accountable and do the right thing if put in charge of the clean-up effort," she said. "They cut corners where they shouldn't have."

Driver found herself standing in some of those cut corners. She spent three months in the gulf region - mostly in Louisiana and Mississippi - applying her skills as an aquatic bird rescuer under the direction of California-based International Bird Rescue Research Center, and gleaning first-hand experience with the way federal and BP officials were handling (or in her and others opinion, mishandling) the situation. Driver arrived in July and stayed through September, enduring long hours, nasty weather, and the stress of handling "scared-to-death" birds of all kinds. Her absence took a toll on her business, Northwest EcoExcursions.

For her, it was about the birds, but the "political quagmire" she found herself in was "for the birds" in the colloquial sense, meaning useless. When Driver talked to the News-Times in August, she said she couldn't speak about certain aspects of the ongoing operation as government leaders - stung by intense public criticism - tried to cap the flow of public remarks.

They still are to some extent.

"We're not supposed to say too much, or turn over photographs, and I'd like to do this work again, especially if we have a spill in the Northwest," Driver said. "But oil spills have a trickle-down effect - economic, social, and environmental - that affects everyone."

Continued on Page A3

A pelican stretches its wings, savoring freedom after enduring a stressful recuperation after a necessary de-lube in the wake of the massive BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. Depoe Bay resident and wildlife rehabilitation specialist Tracie Driver, right, spent three months in the gulf area - initially in Louisiana, then in Mississippi, where she helped coordinate marine bird rescue efforts. For Driver, happy scenes like these were offset by the enormity of the overall losses for both humans and marine life, and inadequate response by the federal government and BP. (Courtesy photo)

Samples from boatyard site show sediment contaminants

By April Bamburg
Of the News-Times

The Port of Toledo is trying to move forward in order to close on the Fred Wahl Marine boatyard purchase, but sediment contamination is slowing the process. Since August 2009, the port has worked to determine just how big the site of their dredging should be. Multiple rounds of sediment sampling have made this difficult.

The latest round of samples tested in late September at the boatyard showed levels of tributyl tin (TBT) and copper that were higher than the Department of Environmental Quality deemed acceptable, according to Mary Camarata, DEQ project manager.

The port is currently developing a plan for removal of contaminated sediment through dredging, although they are not yet certain exactly how big the dredge site should be. The plan will include how the entity plans to remove contaminated materials and how they plan to dispose of those materials. Port of Toledo Manager Bud Shoemake said the plan should be delivered to DEQ this week.

Because the samples came back with higher levels of copper and TBT, the port has had to sample in a variety of sites. In the last fiscal year (2009-2010), the port had an Oregon Business Development Grant for the first round of environmental studies. The grant was a total of $48,900, with $12,200 in matching funds coming from the port. In the current fiscal year (2010-2011), the port has spent $55,000 in order to test for sediment contamination, according to Debbie Scacco, port secretary.

Continued on Page A4

New fee is topic of public hearing in Lincoln City

The Lincoln City Council will provide an opportunity for public comment about a proposed new fee relating to the Oregon Solar Installation Specialty Code adopted by the State of Oregon Building Codes Division, which took effect Oct. 1.

The council's public hearing will be held at 7 p.m. on Monday, Nov. 22, in the council chambers at city hall, 801 SW Highway 101.

Interested persons may deliver comments to the city recorder, and addressed to city council, in writing at any time prior to the meeting, or provide oral and written comments on the proposed new fee at the public hearing.

A copy of draft Resolution No. 2010-31 may be obtained from the information desk at city hall.

Ocean Observation

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Project leaders said it includes the installation, operation, and maintenance of observatory systems along the coasts of Oregon, Washington, and Massachusetts, as well as global buoys in the eastern Pacific and Atlantic oceans. It would, McGovern noted, support sensors located at surface, in the water column, and at or underneath the seafloor on a worldwide scale.

OOI would also support related elements, including education and outreach activities "essential to the long-term success of ocean science," she added.

OOI reflects an integrated regional, national, and international scientific planning process that serves as NSF's key contribution to establish "focused national ocean observatory capabilities" through the Integrated Ocean Observing System. Part of that intricate web will connect to Newport as the Endurance Array - an extensive cabled seafloor observatory off the Oregon and Washington coasts.

Newport's backyard

The University of Washington is coordinating the regional effort, while researchers from Oregon State University and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution are designing the array and its network of moorings, gliders, and other instruments.

Project managers said the arrays six sites would serve as underwater laboratories, feeding data into the cabled system directly to labs at HMSC and OSU's main campus in Corvallis. But it doesn't stop there.

A key component of this project is sharing the information with everyone, who would get real-time access. The moorings would provide locally generated power to the instruments and sensors, and use satellite and other wireless technology to connect to the Internet.

The proposed array would consist of two lines of moorings: one off central Washington (Grays Harbor Line), the other off central Oregon (Newport Line).

NSF prepared a draft site-specific environmental assessment (SSEA), identifying a general area off Yaquina Head as a starting point for locating the proposed mooring. McGovern said the inshore site at Newport would feature two (paired surface and subsurface) moorings at one location, along with six gliders. Additional information gleaned from the micro-siting process and public input sessions will go into the environmental analysis in the final SSEA. The process also allows folks to continue the discussion with NSF about the final locations of the moorings.

Moving forward

If all goes as planned, project leaders say the first instruments and gliders could enter the water in 2012, with additional instruments, cables, and buoys to follow in 2013, and system operation to begin in 2015. The project is designed for a 25-year lifespan.

HMSC and Guin Library are located at 2030 SE Marine Science Dr. in Newport.

Terry Dillman is the assistant editor of the News-Times. Contact him at 541-265-8571, ext 225, or terrydillman@newportnewstimes.com.

Fred Wahl

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In Aug. 2009, the port did a round of focused, selective sampling in the upland area of the property and found two locations around the dry dock that were contaminated. In February, the port expanded the testing area and took more samples near the dry dock, but did not sample for the whole dock. Those results, Camarata said, still showed elevated levels of TBT and copper. So, Camarata and DEQ staff proposed an environmental assessment, to determine what species were in the affected area and how their habitat was affected. This assessment could have pointed toward site-specific mitigation efforts.

When the evaluation was complete, the two sides disagreed on the conclusions, including the amount of acceptable contamination, prompting further discussion and further testing.

When DEQ and the port agree on an appropriately sized area to dredge, that process is expected to take a single day, with the entire boatyard shut down in order to move the dry dock.

Shoemake hopes to close on the property purchase by Dec. 20, a date agreed upon by the Port of Toledo and Fred Wahl. The agreement with the state says that the port has until Dec. 31 to close, he said.

Because the in-water work period began on Nov. 1 and runs through Feb. 15, Shoemake said that the port is proposing two options for cleanup - either an extension of the current in-water work period, or delaying the cleanup until the next in-water work period, Nov. 1, 2011-Feb. 15, 2012.

"We're so far into this [in-water work period,]" Shoemake said. "We may be doing diking and de-watering up above, and you want to do that in the warmer months." In the past, Shoemake has received extensions of the in-water work period, usually 30 days, he said.

Not only would that extension make up for some of the time lost in testing, but it would "allow us to be more flexible in our bidding," Shoemake said.

Once the DEQ scrutiny is done, the port will work with the Department of State Lands (DSL) to get a sublease on the property, until the property is cleaned up to DEQ standards, Camarata said in October. When DEQ standards are met, the port can get a full lease from DSL.

Although "time is really running out," Shoemake said that he remains optimistic, saying that things have to come together really quick, but that he believes they can.

April Bamburg is a reporter with the News-Times. Contact her at 541-265-8571 ext. 222 or abamburg@newportnewstimes.com.

Law enforcement tip of the week

Pets as holiday gifts

Dennis Dotson

With the holidays just around the corner, you may have discovered a pet of some kind on that wish list that your child keeps reminding you about. Now is the best time to decide if this wish is one that is going to be fulfilled or one that is just going to have to wait awhile.

The decision to purchase a pet is one that requires a lot of thought. Since the actual purchase of the pet and necessary supplies can add up to quite a bit of money, you must decide if you're ready financially to support a pet. Make sure to take into consideration vet bills, housing, nutritional needs, grooming needs, and toys. If you're getting a dog or cat, be sure to figure in the price of neutering or spaying.

You also need to determine whether or not the family has time to spend with a pet. This not only means do the children have time, but do you have time. Once the newness of this type of gift wears off, someone is still going to have a time commitment towards this pet. Unlike the toy that got broken or the jeans that are soon outgrown, this new pet (regardless of what type it is: dog, fish, bird, etc) is going to require attention for a much longer period of time.

The amount of space you have is also a factor. Is there room in your household for this pet? Some animals require minimal space, while others require lots of space. In addition to housing, large animals will need a large area to run. You need to determine if you have sufficient room for the pet that your heart yearns for.

If you're renting, does your landlord permit animals, and will they require an extra deposit to cover the pet? How will the pet affect neighbors? Please check this out ahead of time - sneaking the pet in is not fair to anyone and will only cause heartache in the end.

Will this pet cause allergic reactions to anyone in the family? You can test this by visiting people with the same type of pet you are considering. The animal shelter may even have the pet you are seeking.

Some animals are prohibited by city and county ordinances in some areas. You will want to check ahead of time if you plan to give a friend or family member a pet such as an Easter bunny or baby chick.

Remember, never spontaneously decide to purchase a pet - it's not fair to anyone involved.

For more tips and other information, visit your sheriff's office website at www.lincolncountysheriff.net.

Toledo seeks public input

The Toledo Comprehensive Plan & Industrial Code Update Project Committee will be holding a public meeting at 6 p.m. on Monday, Nov. 22.

The meeting will take place at the Toledo Fire Hall, 285 NW Burgess Road. This will be the third in a series of meetings with the Oregon Cascades West Council of Governments and the City of Toledo to guide the update of the Toledo Comprehensive Plan and land development code to reflect current economic trends and opportunities.

For more information, or to participate, contact Theresa Conley at 541-758-1913 or e-mail tconley@ocwcog.org.

Endurance Array Micro-siting Public Meeting
Guin Library of the Hatfield Marine Science Center, Newport, OR
November 22, 2010, 7-9 PM

OOI Participants:
Bob Collier (OSU)
Jack Barth (OSU)
Chris Romsos (OSU)
Craig Risien (OSU)
Laura Miller (Tetra Tech)

Public Attendees:
Patrick Whittier
Chris Castelli, Oregon Department of State Lands
Chuck Pavlik, Coastal Conservation Association (CCA)
Karolyn Pavlik, CCA
Wil Black, Advanced Research Group
Caroline Bauman, Executive Director, Economic Development Alliance for Lincoln County

Summary:
Bob Collier provided opening remarks which included: a brief summary of the community meetings to date; an overview of the micro-siting process for the Newport nearshore (14 fathom) mooring; and an overview of the science requirements/objectives for the Endurance Array. The section below provides a summary of questions (*in italics*) that were asked during the opening presentations and answers provided by OOI team members. Note that numbering is used for reference purposes only and does not imply any prioritization.

Questions asked during the presentation with answers provided by Bob Collier

1. *What is the surface height of the buoys (i.e. how tall will they be above water*)? They will be 3 meters (10 ft) high for the offshore and shelf buoys; 2.5 meters (8 ¼ ft) for the inshore buoy.
2. *Will there be an active radar reflector on the buoys?* There is no reason why the radar reflectors can't be active.
3. *Do you have intentions of having a light on the buoys?* Each buoy will have solar-powered lights which will meet the USGS standards for design and strobe length and each mooring will be permitted as a USCG Private Aid to Navigation (PATON).
4. *Will they have buoy standard lighting?* The newer Coast Guard Approved lights are Canadian-made and an improvement over previous lights. (Carmanah 701-5) But we are open to suggestions if you have better ideas.
5. *Are you going to lay both cables in Oregon*? That's the plan provided that the permits are acquired. The current schedule is for the contractor to lay the cable offshore this summer. In the following summer, they'll install the primary nodes that will provide power to scientific instrumentation. Testing and installation of instruments will start in 2012 and 2013.
6. *Regarding the mooring watch circles: - what type of response times will there be if the mooring leaves the permitted watch circle (fails and floats free) and what kind of platforms will provide the response?*

These aren't specified yet. We will have to work this out in order for to get the USCG PATON and US Army Corps of Engineers permits. We will build a portfolio of options.

7. *Will there be instruments on the bottom? How big? How will you keep the anchor for getting buried?* We have ideas for minimizing sand burial. During tests, we have had optical instruments that foul due to sand and debris. In big storms we could see the anchor moving. If you know of areas where sand moves more or less than in other areas, please let us know. We want to get input on your experiences.
8. *How close will the 14 fm buoy be to the wave energy buoy?* Our mooring will be straight off of Yaquina Head. The current plans for the Wave Energy Test Bed will be directly offshore of our candidate mooring site. Being close to the other buoy is not necessarily bad since boaters are already prepared for a mooring in this location. Chris Romsos (OSU) showed the chart with the bathymetry overlay and the micro-siting box. The site furthest south was deemed to be the initial recommended site, although Bob mentioned some anecdotal evidence that the southern site might experience eddies that trap debris during storms.
9. *Have you tied in with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) buoys? Is your information going to be passed back and forth?* We are following the observation programs of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Yes, we will share OOI data with them..
10. *How do the gliders work?* They move up and down within the water column by changing their buoyancy. The gliders move forward along a predetermined sampling line due to the hydrodynamic "wings". They can get carried off course by currents but continually take GPS positions when they come to the surface. The gliders move slowly at approximately 0.5 knots. We never have had a glider hang up on any fishing or mooring gear although they have been "recovered" from the seasurface by passing boats.
11. *Have you talked to the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) for consistency? It was also noted that a Special Use Lease would be required.* OSU has applied for these permits .

Micro-siting discussion

- Sixty feet to 100 feet in depth is very popular for recreational crabbing. People may have 5 to 6 crab pots 50 yards apart in that area during summer. Most of the time it's crowded. At the mouth of Yaquina, you'll be dodging crab pot buoys from both commercial crabbers and sports crabbers. North of Yaquina Head is not a problem – it's too far up shore. May need to contact the charter boat operators to find out where they operate within the siting box.
- Sports fishers don't tag their pots. Crab pots are left overnight when the small crabber can't get to them to pull them in. Recreational crabbers pots are 30-35 pounds and get entangled with others with storms move them. Commercial crab pots are 100 pounds or greater and tend to stay-put. Concern for the lighter pots getting entangled with the OSU buoys was expressed. Most of the summer storms are out of the northwest and are not as severe. Most of the storm-driven pot movement would be commercial gear deployed in the winter.
- There was further discussion about the south end of the siting box and it was generally felt that avoiding the waters south of Yaquina Head would minimize conflict with the recreational fisheries.

Actions

- Contact charter operators to get input on candidate mooring location.
- Investigate option to include active radar reflectors.