



Build Sustained Support

Oregon OAH Action Plan - Appendix D

This appendix lists each of the 8 State agencies who's authorities have the most direct nexus with OAH impacts, adaptation, and mitigation. Here, we outline issues that connect the agency authorities to the goals and priorities of the Oregon OAH Action Plan, that can serve as a starting point for agencies conducting evaluation of programs, regulations and compliance (as described in this Oregon OAH Action Plan, Action 5, Step 1). Additional authorities and nexus points may also be relevant.



Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

- emerging fisheries, resilient fishing communities, OAH research & monitoring
- Nexus with 2018 Report Recommendations: 1.1, 1.2, 3.2, 5.1**



Department of Land Conservation and Development

- ocean planning, coastal zone management, federal consistency, statewide planning goals, climate adaptation framework
- Nexus with 2018 Report Recommendations: 3.2, 1.2, 1.1, 5.1**



Department of Environmental Quality

- water quality planning, point and non-point source pollution, TMDLs
- Nexus with 2018 Report Recommendations: 2.2, 5.1**



Oregon Department of Agriculture

- food safety, aquaculture and agriculture permitting and practices
- Nexus with 2018 Report Recommendations: 2.2, 3.2, 5.1**



Department of State Lands

- submerged aquatic vegetation, removal/fill permitting, mitigation of development impacts, authorization of use of state-owned navigable waterways (includes estuaries and the territorial sea)
- Nexus with 2018 Report Recommendations: 3.2, 5.1**



Oregon Department of Forestry

- forested watersheds, carbon offset and mitigation, nonpoint source pollution on forested lands
- Nexus with 2018 Report Recommendations: 2.2, 5.1**



Oregon Health Authority

- impacted coastal communities
- Nexus with 2018 Report Recommendations: 3.1, 4.2, 5.1**



Oregon Department of Energy

- carbon mitigation framework, impacts on ecosystem and economics.
- Nexus with 2018 Report Recommendations: 1.1, 2.2, 5.1**

State of Oregon agency authorities

Below are examples of possible ways to incorporate OAH into agency planning, this list is not exclusive or comprehensive, and is meant as a starting place to help guide relevant agency planning.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW; OAH Co-Chair Member)

- Encourage development of emerging fisheries in federal and state waters, add socio-economic resilience in fisheries portfolios.
- Encourage monitoring and research on fisheries species distribution patterns, as a result of OAH (e.g., halibut distributions to hypoxia).
- Build OAH monitoring considerations into existing research and monitoring efforts/metrics.
- Continue coordination of the Oregon OAH Monitoring Group (OOMG) and OAH monitoring community in Oregon.

Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD; OAH Council Member)

- Consideration of OAH in the regulation and permitting of the at-sea processing of fish waste; ocean floor/space for projects such as open ocean aquaculture, windfarms, oil/mineral exploration, and other such uses that could stress ecosystems and exacerbate the regional impacts of OAH.
- Work with local governments to strength local planning efforts, particularly to OAH and the following planning goals: Oregon Statewide Planning Goals: 5 – Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces, 17 – Coastal Shorelands, 18 – Beaches and Dunes, 19 – Ocean Resources, 16 - Estuary Management

Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ; OAH Council Member)

- Evaluate and update approaches within water quality programs to effectively address the control of pollutants relevant to causes of ocean acidification and hypoxia, especially near coastal regions and/or river basins that empty into coastal regions that are near OAH sensitive habitats/species/communities.
- Review approach to permits and for non-point sources to take into account coastal regions and/or river basins that empty into coastal regions that are near OAH sensitive habitats/species/communities.
- Prioritize and/or ensure that development of total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) in coastal basins also address nutrients and other relevant water quality goals.

Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA; OAH Council Member)

- Consider the interplay between harmful algal blooms (HAB) biotoxins and OAH in crab, clam, and oyster testing and regulations.
- Improvement and regulation of aquaculture reporting standards – standard size of basket, production levels that can be used as monitoring metrics for the vulnerability of the aquaculture industry to the ongoing effects of OAH.
- Consider agricultural lands use and how to best promote water shed resilience and health, including through the use of incentive programs for land owners.

Department of State Lands (DSL)

- Saltmarsh preservation – prioritization of regions with the potential for carbon sequestration and/or that are within regions sensitive to OAH.
- Consider policy development to promote the protection, restoration, and maintenance of SAV's throughout coastal Oregon.
- Consideration of ecosystem resilience to withstand OAH projected changes, such as in permitting and mitigation measures for human development projects in Oregon estuaries and coastal areas.

Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF)

- Consideration of the regulatory ecosystem services (e.g., climate control, water, water quality) that forests provide to estuarine and nearshore from OAH stressors (e.g., warming temperature, toxic contaminants).
- Consideration of OAH causes and OAH stressors in carbon offset programs and mitigation and climate adaptation frameworks.
- Consideration of OAH stressors in annual meetings with other agencies on the sufficiency of forest practices regulations.
- Facilitate DEQ's work with the Oregon Departments of Forestry, USEPA, and NOAA to resolve concerns about the Coastal Non-point Pollution Control program with regard to forest practices on private lands.

Oregon Health Authority (OHA)

- Consideration of OAH impacted coastal communities and industries, designation of at-risk and impacted communities as a result of carbon mitigation programs.

Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE)

- Consideration of OAH causes and OAH stressors in regional carbon mitigation and climate adaptation frameworks.



To learn more about OAH science, impacts, and solutions, please visit the Oregon OAH Council's website:

oregonocean.info/index.php/ocean-acidification