

The **Dungeness crab fishery** is important to Oregon's coastal economies and is the most valuable 'single species' fishery in the state's commercial fishing industry. In 2006, it represented 51% of the total 'ex-vessel' (to-the-boat) value of *all* the seafood commercially harvested in Oregon. That's \$53,772,885 million dollars out of the \$105,954,125 million dollars fishermen were paid for their catch. Apply a conservative economic multiplier of '3' (to capture the value of related allied businesses and activities) and the overall benefit of the crab fishery to coastal communities soars to \$161,318,655 million dollars in the most recent reporting period.

The Port of Coos Bay in Charleston, OR is home to somewhere in the neighborhood of 57 of the 433 Dungeness crab 'limited entry' permit holders in Oregon. The following 'crab landings' and 'catch value' figures are designed to shed some light on the significant economic contribution this important fishery makes to the Bay Area.

<u>Season</u>	<u>Lbs Landed</u>	<u>Ex-vessel Value</u>
07/08 (to date)	1,306,288	\$2,834,644
06/07	3,557,714	\$7,720,239
05/06	5,647,697	\$8,866,884
04/05	8,032,147	\$11,807,256
03/04	6,266,057	\$10,338,994
02/03	2,988,419	<u>\$5,319,385</u>
Total for past five seasons =		\$44,052,758 (-current)

Local economic impact (w/multiplier) = **\$132,158,274 million dollars**

The dollars represented in the figures above are important to Charleston and all of the Bay Area. They pay moorage fees in the Boat Basin, support hundreds of jobs at three local seafood processing plants pay fuel bills at the fuel dock, repair bills at the Port's haul-out facility and gear & equipment purchases at Englund Marine, just to name a few. They trickle into our community and do their part to help keep the local economy healthy. Without a healthy and productive crab fleet, that money is gone...

Because 'real estate' (i.e. fishing grounds) is as important to the crab fishery as crabs are, proposed *Marine Reserves* and *Wave Energy Parks* have created a significant amount of concern within the local commercial fishing fleet. While not opposed to the orderly development of 'alternative' sources of energy and the maintenance of healthy ocean ecosystems, fishermen fear that both of these proposed uses of Oregon's near-shore waters inside of three miles have the very real potential of considerable loss of traditional fishing areas and displacement of a segment of the fleet that presently represents up to fifty percent of the value of the state's commercial fishing industry.

Any movement towards these new and unproven uses of Oregon's coastal waters should be done with extreme caution, and with a thorough and exhaustive study of the ecological, biological and socio-economic impacts BEFORE commercial exploitation occurs at the peril of a traditional industry whose contribution can be measured in both dollars and decades...

The Cost of Electricity and Natural Gas

The picture is also generally favorable when we consider the economics of renewable electricity and biofuels.

Renewable electricity technologies vary widely in terms of their costs. However, wind power, hydroelectric power, geothermal and biomass can be quite cheap, particularly in light of recent increases in fossil fuel costs. A 2007 report from the California Energy Commission analyzed the "levelized cost" of various electricity generation technologies, including fossil fuels, nuclear and renewables, shown in Figure 8-5. Levelized cost is a measure that considers all costs over the lifetime of a project, including capital costs and operating costs – and averages those to a level per kWh price.

Figure 8-5. Costs of electricity generation in California in 2007⁹, 2020¹⁰ and 2030¹¹ (cents per kWh).

Technology	Cost in 2007	Cost in 2020 ¹²	Cost in 2030 ¹³
Biomass (landfill gas)	4.4	4.4	4.4
Geothermal	6.6	5.5	4.5
Wind (class 5)	6.6	6	6
Advanced nuclear	7.4	9.3	11.4
Baseload natural gas (combined cycle)	9.4	13.22	17.66
Coal w/ gasification	9.6	10.9	12.1
Biomass gasification	10.7	7.0	6.0
Small hydro	11.95	11.95	11.95
Concentrating solar (PV)	18.6	9.01	6.92
Concentrating solar (parabolic trough)	21.9	10.6	8.15
Solar PV	39.6	9.38	7.21
Peak natural gas (simple cycle)	46.0	52.63	59.77