

Pursuing Sustainable Economic Development Around Humboldt Bay

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Commissioner
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Humboldt Bay Harbor, Recreation and Conservation District Economic Development Committee Summary Report

May-October 2009



Compiled by Commissioner Patrick Higgins

April 2010

Final Report April 2010

Economic Development Committee Formed in May 2009

- Why have an Economic Development Committee?
 - Explore potential for existing and new business opportunities in and surrounding Humboldt Bay
 - What are the opportunities?
 - What are the constraints?
 - Discussion and Ideas
 - Need to change land uses in planning processes?

Harbor District Economic Development Committee

Pat Higgins

Mike Wilson

Dan Johnson

Larry Oetker

Pete Oringer

Lew Litzke

Jacqueline Debitts

Schneider Dave

Steven Pepper

J. Warren Hockaday

Ted Kuiper

Hawk Martin

Leroy Zerlang

Larry Glass

Mike Buettner

Dave Borgeson

Randy Gans

Susan Rotwein

2009-2010 Action Plan Priorities

Short Sea Shipping or Marine Highway Development

Aquaculture Expansion

Light to Medium Industrial Development

Coordinate a Comprehensive Approach to Humboldt Bay Development

Improve Recreational Infrastructure and Opportunities that Promote Community Health and Boost Economic Development Related to Tourism

Maintain Sport and Commercial Fishing Access and Promote Increase of Sustainable Fishing Jobs

Repair and Modify Levees to Protect Against Sea Level Rise While Restoring Humboldt Bay's Ecology and Productivity

Marine Highway

Formerly known as "short sea shipping", this transport mode can move goods at a fraction of fuel trucking costs. When gas goes over \$5/gallon this type of trade is favored and its economic advantage increases as fuel prices go up.

Two modes – Tug and barge or smaller container ships, such as those built in Europe.



PROPOSED: NEW MARINE HIGHWAY SHIPS MADE IN THE U.S.A.!



New ships will reduce fuel consumption & CO2 emissions by as much as 66%

Marine Highway Challenges

Needs government infrastructure investment so that all West Coast Ports have similar logistics

Will we be able to capitalize in an era of government scarcity?

Handling costs can be prohibitive for moving goods on and off ships (Labor agreements needed)

What would Humboldt export?

While there are a number of shipping facilities around Humboldt Bay, none are ideally configured for short sea shipping and the log trade.

Aquaculture – Oysters and Mussels

Aquaculture in Humboldt Bay has made a transition from bottom culture that required dredging.
This greatly diminished environmental problems.





Rack Culture

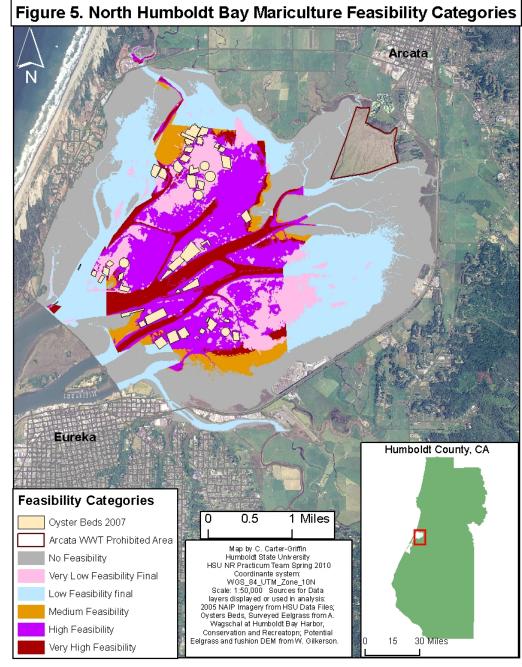
Long-line Culture

Aquaculture Expansion

Humboldt Bay Harbor District now has \$200,000 Headwaters Fund study underway to see what level of aquaculture expansion is sustainable.

Shore-side freshwater and salt water Aquaculture Park similar to Kona Hawaii is also under consideration for Samoa Peninsula.





Light to Medium Industrial Marine "Dependent" Development

- Boat Building
- Lumber Products
- Prefabricated
 Construction Products
- Soil Products
- Biomass Products
- Container Repair
- Boat Repair
- Aquaculture

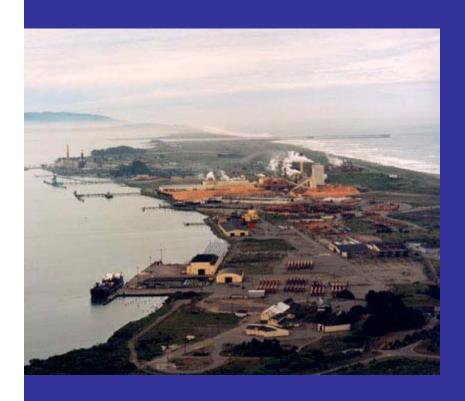
- Marine Products and/or Accessories
- Marine Apparel
- Wave Energy Support
- Wind Energy Support
- Paper Products
- Water Bottling
- Ship Scrapping
- Research

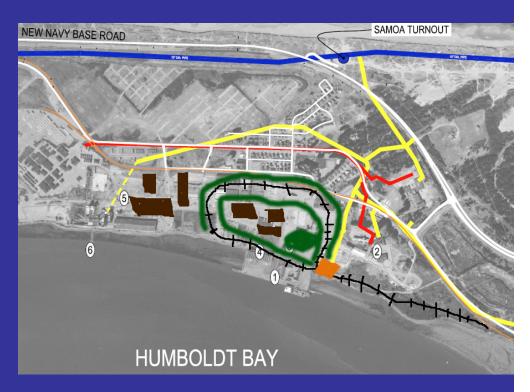




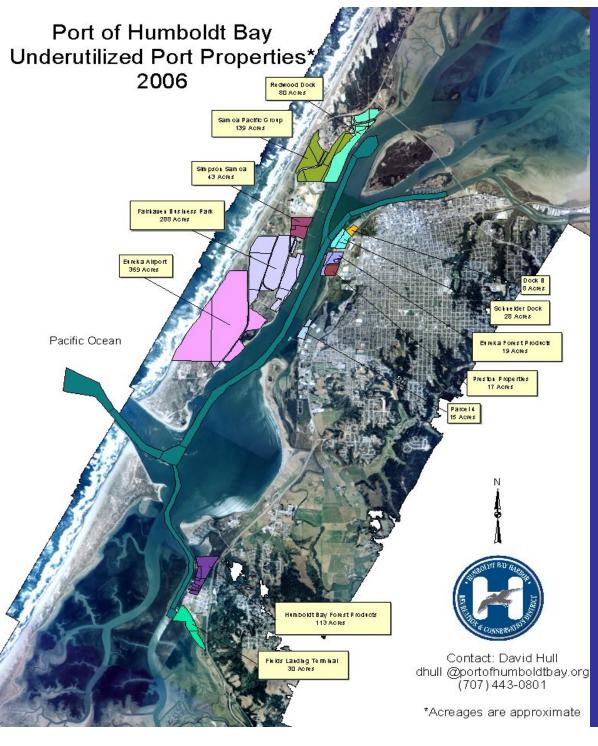
Redwood Dock and Light Industry

Old model is 200 jobs at lumber shipping dock





Could have 300-400 jobs in light industry incubator or site of Redwood Dock and retain compatibility with Samoa redevelopment and museum complex.



How can we diversify our economic base, maintain port capacity, and create more jobs with out compromising the health of the Bay?

Port of Oakland

- ~ 5 miles of industrial waterfront
- ~ 900 acres associated industrial lands
 Port of Humboldt
- ~ 4.5 miles of industrial waterfront
- ~ 1800 acres associated industrial lands

Should we be re-zoning to accommodate changes in use, if we have excess industrial capacity and no prospect of re-use?







Recreation

Bicycling
Walking/Hiking
Bird and Wildlife Watching
Kayaking
Fishing
Hunting
Historical Tourism











Tourism

- 5,000 jobs and \$80 Million Annual
- They come from all over the World,
 from where fluctuates with the economy
- We build trail infrastructure for our community, quality of life and health
- Other people want to come share it (and don't mind paying)
- We could easily create another 1000 jobs in this sector with proper infrastructure investment

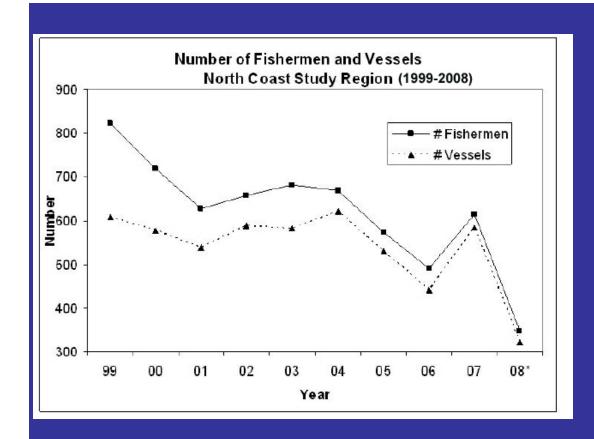


Trails/Multi-Modal Transport

- Humboldt could save \$50 M annually on health costs
- Getting people out is good for the community
- Less gas burned = better environment
- Less \$ out of the County for energy
- People of least means have a way to get around



Maintaining and expanding access to fish stocks = jobs and better quality of life.

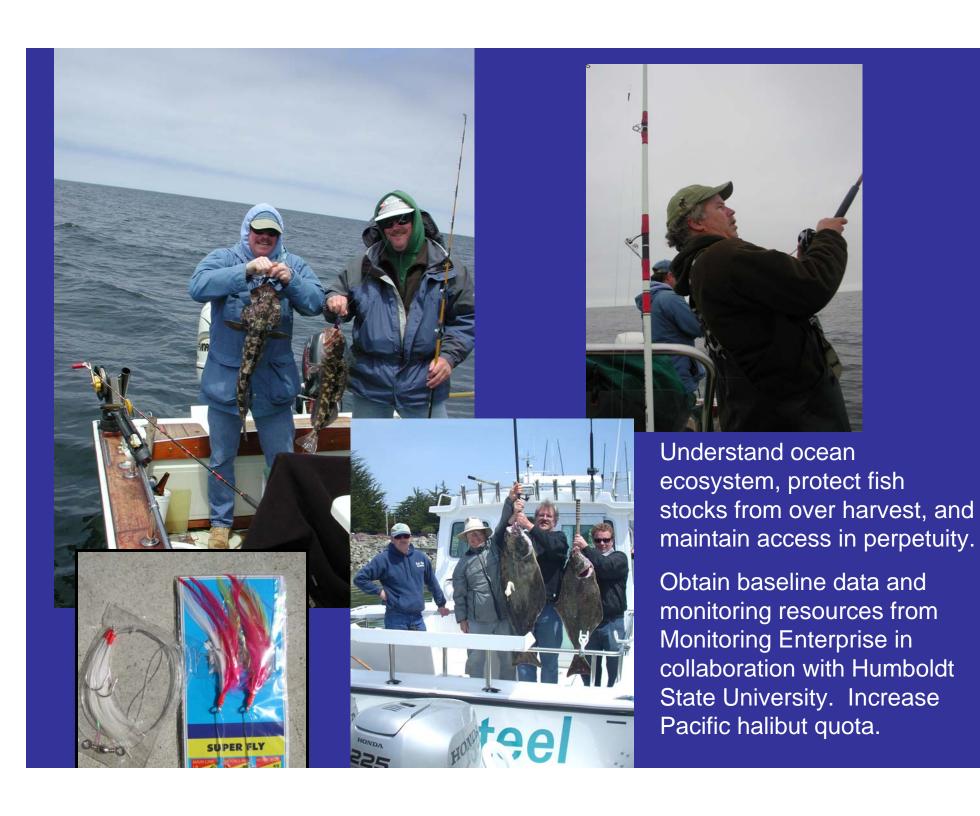


North Coast Regional Profile

- * Were over 800 fishing jobs as recently as 1999 but now just over 300
- Fewer fisheries with bi-catch are now operated.
- Targeted fisheries like long lining for black cod could now be expanded.
- Access for sportfishing also helps with economic development and Is important to quality of life.

Table 5.3-1: Average annual commercial landings and revenue by county, 1999-200

Port Complex	Coastal County	Average Annual Landings (lb)	Average Annual Ex-vessel Revenue
Eureka ^a	Del Norte	5,732,041	\$11,398,116
Eureka	Humboldt	4,261,690	\$7,667,705
Fort Bragg	Mendocino	3,162,283	\$5,119,412
	All County Totals	13,156,015	\$24,185,233



Fiordland Marine Guardians

Going Fishing in Fiordland?

Beneath the Reflections

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- Story of the Guardians
- Guardians' Profiles
- Fiordland Marine Environment
- Implementing the Fiordland Strategy
- Marine Reserves
- Recreational Fishing Regulations
- Commercial Fishing Regulations
- Customary Use
- Moorings and





In 1995 a group of concerned local Fiordland users and community representatives formed the Guardians of Fiordland's Fisheries Inc, which later became the Guardians of Fiordland's Fisheries and Marine environment Inc. This group included commercial and recreational fishers, charter boat and tourism operators, environmentalists, marine scientists, community representatives and tangata whenua (Ngai Tahu).

The formation of the Guardians of Fiordland was in response to concerns about the escalating pressures on the <u>Fiordland Marine Area</u> resulting from increasing human use, the need for improved integrated management of the area and a desire that the local community be more

involved in the management of Fiordland's marine environment.

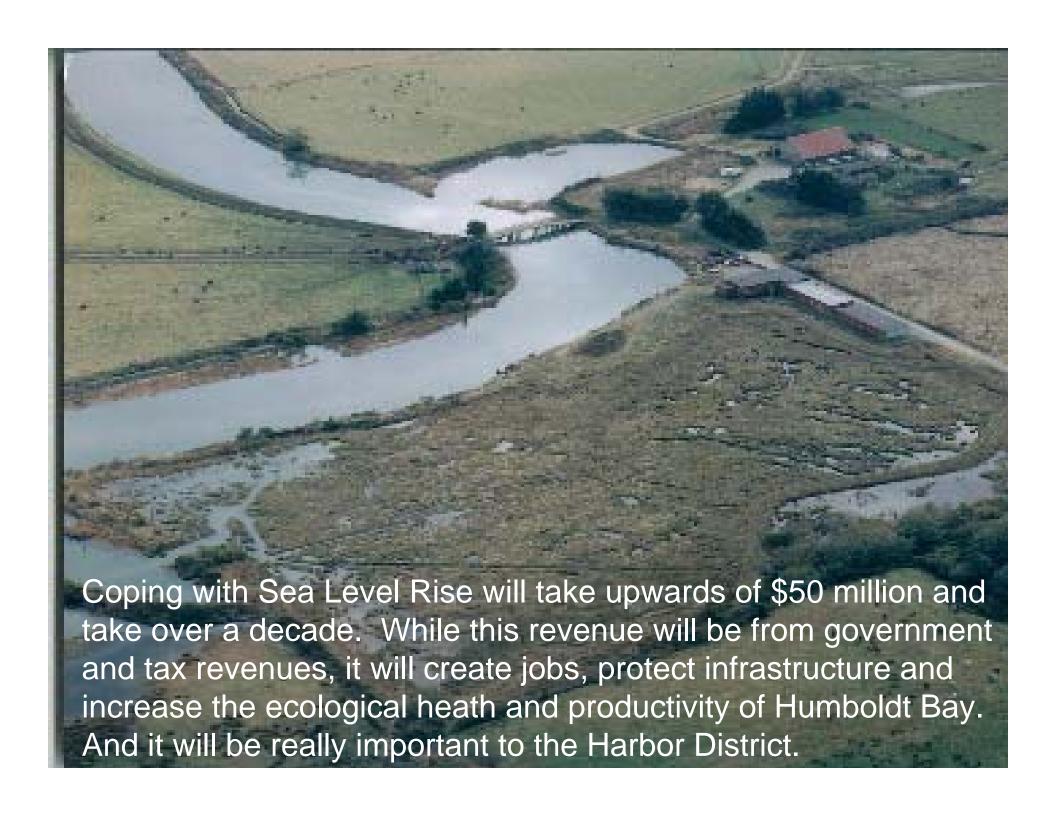
At their first meeting, the Guardians of Fiordland adopted the following vision:

That the quality of Fiordland's marine environment and fisheries, including the wider fishery experience, be maintained or improved for future generations to use and enjoy.



Stewart Bull, Chair of the Guardians and Oraka-Aparima Runanga representative.











In Diversity is Stability







