

**PORT OF BROOKINGS HARBOR**  
**Regular Commission Meeting**  
**Wednesday, March 20, 2024 at 2:00pm**  
**Hybrid / Meeting Room**  
**16350 Lower Harbor Road Suite 202, Harbor OR, 97415**

This is a hybrid meeting, which means you can attend in-person at the above address, or you can attend by the following:

Teleconference Call-In Number:	Meeting ID:	Passcode:
1 (253) 215-8782	833 7146 2484	76242024

Webinar Access:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83371462484?pwd=TkZmK1hMUWJkL2RNakpGVGRrUIZqQT09>

*A request for an interpreter for the hearing impaired, for those who want to participate but do not have access to a telephone, or for other accommodations for persons with disabilities should be made at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting to Port of Brookings Harbor Office at 541-469-2218.*

**TENTATIVE AGENDA**

	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>1. CALL MEETING TO ORDER</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pledge of Allegiance</li> <li>• Roll Call</li> <li>• Modifications, Additions, and Changes to the Agenda</li> <li>• Declaration of Potential Conflicts of Interest</li> </ul>	
<b>2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA</b>	
<b>3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES.....</b>	<b>2</b>
A. Approve Minutes of Regular Commissioner Meeting Wednesday February 21, 2024	
<b>4. PUBLIC COMMENTS – Limited to a maximum of three minutes per person. Comments by teleconference, please email your comments to <a href="mailto:danielle@portofbrookingsharbor.com">danielle@portofbrookingsharbor.com</a> prior to the meeting.</b>	
<b>5. MANAGEMENT &amp; FINANCIAL REPORTS / APPROVAL.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>6. ACTION ITEMS</b>	
A. Resolution 2024-03, Reestablishing Reserve Fund Policy.....	<b>36</b>
B. Review Auditor Proposals for FY 23-24.....	<b>41</b>
C. Donation of Docks to Port of Gold Beach.....	<b>80</b>
D. El Cazadores Property Sale.....	<b>82</b>
<b>7. INFORMATION ITEMS</b>	
A. FEMA PW-189 Dredging Update.....	<b>83</b>
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C. DEQ 1200Z Stormwater Test Results.....	<b>92</b>
D. Resolution 2024-XX, Port Rates for FY 2024-25.....	<b>107</b>
E. 2024 Events.....	<b>121</b>
F. Salmon Season Update.....	<b>122</b>
G. <b>Discussion of a Sea Lion Policy **ADDED**</b>	
H. <b>Board Practices Assessment Date **ADDED**</b>	
<b>8. COMMISSIONER COMMENTS</b>	
<b>9. NEXT REGULAR MEETING DATE – Wednesday April 17, 2024, at 2:00pm</b>	
<b>10. ADJOURNMENT</b>	

# **ADDITIONAL**

# **INFORMATION ITEM – G**

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**DATE:** March 20, 2024  
**RE:** Discussion of a Sea Lion Policy  
**TO:** Honorable Board President and Harbor District Board Members  
**ISSUED BY:** Travis Webster, Port Manager

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## **OVERVIEW**

- Expectations for when they come into Harbor.
- Public Safety.

## **DOCUMENTS**

- NOAA Fisheries Information, 7 pages
- Information about the product Seal Stop, 10 pages
- Information about the product Pinniped Deterrence, 6 pages



# Deterring "Nuisance" Pinnipeds

Potential deterrence of Pacific harbor seals, northern elephant seals, California sea lions, northern fur seals, and the Eastern U.S. stock Steller sea lions (collectively known as pinnipeds) from fishing gear and catch, and private property. Updated October 2018.

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On August 31, 2020, NOAA Fisheries proposed a regulation for safely deterring marine mammals from damaging fishing gear or catch, damaging personal or public property, or endangering personal safety and we are soliciting public comments. Our [West Coast Region guidance](#) remains in place while this regulation is under development. The proposed rule and supporting documents include valuable information on safe use of many methods of deterrence, so we encourage you to review this information if you plan to deter marine mammals. To provide comments on the proposed rule, please visit: [Guidelines for Safely Deterring Marine Mammals](#).

Since the passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act in 1972, populations of California sea lions, Northern elephant seals, Northern fur seals, and Pacific harbor seals have increased dramatically, and are now considered healthy and robust. The eastern distinct population segment (DPS) of Steller sea lions have also recovered to the point where they have now been removed from the list of threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act. The increased abundance has been accompanied by a growing number of interactions with humans, raising concerns by private citizens and government officials who are seeking ways to protect property, fishing gear, and catch from damage by sea lions and seals.

The MMPA generally prohibits the harassment, hunting, capturing, or killing of marine mammals, or any attempt to engage in such activities. However, the law does contain [exceptions](#) authorizing certain people under certain circumstances to deter marine mammals from damaging private property, including fishing gear and catch, so long as the methods used do not result in the death or serious injury of an animal. To reduce the risk of causing "serious injury" to an animal, deterrence methods should be chosen that avoid penetration or tearing of skin, or rupture of an eye, and blunt force trauma that could cause broken bones or internal injuries.

## Deterrence Methods

NOAA Fisheries is developing formal guidelines and regulations for safely and legally deterring marine mammals. That guidance is not yet available, so in the interim, the agency is providing this advice for deterring Pacific harbor seals, Northern elephant seals, Northern fur seals, California sea lions, and eastern U.S. stock sea lions.

[Potential Deterrence Methods](#) > (PDF, 1 page)

There is no single non-lethal deterrence method known to be universally effective in discouraging pinnipeds from engaging in problem behaviors. Nevertheless, these methods and techniques have been found useful, in some circumstances, for deterring nuisance animals that are damaging property, fishing gear, or catch. Note: Some of the methods listed (such as loud noise or pyrotechnics) may not be appropriate for use in some areas, or are subject to prohibition under federal, state or local ordinances. The presence of ESA-listed species (marine mammals, sea turtles, or fish) in some areas may warrant inhibiting the use of certain methods. Please consult with local authorities to determine if such prohibitions exist in your area or if ESA-listed species may be encountered.

## Permitted Species

Only marine mammals that are not listed under the ESA may be deterred to protect private property, including fishing gear and catch ([read more](#)). Non-ESA-listed species of sea lions and seals that occur in coastal and inland waterways of California, Oregon, and Washington are Pacific harbor seals, northern elephant seals, northern fur seals, California sea lions, and the eastern U.S. stock of Steller sea lions, which were removed from the list of threatened and endangered species under the ESA in December 2013. An ESA-listed marine mammal may only be deterred if it is endangering personal safety.

## When to Deter

The MMPA does not allow private citizens to deter marine mammals from undeveloped property (e.g., a beach) or public property (e.g., a breakwater). Private citizens may deter non-ESA-listed seals and sea lions that are exhibiting problem behavior resulting in, or that could result in, damage to private property, fishing gear or catch, or are endangering personal safety.

## Additional Authority for Government Officials

The MMPA provides authority to city, county, state, and federal government officials or their employees to deter "nuisance" marine mammals to prevent damage to public property or to protect the public from potential threats by a nuisance animal.

## Restrictions

**Serious Injury or Mortality** – The MMPA authorizes deterrence using non-lethal methods only. Deterrence cannot result in the death or serious injury of marine mammals. NOAA Fisheries has

defined "serious injury" in regulations to include an injury that is more likely than not to lead to the death of the affected marine mammal.

**Violation of Federal or State Laws or Local Ordinances** – The use of some deterrence methods may be prohibited or restricted by federal, state or local governments. For example, a city or county may prohibit the use of, or require special permits for, pyrotechnics. It is your responsibility to check with appropriate authorities to ensure that any deterrence methods used comply with local, state and federal laws.

**Risk to Human Safety** – Some of these techniques may cause injury to you and/or other people. If you deter a seal or sea lion in such a manner that you cause injury to another person, you may be liable for your actions.

**Taking of Non-Target Marine Mammals** – Deterrence is not authorized if it will result in the death, serious injury, or harassment of non-target marine mammals (i.e., individuals other than those causing damage to private property, gear or catch).

## Requirements

Certain private citizens, marina owners, government officials, and commercial and recreational fishermen may deter Pacific harbor seals, Northern elephant seals, Northern fur seals, California sea lions and eastern stock of Steller sea lions under certain circumstances as described below:

- Private Property Owner – Only the owner of the private property (e.g., a dock or vessel) may deter seals and sea lions to prevent damage to their private property.
- Marina Owner – Only the marina owner, or an employee of the owner, or an agent or bailee of the owner may deter seals and sea lions to prevent damage to the marina.
- Government Officials – City, county, state, or federal officials or their employees may deter listed and non-ESA-listed sea lions and seals to prevent damage to private or public property, or to protect the public from potential threats.
- Commercial and Recreational Fishermen – Fishermen can deter seals and sea lions from damaging gear or depredating catch, only if they are actively fishing.
- Any person may deter a nuisance animal from endangering personal safety.

## Resources

- [Share the Shore](#) (PDF, 2 pages)
- [Pinniped Entanglements Q & A](#) (PDF, 2 pages)
- [Pinniped Branding on the West Coast Q & A](#) (PDF, 2 pages)
- [Potential Methods for Deterring Seals and Sea Lions from Private Property and Fishing Activities](#) (PDF, 2 pages)

*Last updated by [West Coast Regional Office](#) on 05/12/2023*



# Deterring Pacific Harbor Seals, California Sea Lions, Northern Fur Seals, Eastern U.S. Stock of Steller Sea Lions, & Northern Elephant Seals

## Updated October 2018

NOAA Fisheries is providing information about the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) as it relates to “nuisance” pinnipeds. This document is not a list of “approved” or “not approved” deterrence methods by NOAA Fisheries.

### **GENERAL INFORMATION:**

The MMPA generally prohibits the harassment, hunting, capturing, or killing of marine mammals, or any attempt to engage in such activities.

However, **Section 101(a)(4) of the MMPA** allows for the non-lethal deterrence of nuisance animals under certain circumstances:

- The **owner of fishing gear or catch**, or an employee or agent of such owner, may deter a marine mammal from damaging the gear or catch (*Note: seals and sea lions may only be deterred during active fishing with gear deployed*)
- The **owner of other private property**, or an agent, bailee, or employee of such owner, may deter a marine mammal from damaging private property (e.g. *developed waterfront, decks, docks, floats, piers, bait receivers, vessels at anchor, etc.*)
- Any person may deter a marine mammal from endangering **personal safety**.
- A **government employee** may deter a marine mammal from damaging **public property**.

Non-lethal deterrence measures may be used in any of these circumstances so long as such measures do not result in the death or serious injury of a marine mammal. NOAA Fisheries has defined serious injury as “any injury that is more likely than not to result in mortality.”

NOTE: This exemption does not apply to species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act (e.g. Guadalupe fur seal, Western U.S. stock of Steller sea lions) except when used to protect personal safety.

NOTE: The Marine Mammal Authorization Program (MMAP) allows commercial fishermen to lawfully incidentally (accidentally) take a marine mammal in a commercial fishery. For more information, visit: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/interactions/mmap/>

### **REMINDERS:**

**Act responsibly & use common sense:** Regardless of method or intent, the property owner or fisherman may be subject to prosecution should a marine mammal be seriously injured or killed as a result of deterrence efforts to protect property, gear, or catch.

**Be aware of people around you and be courteous:** The use of some of these methods may precipitate undesirable social interactions. *Other members of the public may take issue with your efforts to deter nuisance pinnipeds, or, for example, if you are in possession of a firearm, law enforcement officers approaching your property or vessel may assume that your firearm is loaded with lethal ammunition.*

If you have questions about protecting your property and/or fishing gear and catch from nuisance pinnipeds, please contact our marine mammal specialists located in Seattle, WA (Lynne Barre, 206-526-4745); in Portland, OR (Robert Anderson, 503-231-2226); and in Long Beach, CA (Penny Ruvelas, 562-980-4197).

**Remember personal safety:** Attempts by property owners and/or fishermen to deter nuisance animals from engaging in unwanted behaviors using non-lethal means is a personal choice and not without risk (to the person deterring the nuisance animal(s) and anyone around them). Sea lions and seals are wild animals that may react unpredictably to non-lethal deterrence measures, resulting in personal injury or additional damage to property. California sea lions in particular are large and powerful animals that can be aggressive and can move as quickly as a person on land.

## **Individuals attempting to deter nuisance sea lions and seals do so at their own risk.**

### **POTENTIAL DETERRENCE METHODS:**

No single non-lethal deterrence method is known to be universally effective in discouraging seals and sea lions from engaging in problem behaviors.

Start with a less-invasive technique first. If it no longer effectively deters an animal, choose a new method.

Examples:

- Barriers and Exclusion Devices (e.g., fencing)
- Noise Makers (e.g., horns, pingers, cowbell)
- Visual Repellents (e.g., flags, lights, human presence)
- Physical Contact (e.g., crowder boards, paint balls, water spray)

For additional examples of deterrence methods that have been effective in the past, see [methods](#).

**WARNING:** Some methods may not be appropriate for use in some areas, or are subject to prohibition under federal, state, or local ordinances (e.g. pyrotechnics). The use of certain methods should be avoided in the presence of species (marine mammals, sea turtles, or fish) listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Please consult with appropriate authorities to determine if such prohibitions exist in your area, or if ESA-listed species may be encountered.

**REMEMBER:** When attempting to deter these animals, you are **not allowed** to seriously injure or kill them (e.g. no open wounds, avoid impact to the animals' eyes and face, etc). Causing serious injury or mortality to any marine mammal is subject to prosecution under the MMPA.

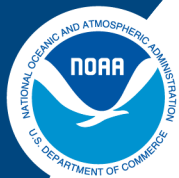
### **METHODS TO AVOID:**

The following methods/devices have an increased likelihood of causing injury or death and should be *avoided*.

- **No** Firearms with “live” (lethal) ammunition (including metallic or glass projectiles: e.g. BBs, marbles)
- **No** Devices with Injurious Projectiles (e.g., archery gear, crossbows, spear guns, bangsticks)
- **No** Sharp/Pointed Objects (e.g., harpoons, spears, gaffs, nail studded bats/poles/clubs)
- **No** Entangling Devices in water or on land (e.g., loose webbing, snares, concertina wire)
- **No** Aggressive Tactile Methods (e.g., striking animals with bats, hammers, etc.; ramming with vehicles or boats)
- **No** Tainted Baits or Poisons
- **No** Guard Dogs (Guard dogs should be avoided as a deterrent method because of risks to both dogs and marine mammals, including the potential risk of disease transmission between them).

\*The “Potential Deterrence Methods” and “Methods to Avoid” lists are not exhaustive lists.\*

If you have questions about protecting your property and/or fishing gear and catch from nuisance pinnipeds, please contact our marine mammal specialists located in Seattle, WA (Lynne Barre, 206-526-4745); in Portland, OR (Robert Anderson, 503-231-2226); and in Long Beach, CA (Penny Ruvelas, 562-980-4197).



**NOAA  
FISHERIES**

# Potential Methods for Deterring Seals and Sea Lions from Private Property and Fishing Activities

This guidance applies to the following species of seals and sea lions:

- Pacific harbor seals
- California sea lions
- Northern fur seals
- Eastern U.S. Stock of Steller sea lions
- Northern elephant seals

## General Information

- The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) generally prohibits the harassment, hunting, capturing, or killing of marine mammals, or any attempt to engage in such activities. However, Section 101(a)(4) of the MMPA allows for the non-lethal deterrence of nuisance animals under certain circumstances. For more information, see [Deterring “Nuisance” Pinnipeds](#).
- When attempting to deter these animals, you are **not allowed** to seriously injure or kill them (e.g. no open wounds, avoid impact to the animals’ eyes and face, avoid blunt force trauma and aiming pyrotechnics directly at animals, etc).
- These “**Potential Methods**” are **not** “approved” deterrence methods by NOAA Fisheries. They are examples of methods that are known to have been effective at deterring pinnipeds in the past.

## Methods to Avoid

The following methods/devices have an increased likelihood of causing injury or death and *should be avoided*.

- **NO** firearms with “live” (lethal) ammunition (including metallic, glass, or sharp projectiles: e.g. BBs, marbles)
- **NO** devices with injurious projectiles (e.g., archery gear, crossbows, spear guns, bangsticks)
- **NO** sharp/pointed objects (e.g., harpoons, spears, gaffs, nail studded bats/poles/clubs/docks)
- **NO** entangling devices (e.g., loose webbing, snares, concertina wire)
- **NO** aggressive tactile methods (e.g., striking animals with bats, hammers, etc.; impact with vehicles or boats)
- **NO** tainted baits or poisons
- **NO** guard dogs

If you have questions about protecting your property and/or fishing gear and catch from nuisance pinnipeds, please contact our marine mammal specialists:

Seattle, WA - Lynne Barre (206) 526-4745  
Portland, OR - Robert Anderson (503) 231-2226  
Long Beach, CA - Dan Lawson (206) 526-4740



## Potential Methods for *Private Property Owners*:

### Barriers & Exclusion Devices:

- fencing (e.g., plastic construction/snow fence, chain link), closely spaced posts
- bull rails
- electric livestock fencing
- netting
- swim step protector

### Visual Repellents:

- flags, pinwheels, or streamers
- flashing lights or strobes
- human attendants/monitors

### Physical Contact:

- high or low pressure water hoses
- sprinklers, sprayers
- crowder boards
- bull poles (blunt tip), brooms
- cattle prod (these products produce only a mild electric shock designed for handling livestock and are in no way related to “stun guns” designed for self-defense)
- toy water guns (e.g., “Super Soaker®”)
- non-toxic and water soluble paint ball or air soft guns (no metallic/glass/sharp projectiles)
- slingshot (no metallic/glass/sharp projectiles)
- chemical irritants (e.g., non-toxic pepper spray, mace) used for animal control (note: *there are municipal and state ordinances managing the use and possession of these irritants*)

### Noise Makers:

- horns, whistles, bells
- music
- clapping, banging pots, pans, drums; empty aluminum cans on a string banging together
- electronic acoustic devices/ acoustic harassment devices
- pyrotechnics (e.g., bird screamers, bangers, firecrackers, propane canons) (*there are municipal and state ordinances managing the use and possession of these products*)

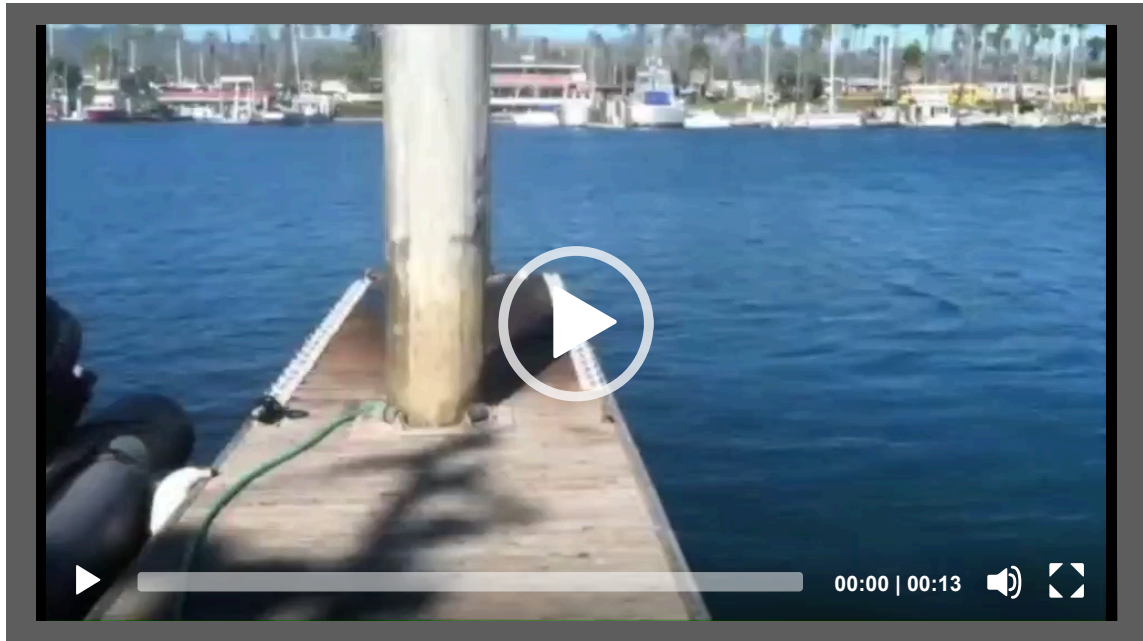
## Additional Potential Methods for *Fishermen*:

### Visual Repellents/Noise Makers:

- boat hazing, circling
- pounding on hull
- horns, bells, whistles
- pyrotechnics (e.g., bird screamers, bangers, underwater firecrackers, cracker shells)

### Physical Contact:

- slingshots (no metallic/glass/ sharp projectiles)
- non-toxic and water soluble paint ball guns
- non-lethal ammunition (e.g., rubber bullets)



# SEALSTOP

SEAL AND SEA LION DETERRENCE SYSTEMS SINCE 2009  
WITHOUT ANY NEED FOR POWER, WATER OR MAINTENANCE

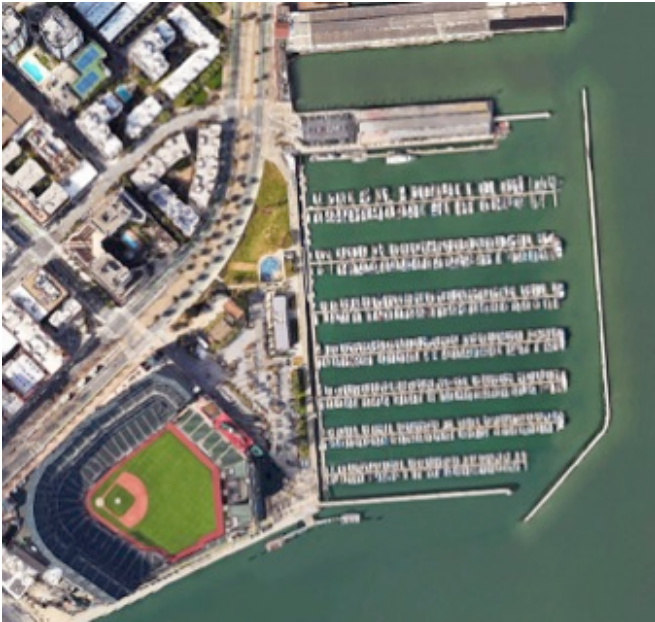
[Introduction](#)[FAQ](#)[Purchase](#)[Installation](#)[Contact Us](#)

"SealStop gets the stamp of approval"

"They don't puncture or injure the animal"

"They meet the humane standard"

*NOAA (National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration) representatives Justin Viezbicke, marine mammal stranding coordinator, Laura McCue, fishery biologist, Newport Beach Harbor Commission Vice Chairman Scott Cunningham, Harbor Master Kurt Borsting, and law enforcement officer Marcos Nieves during a public workshop as reported by the Los Angeles Times and the OC Register.*



## South Beach Harbor, San Francisco

Complete protection of South Beach Marina at Pier 40A



## Anchorage in Marina Del Rey, CA

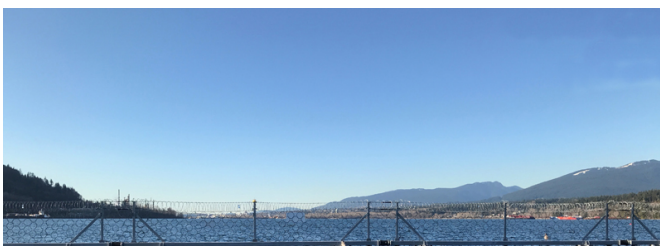
SealStop protects a complete marina with over 300 slips.



## Los Angeles Port Police floating docks

"We have already noticed a big difference."

Logan Braun  
Maritime Sergeant  
Los Angeles Port Police



## Vancouver, Canada

SealStop protects the sea lion perimeter fence buoys at Burrard Inlet in North Vancouver, BC, Canada



### National Park Service docks in Ventura and the Channel Islands, CA



### Navy buoys and speed boats on San Clemente Island, CA

"The system was extremely effective in keeping the sea lions off the buoys."

"Overall the system appears to effectively prevent the animals from accessing the craft."

Kenneth Bright  
PAE/SCORE Division, SCI Support Supervisor



### Commercial pier in Contra Costa, CA



### Private boats and docks

Hundreds of private owners utilize SealStop for protection of their properties.

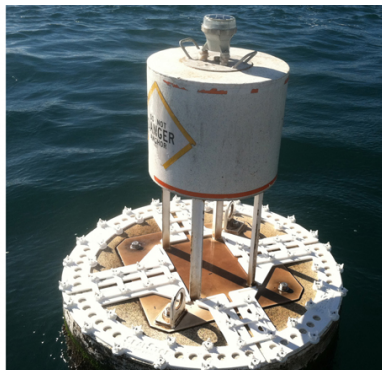
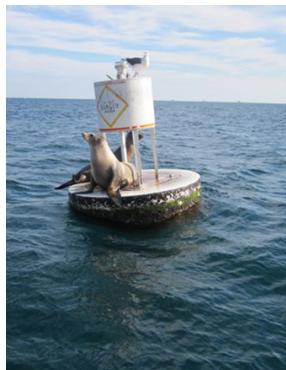


### San Francisco Police floating docks, CA



"All the other docks we do not have SealStop on have been hit hard by sea lions".

Sergeant Keith Matthews  
Marine Unit, SFPD Homeland Security Unit



### Santa Barbara Harbor, CA

"Since its installation, we've observed no sea lions resting on the buoy as they had in the past".

Mick Kronman  
Harbor Operations Manager  
City of Santa Barbara

### **WARNING :**

**SealStop units have sharp edges and rotating elements. Do not touch or step on SealStop units. They are slippery, wet or dry, and may pose a trip hazard which can lead to injury or loss of life. Installed areas should be clearly marked and warning signs should be installed to alert about these dangers.**

SealStop shall not be liable for any special or consequential damages that result from the use of, or the inability to use, SealStop products or the performance of the products, even if SealStop has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

**SEALSTOP** is patented and is a trademark of SealStop.

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[Terms and Conditions](#)



# SEALSTOP

SEAL AND SEA LION DETERRENCE SYSTEM  
WITH NO NEED FOR POWER, WATER OR MAINTENANCE

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## Finally, no seals or sea lions!

After years of testing, research and numerous refinements, we are introducing **SealStop** as the premium sea mammal deterrence system.

Highly intelligent, seals will try -most of the time successfully- to overcome any obstacle in their way to a dry spot where they loose significantly less energy in keeping their bodies warm.

Most common seal deterrents used today are physical barriers, sprinklers and sound or chemical devices.

Some physical barriers are effective; but, they often result in a barrier to the user himself, limiting access and usability. They can be expensive, elaborate, cumbersome and, unfortunately, too often an eyesore. And, some barriers can be outright dangerous to the animals as well as to humans and pets!

Water sprayed on seals is effective; but, these systems can be complicated, need constant water pressure and/or power and require maintenance.

Professional sound or chemical devices are expensive, need constant power and, can represent an acoustic or chemical pollution.

**SealStop** works on a different concept.

**SealStop** does not preclude animals from hauling out but makes it very irritating and uncomfortable for them to stay on. They get off the area quickly and remember to avoid it in the future.

## What is SealStop?

**SealStop** is a patented new system to deter marine mammals like seals, sea lions and other pinnipeds from hauling out on vessels and surfaces.

**SealStop** consists of unobtrusive, compact units with rotating spinner elements, slightly larger than the size of a tennis ball.

**SealStop** can be installed on boats, docks, buoys and other surfaces prone to haul-outs in a variety of ways either as a permanent or a temporary solution.

**SealStop** does not need any power, water, chemicals or maintenance.

**SealStop** blends in easily with its compact size and different colors. Installed areas stay accessible and usable. Units are low-profile, widely spaced and you can step with shoes on and between them.

**SealStop** does not harm the animals and does not represent a barrier or a danger to humans, pets and an eyesore to the environment.

~~Please browse through our website to find out more about this remarkable solution to the seal problem.~~

### **WARNING :**

**SealStop units have sharp edges and rotating elements. Do not touch or step on SealStop units. They are slippery, wet or dry, and may pose a trip hazard which can lead to injury or loss of life. Installed areas should be clearly marked and warning signs should be installed to alert about these dangers.**

SealStop shall not be liable for any special or consequential damages that result from the use of, or the inability to use, SealStop products or the performance of the products, even if SealStop has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

**SEALSTOP** is patented and is a trademark of SealStop.

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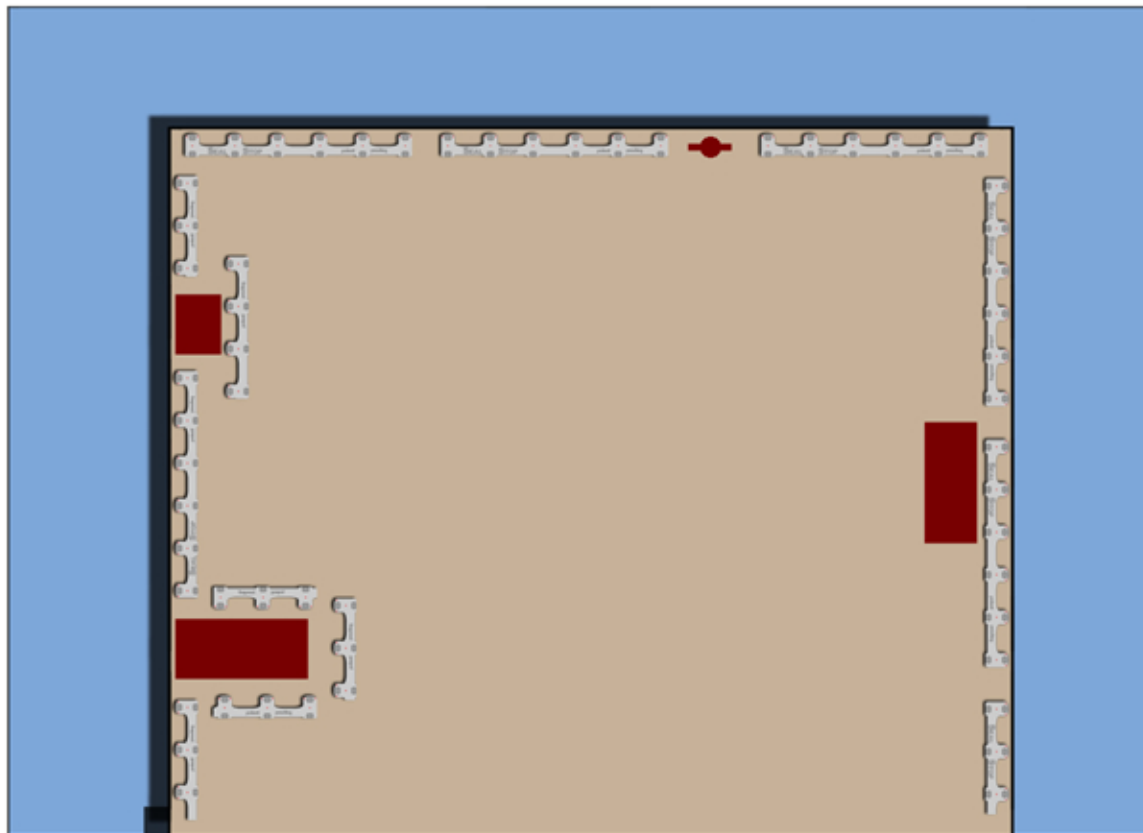
## INSTALLATION GUIDELINES FOR DOCKMASTER UNITS:

Orient articulated side (fingers) towards water. Stay about 1" inside of the rub rail or board.  
Use #10 or #12 screws. Use two or three screws per board. Any of the red indicated holes might be used.

Space units about 6" end to end (spacing of fingers). Leave 6" around cleats for line handling.

Work around other obstacles to provide perimeter protection without gaps.

DockMaster units can be cut to size with a saw. Do not damage, disassemble or tighten spinners.



## WARNING!

SealStop units have sharp edges and rotating elements. Do not touch or step on SealStop units. They are slippery, wet or dry, and pose a trip hazard which can lead to injury or loss of life. Installed areas should be clearly marked and warning signs should be installed to alert about these dangers.

SealStop shall not be liable for any special or consequential damages that result from the use of, or the inability to use, SealStop products or the performance of these products, even if SealStop has been advised of the possibility of such damages.



# SEALSTOP

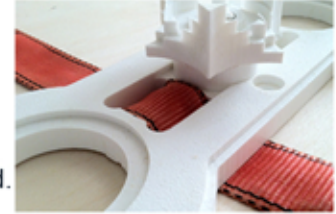
SEAL  
DETERRENCE  
SYSTEM

## INSTALLATION GUIDELINES FOR DUO, TRIO AND QUAD SEALSTOP UNITS:

Line up on a pair of ratchet strap or use screws/bolts/rivets. Once installed, small screws or rivets maybe used to lock the position of units on the strap.

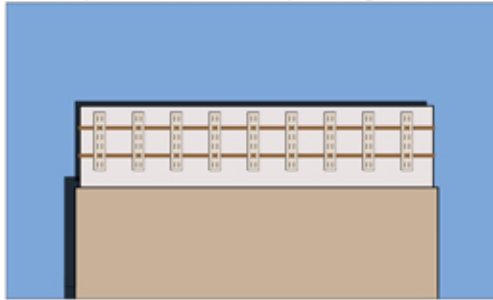
**Spacing: 12" on center.**

Install units always perpendicular to the perimeter of the area to be protected. Install right on water's edge on docks, in the middle on swim steps.



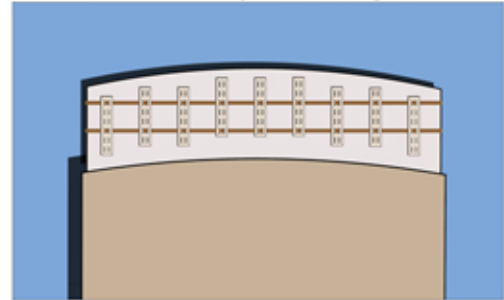
### **Straight swim platforms:**

Line up on ratchet strap using same slots



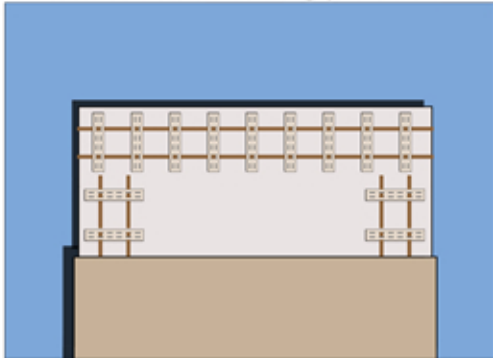
### **Curved swim platforms:**

Follow curvature by off-setting slots



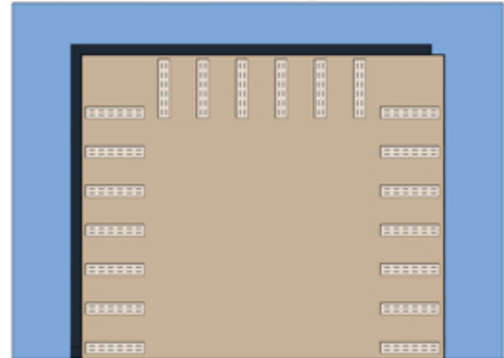
### **Deep swim platforms:**

Install on all water-facing perimeter



### **Decks, Docks and larger surfaces:**

Install on all water-facing perimeter



## **WARNING!**

**SealStop units have sharp edges and rotating elements.**

**Do not touch or step on SealStop units.**

**They are slippery, wet or dry, and pose a trip hazard.**

**Installed areas should be clearly marked and warning signs should be installed to alert about these dangers.**

SealStop, Inc. shall not be liable for any special or consequential damages that result from the use of, or the inability to use, SealStop products or the performance of these products, even if SealStop, Inc. has been advised of the possibility of such damages.



# SEALSTOP

SEAL AND SEA LION DETERRENCE SYSTEM  
WITH NO NEED FOR POWER, WATER OR MAINTENANCE

- Home
- Introduction
- FAQ
- Installation
- Contact Us

We are here to help.

Call **949 275 2529** or [email](#) us with your questions.

SealStop has a multitude of custom products for any particular situation. SealStop protects docks, piers, boats, buoys and any other maritime surfaces.



## SealStop DUO

**\$54.95**

For areas up to 16" wide or for perimeter protection

Duo is a two-star unit designed for strap or screw installation. Base dimension is 8.5" by 3".

Duo should be installed perpendicular to the edge every 10 inches.

Color  
White - v

Quantity:

**Add to Cart**



## SealStop SAIL

**58.50**

For sail boat perimeter protection

Sail is a two-spinner custom unit designed for single-strap installation on sail boats.

Base dimension is 7" by 4.5".

Sail should be installed around the perimeter every 10 inches.

Color  
White - v

Quantity:

**Add to Cart**



## SealStop TRIO

**69.75**

The standard SealStop for swim step protection

Trio is a three-spinner unit effective for most swim steps.

Base dimension is 15" by 3".

Trio should be installed around the perimeter every 12 inches.

Color  
White - v

Quantity:

**Add to Cart**



### SealStop QUAD For deep or highly curved swim steps

**\$89.50**

Color  
White - v

Quantity:

**Add to Cart**

Quad is a four-spinner unit with more adjustment capabilities for larger and curved swim steps.

Base dimension is 22" by 3".

Quad should be installed around the perimeter every 12 inches.



### SealStop DOCKMASTER

**Total protection for docks, piers, floats and platforms**

**\$274.50**

DockMaster is a 12-spinner unit for screw-down installation.

Color  
Gray - v

Base dimension is 48" by 5".

Quantity:

Dockmaster should be installed with 6" spacing between the bases.

**Add to Cart**

## RATCHET STRAPS



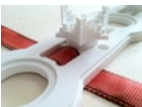
**HD stainless steel ratchet straps with wire hooks and marine-grade hardware**  
SS ratchet strap set with a pair of straps and wire hooks

**\$159.50**

Color  
White - v

Quantity:

**Add to Cart**



**HD stainless steel ratchet straps with flat hooks and marine-grade hardware**  
SS ratchet strap set with a pair of straps, flat hooks and four footman loops

**\$224.75**

Color  
White - v

Quantity:

**Add to Cart**

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### **WARNING :**

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**SEALSTOP** is patented and is a trademark of SealStop.

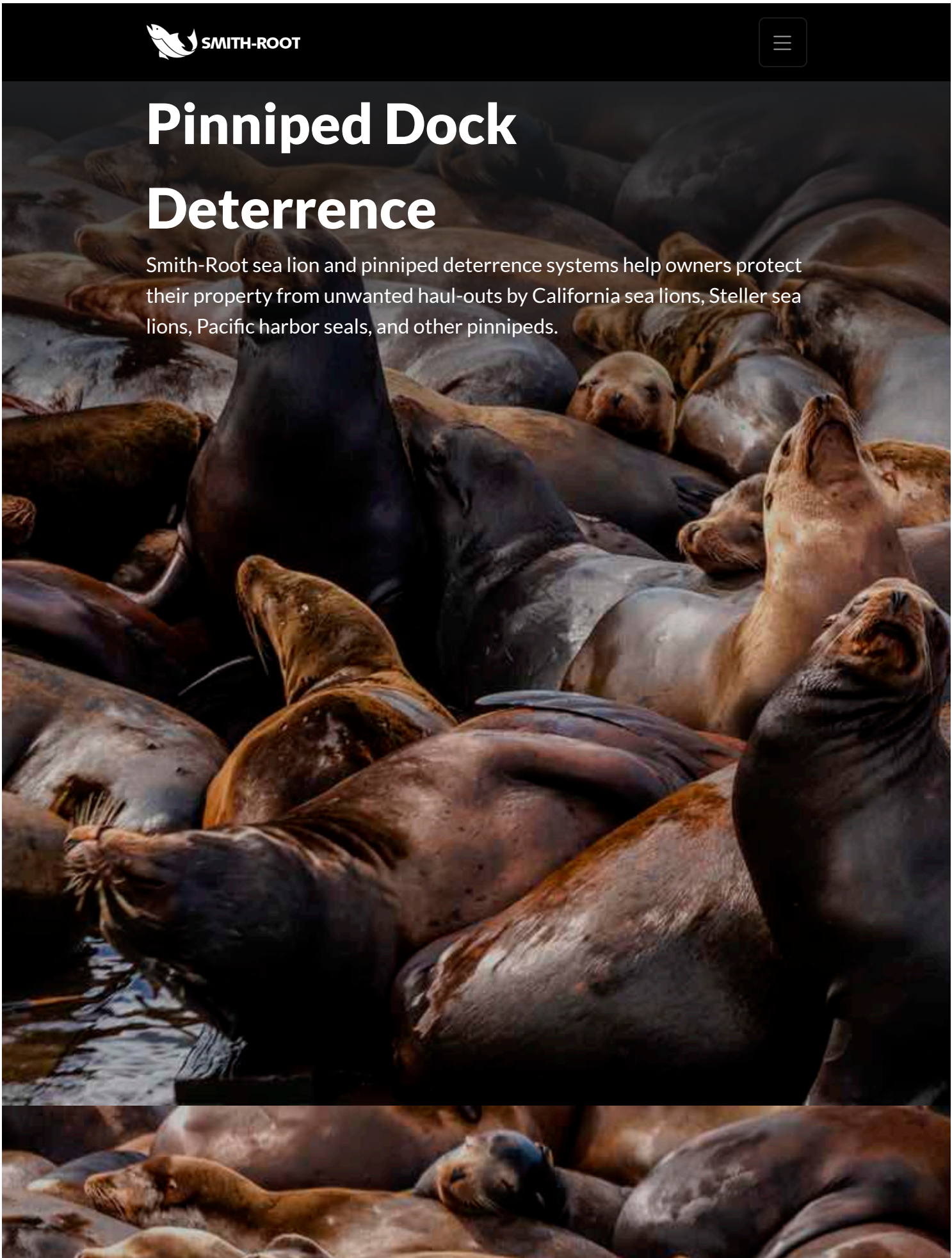
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[Terms and Conditions](#)



# Pinniped Dock Deterrence

Smith-Root sea lion and pinniped deterrence systems help owners protect their property from unwanted haul-outs by California sea lions, Steller sea lions, Pacific harbor seals, and other pinnipeds.





Ports, harbor masters, and property owners are granted authority under the Marine Mammal Protection Act to safely deter marine mammals, as long as such acts of deterrence do not result in the injury or mortality of a marine mammal.

Smith-Root develops and deploys innovative systems that safely and effectively deter marine mammals from docks, platforms, and other marine structures while allowing normal dock activities to occur. We understand the concerns of working with sensitive and iconic animals because Smith-Root equipment is safely used around the globe every day by conservation agencies on endangered and threatened species.

Smith-Root's Pinniped Deterrence Systems (PDS) utilize engineered electronic pulses that veterinarians have labeled as safe and humane to all animal species. Moreover, the electronic pulses are nearly imperceptible to humans and the equipment is safe in human occupied areas.

Smith-Root offers two types of PDSs that are custom designed to meet the flexibility of the environments where they are deployed. We take into account a number of factors, including species of marine mammal to be deterred, areas to be protected, salt or fresh water, surface materials, and other factors. Additionally, the deterrence systems are designed to prevent electrolysis and stray currents, eliminating concern of damage to surrounding dock structures and vessels.

Most importantly, we understand budgetary constraints, and therefore we offer several installation options to meet multiple financial and installation capabilities. Smith-Root is fully equipped to provide installation labor; however, if onsite employees are available for installation, Smith-Root can reduce costs by sending one technician to install the control panel and perform a final inspection of the installed system.

## Products

Smith-Root has developed two systems that safely and effectively deter marine mammals from docks, platforms, and other marine structures while allowing normal activity to occur.

### Dock Deterrence System

- Thin stainless steel electrodes are secured to the top of the dock
- Perfect for concrete, wood, plastic, fiberglass, or composite decking systems
- Can be deployed in various lengths and widths
- Allows normal human traffic
- No possibility of stray current or electrolysis

### Projects

Pier 39

Port of Astoria

Westport Marina

Moss Landing Harbor

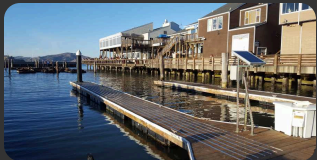
## Temporary/Mobile Deterrence System

- Removable UV-resistant PVC mats with stainless steel electrodes
- Can be deployed on curved or flat surfaces
- Best for temporary applications or low traffic areas
- Can be made in various lengths and widths
- No possibility of stray current or electrolysis

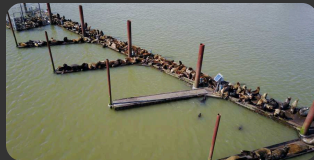
### Projects

Platform Harmony

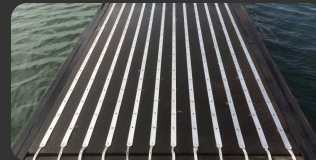
## Latest Projects



Pier 39



Port of Astoria



Westport Marina

[Review all of our deterrence sites](#)

## Permitting Information (United States)

The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) allows deterrence of marine mammals for ports, harbor masters, and other property owners. Learn more about how our deterrence technology complies with federal guidelines for safely deterring marine mammals.

[Learn More](#)



HAVE A PINNIPED PROBLEM? TELL US ABOUT IT.

Tell us about your situation and we'll let you know if our technology can help.

[Contact Us](#)





# Pinniped Deterrence Permitting Information (United States)

The [Marine Mammal Protection Act \(MMPA\)](#) was passed by the U.S. Congress in 1972 and signed into law by President Richard M. Nixon on October 21, 1972. The law prohibits, with certain exceptions, the taking of marine mammals, and also places a moratorium on the import, export, and sale of marine mammal product.

The law defines “take” as “the act of hunting, killing, capture, and/or harassment of any marine mammal, or the attempt as such.

1994 amendments to the law define “harassment” as “any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild; or has the potential to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering but which does not have the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild.”

The MMPA allows deterrence of marine mammals for ports, harbor masters, and other property owners in Title 1, Section 101(a). This provision directs the publishing in the Federal Register a list of guidelines for use in safely deterring marine mammals. [The guidelines were published](#) in the Federal Register on May 5, 1995. In January 2008, the West Coast Region office of NOAA-Fisheries further published a list of potential deterrence methods specific to Pacific harbor seals and California sea lions. The guidance in the West Coast Region document lists “electric livestock fencing” as a potential barrier/exclusion device. In short, this provides the link to the exclusion, allowed under MMPA, for use of a Smith-Root dock deterrence system to deter pinnipeds\*.

*\* Western DPS of Steller sea lions are subject to additional regulations under the Endangered Species Act; further consultation with federal agencies may be needed prior to installing deterrence systems in areas where this population may exist.*

# ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ITEM – H

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**DATE:** March 20, 2024  
**RE:** Board Practices Assessment Date  
**TO:** Honorable Board President and Harbor District Board Members  
**ISSUED BY:** Travis Webster, Port Manager

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## **OVERVIEW**

- SDAO is offering Board Practices Assessment to receive a 2% credit towards our 2024 liability contribution.
- The BPA is conducted in a 90-minute on-site facilitated meeting with the full board and management/staff personnel who normally participate in the board's meetings. It is a self-assessment process in which participants will evaluate the board's effectiveness in six key performance areas to identify strengths and weaknesses in the board's governance practices.
- Results of the BPA underscore the significant link between a board's performance and their district's risk management experience. Simply put, good board practices lead to sound risk management. Within a week following the meeting, the board will receive a written summary of their self-assessment and a document called Consultant's Impressions and Recommendations.
- If the Board would like to proceed with the assessment, we just need to pick two dates and the consultant will pick a day that works for them.

## **DOCUMENTS**

- None