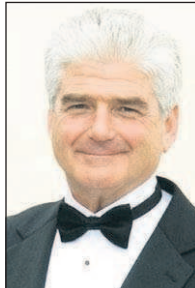


2015 Regatta admiral, aide named for Rockin' on the River

Familiar names top festival dignitaries

Kathy Koppen Dean and Kevin Leahy, co-presidents of the 2015 Astoria Regatta Festival, have announced that the 2015 Regatta Festival admiral is Pat Reiten of PacifiCorp Transmission; the Regatta Festival Grand Land Parade grand marshal is Willis Van Dusen; and the Regatta Festival admiral's aide is Andrew Bornstein.

Reiten is president and CEO of PacifiCorp Transmission. Prior to this position, Reiten served as president and CEO of Pacific Power, president and CEO of PNGC Power, and as an aide to the late



Willis Van Dusen



Pat Reiten



Andrew Bornstein

U.S. Sen. Mark O. Hatfield. He also served as an official in several different capacities at the U.S. Department of Interior.

He serves as chairman of Associated Oregon Industries and co-chairman of The Freshwater Trust; he also serves on the Legacy Health System Board of Directors and the Oregon Business Council. He

earned a bachelor's degree in political science with an emphasis in economics from the University of Washington and completed executive training at the Wharton School of Business, University of Pennsylvania.

Van Dusen, president of Van Dusen Beverages Inc., was elected mayor of Astoria in 1990, and served in that

position for 24 years. He was on the Astoria City Council for six years prior to that, and has united disparate groups to complete countless community projects.

The Van Dusen family arrived in Astoria in 1847, and established one of Oregon's oldest family businesses in 1849. Originally known as Van Dusen Mercantile, the business has evolved over the years and has been the local Pepsi-Cola and Dr Pepper bottler since 1947.

Born and raised in Astoria, Van Dusen graduated from the University of Oregon with a degree in business administration. He has received numerous awards, most recently the 2015 Citizen of the Year by the Chinese-American Citizens

Alliance and the 2014 Businessman of the Year award by the Astoria-Warrenton Area Chamber of Commerce. He is president of Astoria Riverfront Trolley Association, a trustee of the Columbia River Maritime Museum, board member of the Oregon Soft Drink Association and board member of the Friends of the Astoria Column. He is also past-president of the Astoria Rotary Club, the University of Oregon Alumni Association, Pepsi-Cola Bottlers Association and Mount Angel Beverages.

Bornstein graduated with a bachelor's degree in biology in 2002 from Santa Clara University in California, and a master's degree in 2007 from the University of San Francisco. He is an owner

(with his brothers, Kyle and Colin Bornstein) and executive of Bornstein Seafoods Inc., a more than 80-year-old family-owned seafood company in the Pacific Northwest. Working on a diverse array of strategic initiatives, most of his time is spent working with the fishing fleets to ensure a steady supply of product to the processing plants. Other areas of focus include corporate development, industry participation in policymaking, marketing and branding, as well as new business development. He also participated in the founding of Astoria's newest brewery, Buoy Beer Co.

The Astoria Regatta Festival, with the theme of Rockin' on the River, takes place Aug. 5 to 9. For information, go to www.astoriaregatta.com

Gray whales' Pacific crossing leads to questions of origin

By DAN JOLING
Associated Press

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP) — A study of the migration of rare western Pacific gray whales has led U.S. and Russian scientists to question whether they're a separate population or simply California gray whales that have expanded their feeding grounds.

Researchers for decades have considered the two subpopulations to be distinct, with different territories and genetics.

California gray whales occupy mostly waters closer to North America, while the much smaller western Pacific gray whale population was thought to roam the eastern Asia coast.

Recently, scientists over two migratory seasons tagged western Pacific gray whales off Russia's Sakhalin Island, hoping to discover exactly where they spend winters.

The scientists were expecting western whales to migrate to breeding and calving grounds somewhere in the south China Sea, said Bruce Mate, director of the Marine Mammal Institute at Oregon State University and lead author of a research paper published this week in the journal *Biology Letters*.

"It didn't turn out that way," Mate said.

Instead, three whales with satellite tags were tracked swimming east and across the north Pacific to Alaska waters and into the migratory route of California gray whales, also known as eastern Pacific gray whales.

"It made us realize that many of these animals were born in Mexico," Mate said.

Western Pacific gray whales, once thought to be extinct, are the most endangered of the large whales, Mate said. Only 150 remain as the result of overhunting.

To protect them, environmental groups have campaigned against industrial activities such as oil and gas development off Sakhalin.

Federal and international whale experts have consid-



Craig Hayslip/OSU Marine Mammal Institute via AP

Researchers approach a western Pacific gray whale for tagging near Sakhalin Island in Russia in 2010. Research by U.S. and Russian scientists who tracked the rare whales across the Bering Sea and all the way to Mexico have led them to question whether they are a separate species or simply California gray whales expanding their feeding grounds.



Craig Hayslip/OSU Marine Mammal Institute via AP

A western Pacific gray whale near Sakhalin Island in Russia in 2010.

ered the two subpopulations of gray whales to be distinct because their territories were thought not to overlap, based on historic whaling data, and because of genetics analyses, Mate said. Those conclusions are being reevaluated, he said.

The tagging project began in September 2010 and was done with scientists from the Institute of Ecology and Evolution of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Kronotsky State Nature Biosphere Reserve and the Kamchatka Branch of the Pacific Institute of Geography.

The scientists were startled when a 13-year-old male whale they named Flex swam east to U.S. and Canada waters. He was tracked to the Oregon coast until his tag was lost.

A year later, a 6-year-old female named Agent was tracked halfway across the Gulf of

Alaska before her tag was lost.

A third whale, a 9-year-old female dubbed Varvara, was tracked all the way to Baja Mexico, where most California gray whales breed and give birth.

Varvara spent 42 days off Baja California and visited the three main breeding areas of the California gray whale. She then swam north and west and returned to Russia waters, crossing the Bering Sea near retreating sea ice in May 2012. Her trip took 172 days.

The nearly 14,000-mile swim is the longest recorded migratory journey by a mammal by more than 1,200 miles, Mate said. The bigger question, however, is whether the western whales are remnants of a distinct population of endangered animals or the westernmost feeding group of

fully recovered California gray whales.

"I don't have an answer to that," Mate said. "I know everybody would like me to. The sample size is just too small with three animals."

Biopsies and photo identifications indicate 30 of the western whales have made the crossing to North America, Mate said.

However, there also is evidence that western Pacific gray whales are not extinct, according to the paper. Four western gray whales died in fishing nets off Japan between 2005 and 2007; a gray whale was stranded off southern China in November 2011; another was sighted in Mikawa Bay, Japan, in March 2012.

More study is needed, Mate said, but a conclusion that they're part of the eastern population could change how whales are treated and studied.

Margaret Williams, Arctic program director for the World Wildlife Fund, had not seen the paper but said Thursday protecting critical gray whale habitat off Sakhalin from chronic pollution, noise and industrial disturbances remains important.

"It doesn't negate the big conservation effort to protect the habitat for this migratory species in a place that would otherwise be made more vulnerable by offshore development," she said.

Oregon Marine Board approves hiring youth

The Oregon State Marine Board last week approved a grant to help fund projects for the Oregon Youth Conservation Corps and adopted rules for "slow-no wake" and waterway markers.

The marine board approved a grant to conservation corps to train, hire and assign 22 youths to enhance 23 boating facilities in four counties. Additionally, the crews will be involved in Adopt-A-River cleanup projects and receive training on boating safety-related projects. The marine board approved \$40,000 in state boater funds, combined with \$28,692 in applicant matching funds, for a project total of \$70,692.

After more than a year of consultation with law enforcement partners, a rules review committee and comments from boaters, the marine board adopted the proposed definition of "slow-no wake," which removes the 5 mile per hour and "maximum" reference where it appears in conjunction with "slow-no wake."

The marine board also initiated the rulemaking process to remove the reference to 5 miles per hour as it occurs with "slow-no wake," and improve the general rule language for readability of the rules.

The marine board formalized a Waterway Marker Permit Program, which will inventory existing markers on Oregon's waterways. Additionally, the rules define how the agency, its partners, and private individuals can apply and place their own regulatory and informational markers for boat operation.

The marine board adopted a rule requiring visual distress signals in the ocean or coastal waters, and on the Columbia River west of the Astoria Bridge.

Additionally, the marine board initiated the rulemaking process to consider Inland Navigation Rules and Lights and Shapes, to be consistent with recent changes in federal law.

The Marine Board is funded by registration fees and marine fuel taxes paid by boaters. No general fund tax dollars are used to support the agency or its programs. Boater-paid fees go back to boaters in the form of law enforcement services (on-the-water enforcement, training and equipment), education/outreach materials and boating access facilities.

To view the staff report, visit <http://tinyurl.com/ov9ejjq>

Lost Lake Recreation Area to add information kiosk, toilets

By The Daily Astorian

The Oregon Department of Forestry plans to upgrade the Lost Lake Recreational Area in the Clatsop State Forest with a new permanent, concrete vault toilet building and a rustic, log-structured two-panel informational kiosk.

Installation of the toilet building and kiosk will take place Monday.

The new building will house two bathrooms that will be open for public use throughout the entire year. It will replace several portable privies that were available only during the summer months.

The main parking area for

Lost Lake will be closed to vehicles and public access for several days during the upgrade work to provide for construction and operational safety.

Parking will still be available along the roadside, and access to the lake will not be interrupted.

Funding for the project comes in part from a grant provided by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which is administered through the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.

A popular spot for anglers, hikers and nature enthusiasts, Lost Lake is located in the southern portion of the Clatsop State Forest about eight miles south of Elsie, Oregon, off U.S. Highway 26 near milepost 19.



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LOS DISTRITOS ESCOLARES BUSCAN IDENTIFICAR A LOS NIÑOS CON DISCAPACIDADES QUE NO SE ENCUENTREN RECIBIENDO SERVICIOS.

Distrito de Servicio Educativo de la Región Noroeste (NWRES) y los distritos escolares del Condado de Clatsop desean ayudar a ubicar a niños con discapacidades (recién nacidos hasta la edad de 21 años) que no say hayan graduado de la enseñanza preparatoria (educación media superior) y que actualmente no se encuentren recibiendo otros servicios de educación especial en las escuelas publicas.

El Ley de Oregon y la Ley Federal ordenan que se provea servicios educativos apropiados para niños con discapacidades. El NWRESD proporciona servicios educativos desde el nacimiento hasta el kindergarten para los niños que sean elegibles. Los distritos educativos locales proven programas educativos y servicios para los niños elegibles desde el Kindergarten hasta la Enseñanza Media Superior (Preparatoria). Estos servicios son proporcionados de acuerdo con las necesidades de cada niño y su discapacidad.

Se solicita a los padres, tutores legales, u otras personas que conocen a algun niño (en edad de cinco a 21 años) con alguna discapacidad y que no se encuentre recibiendo servicios educativos, que contacten al distrito escolar de su localidad abajo enlistados.

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Jewell	503-755-2451
Knappa	503-458-6162
Seaside	503-738-5591
Warrenton-Hammond	503-861-3376

*Para niños menores de cinco años, favor de contactar al NWRESD al 503-338-3368 si habla ingles y Diane a (503) 738-2109 si habla español.