WASHINGTON COASTAL MARINE ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

AGENDA

Wednesday, June 24, 2015 9:30 am – 3:30 pm
NOTE LOCATION CHANGE: Montesano High School Library
303 N. Church St, Montesano

9:15 a.m. **Coffee and Treats:** Breakfast refreshments will be served at 9:15. Please come early to enjoy them. The meeting will start promptly at 9:30 a.m.

Time	Agenda Item (Action items are marked with "!")	Objective (Information, Discussion, Action?)	Presenter(s)
9:30	Welcome & Introductions, Agenda Review • Welcome by Chair Garrett Dalan • Introductions, including coastal updates • Review agenda • Adopt summary of April meeting • Public Comment	Information *Reference Materials:* • *Agenda* • *Draft Meeting Summary*	Garrett Dalan Susan Gulick
10:15	Overview of Use Analysis • Process to be used • Overview of data	Information, Discussion	Jennifer Hennessey, Ecology
11:15	Social Indicators • Presentation by Sea Grant on the results of the social indicators study	Information, Discussion	Melissa Poe, Sea Grant
12:00	Lunch Break		
12:30	Existing Policies and Authorities for the MSP • Panel Discussion by Ecology, DNR, and Parks on the existing laws and policies that guide marine management. • Discussion with WCMAC	Information, Discussion *Reference Materials:* • *Draft Table of Existing Laws and Policies*	Sally Toteff, Ecology Michal Rechner, DNR Randy Kline, Parks
2:00	Technical Committee Update • Overview of proposed Technical Committee approach to developing options for WCMAC recommendations to the MSP	Information, Discussion	Rich Osborne Susan Gulick
2:15	Recreational Use Study • Briefing on the results of the study	Information, Discussion	Gus Gates, Surf Rider Foundation
3:00	Updates • State Budget/WCMAC Funding	Information *Reference Materials:*	Susan Gulick/WCMAC Members

	• Work Plan • MRAC (Ocean Acidification Panel) • MSP Projects Status Report	• *Updated Work Plan* • *Project Status Report*	
3:15	Upcoming Meetings • Agenda Topics for Next Meeting • Reminder of Dates and Times for Future Meetings	Information	Susan Gulick
3:20	Public Comment	Information	Public/Observers
3:30	Adjourn		Garrett Dalan

Upcoming Meetings

- September 23, 2015
- December 9, 2015*
- February 10, 2016*
- April 20, 2016*
- June 15, 2016*

**Tentative, proposed dates*

Meetings will be held in Aberdeen unless otherwise noted

WASHINGTON COASTAL MARINE ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

Draft Summary

Wednesday, April 22, 2015 9:30 am – 3:30pm
Location: Port of Grays Harbor Commissioners Chambers, 111 S. Wooding St. Aberdeen, WA

Council Members Present	
Alla Weinstein, Energy Industry	Mark Plackett, Citizen
Brian Sheldon, Shellfish Aquaculture	Michal Rechner, DNR
Casey Dennehy, Recreation	Michele Culver, Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
Carol Everst, Wahkiakum MRC	Miles Batchelder, WA Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership
Dale Beasley, Commercial Fishing	Penny Dalton, WA SeaGrant
David Fluharty, Educational Institution	Randy Kline, WA State Parks
Doug Kess, Pacific MRC	Ray Toste, Commercial Fishing
Garrett Dalan, Grays Harbor MRC	RD Grunbaum, Conservation
Jeff Ward, Coastal Energy	Rich Osborne, Science
Julie Horowitz, Governor's Office	Rod Fleck, N. Pacific MRC
Marc Horton, Ports	Sally Toteff, Dept. of Ecology
Mark Cedergreen, Recreational Fishing	Steve Sewell, Department of Commerce

Council Members Absent	
Charles Costanzo, Shipping	

Liaisons Present	
None	

Others Present	
Bridget Trosin, WA Sea Grant	Kelsey Gianou, Ecology
Corey Niles, WDFW	Larry Thevik, WDCFA
David Dicks, Tatoosh Law Group	Libby Whiting, DNR
George Galasso, NOAA	Mikaela Freeman, citizen
Gus Gates, Surfrider Foundation	Michael Taylor, Cascade Economics
Kara Cardinal, TNC	Molly Bogeberg, TNC
Katrina Lassiter, DNR	Ray Brown, citizen
Kevin Decker, WSG	Rick Lovely, citizen
Jennifer Hennessey, Ecology (WCMAC Staff)	Jessi Doerpinghaus, WDFW
Kay Treakle is with the Harder Foundation	Susan Gulick, Sound Resolutions, Facilitator
Dana Golden, Cascadia Consulting, Note-taker	

Welcome & Introductions, Agenda Review

- Garrett Dalan welcomed everyone to the meeting. All attendees introduced themselves, and were invited to provide a coastal update.

Coastal Updates:

- The North Pacific MRC helps to support the coast-wide cleanup that is happening this weekend.

- In the North Coast, there will be a River and Ocean Film Festival following the beach cleanup.
- Surfrider will be hosting a free barbeque for volunteers at Hobuck Beach and La Push.
- The MRC Summit will be held on October 15th and October 16th in La Push. Talk to Casey Dennehy for more information.
- Many WCMAC members are working hard on the Pacific County Shoreline Master Program.
- The Department of Ecology issued a new permit to the Willapa-Grays Harbor Oyster Growers Association for controlling burrowing shrimp with a pesticide, imidacloprid.
- The Department of Ecology has an open comment period on a new geographic response plan in the Chehalis River. It will be open until May 8th.
- The state is experiencing the worst drought in 64 years.
- The Ocean salmon season has been set; it's virtually identical to last year.
- The port in Cathlamet has been looking into dredging.
- SeaGrant has a new website and is requesting feedback.
- There is a new book on ocean governance, "Protected Area Governance and Management" that is a great resource for the Council. It is available as a free download; David Fluharty will send a link.
- Washington State Parks went through a rule change to allow wind powered vehicles on some beaches. They will be allowed at the end of May.
- Julie Horowitz is now the Governor's representative at WCMAC meetings. Her focus is shellfish, but she will be working with her colleagues to make sure that issues that come up in other areas are communicated well.
- There is a meeting tonight at the Oakville Events Center on oil trains.
- Thank you to Kevin from Sea Grant for doing a great job on outreach.
- There is a new app called Ocean Shores, Something Fun that has upcoming events and activities.
- Ship worms should be added to the list of potential new uses. They can be farmed and they also have biomedical benefits.
- Ray Toste will be returning to Washington DC to speak about commercial fishing with the legislature.

Agenda and Meeting Summary:

- Susan Gulick went over the agenda. The only change to the agenda was that the discussion of liaisons from the Washington Conservation Commission and the Washington Association of Conservation Districts has been postponed. This will be on a future WCAMC agenda if desired by these organizations.
- The following changes were made to the February Meeting Summary in the packet:
    - Michael Cornman's name was misspelled.
    - On Page 6 there was a note about what someone thought Alla said in a previous meeting. The sentence was removed to avoid confusion.
    - On Page 7, the bullet points about SeaGrant Updates and Ecosystem Indicators bullets should be moved to the left as separate bullets not sub-bullets.
    - At the top it should say "summary" not "agenda".
    - **!** The February Meeting Summary was approved as amended.

Public Comment:

- Ray Brown: I wanted to speak to this committee because you report directly to the Governor. The Elwha River Dam removal and restoration project was 350 million dollars wasted. And that doesn't

include the additional money being spent on silt removal. There were 400,500 acre feet of fresh clean water behind the dam. Desalinization is an energy intensive way of making fresh water; it would cost billions of dollars to desalinate all of that water leaving a huge carbon footprint. Desalinization is not the answer; we just need to get freshwater where it needs to go. We need water storage and water transport programs. California is sitting on high speed rail money, there's money that could be used. I don't want to see us fighting water storage programs and removing them like the Elwha dam. It was a huge mistake. We share our other resources with other places, why not water? It would generate revenue.

MSP Overview & Use Analysis – Jen Hennessey

- Jennifer Hennessey reviewed the MSP Outline and Process, as well as an Overview of the Use Analysis Process. Both handouts were included in the packet. The intent of the handout was to outline the process and contents of the plan to make it more clear how the pieces will start to fit together.
- Jennifer Hennessey went over the documents, particularly the section with Key WCMAC Tasks/Input.

Comments and Questions

- Jeff Ward: In Section 3 on Spatial Analyses, it isn't clear what you do when there is an overlap between a proposed new use and an existing use.
    - Jennifer Hennessey: Recommendations about how to handle use conflicts will be in section 4. It will include conversation at WCMAC about how to handle conflicts.
    - Jeff: It still seems like there's a piece missing between 3 and 4 regarding how you address conflicts between uses.
- RD Grunbaum: The information from this process would be invaluable to the SMP updates. Is it possible to delay SMP updates so that cities and counties can take a look at that information?
    - Jennifer Hennessey: Unfortunately SMPs are a grant funded program, and funding from the state process to support those processes will run out. We are working to help people involved with local SMPs understand where the available data is from MSP that might be helpful in their SMP updates. SMPs can also incorporate information at a later time such as through an amendment to their SMP.
    - Rod Fleck: The process won't stop when the funding runs out.
- Doug Kess: Data on sea level rise would be helpful in local SMPs. Can it be added to the data viewer as it becomes available?
- ~~Marc Cedergreen: Can the data on climate change be made available to the Shoreline Master Program?~~
- Penny Dalton: Where do coastal hazards fit in?
    - Jennifer Hennessey: The Ecology of the Pacific Coast section will address physical hazards and the Socio-economic section will address human vulnerabilities.
- Rich Osborne: We need an adaptive management strategy. A lot of the conflicts will play a big role in that.
    - Jennifer Hennessey: This is included in Part 4 and frameworks for creating an adaptive management strategy exist in other plans that we can learn from.
- Mark Plackett: The City of Ocean Shores is already starting to use the mapping tool. Our work is already starting to pay off.
- Dale Beasley: I don't see anything to address the needs of the coastal communities.

    - Jennifer Hennessey: I think part 2 is all about identifying and documenting the existing uses. For each existing use, there will be sub sections. This outline is abbreviated.
- Brian Sheldon: Is the economic section required? It doesn't have an asterisk.
    - Susan Gulick: The asterisks in the outline represent the required elements for the MSP from RCW 43.372.040.
- Mark Cedergreen: Is it clear how the goal to "protect and preserve existing uses" will be addressed and analyzed as part of the Use Analysis? It seems like it is actually focused on how we can somehow make ocean energy happen. The process is supposed to be bottom up but it feels top down.
- Ray Toste: It does feel top down. Coastal fishing could be wiped out immediately. 80% of coastal tax revenue comes directly from the industry.
- Susan Gulick: The use analysis process will be where the level of conflict between existing uses and potential new uses will be analyzed. That is where this group will put together recommendations for how to address those new uses. Developing these recommendations will be an important "bottom up" process.
- Garret Dalan: Section 4.3 is where recommendations will be included. WCMAC could have its own standing recommendations as an appendix if there are some that do not make it into the plan.
    - Dale Beasley: I would prefer that all of the recommendations are in the body not in the appendix.
- Rod Fleck: It would be helpful if you sent out a chapter outline for one of the uses under Section 2 so that people can see what a complete chapter outline will look like.
- Michele Culver: The first step will be to see overlays in the use analysis of where fisheries take place now and to see how areas overlap. This plan doesn't have regulatory power but it can recommend actions to protect and preserve existing uses that will guide regulatory decisions in the future.
- Dale Beasley: I want to understand how high, medium, and low use will be applied to fisheries.
    - Jennifer Hennessey: We have data on the viewer that shows intensity of use from log books, outreach, and data. Fish and Wildlife is having conversations with each industry about what the level of conflict would be in these areas. The same conversations are happening with other sectors. We will bring the approach back in June with questions on how we should compile the information.
- Alla Weinstein: We have a huge marine sanctuary, and the information on treaties needs to go into more depth. Tribes have a lot of rights, and that should be considered as part of the plan. The plan is not just about conservation. It's also about how do we benefit from what we have. Economic development drives the coast but sometimes preservation is taking over benefits. There are areas that could be developed and improved.
    - Ray Toste: I agree. It would be nice to go back to DC not only as a preservationist but to have a blessing from a group like this to say this is what we've come up with together.
- Rod Fleck: Will you include a thorough bibliography of research?
    - Jennifer Hennessey: Yes.
- Rich Osborne: I want to speak to the comments about the lack of confidence in government and the process being bottom up. We keep being told that this is just recommendations and not a regulatory plan. But we need the strong support from the state agencies and policy makers so that BOEM and others will pay attention to our recommendations.

- Jennifer Hennessey: The reason you hear that is so that people have clear expectations. That can be dissatisfying. There are many mechanisms we can use to use this information. Our intention is that this plan will make us stronger.
- Sally Toteff: Within the outline on section 4-4.5, it would help to add a framework for tribal and federal communication and engagement to show the clear intention for engagement.
- Mark Plackett: I understand the depth of fishing concerns, and I understand that we can be trumped by BOEM and tribes. But if this isn't a bottom up process, then how do we change it so that it is? We're going through a process that gives people an opportunity to look at information that they haven't had until now. I'm here because I think this process is bottom up and I'm willing to invest the time.
- Susan Gulick: I think some of the frustration is that most of what we've been doing so far is gathering information. Now as a group we can begin starting to provide ideas, solutions, and recommendations for each other's concerns.

Coastal Economic Assessment

Mike Taylor of Cascade Economics presented an update on the Coastal Economic Assessment. The team is currently working on data collection, focus group meetings, modeling, and analysis. The presentation is attached to this summary. If any WCMAC members have specific studies or information that you want to make sure Cascade Economics has seen, feel free to contact Mike Taylor.

The Next Steps are:

- Draft report due May 13, 2015
- Review by WCMAC/Address Comments
- Presentation at the June WCMAC Meeting or a standalone workshop
- Final Report due by June 30, 2015

Questions and Comments:

- Brian Sheldon: Have you seen the 2013 Earth Economics study?
    - Mike Taylor: Yes, we have that.
- Mark Plackett: Is the expenditure pattern and spending pattern the same thing?
    - Mike Taylor: The expenditure pattern is how a business's costs break down. Spending patterns are where and how visitors and tourists spend their money.
- RD Grunbaum: I saw the Willapa section for shellfish and aquaculture. Have you separated that out for Gray's Harbor?
    - Mike Taylor: We have not separated that out specifically.
- Brian Sheldon: I am frustrated that we are combining counties. The product should be delivered by county.
    - Mike Taylor: We will be doing the economic profile by county including how they are structured for the different industries. The economic model is a coast-wide model. We had a discussion about this at the October WCMAC Meeting. If we did individual counties, they are small in population and industry. The resolution of the model wouldn't capture it well enough, and the Science Panel recommended that the model be coast-wide. We will still do a post processing discussion to discuss where specific impacts are likely to occur on a

county level. There are no other models with the same credibility. We know there is a lot of interest in county level results.

- Steve Sewell: Did you include the analysis of shipping data in the economic profile?
    - Mike Taylor: We don't have a detailed analysis but we're looking at expenditure patterns for ports and shipping. That is because it's not going to have a major impact role in new uses. Shipping will be one of the sectors for the impact analysis.
        - Steve Sewell: New uses could have a major impact on shipping.
- Mark Cedergreen: For fishing, are you looking beyond the owner operator at the employees and how the money filters through?
    - Mike Taylor: Yes. We focus on vessel operators because they have a good handle on their expenditure. It includes the number of crew, wage levels, etc.
- Mark Cedergreen: When industry starts to shrink, you get down to a point of losing infrastructure. Is that being considered?
    - Mike Taylor: That is part of the risk and vulnerability analysis. We have to look at the rest of the information before we can get to it. There is a threshold with an industry that if it gets too small, it can be decimated. That will be addressed in the report.
- Rich Osborne: I saw that forest industry is in the industry profiles. Will timber lands be included at all in the ecosystem services?
    - Mike Taylor: Yes they are included in the ecosystem services discussion.
- Doug Kess: Do you have any data now or forthcoming that could bolster Ray's trip to DC?
    - Mike Taylor: I would be hesitant to provide information without having it vetted by the rest of the committee.
    - Ray Toste: I will probably go in September, so I could use it then.
- Ray Toste: Did you do any analysis of truckers. The money goes 3.5 to one after processing and distribution.
    - Mike Taylor: We've done that on the processor side. We visited with three different processors and they discussed their expenditures which include shipping and transportation.
        - Michele Culver: Have you spoken with any at-sea processing companies?
        - Mike Taylor: I am not sure, I will check.
- Michele Culver: When you say that you met separately with groundfish fisheries, there are other fisheries as well. Want to make sure that those don't get discounted. It would be good to include La Push and Neah Bay. I can provide contacts for those.
    - Mike Taylor: We are aware of other fisheries.
- Michele Culver: For recreational fishing, make sure you consider non-fishing recreation such as seabird and whale watching.
- Mike Taylor: That is captured in the recreation and tourism section.
- Dale Beasley: We always say that we don't have a way of discussing impacts. We do have some information about different energy devices.
    - Mike Taylor: Because we would have to speculate about those new uses we would have a hard time speculating their expenditure patterns. What we can do (without a specific plan in mind) we can say if a plant were in place it might have a positive, negative, or no impact on an industry.
    - Mike Taylor: After the report is done, there is a tool/model which the responsible agency could use to do their own economic analysis. They could ask the proponent for specific information.

- Alla Weinstein: In your analysis of the future uses, you could do an example analysis of a certain project. If some of the industries are shrinking, the new uses will pick up and be able to use infrastructure. You should consider which industries are in decline and what excess capacity could be utilized by new industries.
    - Mike Taylor: We can look at this in the qualitative part of the report.
- Brian Sheldon: As you're going through this you're probably finding information that is unavailable. Will you include that in the report as gaps? One of the things that is going on in recreational vs commercial fishing debate is the general public's lack of access to fish. Is there a way to account or that?
    - Mike Taylor: We are looking at markets and market channels, where the product flows. We can look further at the access question.
- Ray Toste: I can get you information on the National Grocery Association. I have to leave, but anything that Larry has to say is good with me and my organization. I would really like to look at the possibility of having an alternate to fill in for me at meetings.

Marine and Rail Oil Transport Study

- Sally Toteff introduced the presentation. She thanked the Council for inviting Ecology to provide information on the oil transport study. Washington has a number of existing refineries. Oil has been coming into Washington, and we've seen things happening around the country. As our leaders recognize that we have oil being transported in new ways, they are looking at how to pass laws and fund programs to reduce impacts.
- Washington currently is one of the best states in terms of oil spill prevention, response, and preparedness. There are new risks involved with trains that are coming through Washington. The legislature and governor funded a study led by the Department of Ecology to analyze risk and recommend next steps. Oil spill prevention, response, preparedness – the best state in terms of capacity
- David Byers, Response Manager for the Department of Ecology Spills Program presented on the changing energy picture and the recommendations that came out of the study. A copy of the preliminary findings and recommendations was included in the meeting packet.

Comments and Questions

- RD Grunbaum: First responder fire fighters told me that they will assess from ½ mile or greater away whether to respond or not.
    - David Byers: That is true; there is nothing you can do in terms of water or foam.
- RD Grunbaum: I don't think the booming technology is successful. You said you can collect oil at 4 knots, but most technologies fail at 1 knot. Usually around 15% of oil can be recovered.
    - David Byers: 15% is the average nationally, but in Washington we do about 40%.
- Rod Fleck: I participated in a worst case scenario exercise. It was very informative and helpful.
    - David Byers: We make continuous advancement in our area of contingency plans. We get great participation, and it is totally worth the investment.
- Mark Plackett: Do they vent the cars? Are they pre-placing cleanup equipment on rail car shipments yet?
    - David Byers: The cars drain from the bottom but under a certain pressure they will vent. There is no pre-placed equipment. However every train has an empty car between the engine and the first car which would be a great place to put equipment. We don't have the ability to regulate that currently.

- Brian Sheldon: It sounds like the best we're going to get is 40% recovery, leaving a bunch of oil that can go into my shellfish bed. It's a given to me that once it hits the environment, it's gone. We know we'll have a spill, so it's just a matter of when. I can't rely on recovery; I'm more concerned about how I'm protected legally from oil companies. Oil company attorneys always drag it out forever, and no one gets paid back. Why can't Washington just say no, we don't want Washington's coast line turned into oil export terminals?
    - David Byers: The premise for our study was that congress has control, and the state doesn't. We don't believe we have the authority to stop the trains. We didn't focus our time in the study on that question.
- RD Grunbaum: You could say no to new terminals because it's a development and a new risk.
    - Rod Fleck: It's not that simple, you have to be really careful about how you do that.
    - Paula: The Environmental Impact Statement process is underway for Westport and Imperium for expansions in Crude by Rail. The EIS process is triggered with a permit application; it is prepared as a disclosure document and evaluates alternative measures. The information is for permiters, and there is always an option to deny the permit.
- Casey Dennehy: When are the marine risk assessment studies for Gray's Harbor and Willapa Bay expected to be completed?
    - The studies are predicated on a bill passing and also adequate funding to complete the study. If those things happen, they would begin July 1st 2016.

Ecologically Important Areas Analysis (Part 2)

Corey Niles and John Pierce from WDFW presented an update on the Ecologically Important Areas Analysis.

The team showed preliminary maps with aggregated data layers. The data layers are aggregated by hexagons. They can be viewed by hot spots or based on the highest ranking of any of the layers.

Next Steps:

- Preliminary draft report due June 1st
- Final report to DNR at the June 30th
- Additional information from NOAA will be available in July
- The June report will likely be revised once new information is available; the revised final report will be completed by the end of August. There will be opportunity for review and comment on the proposed revisions.

- Clarifying Questions
    - Brian Sheldon: It's interesting to see that we were looking at the density of populations and then the estuaries are all red.
        - Michele Culver: We gave the estuaries the highest score, which we proposed at the last meeting. We don't have enough data on estuaries, but we know that they are important.
        - Brian Sheldon: I understand the reasoning, but it would be nice if we had more data. That should be identified in the data gaps.
    - Rich Osborne: You don't actually have data for every point, right?
        - John Pierce: Correct, it's modeled off of the data we do have.

- Will there be an effort to show a feeding or foraging area for seabird colonies?
    - John Pierce: We are still getting additional seabird information. Other special habitats will be included in the final model.
- Dale Beasley: When you used the fish information, did you look at how the logbook data correlates with the trawl data?
    - John Pierce: No we haven't done that.
    - Michele Culver: For the Use Analysis, we'll be looking at each fishery with log book data. Those will be separate layers that you can compare to the trawl data.
- Brian Sheldon: Why does the renewable energy layer show Willapa Bay as suitable? It is not suitable for a new use, it is shellfish beds.
    - John Pierce: My understanding is the renewable energy layers produced were looking only at requirements for different types of renewable energy technologies, like resource potential, distance to port, and water depth. This data was not intended to address the human or environmental conflicts that would be considered later on in the planning process.
    - Michele Culver: The next piece will be the human use analysis. That will be mapped just like we are mapping it for fish and wildlife. Remember that these maps are not intended to be an impact assessment; they are an early planning tool.
- Mark Plackett: With the hexagonal model are you putting all the data in the hexagon so that every hexagon has all of the information?
    - John Pierce: Yes, every hexagon retains all of the layers.
- Rich Osborne: Can you map where the actual data is, so that it's possible to see how much the model is doing and how much is data?
    - John Pierce: There is definitely uncertainty. The maps have uncertainty information associated with every hexagon. We are still working on how to manage and record uncertainty. We did do a comparison of the model to raw data, and the models did pretty well.
- Corey Niles: The report will have 1 or 2 pages of information for each data layer.

Updates

- The work plan was updated to include a September 23rd Meeting
    - The June meeting will include a discussion of the ecological and social indicators work
    - We are planning meeting dates for beyond September. There will likely be a meeting in early December.
- Technical Committee Update/Data Viewer
    - The Technical Committee is now meeting regularly on the 2nd Wednesday of every month from 2:30-4:30.
    - The Technical Committee met on March 10th. The meeting summary is in the folder. The Technical Committee is working on weeding out old data that is no longer relevant. The data list was also reorganized by current and future uses.
    - Mark Plackett: The data viewer is one of our better selling tools. It's very valuable to be able to hand it to someone.
- MRAC (Ocean Acidification Panel)
    - Garrett Dalan has sent out several of their newsletters. There are no other updates; they are waiting to hear if they receive funding.

- MSP Projects Status Report
    - There are a lot of updates because draft products are starting to come in. The updates are in the packet.

Upcoming Meetings

- Agenda Topics for Next Meeting
    - Casey Dennehy: We would like to present on the recreational use survey.
    - Jennifer Hennessey: There is a possibility of having a stand alone workshop on the economic analysis work. Would people be interested in doing that?
    - Penny Dalton: Melissa may be ready to present on the social indicators.
    - RD Grunbaum: I have an economic study on the impacts of oil spills on the 9 tribal fisheries that I could share.
- Garrett Dalan: There are two correspondences that will go out with the minutes.

Public Comment

- Larry Thevik: I was not comforted or confident in the ability of the state to respond to oil spills. I would like you to understand the scope of the projects for Southwest Washington. The oil from the Vancouver and Grays Harbor terminals will equal over half of all the oil moved in nation in 2014. The marine spatial planning process needs to identify and understand the risks, and take a policy position. This is a new use not an expansion of new uses. Fish and Wildlife said that Gray's Harbor is very vulnerable to an oil spill. The Department of Ecology must acknowledge the limited effectiveness of cleanup in the fast moving waters of Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay, and the Columbia River. Damage would be irreparable. Booming of oil is not effective. Oil haulers themselves say they can recover at .7 knots to 1 knot. Last year, Grays Harbor exceeded 3.5 knots 120 times. Booming would only work in a slack tide on a calm day. Tanker owners said in the event of an at sea spill they are very fortunate to recover 10-15%. I lost a season to the Valdez oil spill. No matter how high the paper is stacked, oil spill response is not up to the task. I am asking this body to be skeptical of the study. I ask that as a body that is charged with trying to identify uses for our marine spatial planning spaces, when the draft EIS comes out this body should engage and have some response. I know there's been a reluctance to consider proposed terminals as not being new uses, but I suggest to you that they are. There's something you can do about it. As for wind energy, each project has to be evaluated individually. The measure of whether or not an alternative use is suitable is not where it would have less conflict. The utility should have to be proven.
- Ray Brown: I don't think anyone is saying that crude by rail doesn't have some risk. I believe these risks can be mitigated. Tankers full of gasoline and propane travel up and down roads all the time. Shipments by truck are 6 times more dangerous than rail. Why the sudden focus on crude by rail? Oil is a very valuable commodity in our country and we should support safe transport.
- Gus Gates: I'm from the Surfrider foundation, and want to thank you for all of your efforts. I know it's a slog and it's not easy. I read the entire 500 page document on the oil transportation study hoping that there would be an emphasis on what we are doing to protect coastal communities. We need to protect existing jobs and the quality of life. There will be major changes on the horizon if some of these things happen and I've yet to hear what will be done to protect coastal communities. In honor of Earth Day I encourage you all to get involved in the EIS process and contact your legislators.

- Kay Treakle: The ecosystem here is very important to us, and we are appreciative of the work that you're doing. There is a bridge between oil transport issues, the oil terminal, and the MSP study. I think the economic study covering the whole coast is missing the question of what would be the economic impact of oil spills on the coast. I would argue that it should be an addendum to the analysis.

Summary of Decisions:

- The February Meeting Summary was approved as amended.

Upcoming Meetings

- June 24, 2015 – Montesano High School
- September 23, 2015

Meetings will be held in Aberdeen unless otherwise noted

Governor's Office for Regulatory Innovation and Assistance

Aquatic Permitting

Working in or near water can be complicated. Before you begin work, know what permits your project will need. The table below lists aquatic permits triggered for work in, over, under, or near water. Water is defined as a wetland, river, stream, pond, lake, bog, marsh, marine, or estuarine area. Ditches that contain water are regulated in some cases. For more details, contact the Governor's Office for Regulatory Innovation and Assistance (ORIA) or the agency contact.

	Permits*	Purpose	Trigger Activity	Other Requires Permits/Review	Timeline	Agency Contact
LOCAL	**Critical Areas Ordinance (CAO)**	Protects locally designated critical areas such as wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, and frequently flooded areas.	Proposing a project in, or near critical areas or in protective buffer zones.	Processed with other local land use and development permits.	Processed with other local land use and development permits.	Processed with other local land use and development permits.
	Floodplain Development	Reduces social and economic loss caused by flood events. Project may not increase potential for damage from flood waters.	Any development, construction, filling, or grading within 100-year floodplain.	Processed with other local land use and development permits.	Varies by jurisdiction and complexity of proposal.	Local government: city or county
	Shoreline Master Program Permits (Exemption, Substantial Development, Conditional Use, or Variance)	Encourages water-dependent uses, protects shoreline natural resources, and promotes public access.	Any project, permanent or temporary, which interferes with public use of shorelands. Projects in or within 200 feet of marine waters, streams, lakes, and associated wetlands and floodplains.	SEPA, or reviewed concurrently with SEPA.	Typically 2 to 4 months. Timelines vary depending on project and local permit process. Can take up to 18 months for complex projects.	Local government: city or county. Conditional Use and Variance also require review by Ecology.
STATE	**Aquatic Use Authorization**	Allows use of state-owned aquatic lands. Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) determines if aquatic land is state-owned, if it is available for use, and if the use is appropriate.	Project located on, over, through, under, or otherwise impacts state-owned aquatic lands. Aquatic lands are defined as tidelands, shorelands, harbor areas, and the beds of navigable waters.	Communicate early with DNR during project development. Use Authorization issued after all other permits.	Depends on project complexity. Can range from 6 months to 1 year.	DNR Aquatic Resources Program DNR Regional Contact
	Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA)	Protects fish and shellfish and their habitats.	Projects that use, divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or bed of salt or fresh state waters.	SEPA	Maximum 45 calendar days after receipt of complete application.	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
	Section 401 Water Quality Certification	Verifies project will comply with state water quality standards and other aquatic resource protection. Reviews both project construction and operation activities.	Application for federal license or permit that could affect water quality. Under the Clean Water Act, states have authority to approve, deny, or condition any project in wetlands or other state waters.	SEPA. State review occurs after receipt of federal notification.	Typically 3 months but for complex projects, up to 1 year.	Ecology. In some areas, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or Tribal agency.
	Coastal Zone Management Certification (CZM)	Allows state to determine if federal action will affect coastal resources. Confirms projects are consistent with CZM Program. Confirms projects are consistent with other environmental laws and required permits.	Federally permitted, licensed, or funded projects affecting coastal resources in one or more of Washington's 15 coastal counties.	If applicable: SEPA, Shoreline Permits, 401 Certification, NPDES, Air permits, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Criteria, and Ocean Resources Management Act.	CZM decision must be made within 60 days for a federal project and within 6 months for a non-federal project.	Ecology
	NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit	Protects and maintains water quality and prevents or minimizes sediment, chemicals, and other pollutants from entering surface water and groundwater.	Construction activities that disturb 1 or more acres of land and have potential stormwater or storm drain discharge to surface water.	SEPA	At least 60 days prior to beginning construction activity that could result in a discharge of stormwater.	Ecology

Governor's Office for Regulatory Innovation and Assistance

Aquatic Permitting

	Permits*	Purpose	Trigger Activity	Other Requires Permits/Review	Timeline	Agency Contact
FEDERAL	**Discharge of Dredge or Fill Material** **Section 404 Permit (Regional, Nationwide, or Individual)**	Restores and maintains chemical, physical, and biological integrity of national waters. Authorized under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.	Excavating, land clearing, or discharging dredged or fill material into wetlands or other U.S. waters.	401 Certification, CZM, National Historic Preservation Act, Endangered Species Act, Tribal Trust Issues, and National Environmental Policy Act.	Typically issued within 120 days, but may take up to 1 year or more depending on project complexity.	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
	Work or Structures in Navigable Waters Section 10 Permit	Maintains and protects navigation in U.S. waters. Authorized under Section 10 of the Rivers & Harbors Act.	Any project that creates an obstruction or alteration in, over, or under navigable U.S. waters. Includes construction and maintenance of piers, pilings, wharfs, and bulkheads.	CZM, National Historic Preservation Act, Endangered Species Act, Tribal Trust Issues, and National Environmental Policy Act.	Typically issued within 120 days, but may take up to 1 year or more depending on project complexity.	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
	Private Aids to Navigation (PATON)	Ensures safety of the boating public.	All private aids to navigation (fixed or floating) within navigable U.S. waters must be reviewed by U.S. Coast Guard.	Compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal permits.	Typically issued within 3 months.	U.S. Coast Guard
	Bridge Permit (General Bridge Act of 1946)	Ensures safety of the boating public. Approves location and clearances of bridges.	Any new construction, reconstruction, or modification of a bridge or causeway across U.S. waters.	401 Certification, CZM, and National Environmental Policy Act.	Varies, depending on the other required permit timelines.	U.S. Coast Guard
OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	**State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)**	SEPA requires that state and local agencies review proposals to identify environmental impacts. agency permits and approvals can be conditioned or denied to mitigate or avoid the impacts identified in SEPA documents.	Agency action such as the issuance of a permit, license, lease, or other project approval. Projects affecting aquatic lands often require SEPA review. This usually starts at the time of a permit application submittal to a local or state agency.	SEPA process is one of the first steps in permitting. All applicable agency review is under one SEPA process.	Timeline varies depending on type of SEPA review and complexity of project.	Local government or state agency, depending on project.
	Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application (JARPA)	Consolidates several federal, state, and local applications into one form.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Form available at: http://www.epermitting.wa.gov

*** Note:** The term "permit" includes environmental processes, permits, authorizations, licenses, requirements, certificates, and approvals.

If you require this document in another format, contact Office for Regulatory Innovation and Assistance. Persons with hearing loss can call 711 for Washington Relay Service. Persons with a speech disability can call (877) 833-6341.

ORIA Publication ENV-011-08

Washington's Pacific Coast:
Shoreline Master Programs, Federal Consistency, and Marine Spatial Planning

This document provides background information and answers to frequently asked questions on Washington's Pacific Coast related to the relationship among local Shoreline Master Programs, the state's federal consistency authority under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), and marine spatial planning (MSP).

Background

Washington manages its coastal zone through a partnership with the federal government established under the federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA). Passed in 1972, the Act calls for the "effective management, beneficial use, protection, and development of the coastal zone", and encourages state involvement in achieving those goals. In 1976, Washington became the first state to receive federal approval of a Coastal Zone Management Program (CZMP). The Department of Ecology's Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program is responsible for administering Washington's program.

Benefits of a federally approved coastal program include eligibility for federal coastal zone grants and federal consistency review authority over some federal agency actions. The federal consistency component ensures that federal actions with reasonably foreseeable effects on coastal uses and resources of the state are consistent with the enforceable policies of a state's approved coastal management program.

The enforceable policies of Washington's CZMP include provisions from the:

- Shoreline Management Act (SMA)
- State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)
- Clean Water Act
- Clean Air Act
- Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC)
- Ocean Resource Management Act (ORMA)

Under the Shoreline Management Act (SMA), cities and counties with shorelines develop local shoreline master programs (SMPs) in partnership with the local community and Ecology. They must comply with the SMA (RCW 90.58) and its regulations (WAC 173-26). The Ocean Management Guidelines (WAC 173-26-360) are state regulations that provide specific guidance on how to address ocean uses within a local SMP.

Largely driven by concern over proposals for offshore renewable energy, Washington adopted the Marine Waters Planning and Management Act in 2010 (RCW 43.372). This state law employs Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) to develop non-regulatory plans for addressing uses in marine waters. Planning for Washington's Pacific Coast began in Summer 2012 and is expected to be completed by December 2016. This MSP aims to ensure that future developments related to marine activities and uses are appropriately sited, so existing activities and new development can successfully coexist, while maintaining a productive, healthy marine ecosystem. Therefore, the plan will identify locations where potential new uses should not be sited, could be suitable, or would be preferred.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is the jurisdiction of Washington State and local governments under the Shoreline Management Act?

Washington State has jurisdiction in state waters from the shore out to three nautical miles (n.m.). The regulatory function of a local Shoreline Master Program depends on a local jurisdiction's geographic boundaries. For counties on Washington's Pacific Coast, westward regulatory limit of a Shoreline Master Program is the same as the extent of Washington's state waters -- three n.m. offshore.

The federal government maintains jurisdiction from 3 to 200 n.m. offshore. The Shoreline Management Act, Ocean Resources Management Act, and the Ocean Management Guidelines do not authorize local shoreline permitting in federal waters and do not authorize local policies for federal waters or federal agencies.

The planning function of a SMP may look beyond the territorial limits of shorelines of the state to adjacent lands (see also SMP Handbook Chapter 2: Shoreline Management Overview, Chapter 5: Shoreline Jurisdiction and Chapter 7 Inventory and Characterization). For example, the shoreline inventory and characterization for an SMP should include consideration of ecosystem-wide processes and functions that pertain to shorelines, but which are often outside of shoreline jurisdiction.

2. What is Washington's coastal zone?

Under its CZMP, Washington's coastal zone covers the full extent of 15 coastal counties, including offshore to 3 n.m. and all inland areas of the county. Washington's coastal zone counties are: Clallam, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Thurston, Whatcom and Wahkiakum.

The coastal zone has diverse regions: the Pacific Ocean coastal area including its estuaries and uplands; the Puget Sound basin including the upland areas to the crest of the Cascade Mountain range; and the lower Columbia River and its uplands.

3. What is "federal consistency"?

Under the federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA), Section 307 is the "federal consistency" provision that gives a coastal state a strong voice, that it would not otherwise have, in federal agency decision-making for activities that may affect the coastal uses or resources of a state's coastal zone. Generally, federal consistency requires that federal actions (which includes federally-permitted actions and federal government projects), within and outside the coastal zone, which have reasonably foreseeable effects on any coastal use (land or water) or natural resource of the coastal zone be consistent with the enforceable policies of a state's federally approved coastal zone management program (CZMP).

Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) administers the state's CZMP and is responsible for implementing the state's coastal management program and conducting federal consistency reviews. The specific type of federal action will determine whether a consistency determination or certification is required and what procedures must be followed to demonstrate consistency with the enforceable policies of Washington's CZMP. Ecology then reviews the federal action for consistency and either

concurs with, concurs with conditions, or objects. See NOAA's regulations at 15 C.F.R. Part 930 and NOAA's Federal Consistency Overview document for additional information about federal consistency and enforceable policies.

4. How do Shoreline Master Programs apply to federal consistency decisions for federal actions in state waters?

The SMA contains enforceable policies that have been incorporated into Washington's CZMP. When a federal action occurs in state waters, the federal consistency review must evaluate how that action is consistent with the enforceable policies in the SMA and its regulations.

The state's federal consistency review can be informed and guided by policies and standards within local SMPs that the state has approved and adopted. The review can include consultation with the local government with jurisdiction where the federal action is occurring. While the state may consider local SMPs, any federal consistency objection by the state must be based on the enforceable policies in the SMA and regulations.

5. What are "coastal effects" under the CZMA federal consistency provision?

At the heart of federal consistency is the "effects test." A federal action is subject to CZMA federal consistency requirements if the action will affect a coastal use or resource. (*See* 15 C.F.R. § 930.11(g)). NOAA's regulations define "coastal effects" as:

> "Any reasonably foreseeable effect on any coastal use or resource resulting from a Federal agency activity or federal license or permit activity. Effects are not just environmental effects, but include effects on coastal uses. Effects include both direct effects which result from the activity and occur at the same time and place as the activity, and indirect (cumulative and secondary) effects which result from the activity and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable.
>
> Indirect effects are effects resulting from the incremental impact of the federal action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions, regardless of what person(s) undertake(s) such actions."

The effects test can apply to activities, uses, or resources that occur outside a state's coastal zone, as long as the uses or resources impacted are, in fact, uses or resources of a state's coastal zone. The burden for determining or demonstrating effects is greater the farther an activity is from a state's coastal zone. The test is whether impacts that occur outside of the coastal zone will result in reasonably foreseeable effects to uses and resources of the coastal zone. Merely showing impacts from an activity outside of the coastal zone is not sufficient to demonstrate that reasonably foreseeable effects extend to uses or resources of the state's coastal zone.

6. Do state or local authorities apply in federal waters?

No. For counties on Washington's Pacific Coast, the territorial and regulatory limit of a Shoreline Master Program is the same as the extent of Washington's state waters -- three n.m. offshore. The federal government maintains jurisdiction from 3 to 200 n.m. offshore.

As part of its CZMP, Washington may, study federal waters and identify uses, resources, and areas of federal waters that are of interest to the state. However, it may not establish regulatory standards or enforceable policies for federal agencies, lands, or waters.

A state coastal program can seek authority to review a project occurring in federal waters to evaluate whether that project may have effects on the state's coastal uses or resources. (see questions #5, #7 and #8)

7. **What's the process for Washington to use federal consistency to review a federal license or federal permit in federal waters?**

Under Washington's CZMP, Ecology can seek authority to review a federal permit or license activity in federal waters in one of two ways: 1) request approval from NOAA to review a federal permit or license in federal waters on a case-by-case basis or 2) amend its CZMP to describe specific geographic areas in federal waters (called a geographic location description or GLD) where specified federal license or permit activities would be automatically subject to state review. (See 15 C.F.R. §§ 930.53 and 930.54).

8. How can Washington review federal activities outside of state waters?

Under certain circumstances and through the federal consistency processes described above, Ecology can review federal actions in federal waters. Again, this review requires Ecology to describe reasonably foreseeable effects from the federal action to coastal uses or resources in Washington's coastal zone (see Questions 3 and 5). The federal action would then be evaluated for consistency with each of Washington's approved enforceable policies, including the Shoreline Management Act (SMA).

Ecology's federal consistency concurrence or objection must be based on enforceable policies contained in the state's NOAA-approved coastal management program. The CZMA does not give Washington jurisdiction in federal waters, and Washington's coastal management program cannot include enforceable or regulatory policies for federal waters or lands. This means that enforceable policies in Washington's coastal management program and Washington's ocean management plans, such as the marine spatial plan, can only be written to apply to state waters or areas of state jurisdiction.

9. Is there any opportunity for public participation in the Coastal Zone Management Act federal consistency process?

Yes. Public participation in Ecology's federal consistency reviews is an important element of the state's CZMP. Ecology's public involvement process includes distribution of a public notice with a 21-day comment period to interested parties. Ecology has the option of holding a public meeting or hearing for projects needing federal approval or projects conducted by a federal agency.

10. What is Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)?

Under a state law (RCW 43.372), Washington State is developing a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for Washington's Pacific Coast. The purpose of the MSP is to ensure that future developments related to marine activities and uses are appropriately sited, so existing activities and new development can successfully coexist, while maintaining a productive, healthy marine ecosystem. The MSP study area includes both state and federal waters along Washington's entire Pacific Coastline and is focused on

addressing a suite of potential new ocean uses. However, any policies or project siting recommendations will only apply to state waters as the state has no jurisdiction in federal waters.

The result of this non-regulatory plan will be an improved information resource to support decision-making; a coordinated interagency framework for applying existing policies; and recommendations to guide future uses of the ocean. This will increase the efficiency of decision-making, improve predictability for existing and future ocean users, and create a better baseline of information for monitoring and evaluating impacts to ocean resources and uses.

11. How will the MSP affect federal consistency decisions?

As part of its CZMP, Washington State may study federal waters and identify uses, resources and areas of federal waters that are of interest to the state. However, it may not establish enforceable policies or regulatory standards for federal agencies, federal waters or federal lands.

A state may incorporate an ocean management plan, like Washington's MSP, into its coastal management program under the CZMA, subject to NOAA approval. Any policies within the MSP that Washington wishes to apply for federal consistency reviews must first be approved by NOAA for incorporation into the state's coastal management program. In addition, Washington would have to establish a Geographic Location Description, approved by NOAA, before the MSP enforceable policies could be applied to federal actions in federal waters *through the CZMA federal consistency provision*. (*See* 15 C.F.R. Part 923, Subpart H; and 15 C.F.R. § 930.53).

Washington's MSP will include studies of federal waters, including a substantial amount of environmental, ecological, and human use information. This information will be useful for environmental reviews and other planning and regulatory decisions. Ecology will be able to use the MSP data and maps to assess coastal effects from a proposed project in federal waters, which will be helpful for conducting federal consistency reviews.

For example, the Ocean Resources Management Act, another source of enforceable policies incorporated into Washington's CZMP, requires state approvals for ocean uses to meet a number of broad policies. These policies include avoiding and minimizing significant adverse impacts to the environment, economy, and society. The MSP may assist by identifying and analyzing these important resources and uses upfront. This, in turn, provides the information needed for Ecology to evaluate whether a federal action may have reasonably foreseeable effects on the state's coastal uses or resources.

12. What is the relationship between MSP and Shoreline Master Programs?

The MSP and SMPs for Washington's Pacific Coast share many common traits and are compatible planning processes that can be mutually beneficial. The MSP can provide information and analysis on ocean resources and uses and policy recommendations for local shoreline comprehensive updates or future local program amendments. SMPs can be a source of information for the MSP and provide a detailed implementation mechanism for the MSP in state waters.

The data and information products from the MSP's initial stages can contribute to the ocean component of a local coastal shoreline inventory, analysis, and characterization. Once the draft marine spatial plan is completed, the resulting informational maps, recommended environment designations, and policies can

be assessed and further refined by a local jurisdiction for the SMP's environment designations, policies and regulations, and for use in the cumulative impacts analysis.

Further, local SMPs on Washington's Pacific Coast are required to address the Ocean Management Guidelines. The Ocean Management Guidelines are state regulations that provide specific guidance on how to address ocean uses within a local SMP. Since the MSP law requires the integration and use of existing authorities, the Ocean Management Guidelines' policies will also be incorporated into the information, analysis, and recommendations in the final MSP.

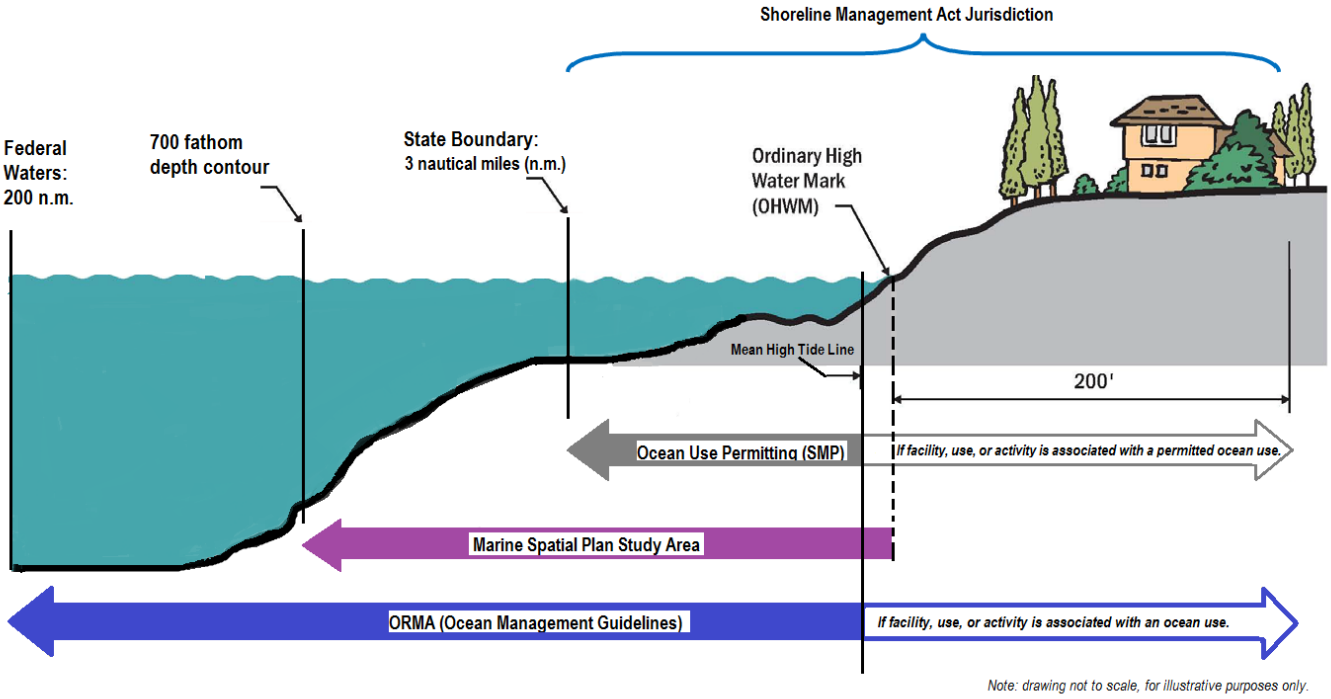

Figure 1: The geographic coverage of the Shoreline Management Act, Ocean Resources Management Act and Ocean Management Guidelines, and Marine Spatial Plan varies based on their associated laws and regulations. Local governments may regulate ocean use activities that meet the guidelines and shoreline master program from mean high tide out to 3 nautical miles.

For additional information, please contact Washington Department of Ecology staff:

Federal Consistency
Federal Consistency Coordinator
(360) 407-6068
ecyrefedpermits@ecy.wa.gov

Shoreline Master Programs
Kim Van Zwalenburg
Southwest Regional Office Shoreline Planner
(360) 407-6520
Kvan461@ecy.wa.gov

Marine Spatial Planning
Jennifer Hennessey
Senior Ocean Planner
(360) 407-6595
Jenh461@ecy.wa.gov

June 24, 2015

Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Draft Work Plan: Meetings through June 2016[1]

The WCMAC work plan is a living document. It will be continually updated and used as a guide for planning WCMAC meetings. WCMAC members are encouraged to identify agenda requests as early as possible. *Proposed meeting dates are noted in italics, below.*

Meeting	Information	Advice/Action
June 24, 2015	• Report on Social Indicators (WSG) • Use Analysis Process – describe general approach and status of analysis • Background on existing authorities and policy options • Recreational Use presentation	• Use Analysis – feedback on approach, discuss conflicts and identify list of potential actions for new uses • Discuss problem statements and potential plan recommendations
September 23, 2015	• Use Analysis Process – draft conflict maps, policy options and alternatives analysis • Additional background on existing authorities • Ecological modeling and seafloor mapping results (NCCOS) • Report on Ecological indicators (NWFSC) • General MSP recommendations (Technical Committee)	• Use Analysis - recommendations and alternatives for each new use and feedback on alternatives analysis • Discuss problem statements and potential general recommendations
December 9, 2015	• Use Analysis Process – revised conflict maps and comparison maps, recommendations and alternatives • Viewshed analysis update • General MSP recommendations (Technical Committee) • MSP Outreach overview and update	• Use Analysis – develop recommendations (continued) • Develop general MSP recommendations (continued) • Input on MSP outreach
February 10, 2016	• Use Analysis – comparison maps • General MSP recommendations (Technical Committee) • MSP outreach update	• MSP – finalize WCMAC recommendations • Input on MSP outreach
April 20, 2016	• Update on draft MSP release • If needed, additional time on use analysis.	• If needed, additional time to finalize WCMAC recommendations
June 15, 2016	• Update on draft MSP release	• TBD

Other information needs to fit in:

- Background on spills program.
- Background on state vs. federal jurisdiction.
- Lessons-learned from other planning processes.

Other topics, issues, or recommendations may be addressed through the process set up by the Council and as time and resources allow.

[1] Note: this proposed schedule of meetings is contingent on the full authorization and allocation of state budget recommended by the Council for the coming Fiscal Year. The state budget has not been finalized as of the date of this draft.

MSP Projects Status Report
2012-2015

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF Natural Resources

Mapping projects
Ecosystem assessment projects
Data and technical projects
Stakeholder engagement projects

***Projects updated since the April 2015 meeting**

	Project	*Contractor*	*Project Description*	*Deliverables*	*Contract cost*	*Progress as of June 17, 2015*	*Status*
1	**Nearshore multibeam survey**	DNR and ECY	High resolution multibeam bathymetric and sediment characterization survey of nearshore subtidal, intertidal, and coastal areas around river mouths to assess sediment stability and natural resource limitations to laying power cables	*Summary report on all new data collected including multibeam backscatter, and LIDAR; *Processed data and data products including maps and images	$ 386,000.00	Ecology and DNR completed multibeam surveys of the northern outer coast river mouths and surrounding areas (Quillayute and Elwha) and submitted a final report that is available on the project page of the website.	Completed June 2013
2	**Intertidal wave runner survey**	DNR and ECY	Single beam cross-shore transects (wave runner) of intertidal nearshore areas around river mouths and priority nearshore regions. There will be survey transects set up to get a general sense of the bottom types.	*New nearshore bathymetry and beach topography profiles; *A report on data collection and recommendations for future work; *Provision of existing bathymetry and beach topography data		Ecology and DNR completed nearshore wave runner bathymetry data collection in the tributaries in Wahkiakum County, and they surveyed the mouth of the Columbia with the multibeam and wave runners. They and submitted a final report that is available on the project page of the website.	Completed June 2013
3	**Data evaluation and seafloor mapping strategy**	NCCOS Biogeography Branch	Scientific and technical assistance to the state to standardize and evaluate spatial data in support of marine spatial planning. Development of a seafloor mapping strategy for Washington's offshore waters.	*Identification and sharing of useful datasets; *A technical report to evaluate no more than 10 key physical and biological datasets based on how the datasets have been used by other marine spatial planners, potential alternatives, and advantages and disadvantages of using the particular dataset to meet state goals. *Geospatial data viewer for existing bathymetric geospatial data layers; *Strategic planning roadmap for prioritization of bathymetric data collection.	$ 75,000.00	The Biogeography team provided DNR with a final report that evaluated 10 key physical and biological datasets. They also created a geospatial data viewer for bathymetric data and a blueprint for future phases of spatial prioritization.	Completed June 2013
4	**Seafloor mapping prioritization and marine mammal and seabird modeling**	NCCOS Biogeography Branch	Seafloor mapping and Marine mammal/seabird modeling	*Development of seabird and marine mammal species distribution models; *Evaluation of marine mammal datasets; *Spatial prioritization of outer coast for future seafloor mapping needs	$ 207,000.00	NCCOS held a final seafloor mapping workshop in May to allow managers and scientists to review the maps of priority mapping areas. NCCOS delivered the following in May: *summary report for Spatial Prioritization Seafloor Mapping for Washington's Pacific Coast (Phase III and IV), * Modeling of seabird distributions off the Pacific Coast of Washington, *An Evaluation of Marine Mammal Surveys to Support Washington State's Marine Spatial Planning Process, and *Digital seabird model data files.	Completed May 2015
5	**Human use mapping**	NOAA	Mapping human uses through the BOEM/NOAA Pacific Regional Ocean Uses Atlas program	*Two participatory human use mapping workshops in April 2013 held in Aberdeen and Pt. Angeles and *Final maps (funded by NOAA)	$ 6,500.00	Workshops were held in Port Angeles and Aberdeen in April 2013. Data and maps were delivered to DNR during the summer and autumn of 2013.	Completed October 2013
6	**Tribal catch mapping**	Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission	Mapping Tribal Commercial Marine Catch Data	*GIS data layers and shape files of the four Coastal Tribes' tribal commercial catch for the years 1980-2011		The NWIFC collected, analyzed, and reconciled tribal data. NWIFC staff developed GIS layers by management area, species, gear, catch, month and year.	Completed June 2013
7	**Tribal cultural use mapping**	Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission	Mapping tribal traditional and cultural areas: a) Marine fishing areas, b) Intertidal fishing and gathering locations, c) Culturally significant areas/locations	*GIS data layers and shape files of the four Coastal Tribes' traditional fishing and cultural areas along the outer coast	$ 65,000.00	The NWIFC compiled data on utilized and significant species, including species of finfish, shellfish, plants, birds and mammals. Project staff developed a GIS layer of utilized species and sensitive species sites. Staff from the four coastal tribes were consulted to verify and expand upon these GIS layers.	Completed June 2013

MSP Projects Status Report
2012-2015

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF Natural Resources

Mapping projects
Ecosystem assessment projects
Data and technical projects
Stakeholder engagement projects

***Projects updated since the April 2015 meeting**

	Project	*Contractor*	*Project Description*	*Deliverables*	*Contract cost*	*Progress as of June 17, 2015*	*Status*
8	**Sanctuary Seafloor Atlas**	Oregon State University	Synthesis and stitching together of benthic habitat data from the northern portion of the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary	*GIS data layers of benthic habitat data in the northern part of the National Marine Sanctuary and a scalable online Seafloor Atlas	$ 50,000.00	Since the last update in December 2014, the OSU atlas team has made significant progress toward project objectives. An OCNMS region backscatter mosaic was developed from individual input datasets. A medium resolution bathymetry grid has also been developed and a higher resolution grid is in progress. All available seabed habitat maps have been integrated into a single habitat map dataset and the team is correcting areas of misclassification, complete unclassified areas, and improve the depth of classification. A prototype of the online web site is also in development. Nancy Wright, OCNMS, is advising on habitat mapping tasks and web site design.	Will be completed by June 2015
9	**Marine renewable energy suitability study**	Pacific Northwest National Laboratories	Develop marine renewable energy suitability data layer that compiles information on energy resource potential (wave, tidal), energy industry needs, various technology types, and suitability factors such as economic, physical, and infrastructure preferences and requirements.	*Suitability data for wave, tidal, and offshore wind devices; conceptual models for energy device suitability; *8 final concept models (4 wave, 2 tidal, 2 offshore wind) with scoring models for each attribute; database, GIS dataset, and maps showing suitability for up to 8 energy device types; *Presentation to WCMAC and each of the MRCs	$ 100,000.00	PNNL developed suitability models for wave, tidal, and offshore wind energy technologies - these are available on the projects page of the website and the data can be viewed on the mapping application.	Completed June 2013
10	**Oceanographic modelling**	UW Oceanography	Mapping and modeling of coastal oceanographic conditions and trends	*Spatial data on plankton productivity and bottom oxygen levels (hypoxia); *Seasonal maps of speed over the coast; *Map of bottom bathymetry gridded to 1km; *Presentation of relevant data to WCMAC as needed	$ 211,000.00	The UW team finalized models using the oceanographic data and formatted the data into GIS layers. These models and data were provided to DNR and the summary report can be found on the projects page of the website.	Completed June 2013
11	**Pacific County mapping**	UW Olympic Natural Resources Center	Pacific County projects - mapping shellfish growing areas, mapping beneficial use areas, mapping invasive species, mapping shoreline designations, integrating seafloor mapping and shellfish areas	*GIS data on commercial, private, tribal, and public shellfish growing areas; *GIS layers of beneficial use areas; *GIS data of invasive species (spartina, knotweed, japanese eelgrass, burrowing shrimp); *shapefile of shoreline designations; integration of existing seafloor mapping data	$ 76,000.00	The ONRC digitized the Shoreline Environmental Designation maps from Pacific County; generated a spreadsheet of all relevant datasets currently in our archives and have contacted local collaborators to compile as wide a list of readily available datasets as possible; and are assisted the UW Coastal Study Group in converting their model output into ARC GIS format.	Completed June 2013
12	**Student economic baseline project**	UW Program on the Environment	Marine economic baseline for the coast - basic update and assessment of current status of coastal marine based economy	*Final report that provides a high level look at the marine based economy of the outer coast; *webinar of the study findings available to the public; *project website with webinar presentation and downloadable copies of reports generated by the project	$ 150,000.00	The student team completed their project, which included interviewing coastal stakeholders, compiling economic data from the coastal counties, developing a project website, and writing a report with recommendations. The report can be found on the project website at http://wa-working-coast.wix.com/wa-workingcoast.	Completed April 2013
13	**Commercial fishing mapping**	WDFW	Mapping Commercial Fishing and Fish and Wildlife Resources	*Comprehensive GIS maps of coastal commercial fishing activities	$260,000.00 *includes year 1 forage fish survey	Data collected and incorporated into the MSP mapping tool.	Completed June 2013
14	**Recreational fishing mapping**	WDFW	Mapping recreational fishing data	*GIS data layers and maps of fishing locations and areas of importance (for specific trip types) for recreational fisheries		Data collected and incorporated into the MSP mapping tool.	Completed June 2013

MSP Projects Status Report
2012-2015

Mapping projects
Ecosystem assessment projects
Data and technical projects
Stakeholder engagement projects

***Projects updated since the April 2015 meeting**

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF Natural Resources

	Project	*Contractor*	*Project Description*	*Deliverables*	*Contract cost*	*Progress as of June 17, 2015*	*Status*
15	**Forage fish mapping**	WDFW	Mapping forage fish distribution	*GIS map of forage fish distribution based on approximately 500 spawning beach surveys; *2012-2014 Forage fish survey GIS layers; *first year survey report; *final report	$ 350,000.00	WDFW submitted the forage fish survey and data to DNR in mid-January. It was reviewed by the participating tribes prior to submission. WDFW and the tribes found that smelt eggs are deposited and/or distributed on the outer coast across a broad tide range, unlike Puget Sound where eggs are deposited along a narrow substrate band near the high tide mark. A suite of beach physical characteristics have been correlated to egg abundance and survival. The final report is available on msp.wa.gov at http://msp.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/ForageFishReport.pdf.	Completed January 2015
16	**Seabird and marine mammal database**	WDFW	Create seabird and marine mammal geodatabase	*Seabird colony and haul out geodatabase data layers; *species density GIS layers; *coastal winter bird abundance GIS layers	$ 74,000.00	WDFW staff obtained, verified, and integrated data into the WDFW seabird catalog from various sources and provided the data to the NOAA Biogeography Team in September. Additionally, staff have delineated marine mammal haul out sites using data from 1998 through 2014 for the Columbia River, outer coast, and Puget Sound. WDFW is using these seabird and mammal data in developing the EIA, and they are in the process of completing the final report for this project.	Will be completed by June 2015
17	**Marine mammal aerial surveys**	WDFW	Conduct marine mammal aerial surveys	*Pinniped haul out and sea otter concentration areas GIS layers and *final report	$ 77,000.00	WDFW staff conducted several surveys throughout the coastal area during the summer and fall of 2014. They completed the process of reviewing video and counting digital images, which was time-intensive, and they are error-checking the data to finalize maps for the portal.	Will be completed by June 2015
18	**Ecologically important areas**	WDFW	Identify Ecologically Important Areas	*Map and analysis of Ecologically Important Areas off the Washington coast	$ 149,000.00	WDFW is finalizing the fisheries analyses and drafting the report. They will have draft report to circulate to the Tribes and agencies for review around mid-June. They will revise the report in the summer of 2015 to incorporate the NOAA Biogeography data.	Will be completed by June 2015
19	**Shipping sector analysis**	BST Associates	Sector analysis	*Sector analysis report for shipping	$ 15,000.00	Contractor presented draft findings at July 2014 WCMAC meeting. Project is now completed.	Completed August 2014
20	**Recreation/tourism, fishing, renewable energy, and aquaculture sector analysis**	Industrial Economics	Sector analyses	*Sector analysis reports for recreation/tourism, fishing (commercial/recreational), marine renewable energy, and aquaculture	$ 60,000.00	Contractor presented draft findings at July 2014 WCMAC meeting. With the exception of the aquaculture sector report, the project was completed in August 2014. The contract was amended to allow the contractor to conduct interviews with 4-5 additional members of the aquaculture industry, and the aquaculture sector analysis was completed in October 2014.	Completed October 2014
21	**Ecosystem indicators: phase I**	NOAA Northwest Fisheries Science Center	Ecosystem indicator and conceptual models; ecosystem indicator workshop	*Ecosystem indicator workshop to result in a broad understanding of ecosystem indicators; *a draft conceptual model; *a process for establishing indicators; *identification of information gaps	$ 50,000.00	This workshop was held for scientists and managers on May 13th, 2013. The Northwest Fisheries Science Center developed draft conceptual models of the marine waters of the Washington coast, a list of potential ecosystem indicators, and a process for evaluating candidate indicators.	Completed June 2013
22	**Ecosystem indicators: phase II**	NOAA Northwest Fisheries Science Center (NWFSC)	Ecosystem Indicators and Modeling	*Conceptual models for Washington coastal and estuarine habitats; *candidate indicators for the coast and estuaries; *maps linking habitat attributes and indicators on the seascape; *presentations to SOC and WCMAC; *report on status and trends of ecological indicators; *PDFs of each model and map	$ 250,000.00	The scientists at the NWFSC gave a presentation in Grays Harbor in April. They have since completed the analysis and have written several chapters of their final report, including those that cover the pelagic, estuary, and seafloor habitats. They have nearly completed the sections on indicator selection and status and trends, and are still working on the chapters on kelp forest, rocky shoreline, and sandy beach habitats.	Will be completed by June 2015

MSP Projects Status Report
2012-2015

Mapping projects
Ecosystem assessment projects
Data and technical projects
Stakeholder engagement projects

***Projects updated since the April 2015 meeting**

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF Natural Resources

	Project	*Contractor*	*Project Description*	*Deliverables*	*Contract cost*	*Progress as of June 17, 2015*	*Status*
23	**Social science indicators**	Washington Sea Grant	Social science indicators and conceptual model development	*Document analysis of local human values and activities; *candidate social science indicators and draft conceptual model; *ecosystem assessment outreach materials	$ 93,000.00	In January, the social indicator team began the indicator evaluation phase for each of the 4 coastal counties. They assessed a comprehensive set of quantitative social indicators from existing data (on aspects such as basic conditions, health, education, infrastructure, safety, government, housing, access to social services, social cohesion, use of natural resources) for each of the counties. The team has presented draft summaries of indicator performance and asked for input at Pacific, Grays Harbor, and North Pacific MRC meetings in the spring of 2015.	Will be completed by June 2015
24	**Economic analysis**	Cascade Economics	Economic analysis of the Washington coast	*Scoping process and *coast-wide economic analysis	$ 304,616.00	On June 1st, the Cascade Economics team conducted an economic analysis review workshop for the WCMAC and others. They reviewed the preliminary results of the report and solicited feedback that will be considered for the final report. The team is pulling together modelling results and completing a human well-being survey.	Will be completed by June 2015
25	**Recreational use study**	Surfrider and Point 97	Recreational Use Study	*A baseline characterization of coastal recreation participation rates and trip expenditures and *a spatial baseline of coastal and ocean recreation use patterns on the outer Pacific coast of Washington	$ 170,000.00	Surfrider and Point 97 submitted their final report, executive summary, an data layers on May 14th. They posted the final report and executive summary on the Surfrider National and Washington blogs, as well as to other social media. Surfrider presented the project to the Long Beach Tourism Bureau and to Washington Chapters of the Surfrider Foundation. Surfrider and Point 97 have been coordination with Sanctuary staff on the choice experiment survey and to share data for the Sanctuary's case study. They have also been working with the West Coast Ocean Data Portal to ensure that their data meets the spatial data metadata standards and will be compatible with the Portal. Surfrider will continue outreach in the coming months by organizing community presentations with local Surfrider chapters.	Completed May 2015
26	**MSP mapping tool**	DNR	MSP mapping tool - provide a decision support tool to access data. Viewable in a map format and accessible without GIS expertise.	*An interactive map system, accessible through the website to view and manipulate GIS data layers; *subscription to ArcGIS Online to allow for secure users	$ 130,000.00	The state completed its first wave in the development of the mapping application in June 2013 and is now working on functionality. The State Ocean Caucus is preparing to use the data layers in the mapping tool for a spatial analysis.	Phase I complete, ongoing addition of new content
27	**Data catalog**	DNR	GIS data catalog for Marine Spatial Planning to provide access to raw datasets and complete metadata for data that are in the mapping tool	*A data catalog for accessing MSP datasets	$ 150,000.00	The data catalog allows users to access and download the datasets that populate the mapping application. New data becomes available on the data catalog when it is added to the mapping application. The data catalog is available on the Explore page of the website.	Phase I complete. Further development Will be completed by June 2015.
28	**MSP website**	DNR	Public website for Washington marine spatial planning (with TNC)	*A public website with all relevant information about MSP in Washington - including news, projects, background documents, and upcoming events		The website was launched and demonstrated to the WCMAC in April 2013. Updates and edits to the website content are ongoing. The state has been posting weekly Q&As on the News page as well as upcoming events.	Completed June 2013, ongoing addition of new content
29	**Website management and planning support - project position**	DNR	Coastal and marine planner position	*Website management; *mapping tool outreach; *planning support	$ 177,000.00	Position in place since January 2014. Planner has made updates and improvements to the website, conducted contextual research, developed draft outreach materials, and participated in the state planning team. Planner has tracked down datasets to fill data gaps including the crabber tow boat lanes, state and federal boundaries, oceanography data, albacore tuna data, and others and is developing maps for the plan.	Will be completed by June 2015

MSP Projects Status Report
2012-2015

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF Natural Resources

Mapping projects
Ecosystem assessment projects
Data and technical projects
Stakeholder engagement projects

***Projects updated since the April 2015 meeting**

	Project	*Contractor*	*Project Description*	*Deliverables*	*Contract cost*	*Progress as of June 17, 2015*	*Status*
30	**Plan research and development - project position**	ECY	Plan research and writing position	*Research for plan development (i.e.. providing socioeconomic use and environmental contextual information) and *draft chapters of the plan	$ 100,000.00	Position began in mid-June 2014 and is researching and writing draft chapters of the report.	Will be completed by June 2015
31	**Identification of data standards and gaps**	Washington Sea Grant	Facilitation of scientific input from issue based groups to provide technical input on development of data tools	*Identification of area-specific experts; *formation of technical committee to provide scientific feedback; *teaching of a course on MSP that utilizes expertise of UW experts and graduate students to provide feedback on data standards and data gaps	See WA Sea Grant items in yellow	Washington Sea Grant organized a graduate course for the Spring 2013 quarter in which the students looked at existing and new data, and contacted issue area experts to review the data and identify data gaps. Students reported to the state agencies and the WCMAC in June 2013. The report is available on the projects page of the website.	Completed June 2013
32	**Scientific input coordination**	Washington Sea Grant	Science coordination through a Science Advisory Panel	*2 - 4 Science Advisory Panel meetings per year and *ongoing feedback from the Science Advisory Panel	$ 60,000.00	The Science Panel completed the economic indicators review report and is currently reviewing the social indicators, ecological indicators, and benthic habitat data.	Will be completed by June 2015
33	**Website and data catalog development and data tool outreach**	The Nature Conservancy	Data tool outreach and training to stakeholders and tribes; assistance with website and data catalog development; participation in technical and planning committees	*TNC participation on GIS tool development committees; *design and launch of public website; *integration of data catalog into the website; *outreach on the GIS tool; *data from TNC's Pacific Northwest Coast ecoregional assessment	See Nature Conservancy item in green	TNC worked with DNR, Ecology, and the rest of the State Ocean Caucus on planning tool development, the website, and outreach throughout 2013. TNC and Ecotrust designed and launched the website, and collaborated with the state to help develop the mapping application.	Completed June 2013
34	**MRC workshops on goals and objectives**	The Surfrider Foundation	Coastal marine resource committees (MRCs) workshops to gather community input on the MSP goals and objectives, with staff support from Surfrider and The Nature Conservancy.	*Summary report that captures input from the public that can inform the MSP goals and objectives setting process, and will be available as a public record.	$ 19,000.00	The MRCs conducted outreach in April 2013 and Surfrider produced a summary report that is available on the project page of the website.	Completed June 2013
35	**MSP 101**	Washington Sea Grant	Coordination of MSP short course (MSP 101)	*MSP outreach materials and standard curriculum and *outreach activities on the coast	$ 125,000.00	In 2013, Washington Sea Grant produced outreach materials and conducted a series of MSP 101 outreach events in coastal communities.	Completed June 2013
36	**Goals and objectives workshops**	Washington Sea Grant	Coordination and facilitation of work sessions to draft marine spatial planning objectives	*Coordination and planning of a series of three workshops to engage stakeholders in the development of objectives for the MSP process		Washington Sea Grant held three objective setting workshops in the spring of 2013. The final workshop report is available on the projects page of the website.	Completed June 2013
37	**General MSP outreach**	Washington Sea Grant	Coordination and facilitation of marine spatial planning outreach	*Summary of 2012-2013 outreach activities; *10 public outreach meetings; *10-15 MSP short courses; *outreach materials; *summaries of outreach meetings	$ 149,000.00	Washington Sea Grant has facilitated three outreach events since the last WCMAC meeting: on April 23rd, the NWFSC gave a presentation on ecological indicators to the Grays Harbor Coalition of Infrastructure/Citizens for a Clean Harbor; on May 14th, Surfrider gave a presentation on the Recreational use Study to the Long Beach Visitor's Bureau; and on May 19th, Sea Grant conducted a social indicators workshop with the North Pacific MRC.	Will be completed by June 2015