

# THE WASHINGTON COASTAL MARINE ADVISORY COUNCIL

*A strong voice for coastal communities on marine resource issues, protecting and preserving existing sustainable uses, marine-based economies and healthy marine ecosystems.*

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## Washington Coastal Marine Spatial Planning Priority Listings Exercise

March 2013

Draft

### WCMAC Member CMSP Priorities (in addition to shared priorities)

#### Shellfish Aquaculture Responses

##### *Goals or Intended Outcomes of Coastal Marine Spatial Planning (CMSP)*

- Policy to protect and preserve existing sustainable uses codified in WA CMSP statute.
- Maps that define all existing uses, locations, spatial needs, and economic-environmental impacts.
- New uses subject to adaptive management criteria.
- Establish a coastal policy group that has equal authority to the Puget Sound Partnership and the Lower Columbia Solutions Group.

##### *Items to Place on a CMSP GIS MAP*

- Potential new uses
- Areas that are suitable for uses determined to be “beneficial uses of state waters”
- Sensitive ecological areas
- Existing shoreline use allowances per Shoreline Master Plans
- All TMDL or degraded water QA areas
- Natural tributaries and man-made drainages into tributaries

##### *Threats to Coastal Communities’ Economic Stability and Viability*

- Top down driven CMSP where the feds and state use flawed data to support poor policy decisions in regard to permitting new uses that are not aligned with assuring coastal economies, culture, and history are protected and preserved
- Ignoring the needs of existing uses in regard to growth opportunities

##### *Marine Water Condition Indicators*

- Invasive species
- Comparison of current sediment and biota makeup as compared to natural baseline conditions
- Natural baseline fauna conditions compared to existing fauna levels
- Health of native fish species
- Availability of natural food sources
- Health of aquatic life nursery areas

##### *Other Important Parameters or Activities for WA CMSP Process*

- Promote policy that recognizes and appreciates the unique character and importance of the natural coastal resources
- Create a formal policy body that pursues a bottom up approach with the same authority as the Puget Sound Partnership and Lower Columbia Solutions Group
- Assure stakeholder group representatives are representing their constituent group no their own personal opinions or agenda

## Recreation Responses

### *Goals or Intended Outcomes of Coastal Marine Spatial Planning (CMSP)*

- Inventory critical habitats
- Inventory traditional uses
- Capture baseline economic and recreational use data

### *Items to Place on a CMSP GIS MAP*

- Coastal hazards
- Marine debris
- Ocean chemistry
- Energy potential

### *Threats to Coastal Communities' Economic Stability and Viability*

- Earthquakes, tsunamis
- Sea level rise
- Algal blooms and nutrient loading

### *Marine Water Condition Indicators*

- Salmon populations
- Bathymetry, geomorphology
- Number of listed species
- Marine mammal populations
- Forage fish
- Shorebird populations

### *Other Important Parameters or Activities for WA CMSP Process*

- Reduce the risks to commercial fisherman and recreational users of the ocean

## Pacific County MRC Responses

### *Goals or Intended Outcomes of Coastal Marine Spatial Planning (CMSP)*

- Establish coastal sediment rights
- Reduce fatality rates in marine industries
- Standards for emerging new uses to be applied to CZMA

### *Items to Place on a CMSP GIS MAP*

- Benthic geomorphology
- Existing buoys and markers
- Dredge disposal sites
- Protected view sheds
- Biotic use areas
- Known areas of poor water quality

### *Threats to Coastal Communities' Economic Stability and Viability*

- Over harvesting
- Insensitivities to coastal needs

### *Marine Water Condition Indicators*

- Sources for nutrients and contaminants
- Locations and concentrations of lesions and other growth defects on marine species
- Date of spring transition

### *Other Important Parameters or Activities for WA CMSP Process*

- Presume all beaches (except privately owned) are important public access/recreation areas
- Data decision support tools in a CMSP online program easy for the public to use

## North Pacific MRC (Alternate) Responses

### *Goals or Intended Outcomes of Coastal Marine Spatial Planning (CMSP)*

- Existing protections and related views from shore are not degraded
- New ones designed to integrate with each another to make most efficient use of “sacrifice” areas.

### *Items to Place on a CMSP GIS MAP*

- Existing impacted and degraded areas
- Ocean water circulation patterns at regional and drift-cell scales
- SMP
- Installations such as dams and impoundments that affect sediment delivery to the coast and other ecosystem functions
- Airplane routes and elevations
- Oil spill response locations

### *Threats to Coastal Communities’ Economic Stability and Viability*

- Increased vessel traffic for coal, tar sands, oil, etc.
- Changes in vegetation, weather patterns, increased potential for wildfires with impacts to watersheds and fresh water
- Severity and related impacts from storm events
- Lack of funds to maintain and improve existing coastal infrastructure
- Resiliency

### *Marine Water Condition Indicators*

- Number of jobs, and incomes, tied to pre-CMSP sustainable uses
- Biodiversity
- Quantity of experience measures for ONP visitors and wilderness users
- Impacts to human life and gear resulting from conflicts between user groups, equipment and structures
- “takes” or other impacts to threatened or endangers species or habitats
- Changes in extent of fully functional habitat
- Toxin levels in seafood
- Abundance of apex predators
- Extent and duration of dead zones, numbers and types of affected species

### *Other Important Parameters or Activities for WA CMSP Process*

- Continue to quantify impacts of changing ocean conditions in WA due to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions globally
- Plan on the rate of change due to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions accelerating – incorporate wide buffers into planning/decision making

## Commercial Fishing Responses

### *Goals or Intended Outcomes of Coastal Marine Spatial Planning (CMSP)*

- Establish coastal sediment rights
- Reduce fatality rates in marine industries
- Standards for emerging new uses to be applied to CZMA

### *Items to Place on a CMSP GIS MAP*

- Benthic geomorphology
- Existing buoys and markers
- Dredge disposal sites
- Protected view sheds
- Biotic use areas
- Known areas of poor water quality

### *Threats to Coastal Communities' Economic Stability and Viability*

- Over harvesting
- Insensitivities to coastal needs

### *Marine Water Condition Indicators*

- Sources for nutrients and contaminants
- Locations and concentrations of lesions and other growth defects on marine species
- Date of spring transition

### *Other Important Parameters or Activities for WA CMSP Process*

- Presume all beaches (except privately owned) are important public access/recreation areas
- Data decision support tools in a CMSP online program easy for the public to use

## Grays Harbor MRC Responses

### *Goals or Intended Outcomes of Coastal Marine Spatial Planning (CMSP)*

- Minimizing conflicts while maintaining existing activities and assuring sustainable resources into the future. This is a process.
- Prioritize existing uses that yield optimal economic and quality of life benefits

### *Items to Place on a CMSP GIS MAP*

- Migratory paths
- High quality estuarine wetlands
- Ecology the existing habitats support

### *Threats to Coastal Communities' Economic Stability and Viability*

- Loss/degradation of critical areas that support life in the ocean
- Inability to think long-term
- Algal blooms and nutrient loading

### *Marine Water Condition Indicators*

- Significant modeling of projects proposed to analyze known challenges to the marine ecosystem
- Sea level

### *Other Important Parameters or Activities for WA CMSP Process*

- Create interface (decision support tool) that allows for easy use with the community and city and county planners as SMP is updated

## Energy Responses

### *Goals or Intended Outcomes of Coastal Marine Spatial Planning (CMSP)*

- Establish coastal sediment rights
- Reduce fatality rates in marine industries
- Standards for emerging new uses to be applied to CZMA

### *Items to Place on a CMSP GIS MAP*

- Benthic geomorphology
- Existing buoys and markers
- Dredge disposal sites
- Protected view sheds
- Biotic use areas
- Known areas of poor water quality

### *Threats to Coastal Communities' Economic Stability and Viability*

- Over harvesting
- Insensitivities to coastal needs
- Tidal and offshore energy source development

### *Marine Water Condition Indicators*

- Sources for nutrients and contaminants
- Locations and concentrations of lesions and other growth defects on marine species
- Date of spring transition

### *Other Important Parameters or Activities for WA CMSP Process*

- Presume all beaches (except privately owned) are important public access/recreation areas
- Data decision support tools in a CMSP online program easy for the public to use

## Science Responses

### *Goals or Intended Outcomes of Coastal Marine Spatial Planning (CMSP)*

- Inventory of all existing uses, identification of critical coastal sites that must not be under consideration for alternative uses and ones that could be developed for new uses, without impacting existing.
- Testable working model of the Washington Coast Marine ecosystem
- Federal recognition and adoption of Washington's Marine Spatial Plan

### *Items to Place on a CMSP GIS MAP*

- Marine bird nesting areas
- Forage fish spawning areas

### *Threats to Coastal Communities' Economic Stability and Viability*

- Reduction of recreational access
- Destruction of critical ecosystem functions
- Disruption of coastal sediment transport
- Increased non-point pollution

### *Marine Water Condition Indicators*

- Salinity

### *Other Important Parameters or Activities for WA CMSP Process*

- Opportunity to give the coast a unified voice

## Recreational Fishing Responses

### *Goals or Intended Outcomes of Coastal Marine Spatial Planning (CMSP)*

- Educate the public to the importance of traditional ocean area uses

### *Items to Place on a CMSP GIS MAP*

- Scientific research sites
- Fishery management areas
- Area restricted to tribal fisheries during certain timeframes
- Non-consumptive uses of offshore waters
- Gray whale migration routes

### *Threats to Coastal Communities' Economic Stability and Viability*

- Federal intrusion in local and state management matters
- Federal trade-offs with other nations that impair our fishery capabilities
- Lack of adequate funding to support research and fishery management

### *Marine Water Condition Indicators*

- Salinity
- Current patterns
- Wave patterns
- Dissolved CO<sub>2</sub> levels

### *Other Important Parameters or Activities for WA CMSP Process*

- Research

## Citizens Responses

### *Goals or Intended Outcomes of Coastal Marine Spatial Planning (CMSP)*

- WA Coastal Communities (WCMAC) being the lead in CMSP along the coast 0 – 200 miles
- Establish coastal sediment rights
- Improve oil spill response and regulations, provide several more response tugs
- Standards for emerging new uses to be applied to CZMA

### *Items to Place on a CMSP GIS MAP*

- Benthic geomorphology
- Existing buoys and markers
- Dredge disposal sites
- Biotic use areas
- Known areas of poor water quality
- Place all clean dredge disposal over the jetty to provide sediment into the littoral drift cell

### *Threats to Coastal Communities' Economic Stability and Viability*

- Over harvesting
- Insensitivities to coastal needs

### *Marine Water Condition Indicators*

- Sources for nutrients and contaminants
- Locations and concentrations of lesions and other growth defects on marine species

### *Other Important Parameters or Activities for WA CMSP Process*

- Funding
- Presume all beaches (except privately owned) are important public access/recreation areas
- Data decision support tools in a CMSP online program easy for the public to use

## Makah Tribe Responses

### *Goals or Intended Outcomes of Coastal Marine Spatial Planning (CMSP)*

- Protection of Makah Tribal Sovereignty, treaty rights, and access to cultural uses on Makah lands and within the Makah U&A.
- Protection of human health in the Makah community and on the Olympic Peninsula.
- Protection of air, marine, freshwater, and terrestrial ecosystems.
- Protection of sustainable existing human uses, including Makah economy and jobs.
- Establish policies and conditions for emerging new uses of coastal waters.

### *Items to Place on a CMSP GIS MAP*

- Bathymetry
- Benthic geomorphology
- Existing uses 3 to 300 fathoms, with intensities
- Important biotic areas
- Ocean current patterns
- Existing jurisdictions
- Known areas of environmental concern
- Existing economic use zones
- Traditional economic knowledge
- Potential future uses

### *Threats to Coastal Communities' Economic Stability and Viability*

- Marine spills
- Climate change, ocean acidification and sea-level rise.
- Deterioration of water quality, both in the marine and freshwater ecosystems.
- Temperature, ocean acidification and hypoxia
- Industrial development of coastal areas and waters. Increased commercial marine traffic.
- Marine debris
- Political indifference at federal and state levels.
- Instability of commercial and recreation fisheries and tourism opportunities

### *Marine Water Condition Indicators*

- Water Quality
- Commercial and recreational fishery productivity landings
- Ocean productivity
- Indicator species
- Ecosystem biodiversity
- Aquaculture production
- Tracking pollution for marine health through biological indicators
- Beach cast birds and mammals
- Sea level changes

### *Other Important Parameters or Activities for WA CMSP Process*

- Marine commercial traffic
- Ownership of data
- Expected and existing research activities
- Scale for important parameters for GIS mapping
- Cultural uses

# Quileute Tribe Responses

## *Goals or Intended Outcomes of Coastal Marine Spatial Planning (CMSP)*

- Provide local perspective to support sustainable, safe, secure, efficient and productive uses of the ocean (Jobs and Culture)
- Ensure resilient marine ecosystems through developing an understanding of ecosystem linkages and the values they provide to support human uses of the ocean (Science)
- Provide and maintain access to the ocean and coast (Commerce, Culture and Social values).
- Improve planning processes to minimize environmental impacts while providing for societal needs.
- Create a framework for evaluating societal, natural and commerce values of both current and future uses of the ocean (reduce user conflicts)

## *Items to Place on a CMSP GIS MAP*

- Jurisdiction and Management authority structures in ocean
  - Note if going 2 miles inland then state agency authority areas will need to be listed
- Bathymetry and Habitat
- Types of uses
- Ocean currents and flow regimes
- Water Chemistry profile
- Biological markers
- Public access to shoreline areas
- Current and anticipated future permit activities near shore
- Sediment transport
- Commercial marine resource extraction: permits, licenses, product

## *Threats to Coastal Communities' Economic Stability and Viability*

- Export of raw materials and jobs
- Lack of family wages
- Lack of voice for Pacific Coast in Olympia
- Tsunami threat
- Rural voice, lack of human resources
- Future Ocean uses will be generated and influenced by the big machine and not a local voice.
- Tracking invasive species

## *Marine Water Condition Indicators*

- Ocean movement: Pacific decadal oscillation, Upwelling index, Sea Height, speed/direction
- Ocean Chemistry
- Primary Productivity
- Copepod/Krill indices
- Phytoplankton/Zooplankton
- Nearshore sediment transport
- Areas of development with potential for sewage and other discharges.
- Vessel effluent
- SST

## *Other Important Parameters or Activities for WA CMSP Process*

- Guide research activities that provide information to ocean management decisions.
- Timely provide information from ocean research and harvest in a useful format.
- Cross boundary communication: States, Canada.
- Education and Outreach through both formal and informal processes inform future ocean users and decision leaders.
- Impacts of land use practices on the ocean.