

Workshop Summary Report

Washington Coast Marine Spatial Planning

Boundary, Goals and Objectives Setting Workshops

March 29th, April 26th, May 3rd, 2013
Aberdeen, WA

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Workshop Participants:

Alicia Bridges	Grays Harbor County
Brian Lynn	Washington Dept. of Ecology
Brian Sheldon	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Carrie Backman	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Casey Dennehy	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Chris Clark	Clallam County
Chris Harvey	NOAA-NWFSC
Corey Niles	WA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife
Crystal Dingler	Grays Harbor County
Dale Beasley	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Dana Sarff	Makah Tribe
Dick Sheldon	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Doug Kess	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Eric Braun	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Faith Taylor-Eldred	Pacific County
Garrett Dalan	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
George Galasso	NOAA-Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary
George Hart	U.S. Navy
Jarod Norton	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Jeffrey Ward	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Jennifer Hennessey	Washington Dept. of Ecology
Joe Shumacker	Quinalt Indian Nation
Katie Krueger	Quileute Tribe
Katrina Lassiter	WA Dept. of Natural Resources
Kelly Andrews	NOAA-National Marine Fisheries Service
Kelly Denning	U.S. Coast Guard
Key McMurry	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Laura Springer	U.S. Coast Guard
Lorenz Sollmann	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Mark Cedergreen	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Mark Horton	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Mark Swartout	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Megan Martin	Grays Harbor Conservation District
Michael Bruce	Grays Harbor County
Michele Culver	WA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife
Mike Backman	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Mike Cassinelli	Pacific County
Mike Nordin	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Mike Rechner	WA Dept. of Natural Resources
Miles Batchelder Swartout)	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council (sub for Mark Swartout)
Patricia Iolavera	U.S. Navy
Penny Dalton	WA Sea Grant
Randy Kline	WA State Parks
Randy Lewis	Grays Harbor County
Ray Toste	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
RD Grunbaum	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Ricardo Rodriguez	U.S. Coast Guard

Rich Osborne	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Rick Lovely	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Rod Fleck	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Rosemary Furfey	NOAA-National Marine Fisheries Service
Steven Fradkin	U.S. National Park Service
Tami Pokorny	Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council
Theresa Julius	Grays Harbor County
Tim Crose	Pacific County
Tim Stearns	WA Dept. of Commerce - Energy Office

Notetakers, Small Group Leaders, Facilitators and Presenters:

Anne Nelson	NOAA (Workshop Presenter)
Barbara Clabots	UW/WA Sea Grant (Small Group Notetaker)
Ben Antonius	UW/WA Sea Grant (Small Group Notetaker)
Bill Whiteaker	UW/WA Sea Grant (Small Group Notetaker)
Bonnie DeJoseph	UW/WA Sea Grant (Small Group Notetaker)
Bridget Trosin	WA Sea Grant (Workshop Facilitator)
Brit Sojka	UW/WA Sea Grant (Small Group Leader)
Britta Padgham	UW/WA Sea Grant (Small Group Leader)
Caitlin Shishido	UW/WA Sea Grant (Small Group Notetaker)
Constance Sullivan	WA Sea Grant Fellow (Small Group Leader)
Gretchen Glaub	WA Sea Grant Fellow (Small Group Leader)
Jennifer Reitz	UW. WA Sea Grant (Small Group Leader)
Jessica Randall	UW/WA Sea Grant (Small Group Notetaker)
Joshua Cummings	UW/WA Sea Grant (Small Group Notetaker)
Kara Blake	UW/WA Sea Grant (Small Group Leader)
Kara Cardinal	WA Sea Grant Fellow (Small Group Leader)
Kathryn Graziano	UW/WA Sea Grant (Small Group Notetaker)
Kris Wall	NOAA-OCRM (Workshop Presenter)
Laura Wigand	WA Sea Grant Fellow (Small Group Leader)
Libby Whiting	WA Sea Grant Fellow (Small Group Leader)
Pamela Barrett	UW/WA Sea Grant (Small Group Notetaker)
Rachel Aronson	UW/WA Sea Grant (Small Group Notetaker)
Saiontoni Sarkar	UW/WA Sea Grant (Small Group Notetaker)
Sara Smith	UW/WA Sea Grant (Small Group Notetaker)
Steve Harbell	WA Sea Grant (Workshop Facilitator)

Workshop Planning Team:

Bridget Trosin	Washington Sea Grant
Steve Harbell	Washington Sea Grant
Jennifer Hennessey	Washington Dept. of Ecology
Katrina Lassiter	Washington Dept. of Natural Resources
Libby Whiting	Hershman Fellow- WA Dept. of Natural Resources
Kara Cardinal	Hershman Fellow- The Nature Conservancy

Agenda

Goal, Boundary and Objectives Setting Workshops

DAY 1: March 29, 2013

Outcomes	Content/Activity	Time
Identify roles and expectations	<u>Introduction: Why are we here?</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome and introduction • Share and discuss outcomes of workshop • Review objective setting process • Develop working agreement 	9:00-10:00
Understanding of MSP law and requirements, the decision making process and the roles of key players in the process	<u>Context of WA MSP</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of Washington's marine spatial planning law • Overview of spending process- now and future biennium 	10:00- 10:20
	BREAK- 15 min	10:25-10:40
An identification of important social, economic, and ecological resources on the WA coast and threats to them	<u>Sharing Your Vision for Washington's Coast</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify ecological, social and economic wealth 2. Identify threats to ecological, social and economic wealth now and in the future 3. Describe your ideal vision for the coast. What is a healthy coastal community? What are your hopes for the future? What are the opportunities for the coast? 	10:40-12:15 15 minutes for question 1 15minutes for question 2 15minutes for question 3 50 minutes for large group discussion
	LUNCH- 30 min	12:15-12:45
Gain an understanding of issues addressed by MSP and prioritize issues for WA MSP	<u>Develop an understanding of the role of MSP in reaching a healthy resilient coast</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on potential marine spatial planning issues • Identify 2 themes that will be developed into 	12:50-1:15

	MSP objectives at next workshop	
An identification of a draft goal of WA MSP	<u>Draft marine spatial planning goal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on marine spatial planning goals and goal criteria • Break into small groups to develop a goal and write it on your poster board to share with large group • Share and discuss goal in large group 	1:20-2:20
	BREAK- 10 min	2:20-2:30
An identification of a draft study area for WA MSP	<u>Draft Boundary</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kris Wall and Bill O’Beirne from NOAA-OCRM, give presentation on boundary designation and CZMA approval process • Discussion of considerations for the boundary designation • Discuss a proposed boundary for WA MSP 	2:30-3:30
Review accomplishments and next steps	<u>1st Day Wrap-up</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review today’s accomplishments • Next two workshops we will draft objectives 	3:30-3:45

DAY 2: April 26, 2013

Outcomes	Content/Activity	Time
Identify roles and expectations	<u>Introduction- (Steve Harbell, WSG)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome and Introduction • Review working agreement • Review objective setting process • Review accomplishments from last workshop (overarching goal, themes and beginning boundary discussion) • Introductions around the room (name, organization) • Break into small groups and introduce yourself to your new group members. Ask question: “Can we use this process to collectively help shape the future?” 	9:00-9:30
Review outcomes of workshop 1	<u>Review themes from workshop 1(Bridget Trosin, WSG)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the results of the suggested MSP themes from workshop 1. • Present today’s focus on writing objectives 	9:30-9:45

An understanding of what makes a good objective	<u>Group capacity building (Anne Nelson)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on what makes a good objective. 	9:45-10:15
	BREAK -10 min	10:15-10:25
An identification of draft objectives for WA MSP	<u>Small groups develop draft objectives</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each small group is assigned one theme goal. The group works with other group members to develop an objective for that theme goal. The theme goal and objective are written on a poster chart. (1hr) • Each group presents their objective to larger group. (3 mins/ group) 	10:25-11:55
	BREAK 15mins- Box lunch/ Working lunch	11:55-12:10
	<u>Gallery Walk</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone walks around the room to make comments on what they like and what they would like to see changed in the other groups objective statements 	12:10-12:40
Review accomplishments and next steps	<u>2nd day wrap-up- Steve/Bridget</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review today's accomplishments • Review next steps 	12:40-1:00

DAY 3: May 3, 2013

Outcomes	Activity	Time
Identify roles and expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome • Review accomplishments from last two workshop • Introductions 	9:00-9:30
Review outcomes of workshop 1 and 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridget presents objectives from workshop 2, SMART objectives • Review revised objectives and comments • Provide additional feedback on objectives 	9:30-10:45
	BREAK -10 min	10:45-10:55
Context for MSP Boundary designation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brian Lynn provides context of state coastal program 	11:00-11:15

Context for MSP Boundary designation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kris Wall (NOAA-OCRM) provides federal consistency considerations for boundary 	11:15-11:45
Considerations for boundary designation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Michelle presents 400 fathom map 	11:50-12:00
	Working lunch -15 minute break	12:00-12:15
Draft Boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large group discussion of considerations for boundary designation • Draft boundary 	12:15-12:45
Workshop Outcomes and Closing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review accomplishments of this MSP workshop process (goal, objectives, boundary) • Review how information from this workshop will be used in state process for finalizing goal, objectives, boundary 	12:45-1:00

Executive Summary

On March 29, April 26 and May 3, 2013, Washington Sea Grant and the State Ocean Caucus convened a series of marine spatial planning workshops at the Rotary Log Pavilion in Aberdeen, WA. The purpose of the workshops was to develop draft goals, objectives and a boundary for Washington Coast's marine spatial plan (MSP) and to improve communication and coordination among the groups involved in the MSP planning process.

Marine spatial planning is a public process to analyze and plan uses of the marine environment and ocean-related human activities to achieve agreed-on ecological, economic and social objectives. The MSP planning workshop series supports the coordinated effort currently underway to solve Washington Coast's shared resource management challenges. The workshop series outcomes— draft goals, draft plan objectives and the proposed spatial plan boundary—will be used to engage the broader public in the next phase of Washington's Marine Spatial Plan development.

Workshop attendees were comprised of government officials and local stakeholders with a vested interest or management authority over Washington's marine resources and waters. They included representatives from local government, state and federal agencies, tribes and the Washington Coast Marine Advisory Council (WCMAC). As future partners in the successful implementation of Washington's MSP, this representative group was invited to provide valuable planning perspectives and expertise in the development of MSP goals and objectives and to begin developing a joint vision for MSP, capable of aligning the plan across jurisdictions.

Workshop Outcomes:

- An identification of the priorities, interests, roles and expectations of key players
- An understanding of marine spatial planning law and requirements, and the decision-making process for setting objectives
- An identification of important social, economic, and ecological resources on the coast and threats to them.
- A discussion of participant's desired future for the Washington Coast
- An identification of a draft goal of WA MSP
- An identification of a draft study area for WA MSP
- An identification of draft objectives for WA MSP

The workshops produced the following draft goals, draft objectives and draft boundary:

Draft Overarching Goal: To ensure a resilient and healthy marine ecosystem on Washington's coast that supports sustainable economic, recreational, and cultural opportunities for coastal communities, visitors and future generations.

Draft Theme Goal 1: Protect and preserve resource access and sustainable resource use for coastal communities to ensure economic vibrancy.

Draft Objective 1: Protect and encourage healthy existing natural resource- based economic activity on the Washington Coast.

Draft Theme Goal 2: Maintain maritime coastal communities from now into perpetuity.

Draft Objective 2: Sustain diverse traditional uses to ensure continuity of WA's coastal identity, culture, and high quality of life.

Draft Theme Goal 3: Ensure that our marine ecosystem is preserved for future generations.

Draft Objective 3: Foster healthy and resilient marine ecosystem functions, biodiversity and habitats.

Draft Theme Goal 4: Develop an integrated decision making process which supports proactive, adaptive and efficient spatial planning.

Draft Objective 4: Develop a locally supported and collaborative process for aligning management decisions.

Draft Theme Goal 5: Encourage economic development that recognizes the aspirations of local communities and protects coastal resources.

Draft Objective 5: Enhance sustainable economic opportunities to achieve a resilient economy and improved quality of life.

Boundary

Follow the contour of the continental slope along Washington's coast at either:

- 400 fathoms
- or
- 700 fathoms

Expanded Workshop Summary

This summary provides an overview of the presentations and participant discussions that took place at three workshops to draft the boundary, goals and objectives for the Washington Coast marine spatial plan. The workshop format included a mix of presentations, large group discussion and small group discussion. To capture and guide the rich conversations that occurred at these workshops, each small group had a note taker and a small group leader. Both note-takers and small group leaders were graduate students from the University of Washington or Washington Sea Grant Marc Hershman fellows. This report summarizes major themes that developed out of the small and large group discussion while making an effort to preserve detailed descriptions and perspectives of participants.

Summary of Workshops

Day 1: March 29, 2013

Opening Remarks

Brian Lynn from the Washington Department of Ecology welcomed everyone to the workshop. As lead agency charged with implementing the MSP into the state's Coastal Program, Brian welcomed participants to the beginning of the state process.

Introduction

Steve Harbell from Washington Sea Grant introduced himself as workshop facilitator and introduced the first small group activity.

Small Group Activity: What's in this for me?

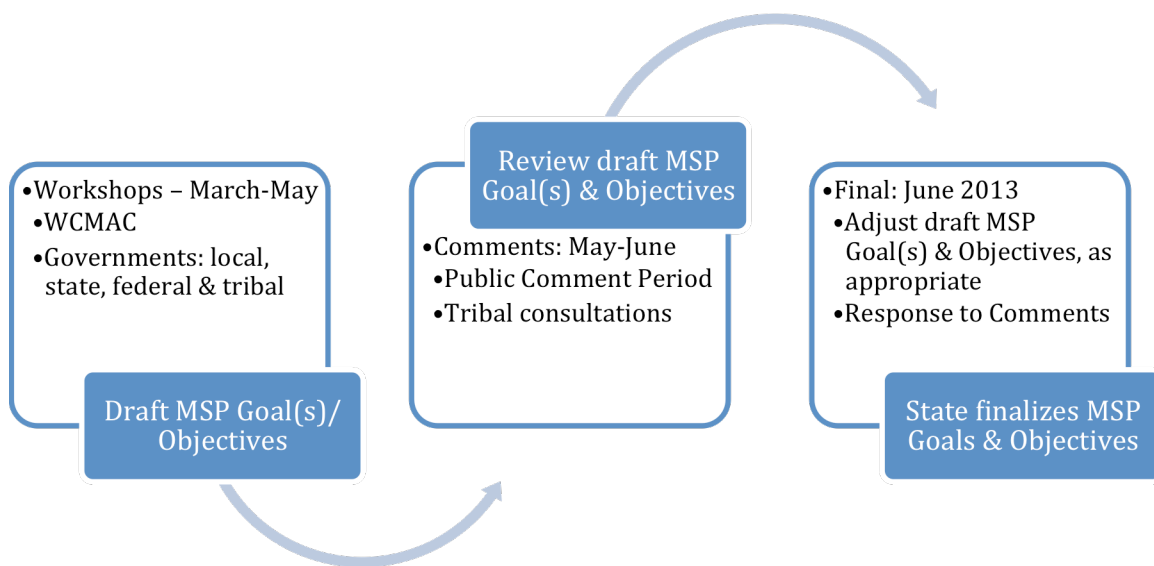
Participants broke out into small groups to share their thoughts on opportunities and challenges of this process. Within their small groups, participants shared:

- A desire to keep fishermen fishing and to make sure the ocean resources are available for future generations.
- An opportunity to coordinate governance groups across sectors.
- A desire to understand the intersection of MSP with the county shoreline management plans.
- A desire to keep decision making local and a concern that federal level will impose regulations.
- To support the state process and participate early in the process.
- An opportunity to bring information to aid decision-making.
- A need to make information and decisions as transparent and accessible as possible.

Presentation: Understanding the Objective Setting Process

Jennifer Hennessey, Washington Department of Ecology, explained that the outcome of the workshop process is to draft goals, objectives and boundary for MSP. Next, these planning elements will go out for public comment to collect broader feedback. At the same time, the state will hold consultations with the Quinault, Makah, Quileute and Hoh tribes. After taking into consideration all of this feedback, the state will finalize the goals, objectives and boundary of the state MSP.

Washington Coast MSP Process for Setting Goals, Objectives and Boundary



Presentation: Overview of State MSP Law

Jennifer Hennessey, Washington Department of Ecology, provided an overview of the state law, which is non-regulatory. She explained that non-regulatory means that the plan will be implemented using existing state laws and regulations. She also explained that MSP is in the pre-planning stage and that additional funding is necessary to continue with the planning and implementation stages of the process. Hennessey discussed the six required elements listed in the state law. The elements include:

- Ecosystem assessment and indicators
- Management measures
- Series of maps
- State recommendations for federal waters
- Implementation plan
- Framework for renewable energy

The state law outlines several core principles that the plan must achieve both in content and process. They are:

- Respect tribal treaty rights
- Recognize existing uses
- Sustainable production of ecosystem goods/services
- Impacts of climate change
- Sustainable uses without significant adverse environmental impacts
- Preserve and enhance public access
- Protect and encourage working waterfronts and infrastructure and other water-dependent uses
- Foster public participation
- Integrate with existing management plans and authorities
- Utilize best available science and adaptive management

Hennessey discussed the relationship between the state MSP and the county shoreline management plans (SMP). The SMP jurisdiction extends out to the full extent of the state waters, which is 3 nautical miles. The state MSP provides an opportunity for county plans to adopt and use information compiled through the MSP process. A summary of the relationship between the marine spatial plan and the shoreline management plan is described in the table below.

MSP for SMP	SMP for MSP
Source of information and analysis on marine resources and uses.	An implementation mechanism for MSP.
Helps satisfy and meet ocean management criteria for coastal jurisdictions.	Source of local knowledge, interests and information for MSP.
Source of policy recommendations.	Improve federal consistency decisions.

Presentation: Overview of spending process and project review

Katrina Lassiter, Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR), presented information on the budget proviso for fiscal year 2013. Funded MSP projects are supporting work on ecosystem assessments, mapping activities, data tool development, and stakeholder outreach. These projects will help support the state’s coastal MSP. She explained the process that was used to develop and select current projects including a call for proposals and a review process with the state agencies, tribes, marine resource committees and WCMAC. DNR has been preparing and executing marine spatial planning project contracts since the summer of 2012. The scopes of work for current projects are available at: <http://www.msp.wa.gov/explore/current-projects/>

Small Group Discussion: Sharing Your Vision for the Washington Coast

In small groups, participants answered a series of questions that help identify sources of ecological, social and economic wealth on the coast as well as, threats to those resources. The lists below summarize the key discussion points.

Question 1: Identify ecological, social and economic wealth

- What is it about Washington's coast that makes it unique and special?
- What does the coast offer that no other place can?
- What parts of the coastal culture do we hope to maintain for future generations?

The small groups identified these sources of ecological wealth:

- Abundant natural resources
- Healthy natural resources
- Specific natural resources: Forests, fish, shellfish, sea birds
- Marine biodiversity
- Productive system: upwelling
- Relatively healthy estuaries serve as nurseries
- Diverse bathymetry: deep canyons, rocky habitat
- Diverse marine habitat
- Coral and sponge communities
- Air quality
- Extensive wilderness
- Climate: temperate
- Rainforest

The small groups identified these sources of social wealth:

- Low population density
- Aesthetic value
- Small communities
- Tribal and non-tribal histories and cultural heritage
- Sense of coastal culture as a rugged, beautiful, wild place
- Remote, relatively undeveloped coastline
- Strong relationship of communities to natural resources
- Access to beaches, forests, rivers, ocean
- Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary, national parks, state parks, refuges prevent development which preserves wilderness aspect of coast
- Cultural resources like ship wrecks, canoe runs
- Tribal usual and accustomed areas
- Recreational activities like wildlife viewing and surfing

The small groups identified these sources of economic wealth:

- Marine highway for commerce
- Tourism industry
- Recreational and commercial fishing
- Commercial aquaculture
- Wildlife viewing industry
- Surfing- related industry
- Ports
- Marine transportation
- Consumable resources: sea and land

Question 2: Identify threats to ecological, social and economic wealth now and in the future

- What changes have you observed on the coast?
- Are these changes negative, positive, neutral?
- What are threats to the coast's social wealth? Ecological wealth? Economic wealth?

The small groups identified these as threats to coastal ecology:

- Pollution
- Invasive species
- Over harvesting
- Climate change
- Oil spills
- Coastal erosion and lack of sediment out of Columbia River
- Increase in shipping
- Road building
- Timber harvest
- Unconstrained development
- Sea level rise
- Increased storm frequency
- Marine debris

The small groups identified these as threats to social wealth?

- Communities not prioritizing the protection of the environment and resources they depend on and enjoy
- Traditional livelihoods going away
- Demographics shift – young people move away from the community, resulting in an aging population and decreasing tax base
- Adversarial relationships between competing resource uses destroys communities

The small groups identified these as threats to economic wealth:

- Unmet need for infrastructure investment (coastal structures, schools, roads)
- Small size of communities limit job opportunities

- Climate change
- Over development of one industry
- Remote location

Question 3: What is your ideal vision for the coast?

- What ecological, economic and social opportunities or resources are enhanced in your vision?
- What threats are diminished?

Several groups discussed their desire to have a healthy economy provided through green technology that has low impact on the environment. Participants envision a coast which encourages sustainable development and growth thoughtfully addressed through long-term planning. Several groups suggested an increase in the tourism industry using green development.

Participants also envision an engaged and informed community that makes decisions that will benefit future generations. There was the discussion of intergenerational equity and the desire to see the next seven generations gifted the same opportunity and resources that this generation is enjoying. Groups discussed the concept of ‘not keeping things static’ or creating a ‘dynamic and vibrant’ coast. Participants identified this as an important theme for the coast. It is important that coastal communities retain traditional uses but that they remain open for other appropriate opportunities. One participant describes this concept of creating “a diverse method of making wealth from resources.”

In reference to the state MSP, several groups identified a vision that included a transparent coastal management process that addresses uncertainty. ‘Locally supported’ was strongly expressed as one of the most important pieces of the state MSP. Group participants described the need to include local communities that would have the most to lose in this process. Their vision included a strong local voice in decision-making.

Large Group Discussion: Developing Theme Areas for Goals and Objectives

Steve Harbell, Washington Sea Grant, asked the room to share some of the topics the small groups had discussed in their visioning exercise. Harbell facilitated the group conversation to help categorize their responses into theme areas that would later be used to develop goals and objectives. The group reached consensus on four theme areas which captured the topics discussed in their small groups. The theme areas were:

- Environmental Change and Resiliency
- Unbalanced Development and Resiliency
- Lack of Collective Vision/ Strategy

- Access/ Use of Resource

Presentation: Understanding the Role of MSP in Reaching a Healthy Coast

Jennifer Hennessey discussed considerations for developing objectives for the MSP. She described three different types of information 1) contextual information, 2) planning principles and 3) core MSP objective topic. The contextual information would be things that may change regardless of the MSP. She described climate change as one example of an issue that the MSP will not be able to solve this issue but it is something that will be considered as a piece of background information. The planning principles are the content or process required by law regardless of goals and objectives statements. The core MSP goal and objective is a central topic or issue the plan will address.

Contextual Information	Planning Principles	Core MSP objective topic
How things may change in the future regardless of the “plan”. E.g. climate change impacts.	Content or process required by law regardless of goals/ objectives statements.	Central topic to address in plan.
How things are currently managed. E.g. fisheries, oil spills.		Central process outcome.

Hennessey provided a series of questions to consider when developing goals and objectives.

- Is there a potential conflict between uses and/or needs?
- Can the issue be resolved by managing activities or resources in time or space?
- At what scale is the issue or problem occurring?
-Global, Regional, State, Local
- Do we have an existing process to manage the particular issue or problem?

Individual input submitted to Planning Committee: Identification of top two theme areas to be drafted into goals at next workshop

Each person wrote down and submitted their top two theme areas that should be developed into a goal at workshop two. Participants provided any comments to help clarify the specific issue MSP should address within their chosen theme. The planning committee collected the theme selections and presented the results at workshop two.

Presentation: Developing an Overarching Goal for Washington's Marine Spatial Plan

Bridget Trosin, Washington Sea Grant, explained that the overarching goal is a general summary of the desired state that a project is working to achieve. Trosin discussed examples from marine spatial plans in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Oregon. She identified a list of criteria to consider when drafting the overarching goal and asked for additional feedback on the criteria:

- Visionary
- Broad
- Brief
- Consistent with law
- Consistent with state authorities

Based on the morning conversation, an example goal was presented to the room and participants were asked to break into their small groups to discuss what they liked about the goal and what they would change. The example goal that was provided to the group:

“ To maintain a healthy marine ecosystem on Washington's Coast to provide marine based economic and recreational opportunities for residents, visitors and future generations.”

Small Group Discussion: Draft an Overarching Goal for Marine Spatial Planning

Each small group identified words that should be changed from the example goal and sections to keep from the example goal. Each of the groups crafted their own goal as follows:

- Group 1: To ensure a resilient marine ecosystem on Washington's Coast that supports economic, social, and cultural opportunities for coastal communities, visitors and future generations.
- Group 2: To conserve and restore a resilient coastal and marine ecosystem to support sustainable marine-based economic, cultural, and recreational opportunities and services for current and future generations/in perpetuity
- Group 3: To proactively plan for and adaptively manage a healthy marine ecosystem and optimize economic, cultural, and recreational opportunities now and in the future.

- Group 4: To maintain a sustainable/resilient marine ecosystem on Washington’s Coast to provide marine-based economic, social, cultural opportunities for residents, visitors, and future generations.
- Group 5: Since the Washington Coast is unique in the world, we will enhance and protect our coastal marine environment in order to provide for the long-term economic, ecological and social benefit for ourselves and our children’s children.
- Group 7: To achieve and maintain a marine ecosystem on Washington’s coast that provides the necessary goods and services to sustain traditional, cultural, and future uses for residents, visitors, and future generations.
- Group 8: To ensure Washington’s coastal character through preserving and enhancing a healthy marine ecosystem to provide marine-based social, economic and recreational opportunities for residents, visitors, and future generations.

After presenting each of the goals to the larger group, Harbell and Trosin helped identify the common phrases and meaning in each of the goals. The group engaged in a conversation on the preferred words and discussed the importance of several phrases including “cultural”, “healthy” and “resilient”. The group reached consensus on the following overarching goal:

“To ensure a resilient and healthy marine ecosystem on Washington’s coast that supports sustainable economic, recreational, and cultural opportunities for coastal communities, visitors and future generations.”

Presentation and Discussion: Considerations for Drafting the Washington Coast Boundary

Kris Wall and Bill O’Beirne from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Office of Coastal Resource Management, presented, by phone, the federal requirements of federal consistency for the state coastal program. There was technical difficulty during this presentation and Kris Wall was invited to engage in a more in depth conversation at workshop 3. However, participants were able to begin conversation about the MSP boundary. Many participants inquired about setting the boundary at 200 nautical miles (nm) because they preferred a larger boundary area. Two other proposals developed out of the discussion, which included the toe of the continental slope and 400 fathoms from shore. The 400-fathom line was proposed because it is used by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to collect data and is the outer

boundary for most of the state's fishing activities. Participants asked for more information to continue this discussion at workshop 3.

DAY 2: April 26, 2013

Presentation: Review Outcomes from workshop 1 and Results of Theme Priorities

Bridget Trosin, WA Sea Grant reviewed accomplishments from workshop 1 and explained the next steps for writing goals and objectives. At workshop 1, participants were asked to select their top two theme areas that they wanted to develop into objectives. The option to further describe a specific theme was also taken by most participants. According to the participants' selections, themes were numbered based on priority and are listed below.

- Theme 1: ___ Economic: Access/ Use of Resource
- Theme 2: ___ Social, Cultural: Access/ Use of Resource
- Theme 3: ___ Ecological Wealth: Environmental Change and Resiliency
- Theme 4: ___ Governance: Lack of Collective Vision/ Strategy
- Theme 5: ___ Economic: Unbalanced Development and Resiliency

The theme 'Access/ Use of Resource' was split into two theme areas because the comments submitted were either heavily economic or provided a discussion of the cultural importance of natural resource based industries.

Using the comments provided by participants in workshop 1, the planning team composed five draft theme goals that were presented to participants. The draft theme goals provide more detail of the specific issues that were discussed and submitted by participants in workshop 1.

Draft Theme Goal 1: Protect and preserve resource access and sustainable resource use for coastal communities to ensure economic vibrancy.

Draft Theme Goal 2: Maintain maritime coastal communities from now into perpetuity.

Draft Theme Goal 3: Ensure that our marine ecosystem is preserved for future generations.

Draft Theme Goal 4: Develop an integrated decision making process which supports proactive, adaptive and efficient spatial planning.

Draft Theme Goal 5: Encourage economic development that recognizes the aspirations of local communities and protects coastal resources.

Trosin explained that each group will be assigned one of the theme goals and asked to write one objective under their goal. At the end of the workshop process, the state hopes to have 3-5 objectives.

Presentation: Developing SMART Objectives

Anne Nelson, on behalf of NOAA, provided a SMART (Specific, Measurable, Realistic, Time limited) model training to assist workshop attendees to systematically approach the objective-setting process. Nelson provided several examples of ecological, socioeconomic and governance objectives. She explained that the goal is the link back to the vision and forward to the MSP recommendations. Objectives are a more specific statement of how the goal is achieved.

Small Group Discussion: Drafting Objectives

Workshop participants broke out into seven small groups to work on and discuss worksheets which helped the groups develop an objective under their goal. Each small group was assigned one goal and asked to develop one objective for that goal. Since there were seven groups and five goals, two of the goals had two groups each working on an objective for that goal. Small groups worked through worksheets where they identified the asset, threat, spatial extent, measure, outcome, when, why for a specific issue. This was used to develop a SMART objective. The objectives drafted in the small groups are as follows:

Theme Goal: Protect and preserve resources access and sustainable resource use for coastal communities to ensure economic vibrancy.

- **Objective:** __ Improve healthy natural resource based economic activity along the WA coast through collaborative management and investment of uses and access to resources for the long term.
- **Objective:** __ To only allow uses that maintain a healthy economy that forever sustains our coastal communities in order to preserve their local identity and heritage.

Theme Goal: Maintain maritime coastal communities from now into perpetuity.

- **Objective:** __ Sustain diverse traditional uses to ensure continuity of Washington's coastal culture and a high quality of life forever.

Theme Goal: Ensure that our marine ecosystem is preserved for future generations.

- **Objective:** __ Document, monitor, and respond to changes in marine ecosystem functions, goods and services to ensure a healthy and resilient Washington coast for the long-term.

- **Objective:** __To ensure coastal ecosystems, communities, habitats, species and gene pools are resilient into the future by documenting existing conditions, trends, and prioritizing adaptive management strategies.

Theme Goal: Develop an integrated decision making process which supports proactive planning.

- **Objective:** __Develop a locally driven management structure aligning WA MSP policy that is formally recognized and strategically incorporated, giving priority to the protection of existing sustainable uses.

Theme Goal: Encourage economic development that recognizes the aspirations of local communities and protects coastal resources.

- **Objective:** __Enhance sustainable economic opportunities to achieve a resilient economy in coastal communities while maintaining and improving the quality of life for the future.

Gallery Walk: Providing Written Comments on All Objectives

Each group presented their objective to the larger group and explained the rational and conversation that lead to each objective. The groups placed their objective up on the wall in a gallery setting. Each workshop attendee was given a stack of post-it notes to write and place comments on each of the objectives. The workshop planning team collected all of these comments, incorporated the feedback into each group's objectives and provided the re-drafted objectives at workshop 3 for further feedback.

Below are the comments that were provided for each objective from participants in workshop 2:

Theme 1- Economic: Access/ Use of Resource

Draft Theme Goal: Protect and preserve resource access and sustainable resource use for coastal communities to ensure economic viability (vibrancy).

Objective: Improve healthy natural resource based economic activity along the WA coast through collaborative management and investment of uses and access to resources for the long term.

- Really like the word collaborative
- These are things we all want so the language is good, but feel the strategies needed may not include access to all areas or increased economic vibrancy. Collaborative is a sticky wicket (good luck).
- This is pretty good but collaborative management and investment of uses needs to be tightened up. Maybe in place of "and investment of" put "that "fosters"
- I like it.

- I would eliminate “investment of uses and access to resources” after collaborative management end in “for the long term”
- Poetic- well done.
- Natural Resource based- good job.
- Long term is dependent on short and medium term investments and making choices.
- Is there a baseline? What does healthy mean?
- Investment ‘in’ uses instead ‘of’ uses
- What does investment of uses mean?
- Question about what investment means
- Good job but not sure of what investment of uses means
- Love it! “improve healthy” to what? How about maintain or encourage?

Objective: To only allow uses that maintain a healthy economy that forever sustains our coastal communities in order to preserve their local identity and heritage.

- Seems exclusive, resistant to growth- “only”
- Stress win-win?
- Love it.
- How will we know which ones are ok?
- Too strict or limiting
- Must be inclusive of new people. Uses change.
- Pretty good. ‘only’ is an unnecessary qualifier
- The word only is very limiting
- How will you know if you’ve succeeded
- This strikes me as prohibitive. Restrictions with no promotion or improvements
- What about allowing new uses? Who is allowing?
- Only- too limiting.

Theme 2- Social/ cultural: Access/ Use of Resources

Draft Theme Goal: Maintain maritime coastal communities from now into perpetuity.

Objective: Sustain diverse traditional uses to ensure continuity of Washington’s coastal culture and a high quality of life forever.

- Traditional, continuity, high quality- good!
- Perfect!
- How to sustain? Collaborating with local communities?
- Traditional uses may not be sustainable. May need to have new traditions be developed. The pie is smaller than it used to be.
- Love “diversity”. Diversity of uses and quality of those diversity of habitats etc.

- Give economic priority to instead of sustain?
- I don't think "sustain" or "ensure continuity" means no room for change or development- change is inevitable and a part of sustainability.
- Let's keep good traditions, not all traditions.
- Want to maintain but prepare culture competitive work. Invite new people into culture!
- Not sure high quality of life fits without some sort of adjective.
- Good job
- Love it.

Theme 3- Ecological wealth: Environmental Change and Resiliency

Draft Theme Goal: Ensure that our marine ecosystem is preserved for future generations

Objective: Document, monitor, and respond to changes in marine ecosystem functions, goods and services to ensure a healthy and resilient Washington coast for the long-term.

- I am not sure "goods and service" really fits. Drop those references and it looks good.
- Good. Short and specific
- Very actionable objective
- Good! Need key public indicators. Can't succeed in the long term if we don't invest and make choices in the near and medium term.
- Document respond and monitor are strategies- what's the measure? Enhance or maintain?
- Ecosystem services language a good way to concisely describe functions and physical biology and chemistry aspects of coast
- Like the focus on goods, functions and services
- General comment on process- for all posters- personally work better to think over a little more time- answer in a week or two- instant responses maybe OK- BUT!

Objective: To ensure coastal ecosystems, communities, habitats, species and gene pools are resilient into the future by documenting existing conditions, trends, and prioritizing adaptive management strategies.

- And enforcing vs. violators of eco-laws
- Nicely done
- I like the gene pools comment- very forward thinking.
- Very good! Could we shorten "habitats, species and gene pools"?
- Resiliency is a good key word.

- I like adaptive management aspect.
- I like that you include genetic diversity. Very actionable objective.
- Love it.
- Like the adaptive management –worry about our ability to ensure the health of the ecosystem- Important to monitor and document.
- Great job. Shorten the objective.
- Good! Prioritization needs decisive decision making and investment from all stakeholders. Buy into the process.
- I would simplify it. To ensure resilient coastal ecosystems into the future...
- Add response element. I.e. Respond to emerging threats/issues affecting the marine environment.
- Perfect. Love it.

Theme 4- Governance: Lack of Collective Vision/ Strategy

Draft Theme Goal: Develop an integrated decision making process which supports proactive planning

Objective: Develop a locally driven management structure aligning WA MSP policy that is formally recognized and strategically incorporated, giving priority to the protection of existing sustainable uses.

- Love it! First part good, last part good- Don't understand middle.
- Locally driven, Formally recognized, Existing use- Good!
- This is the heart of MSP- Great comment.
- More important to be inclusive (local, state, federal, tribe), collaborative and use common framework
- Very good. Prefer bottom one.
- Great!
- I like this, although I wonder what role future sustainable uses could have?
- Formally recognized? Is that possible? Necessary? What about collaborative? Integrated? Locally supported would work better.
- What does structure mean? Is that an entity? What is its role?
- Locally drive means what in the context of the whole coastal zone? Agree this is a hard one to get arms around since all the agencies have different missions, mandates, and policies guiding their goals.
- Zero existing uses clause- seems out of place with governance objective- put with access/use.

Theme 5- Economic: Unbalanced Development and Resiliency

Draft Theme Goal: Encourage economic development that recognizes the aspirations of local communities and protects coastal resources

Objective: Enhance sustainable economic opportunities to achieve a resilient economy in coastal communities while maintaining and improving the quality of life for the future.

- Don't see anything about resources specifically stated in the objectives.
- Liked it except "for the future"
- Why aspirations of just coastal communities? The coast belongs to all of us-state/tribal/federal/citizens. We want to visit a vibrant healthy place.
- Hard to define aspirations of communities at different scales. Collective mind reading? How do you do it?
- Enhance is a little vague. Invest in infrastructure for access to sustainable economic activities?
- Need baselines to be able to change things. Can't change your world if you don't know it.
- Could just be improving
- What action is taken to "enhance"?
- The word maintaining concerns me.
- I would simplify. Enhance opportunities to achieve a resilient economy.... Also, pick either maintaining or improving quality of life. I would pick improving.
- What does "enhance" mean? Could you be a little more specific?

Workshop 3: May 3, 2013

Presentation and Discussion: Provide Additional Feedback on Objectives

After workshop 2, the workshop planning team reviewed the comments provided by workshop participants on each objective. The planning team edited the draft objectives based on the comments. Bridget Trosin, WA Sea Grant, presented the redrafted objectives to participants and additional time was spent providing feedback and discussing the participant comments and changes that had been made in the redrafted objectives.

The redrafted objectives presented for further discussion were:

Draft Theme Goal 1: Protect and preserve resource access and sustainable resource use for coastal communities to ensure economic vibrancy.

Objective: Encourage healthy natural resource based economic activity.

Draft Theme Goal 2: Maintain maritime coastal communities from now into perpetuity.

Objective: Sustain diverse traditional uses to ensure continuity of Washington’s coastal identity, culture and high quality of life.

Draft Theme Goal 3: Ensure that our marine ecosystem is preserved for future generations.

Objective: Maintain healthy and resilient marine ecosystem functions, biodiversity and habitats.

Draft Theme Goal 4: Develop an integrated decision making process which supports proactive, adaptive and efficient spatial planning.

Objective: Develop a locally supported and collaborative process for aligning management decisions.

Draft Theme Goal 5: Encourage economic development that recognizes the aspirations of local communities and protects coastal resources.

Objective: Enhance sustainable economic opportunities to achieve a resilient economy and improved quality of life.

Summary of discussion on redrafted objectives

Participants generally discussed how these objectives will be used in the MSP process. Participants expressed that the terms used in the objectives would have to be defined, specifically described, and supported by measurable actions. Participants also agreed that the public should provide feedback on those definitions. Participants suggested changes for objectives 1 and 3.

Objective 1: Encourage healthy natural resource based economic activity.

Discussion and Changes:

Participants discussed changing the word ‘encourage’ to ‘preserve and protect’. There was discussion about adding a sixth objective “Protect and Preserve Existing Uses” to capture this phrase. One participant asked what the phrase meant. A discussion among several participants followed including these proposed changes or additions:

- Changing the word “encourage” to “preserve and protect.”
- Adding an objective to capture the phrase “preserve and protect.”
- Defining the phrase: will existing uses always trump new uses?
- Determining a science-based metric for weighing new and existing uses.
- Add “existing” to the objective. The group reached consensus on this change.
- Participant stated “Protect and preserve” language is used in Goal 1.
- Add “protect and encourage” to the objective.

- Recreational and commercial uses are covered under the heading “existing natural resource based economic activity.”

Revised Objective: Protect and encourage healthy existing natural resource- based economic activity on the Washington Coast.

Objective 3: Maintain healthy and resilient marine ecosystem functions, biodiversity and habitats.

Discussion and changes:

One participant stated dislike for the word ‘maintain’ because they want to improve the status for degraded ecosystem functions. Another participant suggested the word ‘foster’. Some participants noted that ‘foster’ had no measurable direction. The group reached consensus on replacing ‘maintain’ with ‘foster’ for this objective.

Revised Objective: Foster healthy and resilient marine ecosystem functions, biodiversity and habitats.

Workshop Drafted Goals and Objectives

Draft Theme Goal 1: Protect and preserve resource access and sustainable resource use for coastal communities to ensure economic vibrancy.

Draft Objective 1: Protect and encourage healthy existing natural resource-based economic activity on the Washington Coast.

Draft Theme Goal 2: Maintain maritime coastal communities from now into perpetuity.

Draft Objective 2: Sustain diverse traditional uses to ensure continuity of WA’s coastal identity, culture, and high quality of life.

Draft Theme Goal 3: Ensure that our marine ecosystem is preserved for future generations.

Draft Objective 3: Foster healthy and resilient marine ecosystem functions, biodiversity and habitats.

Draft Theme Goal 4: Develop an integrated decision making process which supports proactive, adaptive and efficient spatial planning.

Draft Objective 4: Develop a locally supported and collaborative process for aligning management decisions.

Draft Theme Goal 5: Encourage economic development that recognizes the aspirations of local communities and protects coastal resources.

Draft Objective 5: Enhance sustainable economic opportunities to achieve a resilient economy and improved quality of life.

Presentation: Washington State Coastal Zone Management Program

Brian Lynn , Washington Dept. of Ecology, provided an overview of the state's coastal zone management program (CZMP), which will be amended to include the MSP. The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) was adopted by congress in 1972 and set up as a state and federal partnership for the management of coastal waters. Washington developed the first CZMP in 1971. The MSP is required by law to be submitted to NOAA to be amended into the State's federally approved coastal zone management program (CZMP). The CZMA gives states the authority to review federal projects and ensure that they are consistent with the state's approved Coastal Management Program. Through federal consistency federal agency activities must be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the CZMP and federally funded or licensed activities must be fully consistent with the state's approved CZMP. This includes activities inside and outside the coastal zone that affect uses or natural resources of the state's coastal zone.

Presentation: Federal Consistency considerations for the MSP boundary

Kris Wall, NOAA's Ocean and Coastal Resource Management Office provided an overview of federal consistency and geographic location description (GLD) informing the state's boundary determination for the MSP. Federal consistency is the requirement that federal actions in or outside the coastal zone, which affect any land or water use or natural resource of a State's coastal zone must be consistent with the enforceable policies of the state coastal management program. Under federal consistency, a state can request review of a proposed federal activity outside its state waters at any time.

To establish the basis for federal consistency reviews, you need to connect impacts to state coastal resources with reasonable foreseeable effects. Kris provided the following boundary suggestions and considerations:

- Consider which federal activities are most likely to have reasonably foreseeable coastal effects and where those activities occur
- Consider bathymetric features for ecologically important areas, migratory patterns of mammals
- Consider geographic constraints or limits of certain activities or technologies
- Attest to reasonable foreseeable effects on WA State coastal resources- the further you are, the harder it is to show coastal effect on state resources

To automatically enable a state to review federal activities outside the coastal zone (3nm), the state must apply for a Geographic Location Description (GLD). The GLD must list the specific federal activities the state would like to review, the locations where those activities are reasonably foreseeable, and show that there are reasonable foreseeable coastal effects within the GLD to the state's coastal uses or resources. Kris Wall provided examples of GLD boundaries that were established during MSP processes in other states.

Discussion: Boundary for Washington Coast's MSP

Q - Does NOAA ever deny the one time review request?

A -Yes, sometimes. On a case -by -case basis. You still need to adequately document why you want review.

Q – Are there any federal preemptions on consistency review?

A – There are very few. Usually related to national security.

Q - Can you amend what is submitted to NOAA?

A - Yes, at any point in time.

Q - If new technology or science comes out, can the State submit a new review request?

A - Federal Pre-emption? Yes. Effects analysis does not have to show proof, but it has to show a reasonable connection.

Q- Is the federal government going to accept a boundary that broadly defines the MSP area?

A - Maybe, will come down to being able to demonstrate effects.

Q- Most fishermen won't tell where they catch fish, how do you protect those resources?

A - Maybe you don't use fishery impacts in your argument. If people won't share this data, you can't demonstrate effects.

Q – They ended up with a 24 mile boundary, but what was Delaware's original request?

A – 200 miles. Connecticut’s MSP was reduced to certain fishing areas based on NMFS statistical areas/data showing a reasonable basis for effects to commercial fishing in these areas from potential oil and gas development. They also started with a 200 nm request but they had to make the connection that activity in Federal waters could hurt Connecticut. It can be hard to make that connection. The Rhode Island MSP area is large and continuous, around 25 nm. They based their effects argument on short and long term exclusions for fishing, water quality, electromagnetic fields, and acoustic impacts. Their request to list dredge spoils was challenged by the Army Corps of Engineers and couldn’t be approved. Offshore energy defined limits in some East Coast cases.

Q – What was the public reaction to the end result in Connecticut?

A - A lot of discussion and a lot of changes during implementation.

Q – Do you know what Alaska’s is right now?

A – Zero miles, they are not a part of the CZMA.

Q – Who makes decisions as to how far out state request goes?

A – Ultimately, this happens at the federal level in Washington D.C.

Q – It is not clear how much data is needed to prove effects. How much is enough? Hypothetically, suppose we don’t know where orcas go in the winter. But we have some proof they go here. How much data is enough data?

A –The best thing to do is to give NOAA as much data as possible. If possible, provide data that shows multiple effects per area proposed as backup. NOAA will work it through with the state.

Q - What is NOAA’s criteria for making a decision?

A - You give NOAA your reasons and we say yes, no, or let’s discuss based on what justifications have been submitted. Rarely do we say no. We work through the process with you so we don’t have to. If a request is denied is it is likely due to a perceived issue from a federal agency that has not been involved in the process or doesn’t think they have the impact suggested.

Q – How is this like Oregon? Fishing data collected was supposed to identify the most important areas. It produced a heat map rather than mapping exact uses. Oregon defined its MSP zones but new energy is still going into some areas identified as sensitive. Energy projects can still get permitted into sensitive areas. A –. They didn’t just say “this can’t go here”. It becomes much more difficult to permit energy projects outside of the areas specified for potential energy projects.

Q – How many miles out is 400 Fathom line?

A - 40-60 miles offshore.

Q - Some states had requested larger areas and got turned down. At 40-60 miles, ours would be the biggest area that has been approved?

A - Yes, if the data is there to support this. Most states tried to start at 200nm, but had to come in until the relationship between federal activities and foreseeable effects are justified. Look at where majority of data and uses are and start there.

Q – Do we care about federal activities or impact of federal activities?

A – Both

Q – Suppose we have a 700 fathom line. If wave energy is placed as far from shore as possible but still creates an impact to upwelling beyond or within the 700 fathom line, we should be able to consider those effects, yes?

A - If you can document it, yes.

Q - So, the project has to be in place, just like the dams?

A - Data from anywhere in world can be used to link use with reasonably foreseeable effects.

Q – BOEM has asked us to map uses but not the impact of uses. We only designated where the existing uses are. Impact is more subjective. Is that being mapped as well?

A - I think what BOEM is trying to do is get a broad scale understanding of the uses in the whole area. The technology and the economics of their activities limit their activities to 30 miles. It is during the permitting process when a project gets proposed where consideration of impacts comes in.

Q – How easy is it to extend the MSP area at a later date?

A - It's the same process, no more difficult later than the first time. Nothing in Washington's MSP law requires updates or review but there is an opening for adaptive management. Modification to the plan does not have to be a full blown 3 year planning process. If you have new data, NOAA won't require you to update the whole plan. NOAA approval now is easier if it is based on existing activities because it is easier to demonstrate impacts. You can always expand later if there is a new activity proposed or new data down the road. The boundaries can be adjusted. You are not giving up a future chance to broaden the plan area.

Q – Has any other state expanded their boundary once it has been set?

A – Not yet. There has not been a reason to do so.

Participants discussed the two boundary proposals 1) 400 fathoms and 2) 700 fathoms. The 400 fathom boundary was proposed by WA Fish and Wildlife because this is where the majority of the state fisheries occur and that most data about these uses exists from within the 400 fathom line toward shore. It would most likely be feasible to show 'effect' of state resources within this boundary. Several participants continued the discussion because they were concerned about the tuna fishery that occurs out to the EEZ. Wall explained that "effect" can be shown without encompassing the entire fishery in the boundary. As long as a portion of the resource occurs within the boundary, it is enough to show 'effect'. Several

participants continued to request the 700 fathom boundary. Others discussed that it would be most feasible to show 'effect' given the data and the greater likelihood for activities in the 400 fathom boundary. The state will put both the 400 fathom and 700 fathom boundary out for public comment.

Next Steps

The next step in the goals, objectives and boundary designation process is to put out the drafts created in this workshop series out for public comment. At the same time the state will consult with the Makah, Hoh, Quinault and Quileute tribes. After receiving feedback from all of these avenues, the state will take into account the various comments and finalize the goals, objectives, and boundary.