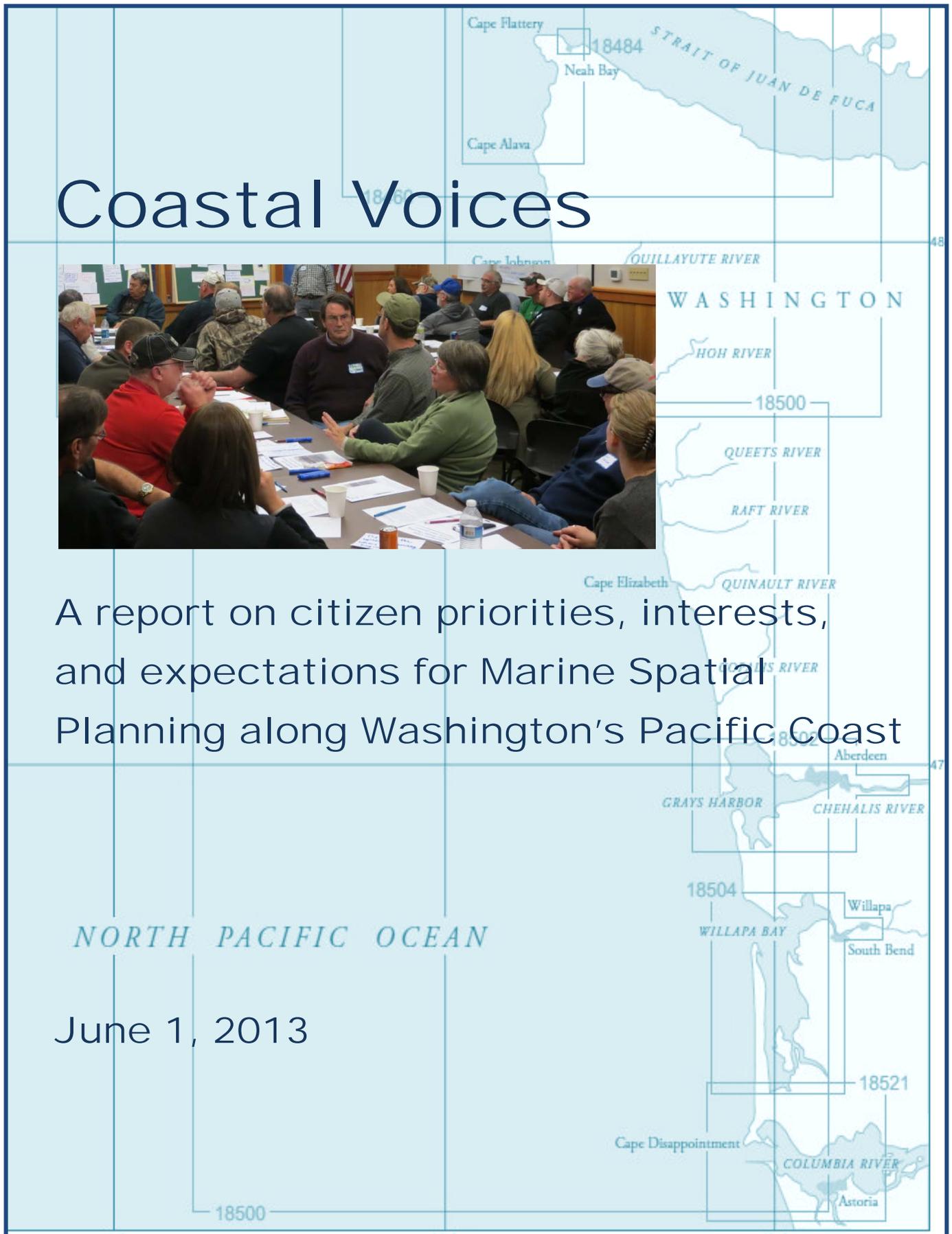


# Coastal Voices



A report on citizen priorities, interests,  
and expectations for Marine Spatial  
Planning along Washington's Pacific Coast

June 1, 2013



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June 2013

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## Introduction

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The State of Washington currently is facilitating a goals and objective setting process for Marine Spatial Planning along Washington's Pacific coast with the Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council (WCMAC), as well as local, federal, and tribal governments.

To strengthen this process, four coastal Marine Resources Committees (MRC) hosted five workshops to capture citizens' priorities, interests, and expectations for Marine Spatial Planning. The outcome of this effort will feed into the discussions of the WCMAC as they continue through their planning process.

The Marine Resource Committees that held workshops, including their locations, dates, and number of participants, were:

Pacific County MRC	South Bend	April 9, 2013	13 participants
Pacific County MRC	Ilwaco	April 10, 2013	40 participants
Grays Harbor County MRC	Aberdeen	April 16, 2013	33 participants
North Pacific Coast MRC	Forks	April 18, 2013	11 participants
Wahkiakum County MRC	Rosburg	April 22, 2013	9 participants

Each workshop was identical in design and lasted two to three hours in length. After individual introductions, there was a short presentation about Marine Spatial Planning in Washington followed by a question and answer period. The second half of the workshop included a facilitator-led discussion with participants focusing on the question:

*What are your priorities, interests, and expectations for Marine Spatial Planning along Washington's Coast?*

The facilitator used the ICA/ToP™ Consensus Workshop Methodology for the group discussion. This process entails:

1. The facilitator setting the context for the facilitation by introducing and asking the focus question;
2. The participants brainstorming their priorities, interests, and expectations for Marine Spatial Planning first on an individual level and then working together in small groups to record their favorite ideas on 5X8 cards;
3. Each small group posting their cards on a sticky wall board and then discussing their ideas with the entire group, who then sorted the cards into related themes; and

- The entire group working together to analyze and name the general theme contained in each cluster. Each workshop prioritized which theme was most important to them.



This report collates the results generated at all five workshops into nine general discussion themes:

- Protecting Existing Uses
- Listening to Local Voices
- Maintaining the Health of Marine Ecosystems
- Using Science and Local Knowledge in Decision Making
- Managing Multiple Ocean Uses
- Creating the Marine Spatial Planning Regulatory Framework
- Avoiding Impacts to Local Communities and their Economies
- Recognize Washington's Unique Coastal Jurisdictional Interests and Diversity
- Defining Marine Spatial Planning Boundaries

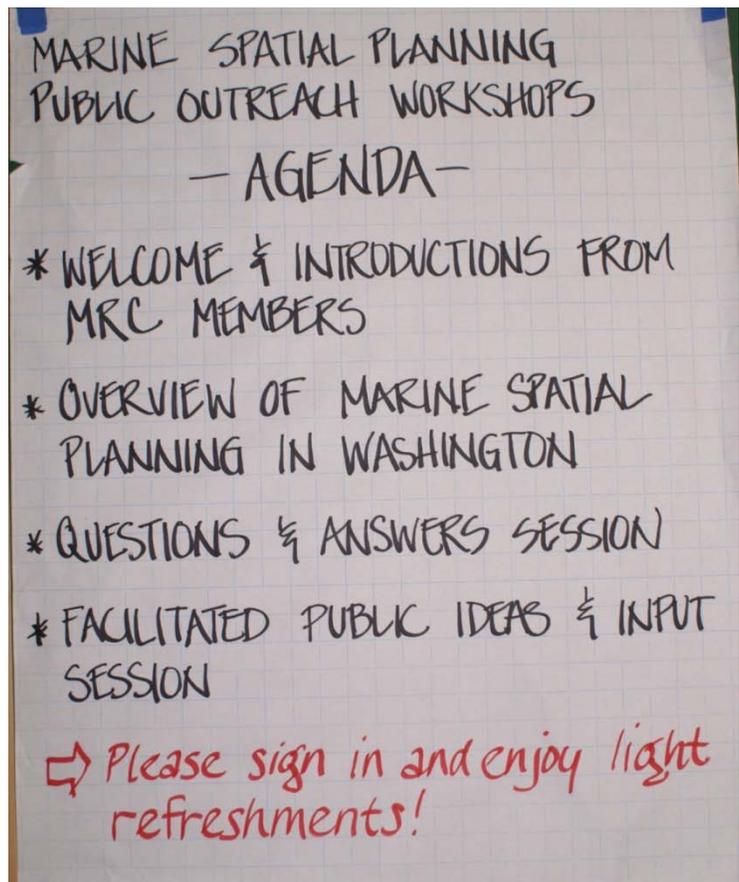
As the participants at the workshops often observed, there were deep connections between all of the discussion themes.

The report's narrative on each of the above themes identifies which individual workshop themes it used for its development. A workshop theme with a red background denotes the first priority of that workshop. The discussion on each theme also includes representative quotes, in *italics*, from the idea cards generated at the workshops.

Appendix A contains replications of the wall boards generated at each workshop, including the idea card used in its creation. Appendix B contains a list of the names of the people who attended each

workshop. Participant illustrated maps from the South Bend, Aberdeen, and Forks workshops are in Appendix C. Appendix D includes written comments submitted after a workshop or in the public review of this report.

It is important to note that the purpose of the report is to capture the substance of the conversations at the workshop, not to provide a verbatim record, to analyze comments, or verify their accuracy. This report encourages readers to formulate and share their own conclusions about the meaning and significance of the conversations elicited at all five workshops.



## 1. Protecting Existing Uses

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The protection of existing ocean uses as a priority, interest, and expectation of Marine Spatial Planning was a theme discussed at all five workshops. The Pacific County and Grays Harbor County MRC workshops identified it as their most important issue. There were several facets to this position.

Many participants were adamant in their belief that existing ocean uses, particularly fishing, crabbing, and aquaculture, are the foundation to coastal economies. *“Protect coastal economies.”* Any attempt through Marine Spatial Planning that would allow new uses to displace current ones would have a devastating effect on coastal economies and ultimately, the sustainability of their communities. As a result, their ideas strongly supported the contention that Marine Spatial Planning should give preferential status to sustaining existing uses over allowing new ocean uses. *“Recognize traditional user group by priority”* and *“Codify within MSP statute that existing uses are protected and preserved.”*

The possibility of ocean energy projects locating in the marine environment particularly fueled this apprehension about Marine Spatial Planning. Participants frequently cited how ocean energy structures will cause the physical loss of valuable fishing and crabbing grounds or limiting their access to them. *“Limit impact on fishing grounds”* and *“No net loss of fishing grounds.”* There was also expressed uncertainty about how ocean energy projects will affect the long-term sustainability of the ecosystem. *“Protect existing fisheries, species, natural resources.”*

Some attendees further contended that this potential loss of access to ocean resource by energy projects would drastically affect the economy of the coast. Job losses in fishing, crabbing, and shellfish aquaculture will leave only low-paying, seasonal tourism jobs that do not sustain coastal communities. Losing the coast’s resource-based economy will destroy its cultural heritage. *“Protect cultural economic heritage of our coastal communities.”*

Finally, the workshops emphasized how existing uses are sustainable ones – they are compatible with protecting ocean resources. Participants correlated *“Promote sustainable uses”* with *“Protect, preserve existing uses.”* Marine Spatial Planning could prove a beneficial partner *“to protect existing fisheries, species, and natural resources.”*

**Protect, Preserve, &  
Enhance Sustainable  
Existing Uses**

*Pacific County MRC - South  
Bend*

**Protect, Preserve, &  
Promote Local Resources  
& Jobs**

*Pacific County MRC - Ilwaco*

**Preserve & Protect  
Existing Uses**

*Grays Harbor County MRC -  
Aberdeen*

**Respect Our  
Way of Life**

*Wahkiakum County MRC -  
Rosburg*

## 2. Listening to Local Voices

There was common agreement across all of the workshops that Marine Spatial Planning needs to keep coastal citizens and stakeholders engaged throughout the process. Imbedded in this message was the belief that coastal citizens and stakeholders had the most at risk in this process.

Marine Spatial Planning should emphasize “*Citizens’ involvement in the MSP process.*” Participants advocated for a bottom’s up approach, especially involving citizens from coastal communities and stakeholders from ocean user groups, such as crabbers and fishers. Some participants felt discouraged that coastal resource managers have ignored or brushed aside their participation in the past: “*Input given but not heard – no change/ results.*” Planners should consult these groups every step along the way. Most importantly, citizen and stakeholder participation should not be *pro forma*; the planning process needs to listen to them and heed their input.

Participants expressed their concern that the current design of the planning process had the potential to dilute coastal voices among the many state and national interests seeking access to ocean resources. Because local communities depend on the sustainability of ocean resources, workshop participants maintained that their input should carry priority over other voices: “*Coastal voice over Puget Sound voice.*” Suggestions for maintaining a coastal voice in the Marine Spatial Planning process included continued citizen participation opportunities and structuring the formal planning process to elevate coastal representation. “*Want more than voice – power, influence decision making.*”

While a body such as WCMAC was important in voicing local interests, it needed to carry greater weight than simply being in an advisory capacity to the State Ocean Caucus. “*Empower the WCMAC*” and “*Make WCMAC the policy making body for Washington Coast.*” The 2012 gubernatorial line item veto of those sections of Senate Bill 6263 that set up a Coastal Advisory Board repeatedly came up. “*No governor override!*” was a comment heard at several workshops. Likewise, there was strong support heard for passage of [Senate Bill 5603](#), which the governor signed on May 21, 2013, as a means of guaranteeing local input into Marine Spatial Planning.

The requirement that future Marine Spatial Planning efforts conform to local plans was also an important way to elevate and protect local priorities, especially existing uses. “*Provide political and/ or legal structure to ensure and empower local plans and concern – local control.*”

**Heed Local Voice**  
Wabkiakum County MRC –  
Rosburg

**Coastal Self-Determination**  
Pacific County MRC -  
South Bend

**Empower the WCMAC**  
Pacific County MRC - South  
Bend & Wabkiakum County  
MRC – Rosburg

**Make WCMAC the Policy Making Body for Washington Coast**  
Pacific County MRC -  
Ilwaco

**Local Stakeholders’ Voice Heard**  
Pacific County MRC -  
Ilwaco

**No Veto of Local/ Public Voice**  
Pacific County MRC –  
Ilwaco

**Inclusive, Bottoms-Up Approach**  
Grays Harbor County MRC -  
Aberdeen

**Respect the Public Process**  
N. Pacific Coast MRC –  
Forks

### 3. Maintaining Marine Ecosystem Health

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The connection between ocean health and sustainable coastal communities was not lost on workshop participants. Protecting marine resources and ensuring their resilience through Marine Spatial Planning were themes expressed at all of the workshops. It was the leading one at the North Pacific Coast Marine Resource Committee workshop.

According to workshop participants, Marine Spatial Planning needed to “*Protect aquatic and tidal habitat.*” The protection of the marine ecosystem was particularly important for supporting existing uses, such as fishing, crabbing, and shellfish aquaculture. “*Use renewable animal and plant resources.*” There was a call to “*protect/value views sheds*” within marine environments.

Workshop participants spoke of the need for Marine Spatial Planning to go beyond protection measures and move towards improving environmental conditions. Deterioration of water quality from nonpoint pollution and ocean acidification were major problems to the ecosystem that had serious impact to the shellfish aquaculture industries. “*Any new commercial activity should not just maintain existing conditions but should enhance the ecology.*”

Marine Spatial Planning should play a determining role in controlling new uses that threaten the sustainability of the marine ecosystem. Ocean energy, mining, and drilling were frequent mentions under this category. However, some voices at the workshops extended this thought to existing uses: “*Current uses may be unsustainable.*”

A key element to maintaining ecosystem health was having the scientific knowledge and resources to do so. One workshop group called for Marine Spatial Planning to “*Conduct intensive, robust research on ocean health status and trends*” as a basis for taking action. This will prove particularly critical as ocean conditions change over time and some uses will need prioritization over others. Ecosystem valuation was one approach favored for integration into Marine Spatial Planning.

The idea of Marine Spatial Planning implementing proactive regulations and programs to prevent oil spills surfaced at several workshops. In the event a spill did happen, it was important to have response capabilities along the Washington coast.

Views regarding Marine Protected Areas as a means of protecting marine ecosystems varied between support and opposition.

<b>Respect Ecosystem Gifts</b> <i>North Pacific Coast MRC – Forks</i>
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<b>Ensure Coastal Resilience</b> <i>Pacific County MRC - South Bend</i>
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<b>Oil Spill Prevention</b> <i>Pacific County MRC - Ilwaco</i>
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<b>Oil Spill Response</b> <i>Pacific County MRC - Ilwaco</i>
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<b>Maintain Ecosystem Health</b> <i>Grays Harbor County MRC - Aberdeen</i>
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<b>Apply Reason to Maintaining Environment</b> <i>Wabkiakum County MRC – Rosburg</i>
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## 4. Using Science and Local Knowledge in Decision Making

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The eventual success of Marine Spatial Planning depends on its ability to generate sound science and integrate it into the decision making process. This theme surfaced at each workshop and often was part of other themes as well.

Participants wanted to see the best available science, economics, and social science driving the Marine Spatial Planning process. *“Best available science is used throughout.”* Decisions on ocean management should focus on fact, not emotion, influence, or inadequate data. *“Use factual science when making proposals for zoning!”* Participants particularly demanded that new marine uses undergo thorough scrutiny before Marine Spatial Planning allows their introduction. There were complaints that some new uses, particularly ocean energy, do not get full scrutiny: *“Spatial decisions stand alone, void of subsidies for economic evaluation”* and *“Full impact evaluations of new proposals.”*

There was recognition that for this to happen, more investment in research was necessary. *“Collect and use accurate high resolution data”* and *“Additional funding for ocean research.”* There are significant data gaps that exist about the ocean environment, human use and its sustainability, and the impacts of ensuing management actions on coastal communities and the environment. *“Fund filling of information gaps for mapping (fisheries, geology, economic, recreation).”*

However, a background to the idea of using sound science in Marine Spatial Planning is a deep skepticism that this does not always happen. *“Will good data matter?”* Participants expressed their concerns that incomplete or archaic science will steer decisions made on ocean resource management. Worse, they lack the confidence that decision-makers will rely on solid data – power and influence, which they feel they do not have, ultimately will win out. *“Don’t let money and profit run MSP outcomes.”*

Coastal citizens and stakeholders want a role in developing sound science and testing it through adaptive management. *“Engage potential for citizen science.”* One workshop proposed that WCMAC should play a determining role in identifying needed research and distribution of funding. Data and management actions should undergo regular ground truthing, including involving local communities: *“Locally driven adaptive management (ground truth plans).”*

The Marine Spatial Planning process should also acknowledge, respect, and use the immense amount of information that traditional users have collected about the marine environment. *“Best available science in the ocean is indigenous knowledge.”* Crabbers, fishers, shellfish growers, and recreational enthusiasts have a wealth of information that could augment current science or fill in existing data

### Sound Decision-Making Processes

Pacific County MRC -  
Ilwaco Workshop

### Use Sound Science

Pacific County MRC -  
South Bend Workshop

### Practice Science – Support Ecosystem Gifts

North Pacific Coast MRC –  
Forks Workshop

### Be Guided by Science

Grays Harbor County MRC -  
Aberdeen Workshop

### Incorporate Local Knowledge

Grays Harbor County MRC -  
Aberdeen Workshop

### Apply Reason to Maintaining Environment

Wahkiakum County MRC –  
Rosburg Workshop

### More Funding for Filling Data Gaps – WCMAC Defines

Pacific County MRC -  
Ilwaco Workshop

### Make Decisions Based on Facts

Pacific County MRC -  
Ilwaco Workshop

gaps. “*Listen to existing info – i.e. logbooks.*” Participants recognize that there are communication barriers that often prevent the integration of science and traditional ecological knowledge; Marine Spatial Planning “*Need(s) to find a common language between best available science and traditional ecological knowledge.*”



## 5. Managing Multiple Ocean Uses

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“Whose use takes precedence?”

This question cut to the chase for those workshop participants who were questioning how Marine Spatial Planning would manage the multiplicity of human uses in the ocean environment. While most workshop participants strongly supported the position of giving priority to existing uses, they did share concerns and interests as to how Marine Spatial Planning should evaluate and manage new uses when they did arise.

Managing human uses on the ocean through Marine Spatial Planning needs to “*Strike a balance between national, statewide, and natural interests.*” Impact analysis of new uses should “*Quantify what communities can expect to gain*” before allowing them. Science and local knowledge, along with working with citizens and user groups, were important to “*Reducing user conflicts.*”

Many workshop participants expressed skepticism about their ability to match the influence of powerful ocean energy and mining interests in the Marine Spatial Planning process. “*Keep local interest on the table, protect from squashing by few powerful interests.*” They pointed out their distrust for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) as being an advocate for the energy industry and not an objective party within Marine Spatial Planning.

Establishing an effective conflict resolution process within Marine Spatial Planning will also play a critical role in leveling the playing field when it comes to managing multiple ocean uses.

There was optimism at one workshop contending that by “*Practicing good science,*” it was possible to finding the necessary balance to allow a wide range of uses in the ocean environment. Marine Spatial Planning needs to be on the forefront to “*Identify emerging uses,*” “*Inventory existing stakeholders,*” and to “*Make connections between uses and impacts (holistic management).*”

Ocean energy had both proponents and opponents at workshops; attitudes varied from outright opposition to supporting its possibility within an ocean management plan.

**No Ocean Energy/  
Mining/Drilling**

*Pacific County MRC -  
Ilwaco Workshop*

**Electricity from Wave  
Action, Tide**

*Pacific County MRC -  
Ilwaco Workshop*

**Strike a Balance Between  
Regional, National, &  
Natural Interests**

*Pacific County MRC -  
South Bend Workshop*

**Respect Small Local  
Enterprise**

*North Pacific Coast MRC -  
Forks Workshop*

**Reducing User  
Conflicts**

*Grays Harbor County MRC -  
Aberdeen Workshop*

**Desired Outcomes of  
Marine Spatial Planning  
(If we do this right)**

*North Pacific Coast MRC -  
Forks Workshop*

**Balance Old and  
New Uses**

*Wabkiakum County MRC -  
Rosburg Workshop*

**Recognize Hidden  
Agendas**

*Grays Harbor County MRC -  
Aberdeen Workshop*

## 6. Creating the Marine Spatial Planning Regulatory Framework

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Workshop participants did not want Marine Spatial Planning to add another layer of complexity to local, state, and federal regulation. Instead, they envisioned a planning process and product that was easy to understand, flexible in approach, and transparent in decision-making.

Keeping the process and product simple will allow people to participate in and create support for Marine Spatial Planning. “*Keep it simple – use common sense.*” This happens by “*Using common layman language*” that avoids jargon and acronyms that make participation and regulations difficult to understand and follow.

Participants spoke of their concerns about Marine Spatial Planning instituting another inflexible system that might “*Keep from doing the right thing.*” Future regulatory processes should “*Stop layering multi-designations for the same resource.*” Participants expected Marine Spatial Planning to work within existing regulations and create “*No new regulatory oversight.*” Poorly constructed regulations could stifle ocean resource use, especially for existing ones attempting to thrive and grow. Other advice given was to avoid “*Government waste*” and seek to “*Increase efficiencies.*” when regulating ocean uses.

Conversely, some participants spoke about maintaining checks and balances within the system in relation to accommodating new ocean uses. There was concern over the potential permit approval process for ocean energy that would leave the decision making to a select few – such approvals should not be up to “*Not just one John Hancock.*”

Some participants warned not to “*Lose sight of the consequences*” that Marine Spatial Planning could create. The desire to accommodate both new and existing uses could result in a marine “tragedy of the commons.” To prevent such overcrowding, existing users fear the potential of government pursuing a policy of “*Mitigation for displacement.*” Mitigation, in their view, rarely compensates the displaced user for the true value of the lost resource.

### Consider the Impacts of Regulation

*Pacific County MRC -  
South Bend Workshop*

### Use Common Layman Language

*Pacific County MRC -  
South Bend Workshop*

### Don't Lose Sight of the Consequences

*Grays Harbor County MRC -  
Aberdeen Workshop*

### Be Guided by Science

*Grays Harbor County MRC -  
Aberdeen Workshop*

### Predictable, Transparent Process

*Grays Harbor County MRC -  
Aberdeen Workshop*

### Respect Rights & Privileges

*N. Pacific Coast MRC -  
Forks Workshop*

### K.I.S.S.

*N. Pacific Coast MRC -  
Forks Workshop*

### Make it Simple – No Double Standard

*Wahkiakum County MRC -  
Rosburg Workshop*

## 7. Avoiding Impacts to Local Communities and their Economies

An underlying current flowing throughout every theme discussed at the workshops was the apprehension as to how Marine Spatial Planning could significantly affect local communities and their economies. Participants spoke of their connection to ocean resources as their “*Cultural and economic heritage.*”

Many participants emphasized that the Washington coast has a relatively small population that primarily depends on a resource-based extraction economy. Fishing, crabbing, and aquaculture are local industries that create significant incomes that support families and communities in a way that recreation-based service industry jobs do not. “*Keep viable commercial fisheries.*” Participants voiced their concern that statewide, national interests do not always “*Value small coastal jobs,*” an attitude they fear could carry over into Marine Spatial Planning as it apportions out access to ocean resources. Some voices contend the opposite is actually true; “*Statistics don’t tell the truth about commercial fisheries.*” Economists do not accurately calculate the money that fishing and crabbing typically generates in a community as compared to other activities, such as recreational sport fishing.

The hope is that Marine Spatial Planning should “*Grow economies – existing & new.*” Marine Spatial Planning should become a positive force to “*Assist and advocate for local economies.*” The process should find ways to not just protect and sustain existing ocean uses, but to actually nurture and grow them. Excessive and inflexible regulations and permit processes can stifle industries like aquaculture. Rather, the desire is to make Marine Spatial Planning an innovative approach to encourage entrepreneurialism.

The possibility of displacing existing uses for the benefit of others who do not live and work on the Washington coast evoked strong, negative emotion at most of the workshops. For them, the introduction of new ocean uses strike at the very heart of sustainable coastal communities.



Finally, Marine Spatial Planning should sustain coastal communities by assisting with local infrastructure needs. “*Support rural development: transportation to markets – roads, ferry, ports.*” The importance of maintaining dredged access to ports came up in several discussions.

**Assist and Advocate for Local Economies**  
Pacific County MRC -  
South Bend Workshop

**Promote Small Ports Channel Dredging**  
Pacific County MRC -  
Ihraco Workshop

**Balanced Growth-Quality of Life & Economic Development**  
Grays Harbor County MRC -  
Aberdeen Workshop

**Respect Small Local Enterprise**  
N. Pacific Coast MRC –  
Forks Workshop

**Preserve Our Resource-Based Economy**  
Wahkiakum County MRC -  
Rosburg Workshop

## 8. Recognizing Washington’s Unique Coastal Jurisdictional Interests and Diversity

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Two critical observations that workshop participants wanted Marine Spatial Planning to be aware of is that:

- Washington’s coast has unique jurisdictional authorities compared to other Atlantic and Pacific coastal states, and
- These jurisdictional authorities create differences between Washington’s North and South Coasts

**Recognize Local & Regional Differences**

*Pacific County MRC -  
Ilwaco Workshop*

**Recognize the Unique Tribal Situation on the Washington Coast**

*Grays Harbor County MRC -  
Aberdeen Workshop*

Jurisdictional responsibilities along Washington’s coast are “*co-managed by five nations,*” a complex mix of federal, state, and tribal governmental interests. Notably, the Makah, Hoh, Quileute, and Quinault treaty tribes have usual and accustomed (U&A) fishing areas, a situation that is unique to Washington. Added to that layer is the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary that extends from Copalis Beach into the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

Commercial crabbing and fishing representatives at the workshop were concerned that Marine Spatial Planning will add another jurisdictional layer that will squeeze them out of more ocean areas for them to make their living. The tribally managed U&A limits their access to these areas and there is concern that someday Marine Protected Areas eventually will do the same within the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary.

Feeding this apprehension is ocean energy. Groups in Ilwaco and Aberdeen discussed how it is highly unlikely that the tribes will allow ocean energy in their U&A areas. Similarly, ocean energy development within the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary could face public opposition. This leaves the remaining section of the coast, from Copalis Beach to the mouth of the Columbia River, “reserved” for ocean energy. Commercial crabbing and fishing representatives feel ocean energy will displace their access to this. Other stationary ocean uses, such as mining and oil drilling, cause similar alarm.

In addition, Marine Spatial Planning needs to “*recognize different coastal county needs*” along Washington’s coast and not treat it as single unit. Workshops in Pacific, Grays Harbor, and Wahkiakum Counties pointed out that the economic base and ecosystems of their counties were very different from those of Jefferson and Clallam Counties, creating the need for “*place-based CMSP.*”

## 9. Defining Marine Spatial Planning Boundaries

There was a variety of opinions regarding how to define the boundaries of Marine Spatial Planning along Washington’s coast. The consensus was to extend the planning boundaries seaward 200 miles, although there was a suggestion to consider applying the United Nation’s exclusive economic zone (EEZ) standard, which extends out 200 nautical miles from territorial waters.

The connection between Marine Spatial Planning and Shoreline Master Programs triggered the request to “*define the upland boundary where MSP begins.*”

**Coastal Zone Management Act Boundary**  
*Pacific County MRC - South Bend Workshop*

**Define Geographic Boundary of MSP**  
*Pacific County MRC - Ilwaco Workshop*

**Create User Driven Boundary**  
*Grays Harbor County MRC - Aberdeen Workshop*



## Appendix A: Workshop Wallboards

### Pacific County MRC Wallboard – South Bend, April 9, 2013

Protect, Preserve, & Enhance Sustainable Existing Uses	Assist & Advocate for Local Economies	Consider the Impacts of Regulations	Oil Spill Prevention	Ensure Coastal Resilience	Coastal Self-Determination	Use Sound Science	Use Common Layman Language	Coastal Zone Management Act Boundary
Protect & preserve existing uses – jobs & natural resources	Assist & advocate for economies of aquaculture	Ocean energy takes up a huge footprint above, below, bed	Oil spill prevention	Ensure coastal resilience	Empower the WCMAC (4)	Sound ecological, economic, social science	Use common layman language	Western boundary line out 200 miles – both CMSP & SMP
Protect existing use!	Protect private sector jobs	No new regulatory oversight	Oil spill prevention	Continue placement of dredge material	Self-determination of future			
Recognize/protect existing uses		Reduce regulation		Clean marine & estuarine waters	Strong coastal communities			
To protect and support current uses or resources				Healthy environment	Strong coastal voice			
Promote sustainability of marine resources				Protect Willapa Bay from development	Local voice is heard			
Protect sustainable uses					Stakeholder & citizen participation			
Preserve public access					Coastal citizen involvement			
Preserve & enhance public access								
Reduce threats to use								

Pacific County MRC Wallboard – Ilwaco, April 10, 2013 (page 1)

Protect, Preserve, & Promote Local Resources & Jobs		Local Stakeholders' Voices Heard	No Ocean Energy/Mining/Drilling	Define Geographic Boundary of MSP	Sound Decision-Making Processes
Make long-term sustainability a top priority	Nothing on top of fishing grounds	Coastal voice over Puget Sound voice	No wave energy – not cost effective or reliable source of income for community	Define the upland boundary where MSP begins	Spatial decisions stand alone, void of subsidies for economic evaluation
USA's largest trade imbalance is seafood. How can we provide access to world market?	Protect, preserve, grow jobs	Want more than a voice – power, influence decision making	No wave or wind energy in Washington waters	Maintain 200 mile boundary	Use factual science when making proposals for zoning!
Codify within MSP statute that existing sustainable uses are protected and preserved	Limit impact on fishing grounds	Provide political & or legal structure to ensure & empower local plans & concern – local control			Make plans based on information from a wide range of sources (fishermen, local gov't, state, feds, etc.)
Protect sustainable resources in coastal communities	Save fishing & shellfish grounds on the Washington Coast	Local input/review of decisions impacting marine resources			Avoid “best-available science” – verify, question - use sound science
Protect existing jobs	No net loss of fishing grounds	CMSP – Bottoms up approach			What are the effects on the local economy?
Protect existing fisheries, species, natural resources	Protect heritage & legacy				Full impact evaluations of <u>new</u> proposals
Protect coastal economies					Common sense planning
Protect & renew natural resources for public use					

Pacific County MRC Wallboard – Ilwaco, April 10, 2013 (page 2)

Oil Spill Response	Oil Spill Prevention	More Funding for Filling Data Gaps – WCMAC Defines	No Veto of Local/Public Voice	Strike a Balance Between Regional, National & Natural Interests	Recognize Local & Regional Differences
Oil spill response	Get “Big Oil” to pay for oil response vessels (Westport)	Fund filling of information gaps for mapping (fisheries, geology, economic, recreation?)	No governor over-ride!	Strike a Balance Between Regional, National & Natural Interests	Recognize different coastal county needs
	Oil spill prevention – tug in Westport	Comprehensive mapping of existing new/potential uses (geologic, mining, energy)			Place based CMSP (Willapa ≠ Neah Bay)

Make MPA Decisions Based on Facts	Promote Small Ports Channel Dredging	Electricity from Wave Action, Tide	Make WCMAC the Policy Making Body for Washington Coast	Control Predators at Sustainable Numbers	Other Ideas
No more MPAs	Small ports channel dredging	Electricity from wave action, tide	Make WCMAC the policy making body for Washington coast	Control predators sustainable no.!	Use of drones for assessment
More MPAs					Roll-over amphibious van
					Non-commercial oyster farming, shrimp fishing
					Purchase of off-shore island

Grays Harbor County MRC Wallboard – Aberdeen, April 17, 2013 (page 1)

Preserve & Protect Existing Uses	Inclusive, Bottoms-Up Process	Reducing User Conflicts	Don't Lose Sight of the Consequences	Be Guided by Science	Incorporate Local Knowledge
Preserve, protect, grow existing jobs!	Citizen's involvement in the MSP process	Reducing user conflicts	Mitigation for displacement	Common sense planning	Listen to existing info – i.e. logbooks
Recognize traditional user group by priority	Increase communication (stakeholders)		Overcrowding	Additional funding for ocean research	Best science available in the ocean is indigenous knowledge
Preserve existing uses	Who else is giving input			Listen to and use solid science	Will truth matter?
Preserve existing uses	Fishing community is involved with process – coastal communities			Planning should be based on solid science	Subjective & statistical data is utilized before ocean is used
Protect preserve existing uses				Good sound science	
				Will good data matter?	
			Cost should be included in analysis of energy projects		

Grays Harbor County MRC Wallboard – Aberdeen, April 17, 2013 (page 2)

Maintain Ecosystem Health	Create User Driven Boundary	Recognize the Unique Tribal Situation on the Washington Coast	Balanced Growth – Quality of Life & Economic Development	Recognize Hidden Agenda	Predictable, Transparent Process
Improve & enhance water quality & quantity	How far out does planning go? 3 mi, 12 mi, EEZ?	Preemption of existing WA Coast (tribal U&A)	Encourage economic growth & stability	<u>Existing</u> ocean uses = key driver	Approval process to give out permits - not just one John Hancock
Is there scientific data to ensure marine life is not affected by the carbon dioxide, sulfa, etc. caused by wind turbines		WA state is unique = 4 sovereign nations	Any new commercial activity should not just maintain existing conditions but should enhance the ecology	Rework BOEM's mission statement	After process completed – can we be vetoed by governor?
Eliminate non-point pollution		Co-managed by 5 nations	Balance growth		Increase efficiencies
Avoidance of uses that threaten ecosystem					
Ocean acidification					
Maintain ecosystem health					

North Pacific Coast MRC Wallboard – Forks, April 19, 2013

Respect Ecosystem Gifts	Practice Science - Support Ecosystem Gifts	Respect Rights & Privileges	K.I.S.S. (Keep it simple)	Desired Outcomes of MSP (If we do this right...)	Respect the Public Process	Respect Small Local Enterprise
Value ecosystem services	Collect & use accurate, high resolution data	Respect tribal treaty rights	Stop layering multi-designations for same resource	Commercial fishing & shellfish (non-tribal & tribal)	Continue to engage public through entire process	Don't let money & profit run MSP outcomes
Current uses may be unsustainable	Best available science is used throughout	Rights & privileges	Do the "right things" v. "doing things right"	Maintain public access to public beaches	Engage potential for citizen science	Increase local private enterprise to be self-sustaining
Conduct intensive, robust research on ocean health status & trends	Locally driven adaptive management (ground truth plans)			Research impacts of resource extraction/military/shipping on species	Need to find a common language – best available science between traditional ecological knowledge	
Establish marine protected areas	Establish & communicate pollution trends, sources, & impacts			Make connections between uses & impacts (holistic management)		
Use renewable animal & plant resources	Map plastic pollution; clean it up!			Community-based offshore energy potential		
Protect aquatic & tidal habitat	Outcome reflects the process outcomes			Develop wind, wave & tidal energy sites		
Ecosystem services valuation				Geographic response plans that work		
Protect/value view sheds				Conduct inventory of minerals, oil, gas, & helium		
Prioritize resilience – conditions <u>will</u> change				Identify emerging uses		
				Inventory existing stakeholders		

Wahkiakum County MRC Wallboard – Rosburg, April 22, 2013

Heed Local Voice	Respect Our Way of Life	Balance Old and New Uses	Make it Simple – No Double Standard	Empower the WCMAC	Preserve Our Resource-based Economy	Apply Reason to Maintaining Environment
Local input is necessary	Protect existing uses	Why wave energy?	Limit government waste	Empower the WCMAC – be an amplifier for local voice	Preserve our resource-based economy	Environment Issues (Quality)
Get local input – heed	Value small coastal jobs	Be efficient with resource	Too many acronyms – who’s who?		Keep viable commercial fisheries	
Keep local interest on table, protect from squashing by few powerful interests	Statistics don’t tell the truth about commercial fisheries	Maintain (prioritize) existing business to co-exist with new developments	Inflexible regulations keep from doing the right thing		Grow economies (existing & new)	
Ten-year moratorium on “how lucky” we are to have recreation-based service industries	Correct history of betrayal of rural communities	Listen to local knowledge	Mitigation should be on site or in the area not for economic advance ± 100 miles away		Support rural development: transportation to markets – road ferry, ports	
Input given but not heard – no change/ results		Who’s use takes precedence?	Keep it simple – use common sense		Protect cultures	
		Effective conflict resolution process			Preserve cultural economic heritage of our communities	
		Quantify what communities can expect to gain				
		Work with local fishermen, crabbers - areas				
		Local people’s input to be considered				
Funding/benefit consideration						

## **Appendix B: List of Workshop Participants**

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### **Pacific County MRC Participants – South Bend, April 9, 2013**

Annie Brown	Doug Kess	Michael Spencer
Casey Dennehy	Kara Cardinal	Mike Nordin
Dale Beasley	Key McMurry	Mike Williams
Dennis Wilson	Mark Huber	
Don Gillies	Meagan Martin	

### **Pacific County MRC Participants – Ilwaco, April 10, 2013**

Al Malchow	Jeff Nesbitt	Mandon Peterman
Andi Day	Jill Merrill	Marilyn Sheldon
Anne Brown	Jim Long	Mike Cassinelli
Brian Boudreau	John Hanson	Mike Nordin
Brian Cutting	John Herrold	Milton Gudgell
Brian Sheldon	Jon Chambreau	Paul Waterstat
Bryan McHale	Kara Cardinal	Rob Greenfield
Casey Dennehy	Kathleen Sayce	Robert Byrd
Dave McBride	Kelly Frech	Ryan Crater
Deb Beasley	Kelsey Cotting	Steve Gray
Dick Sheldon	Key McMurry	Steve Manewal
Doug Kess	KG Sudmelu	Tom Kollaset
Ed Bittner	Lance GR	Willia, Phoder
Ed Green	Libbie Cain	

### **Grays Harbor County MRC Participants – Aberdeen, April 17, 2013**

Aaron Dierks	Dane Reeves	Libbie Cain
Adam Miller	Garrett Dalan	Lillian Broadbent
Al Carter	Gregory L. Hinz	Liz Seaton
Alan Ramer	Harv Lillegard	Lorena Mauer
Anneke van Doorninck	Heather Trim	Paul Mirante
Arthur Grunbaum	Jim Bool?	Ray Brown
Bill Dewey	Kara Cardinal	Ray Toste
Bill Walsh	Keith Beck	Robin Leraas
Casey Dennehy	Ken Abby	Shane Reeves
Charlie Must	Larry Thevik	William Currie
Craig Zoura	Laurie Deranleau	

**North Pacific Coast MRC Wallboard – Forks, April 19, 2013**

Casey Denney  
Chiggers Stokes  
Chris Clark  
Dana Sarff

Ed Bowen  
Jill Silver  
John Hunter  
John Richmond

Kara Cardinal  
Rich Osborne  
Sue Wolf

**Wahkiakum County MRC Participants – Rosburg, April 22, 2013**

Carol Ervest  
Carrie Backman  
Donna Westlind

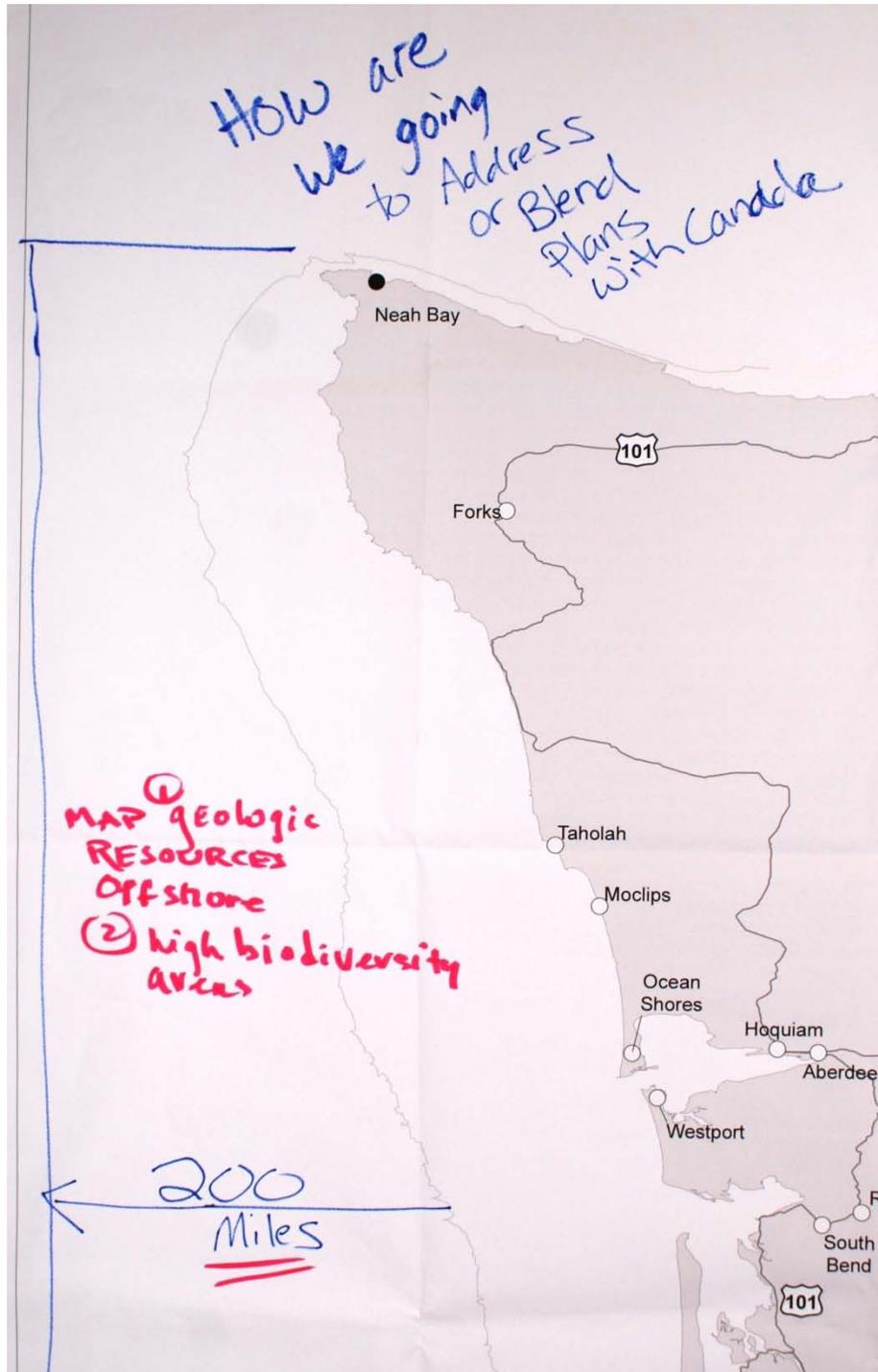
Doug Kess  
Kara Cardinal  
Kayrene Gilbertsen

Kent Martin  
Mike Backman  
Poul Toftemark

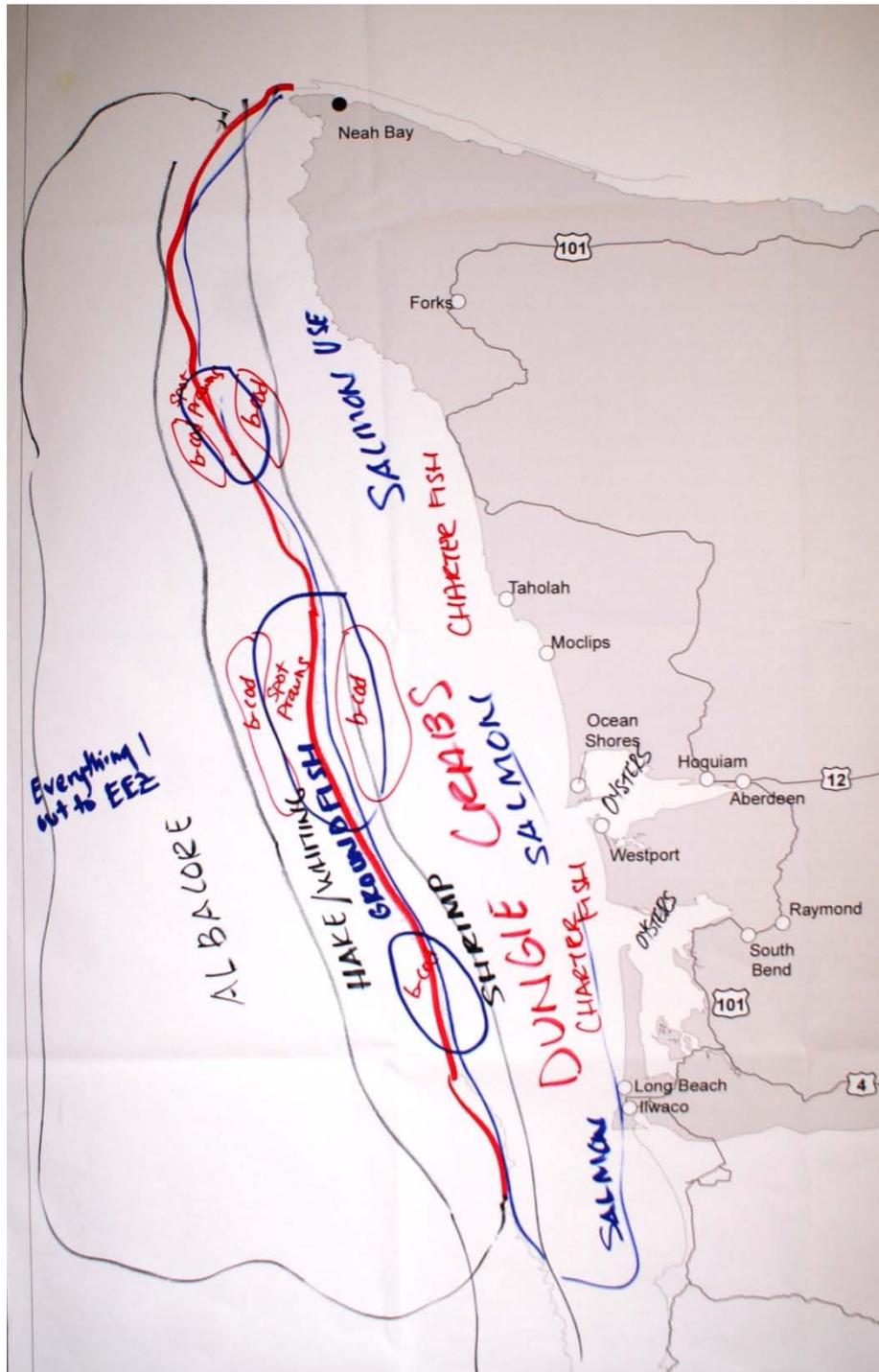
## Appendix C: Participant Illustrated Workshop Maps

Each workshop had a map available of the coast for participants who wished to illustrate their priorities, interests, and expectation for Marine Spatial Planning. The South Bend, Aberdeen, and Forks workshops generated maps.

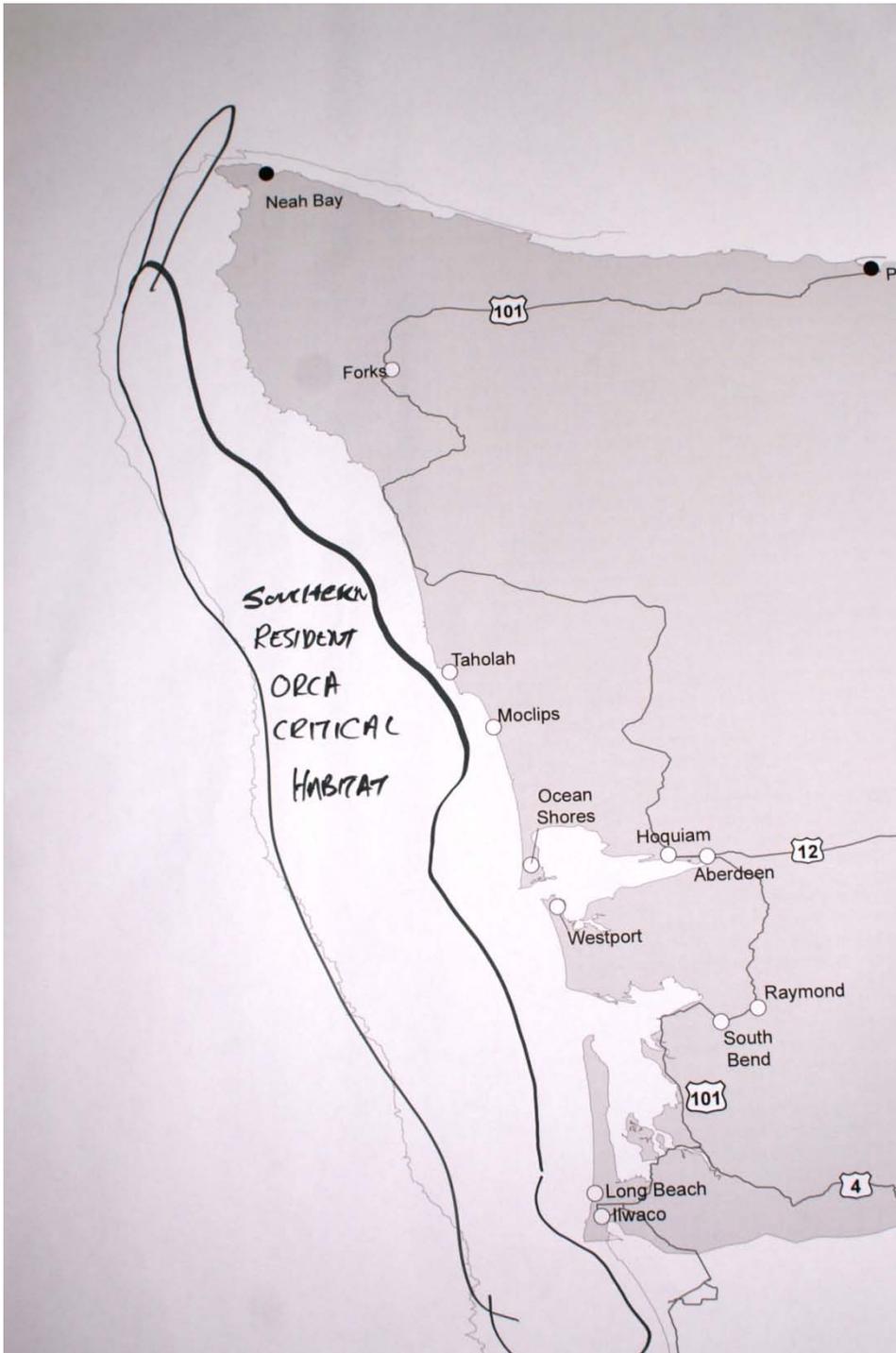
Map Generated at the South Bend Workshop



Map Generated at the Aberdeen Workshop



Map Generated at the Forks Workshop



## Appendix D: Received Written Comments

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From: Beasley [crabby@willapabay.org] Sent: Thu 4/11/2013 7:47 AM  
To: John Kliem; 'Kara Cardinal'; 'Casey Dennehy'; kess\_spack@me.com; 'Eric Delvin'; 'Jody Kennedy'; plutroll@willapabay.org; Ray Toste; Libby Cain; Doug Kess; Doug Fricke; Larry Thevik; Brian Sheldon; Jim Neva  
Cc:  
Subject: Re: Results from Pacific County MRC - South Bend Meeting 4-9-13

John

The listening sessions need 3 more cards.

For the record, these facts must become a prominent part of the Washington CMSP process that makes Washington Unique in the nation in developing CMSP. Washington does not fit the regional or national mold; we are significantly DIFFERENT than any other state in the nation and MUST be treated DIFFERENTLY.

The process that was utilized only collects ideas from people; it does not get to the root of the situation or what drives the comments. Below are a few facts that need to become a central part of the record to help those unfamiliar with the fact that Washington is DIFFERENT than any other state in the nation to develop CMSP; why the national mold will not work here and why the end result must also be DIFFERENT.

There were two things (and a couple more that should have been) that were articulated at the two meetings (South Bend & Ilwaco) that I know you were told but did not make the sticky board that MUST get prominently into the notes to help other people understand a lot of the comments and why the fishing fleet is so adamant about not losing any more fishing ground. They have SUFFERED a tremendous, tremendous loss already associated with federal obligations to treaty tribes that NO other state in the nation has to accommodate. Washington is UNIQUE.

### AREA LOST

1) Tribal Special Management Areas (SMA's) total 559 square miles of NO FISHING ZONES for the crab fleet in the coastal area north of Westport – Huge loss of grounds with a severe impact at the Columbia River area. You saw the map in South Bend.

2) The crab fleet South of Klipsan Beach that starts fishing with the rest of the coast (Usually on December 1st) & not delayed to accommodate the 50/50 sharing of fish with the tribes only have **13 miles** of the Washington coast to fish, the other 127 miles is not accessible to about 40 to 50% until after 80 days into the crab season, effectively **only 13 miles of coast to fish**. This is already a very highly compressed area to fish.

3) North of Westport the tribes get to fish 45 to 50 days prior the the state fishing fleet resulting in 4 million pounds taken off the state fleet's fishing grounds this season alone before those that are delayed get to start; this year that results in approximately \$12 million dollar loss and overall so far the total is over \$120 million taken out of the historical crab fleet's paycheck since the Rafeedie Decision in 1994.

### INCREASED FATALITY RATE

The fleet has had a very substantial amount of BLOODLETTING already; any additional loss of fishing grounds would be devastating; especially to the younger fishermen that have huge vessel, permits, vehicle, and home mortgage payments to make. These significant losses are like a six gun pointed at the head that can go off at any time; these fishermen fish in an angry wintertime ocean, many times when they honestly should not be at sea driven by the compression of highly productive fishing grounds that have historically been theirs to utilize. This horrendous loss of opportunity already has driven the fleet literally insane, resulting in the highest fatality rate of any occupation in the nation at 400 times the

average job mortality rate. Fishermen take chances and RISK their own lives to feed hungry families at home as a result of this compression of grounds and other lost fishing opportunities that add up one loss at a time. Even the loss of Columbia River Mainstem gillnetting is an increased RISK factor for many as that opportunity may have been a couple of mortgage payments that will now have to be made up from an angry wintertime ocean that is all too often unforgiving when a fisherman makes a mistake interpreting the days weather, just thinking they can get a few more hours of time as sea. This huge loss of opportunity for the fleet makes Washington CMSP UNIQUE to any place else in the nation. Any additional loss of fishing grounds will drive the fleet insanity even higher driving the fatality rate higher – People matter and this issue must become front and center to any decision to eliminate any additional fishing grounds. This underlying fatality pressure leads the fleet to simply **“JUST SAY NO”**.

The tribal SMA closures total more **lost fishing opportunity** off the Washington coast than all the MPA’s total in both Oregon and California combined coastline of over 1100 miles compared to Washington’s 140 mile coastline.

### **ADDITIONAL FACTORS**

In addition BOEM will not make any energy leases in the **Olympic National Marine Sanctuary** which is about half the coast of Washington. That means any substantial industrial development off the Washington coast will occur south of the sanctuary where the waters have very very heavy fishing pressure already as a result of transferred fishing pressure into the southern part of the state.

The third negative for any development is the weather off Washington. Any energy devices anchored will require substantially anchoring scope and more area/KW than offshore Oregon or California. The **Mass Weather Index** is a relative index that anyone can easier understand even if they have difficulty with the anchoring scope requirements. Mass index: San Diego = 10, Central Oregon = 80, Northern Washington = 130.

It is an absolute insult to the fishing fleet to put out information that the primary goal of Washington CMSP is to enhance ocean energy before the coast has even had the opportunity to be heard. There is a reason that Washington CMSP law states that new emerging use will not conflict with or harm existing uses, tremendous harm has already occurred and anymore will be the final nail in the coffin of coastal JOB opportunity.

Dale Beasley, WCMAC fishing representative