

E. Understand the Sanctuary's Cultural, Historical and Socioeconomic Significance

E1. Maritime Heritage Action Plan

E2. Socioeconomic Values of Resources in the Sanctuary Action Plan



Introduction

Characterizing, protecting, and enhancing public awareness of the sanctuary's maritime heritage (including living cultures, cultural resources, and local and customary knowledge) is an important role of OCNMS – and a role mandated by Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Additionally, facilitating compatible and sustainable human uses of sanctuary resources is also an important role of OCNMS. In many cases, OCNMS does not have a strong understanding of the cultural, historical and socioeconomic significance of its resources. Thus, over the next five to ten years, OCNMS needs to work collaboratively with tribal and non-tribal communities, as well as with experts in archeology, anthropology, history, social sciences and economics to build this understanding and communicate maritime heritage messages effectively to the public.

E1. Maritime Heritage Action Plan

Desired Outcomes: 1) Improved understanding of the cultural and historic resources in the sanctuary region; and 2) Improved communication between OCNMS, the Washington State Historic Preservation Office, the Makah Tribal Historic Preservation Office, and the Quileute, Hoh and Quinault cultural resource management representatives.

Links to Goals:

Goal F - Enhance understanding and appreciation of the Olympic Coast's maritime heritage (living cultures, traditions, and cultural resources).

Background:

The National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA) mandates sanctuaries “enhance public awareness, understanding, appreciation, and wise and sustainable use of the marine environment, and the natural, historical, cultural and archeological resources of the National Marine Sanctuary System (NMSA, Section 301(b)(4)).” The NMSA also mandates sanctuaries comply with the federal archeological program, of which the National Historic Preservation Act is the primary tenant. It is important OCNMS continue to characterize and understand the cultural and historical resources in the sanctuary, particularly in light of the unique American Indian cultural context within which the sanctuary resides. While OCNMS’ maritime heritage program is small in size, it can play a significant role in understanding and communicating the outer coast’s rich cultural heritage to the public. The aim of this action plan is to define OCNMS’ unique role in working collaboratively with tribal and non-tribal communities on the outer coast to:

- Continue and develop efforts to understand the region’s rich cultural heritage
- Improve the public’s understanding of the significance of the region’s maritime heritage
- Incorporate local and customary knowledge (knowledge gained by experience and collected by tribal and non-tribal individuals and communities) into sanctuary management processes
- Gain an improved understanding of the past in order to make better ocean management decisions and policies today

One reason OCNMS’ maritime heritage program is especially important to develop is the sanctuary area is also the usual and accustomed areas of four Coastal Treaty Tribes. In this way, OCNMS is unique within the national marine sanctuary system; and the interconnectedness between the American Indians of the Olympic Peninsula and the ocean resources that are now a part of the sanctuary presents OCNMS with a unique opportunity and responsibility to work with the Coastal Treaty Tribes on maritime heritage projects and to communicate to the public the significance of tribal cultures. The non-tribal fishing communities adjacent to the sanctuary also possess a rich cultural heritage that OCNMS has a role in exploring and communicating. In addition to the cultural heritage of the region, a multitude of physical cultural resources exist in the sanctuary. Heavily-used historical and contemporary trade routes run through OCNMS and there are hundreds of shipwrecks supposed to have occurred in the sanctuary, only a handful of which have been verified, mapped and assessed.

This action plan identifies several specific ways in which OCNMS can more fully develop its maritime heritage program, improve its understanding of this heritage, and improve the way it communicates information about maritime and cultural heritage to the public.

Strategy MH1: CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION

Work collaboratively to locate, inventory, assess, interpret and protect cultural resources in the sanctuary, and develop further the cultural resource components of OCNMS' permitting and compliance program.

Activity A: Identify priorities for future cultural resource surveys in the sanctuary and assess the resources needed to complete those surveys and implement OCNMS' maritime heritage program.

Activity B: Work with partners to develop uniform guidelines/protocols for cultural resource data collection in the sanctuary.

Activity C: In consultation with the Coastal Treaty Tribes, the state of Washington Historic Preservation Office, the state of Washington Department of Historic Preservation and Archeology, Olympic National Park and others develop a programmatic agreement describing the way in which OCNMS' routine activities will comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Activity D: Pursue research funding and partnerships with academic institutions and tribal communities to support the study and analysis of existing cultural resource collections (e.g., at the Makah Cultural and Research Center and other tribal centers) in order to test hypotheses and answer questions about past and future changing ecological conditions on the Olympic Peninsula.

Strategy MH2: LOCAL AND CUSTOMARY KNOWLEDGE

Work with tribal and non-tribal partners to explore ways to gather, share and apply (when appropriate) traditional ecological knowledge, local and customary knowledge, and information obtained from cultural resource analyses.

Activity A: In collaboration with the Coastal Treaty Tribes, develop a program to survey and map "traditional cultural properties" in marine areas of interest to each tribe. This would include working with individual tribes to develop survey protocols to address the nature of properties surveyed, survey methodology, the sensitivity of survey data, disclosure and non-disclosure limitations, disposition of the data, and products derived from the data.

Activity B: Work with the Coastal Treaty Tribes, non-tribal communities and other partners to host scholarly and educational events that bring together natural science, social science and tribal knowledge experts to discuss pressing sanctuary management issues and ways in which traditional ecological knowledge could help to resolve those issues.

Activity C: Collect, analyze and share (as agreed) historical accounts and oral histories from historic (tribal and non-tribal) user groups of resources in the sanctuary, including community members, fishermen, divers, and others, in order to improve understanding of the role that maritime heritage played in the sanctuary's past and collect information relevant to current/future resource management in OCNMS. Ensure the information collected from

local communities as part of historical and cultural research projects is shared with these communities in a timely manner once projects are completed.

Strategy MH3: PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF TREATY RIGHTS

Work collaboratively with the Coastal Treaty Tribes to improve the public’s understanding of treaty rights and how traditional lifeways form a vital connection between the past, the present and the future, with a focus on marine areas.

Activity A: Work with the Coastal Treaty Tribes to create protocols for developing, reviewing and communicating information about treaty rights and tribal cultures to sanctuary visitors, volunteers, staff, partners and local communities.

Activity B: Maintain ongoing communications with Coastal Treaty Tribes about opportunities to collaborate on events such as community festivals (Makah Days, Quileute Days, Chief Taholah Days, etc.), special events like Tribal Journeys and other commemorations or significant celebrations within tribal communities.

Activity C: Work collaboratively with the Coastal Treaty Tribes, Olympic National Park and other partners in the development of an OCNMS Long-Range Interpretive Plan that emphasizes appropriate messages and content relating to treaty rights, traditional and contemporary tribal communities, cultures and cultural values.

- Identify opportunities for projects, facilities and program development with each Coastal Treaty Tribe (e.g., maps with American Indian place names, wayside exhibits on each of the tribes, new visitor centers, publications) to be located or distributed on tribal reservations and other locations.
- Identify opportunities for interpreting traditional culture and cultural values at the Olympic Coast Discovery Center.
- Continue to incorporate information about the Coastal Treaty Tribes into the standard training for sanctuary volunteers (including AC members).

Links to Other Action Plans: Collaborative and Coordinated Sanctuary Management, Community Outreach, K-12 Education, Higher Education, Visitor Services

Key Partners: Makah, Quileute and Hoh Tribes and the Quinault Indian Nation, Olympic Coast Intergovernmental Policy Council, Olympic National Park, Olympic Park Institute, OCNMS Advisory Council, Washington State Historic Preservation Office, Washington Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Makah Cultural and Research Center, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society, Washington State Historical Society, Washington Trust for Historic Preservation, Museum of History and Industry, commercial and sport fishermen, divers, local residents, historians and history organizations, Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society, Museum of History and Industry, Grays Harbor Historical Seaport Authority and Westport Maritime Museum

E2. Socioeconomic Values of Resources in the Sanctuary Action Plan

Desired Outcome: Improved ecological, social, and economic resilience for the Olympic Peninsula.

Links to Goals:

Goal G - Facilitate wise and sustainable use in the sanctuary to the extent that such uses are compatible with resource protection.

Background:

Socioeconomic valuation of sanctuary resources is critical to sanctuary management. Social science data are used to examine the human dimension of marine resource management; to understand consumptive and non-consumptive human use patterns; to assess economic impacts of proposed activities; and to understand the attitudes, perception and beliefs of resource users. Each of these factors is not only directly relevant to the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA) and laws such as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), but is also critical to devising policies and management strategies resulting in ecological, social, and economic resilience. Currently, very little socioeconomic or human use information exists for OCNMS. Thus, at this time OCNMS is not able to analyze socioeconomic effects of the sanctuary and sanctuary management as comprehensively as is needed, nor is it able to pursue an ecosystem-based management (EBM) framework. EBM, to be effective, requires integrating both natural and social science data into ecosystem management decisions.

With improved information about the socioeconomic values of resources in the sanctuary, an improved understanding of what human uses are occurring in the sanctuary, and an improved understanding of what human uses might be proposed in the sanctuary, OCNMS will be better equipped to make sound sanctuary management decisions. Moreover, ecosystem-based management frameworks require management agencies to consider humans and human uses as part of ecosystems. To develop an effective ecosystem-based management framework, OCNMS management needs to develop a better understanding of socioeconomics and human uses in the sanctuary. Thus, this action plan is focused on socioeconomic and human use research and assessment and is intended to complement the Habitat Mapping and Classification Action Plan, Physical and Chemical Oceanography Action Plan, Populations, Communities and Ecosystems Action Plan, and Data Management, Sharing and Reporting Action Plan.

Strategy SV1: EXISTING SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

Foster analysis and dissemination of existing socioeconomic data about Olympic Coast marine resources and human use patterns, including consumptive, non-consumptive and passive human use patterns.

Activity A: Identify key socioeconomic players in the sanctuary region and begin targeted outreach effort to communicate OCNMS goals, and its role as a facilitator, in regional socioeconomic characterization.

Activity B: Further develop the existing annotated bibliography of references relevant to socioeconomic valuation of marine resources on the Olympic Peninsula, and make this annotated bibliography widely available (post it on OCNMS website).

Activity C: Review and summarize information on West-Coast wide efforts to collect data on human use patterns in the marine and coastal environment.

Activity D: Make existing socioeconomic data widely available in user-friendly formats (such as GIS layers).

Strategy SV2: NEW SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

Develop partnerships in order to collect, assemble, and analyze new information about human uses/activities occurring in the sanctuary and their socioeconomic values.

Activity A: Submit a formal request to the Coastal Treaty Tribes expressing OCNMS' interest in partnering to assess and apply information on human use patterns and socioeconomic values.

Activity B: Work with the AC to form a working group to make recommendations on developing a common understanding of the human dimension of marine spatial planning and management in the OCNMS, and prioritizing socioeconomic data needs.

Activity C: Encourage the working group to initiate a small, joint (partnership driven) human use mapping project in order to develop an initial (general) socioeconomic characterization of the sanctuary region. This should be done using as many known resources as possible to minimize cost, time, and to build on or create new partnerships in the region. The socioeconomic characterization should address consumptive, non-consumptive, and passive use.

Activity D: Develop a joint proposal for a more extensive socioeconomic study or expanded (more detailed) human use mapping project and pursue funding for this proposal. Look for opportunities to leverage capacity and share costs, e.g., through the West Coast Governor's agreement, the Sea Grant Program, and the state of Washington.

Links to Other Action Plans: Regional Ocean Planning, Populations, Communities and Ecosystems, Data Management, Sharing and Reporting, Collaborative and Coordinated Sanctuary Management, Community Involvement in Sanctuary Management, Community Outreach

Key Partners: Makah, Quileute, Hoh Tribes and Quinault Indian Nation, state of Washington, Olympic Coast Intergovernmental Policy Council, NMFS/NWFSC, Ecotrust and other NGOs, outer coast Marine Resource Committees, Olympic National Park, county Economic Development Councils and the Olympic Peninsula Tourism Commission