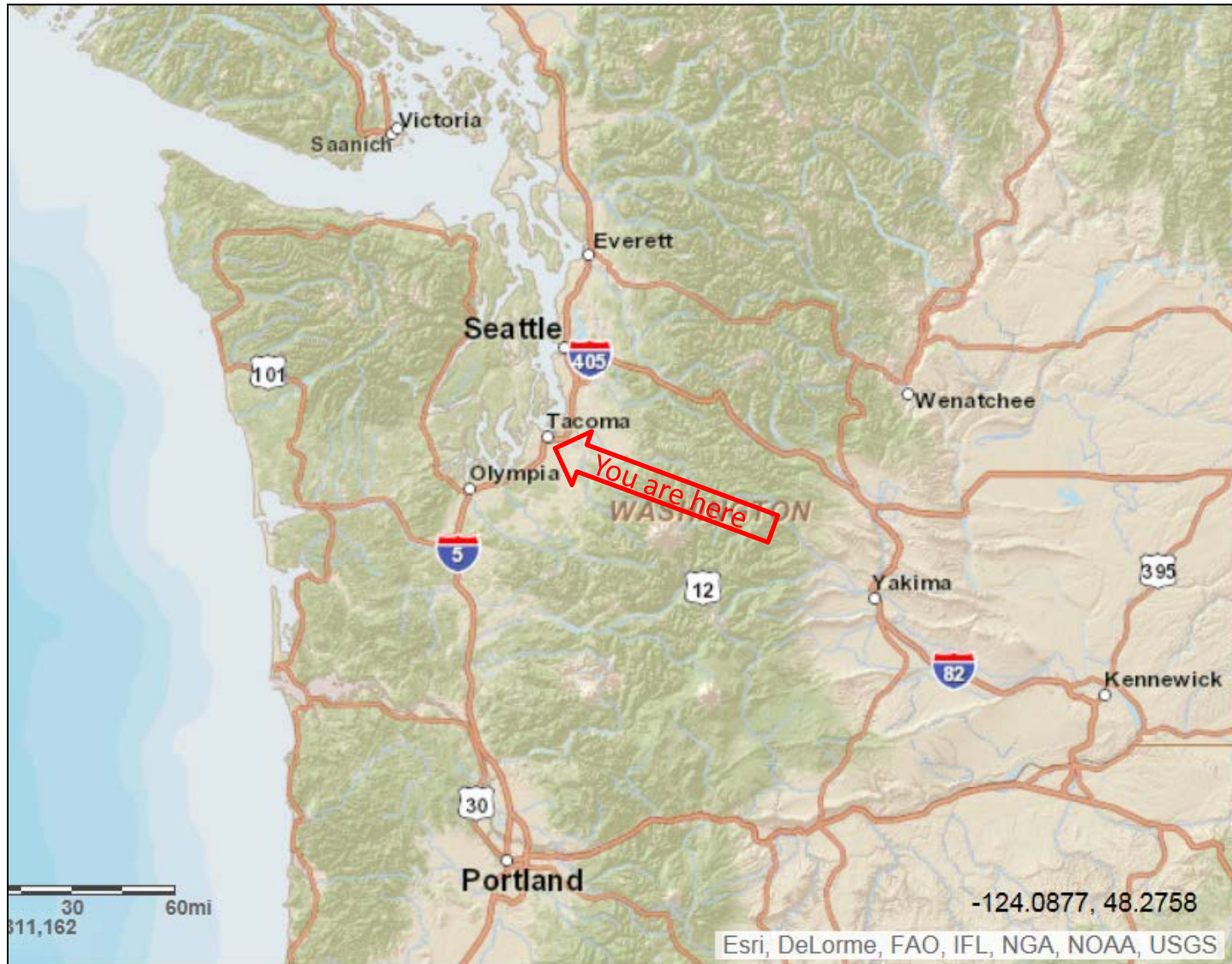


Marine Spatial Planning for Washington's Pacific Coast



A Brief Orientation to Washington



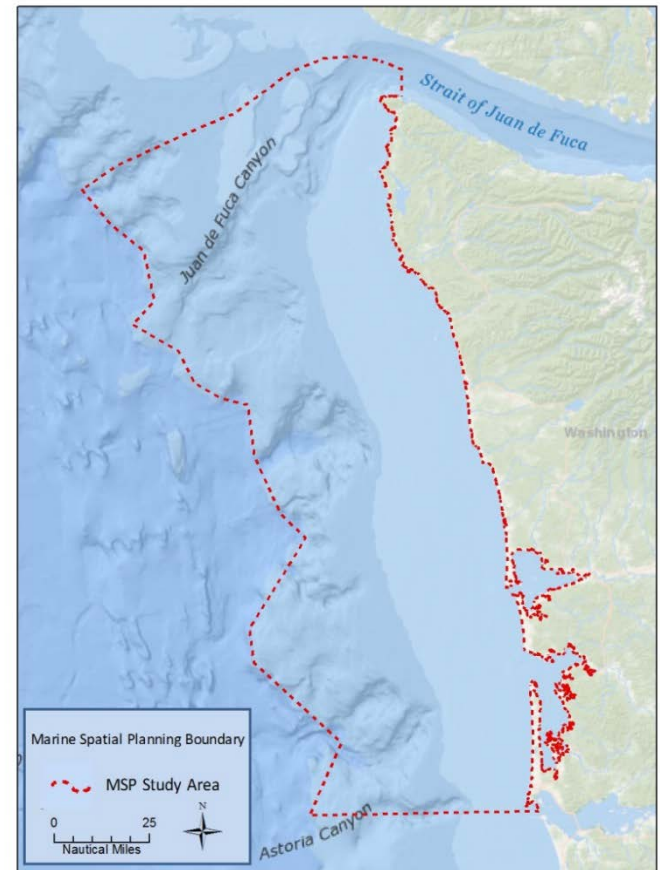
Marine Spatial Planning for Washington's Pacific Coast

Address location of potential new uses.

Plan goals/objectives:

- Protect existing uses
- Protect cultural uses/resources
- Preserve environment
- Integrate decision-making
- Provide new economic opportunities

Non-Regulatory Plan



Study area is 700 fathoms offshore:
includes state and federal waters and estuaries.

Challenges & Opportunities

- Data gaps
- Predictability vs. Adaptability
- Many authorities = very complex landscape
- Tribal involvement & capacity
- Stakeholder expectations & fears
- High interest & engagement
- Variable & changing ocean conditions

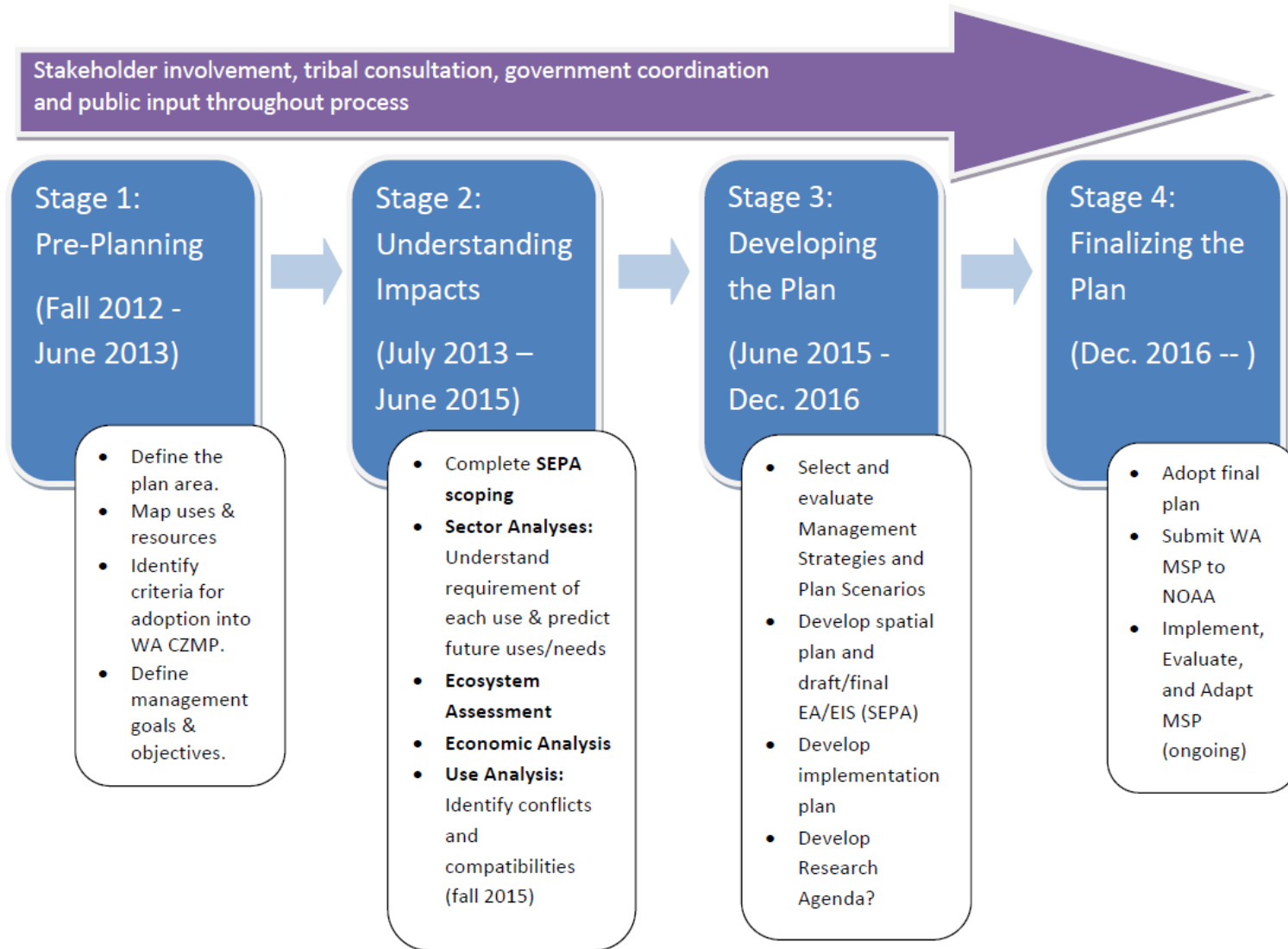


How will the plan help the ocean?

- Better baseline information
- Ecosystem indicators to assess changes
- Analyses to support decision-making
- Recommendations for new uses
- Implementation framework across agencies
 - Integrate existing policies and management
 - Ongoing adaptive management



Where are we now?



Improved Ecological Information

- Marine mammal & forage fish spawning surveys (WDFW)
- Geospatial database for fish & wildlife data (WDFW)
- Ecological indicators and status and trends (NWFSC)

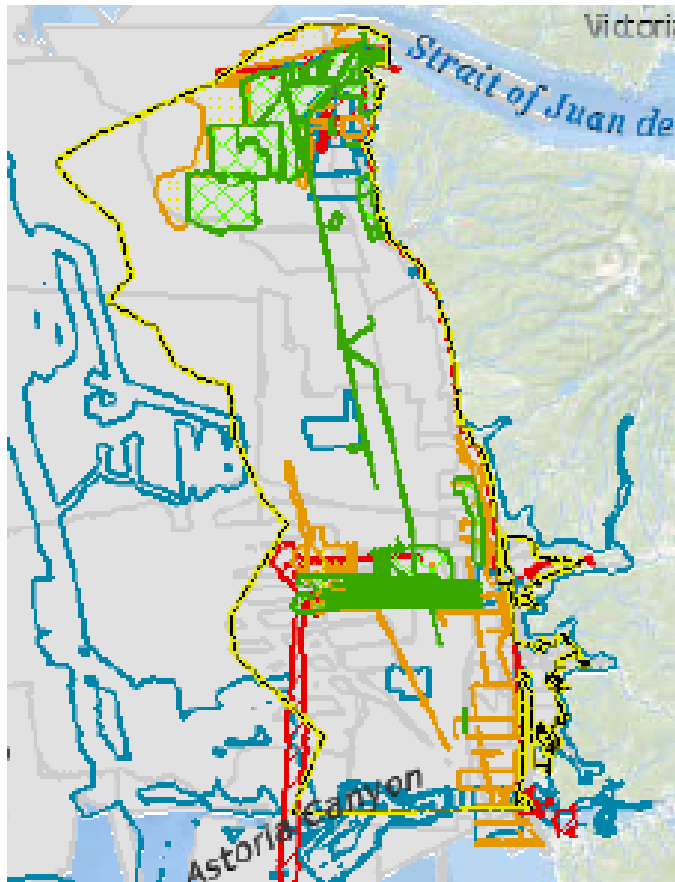


Improved Ecological Information

- Seafloor Atlas (OCNMS – OSU)
- Ecological modeling for seabirds and marine mammals (NCCOS)
- [Oceanographic conditions](#) (UW)



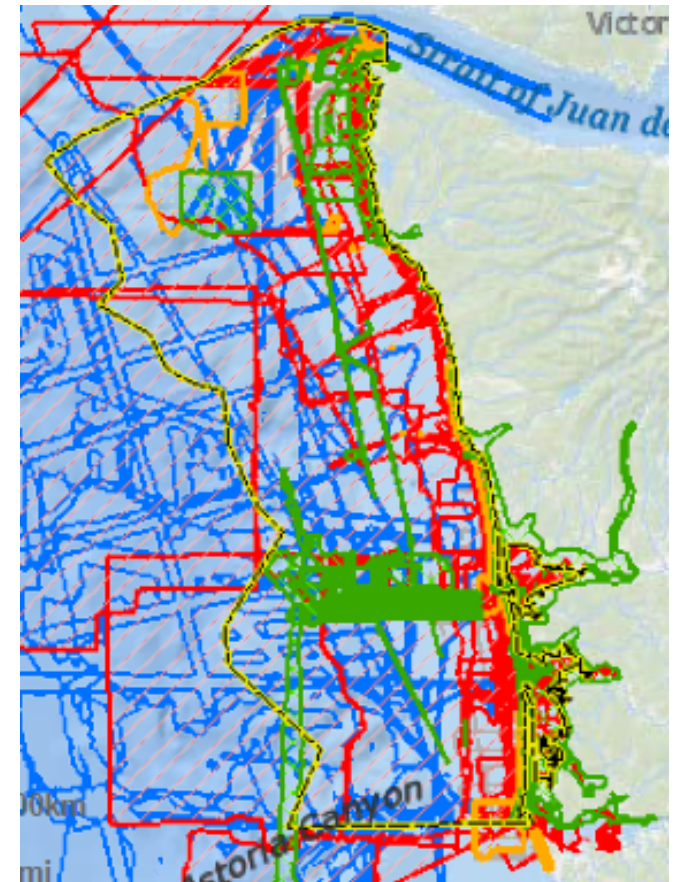
Seafloor Mapping Inventory & Prioritization



Intensity Quality

Data Quality:

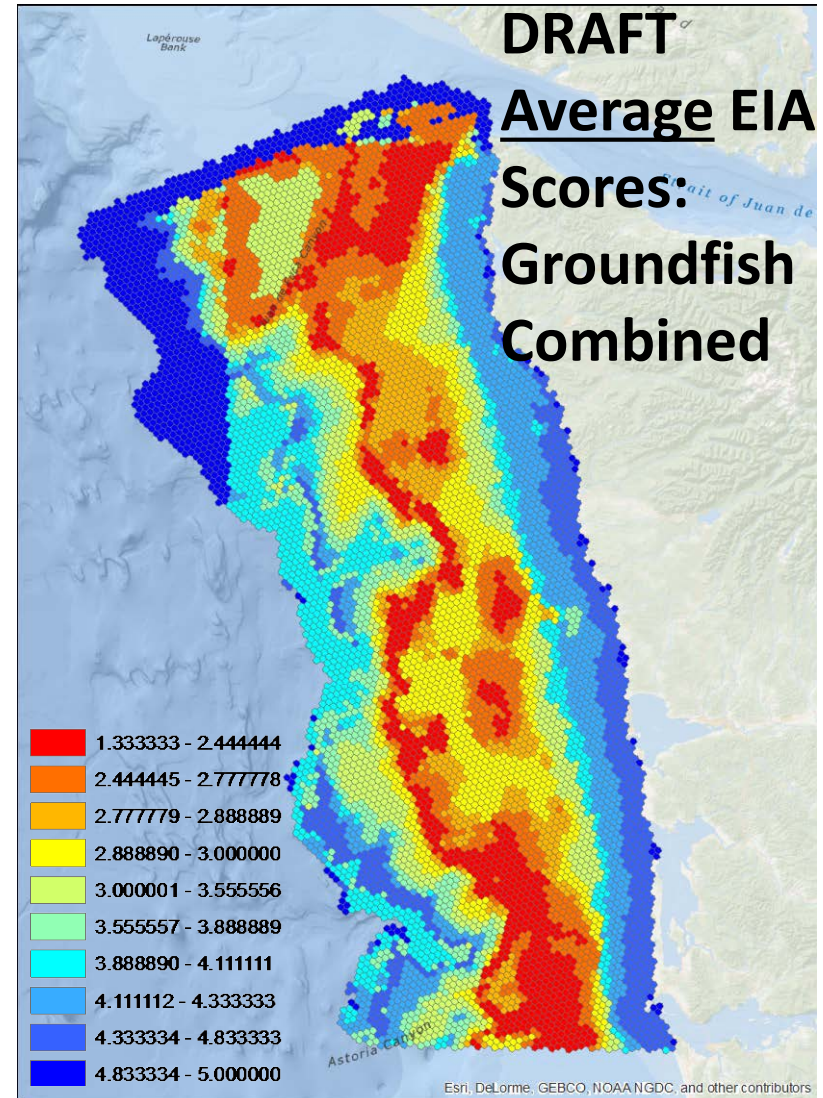
- High
- Medium
- Low
- None
- Unknown



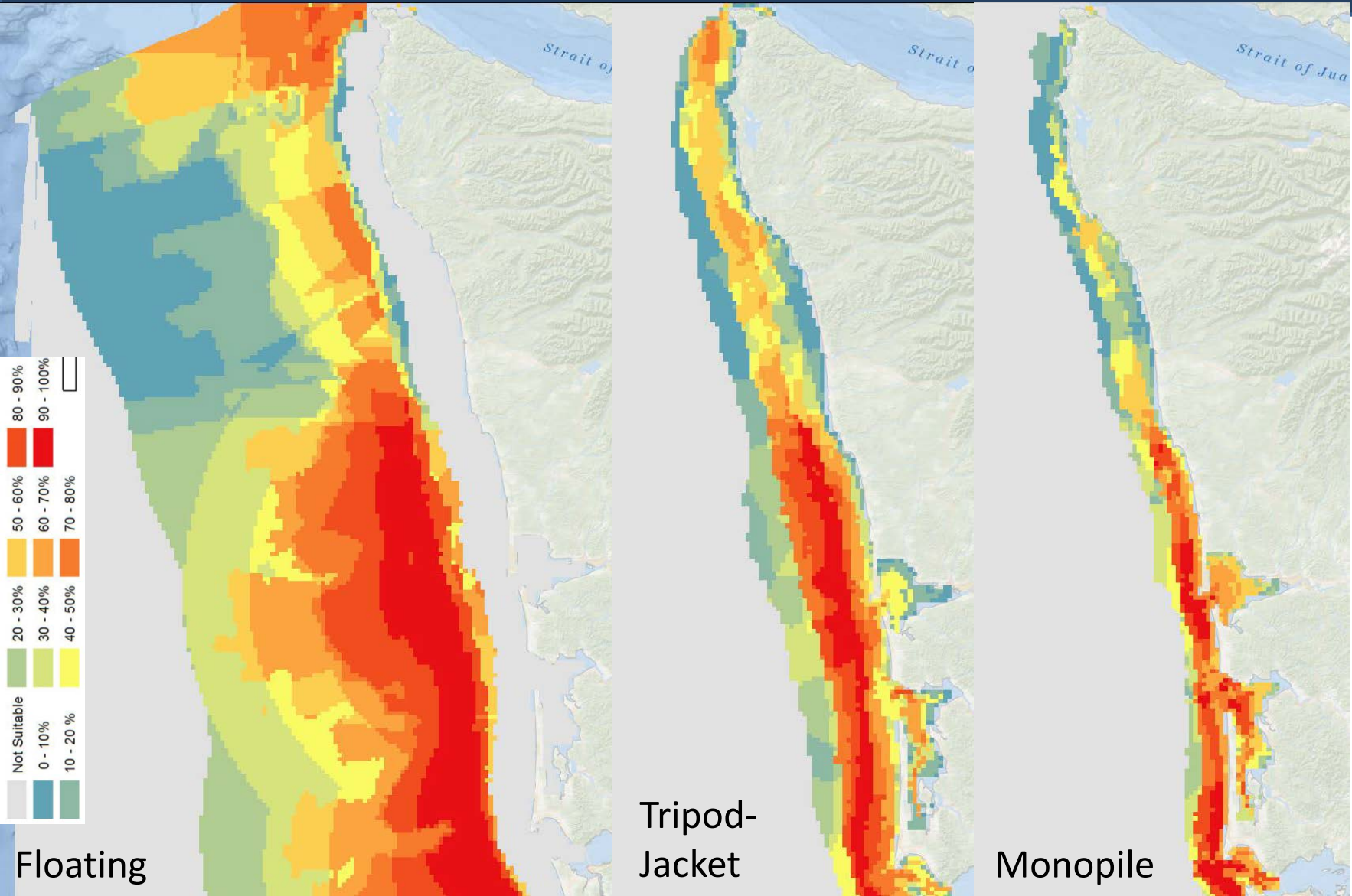
Elevation Quality

Ecologically Important Areas

- Areas where wildlife or fish are known to inhabit or are consistently abundant as confirmed by surveys or fishing data; and
- For species for which abundance and occupancy is unknown, include areas of suitable habitat that those species of wildlife or fish are likely to inhabit.



Offshore Wind Energy



Suitability (PNNL report)

Successes

- New & improved data
- Strong interagency team approach
- Leveraging wide array of expertise
- Stakeholder & scientific input
- Governmental coordination



Lessons-learned

- More data (prioritize) & data analysis
- Partnerships are key
- Funding and staff capacity = essential
- Processes for input (multiple & varied)
- Governmental coordination & communication – all authorities



Questions?

www.msp.wa.gov

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