

Appendix H. WCMAC Coastal Resilience Workshops Report and Recommendations

Washington Coast Resilience Action Demonstration Project

Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program
Washington State Department of Ecology
Olympia, WA

&

Washington Sea Grant
Seattle, WA

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The Resilience Action Demonstration Project (RAD) was a 24-month (2019–2021) pilot program that enhanced local capacity to address coastal hazards issues across Washington’s Pacific Coast. The RAD team tested the logistics of the proposed inter-agency Coastal Hazards Organizational Resilience Team (COHORT) and gathered lessons learned for the implementation of a long-term COHORT initiative. In doing so, the RAD team advanced community-driven hazards resilience projects by connecting communities with scientific and technical expertise, coordinated agency support, and funding. Through research, outreach, and targeted support for locally driven projects, the RAD team identified strategies for improving and better coordinating state hazards assistance to Washington’s coastal communities, in service of long-term pre-disaster risk reduction and resilient communities.

The RAD was conducted as a partnership between Washington’s Coastal Zone Management Program, housed at the Washington State Department of Ecology, and Washington Sea Grant. Many partners and collaborators were instrumental in the success of the RAD. They are listed in the acknowledgments section of the final report.

A Coastal Zone Management Project of Special Merit grant from the NOAA Office for Coastal Management (grant #NA19NOS4190144) provided primary funding for the RAD.

Additional information about the report and its appendices can be found on the [RAD webpage](https://wacoastalnetwork.com/resilience-action-demonstration-project/),¹ which is hosted by the Washington Coastal Hazards Resilience Network.

Appendix H cover image credit: Henry Bell / Washington State Department of Ecology, 2021

¹ <https://wacoastalnetwork.com/resilience-action-demonstration-project/>

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Introduction

Purpose of this appendix

This appendix outlines the process by which the Resilience Action Demonstration Project (RAD) team worked with the [Washington Coastal Marine Advisory Council \(WCMAC\)](#)² to develop and refine recommendations to Governor Inslee’s Office for advancing coastal resilience. This appendix contains the original language of the RAD Summary Report and Potential Recommendations for WCMAC, presented to WCMAC by the RAD team in May 2021, as well as the final list of revised recommendations delivered to the Governor’s Office by WCMAC in July 2021.

WCMAC’s final recommendations aim to achieve both hazards and economic resilience goals and represent a multi-year collaborative effort to strengthen coastal resilience. This effort began in 2015 and has involved a diverse array of coastal stakeholders, agencies, and Tribes. Over the course of the RAD, the RAD team identified potential hazards resilience recommendations for consideration by WCMAC. Economic resilience opportunities were identified through a separate initiative. Through a series of workshops, WCMAC then discussed, refined, and developed a final list of formal recommendations. Additionally, WCMAC’s input was formative in the development of the RAD’s opportunities for improving coastal hazards resilience at the state and federal level, described in the body of the RAD Final Report.

² <https://www.governor.wa.gov/boards-commissions/board-and-commissions/profile/Coastal%20Marine%20Advisory%20Council%2C%20Washington>

Methods

WCMAC's support for coastal resilience

WCMAC was established by Governor Inslee in 2013 and consists of 26 voting members who represent a variety of coastal stakeholder interests. It advises the governor, the legislature, and state and local agencies on coastal and ocean resource management, policy, and planning issues on Washington's Pacific Coast.

In 2017, WCMAC created a coastal resilience technical work group to advance resilience goals and objectives on the Pacific Coast and assist with the implementation of coastal resilience recommendations contained within the William D. Ruckelshaus Center's [Washington State Coast Resilience Assessment](#).³ In a letter dated March 28, 2018, Governor Inslee expressed his full support for WCMAC's desire to build on the Ruckelshaus Center's work and requested that WCMAC help to "identify high priority needs and actions to carry out the recommendations from the assessment regarding coastal hazards."

After a year of investigation and discussion, WCMAC decided to prioritize implementing the Ruckelshaus Center's recommendation to "establish a coast-wide resilience initiative to enhance and integrate efforts." A central part of this initiative would be the formation of a "Coastal Hazards Organizational Resilience Team" (COHORT), made up of multiple state agencies' staff located on the coast. The COHORT would support local leadership by providing technical assistance and backbone services, bringing together potential partner, and facilitating conversations and coordination around coastal resilience in support of cities, counties, Tribes, local organizations, and other institutions.

At the request of WCMAC, the Resilience Action Demonstration project (RAD) piloted the COHORT concept through a 24-month (2019–2021) partnership between Washington Sea Grant and Washington State Department of Ecology. The pilot program tested the logistics of the inter-agency COHORT model and identified strategies for improving and better coordinating agencies' hazards assistance to Washington's coastal communities.

In acknowledgment of the Ruckelshaus Center's finding that economic prosperity strongly contributes toward coastal resilience, WCMAC decided to pursue economic resilience as a linked but distinct priority in addition to the RAD team's focus on hazards resilience. Concurrent with the timeline of the RAD, WCMAC held four economic resilience webinars that invited key experts, stakeholders, and Tribes to explore the tourism industry, forestry industry, marine and coastal industries, and economic resilience in general.⁴ Afterward, WCMAC sent out a survey to the webinar speakers and participants to solicit ideas for supporting economic resilience on the Pacific Coast.

³ <http://mrsc.org/getmedia/0498ef44-89e8-46c7-b834-469b992196c6/Washington-Coast-Resilience-Assessment-Report.aspx>

⁴ The economic resilience webinars can be viewed within the "Documents" section of the WCMAC webpage: <https://www.ezview.wa.gov/?alias=1962&pageid=37058>

Coastal resilience workshops

In April and May 2021, the WCMAC coastal resilience technical workgroup hosted three coastal resilience workshops to discuss the findings and potential recommendations regarding both hazards and economic resilience and to refine and integrate these recommendations in advance of WCMAC's full member meeting in June. A timeline of WCMAC resilience workshops and member meetings is shown in Figure H-1.

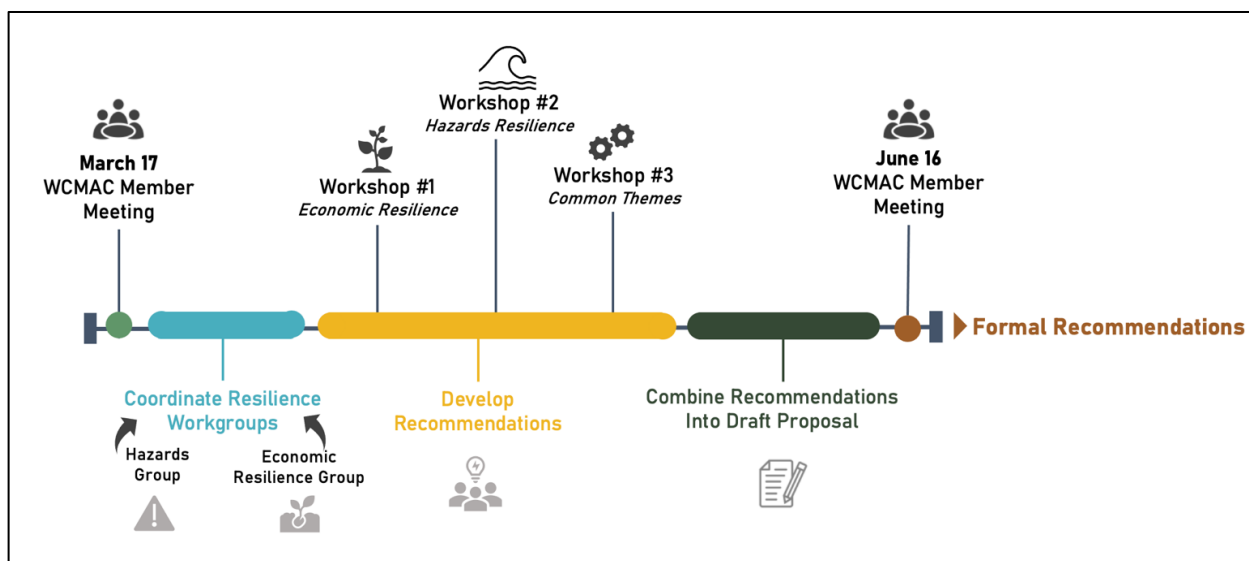


Figure H-1. Timeline of events for the WCMAC coastal resilience workshops and the development of recommendations for the Governor's Office. During the three workshops, the WCMAC coastal resilience technical workgroup discussed and refined potential economic and hazards resilience recommendations. The refined list of potential recommendations was considered by the full WCMAC membership at the June 16 meeting. WCMAC came to consensus on a final list of twelve formal recommendations, which were delivered in a letter to the Governor's Office on July 29, 2021.

The WCMAC workgroup convened their first coastal resilience workshop on April 15, 2021. During this workshop, the workgroup discussed potential economic resilience recommendations that were proposed via the survey that had been sent to all participants of the WCMAC economic resilience webinar series.

WCMAC's second coastal resilience workshop focused on coastal hazards resilience. In preparation for this workshop, the RAD team developed the RAD Summary Report and Potential Recommendations for WCMAC. This report highlighted the progress and findings of the RAD to date and identified potential recommendations for WCMAC to make to the Governor's Office. It is included in the next section of this appendix.

This second workshop, held on May 6, provided WCMAC members with an opportunity to assess and discuss the potential hazards resilience recommendations, ask questions of the RAD team, and determine whether additional details, points of clarification, or revisions were needed before the recommendations could be considered by the full WCMAC membership at the forthcoming June meeting. During the workshop, WCMAC members also suggested two additional recommendations for consideration. These two recommendations, if implemented,

would address sea level rise planning requirements for local governments and update disclosure requirements of coastal hazards risks in property sales. Following this second workshop, the RAD team refined the potential recommendations in response to the workgroup's suggestions and requests.

On May 20, the WCMAC coastal resilience technical workgroup convened their third and final workshop for the purpose of synthesizing the recommendations from the first two workshops on economic and hazards resilience. During this workshop, both sets of recommendations were further revised and, where opportunities arose, integrated to form a draft decision package for full WCMAC member consideration at their June 16, 2021 meeting. The list of recommendations included within the decision package is included as Table H-1 at the end of this appendix.

At the June meeting, WCMAC discussed and subsequently came to consensus on the most urgent and actionable recommendations to send to the Governor's Office. WCMAC sent this list to Governor Inslee on July 29, 2021, in a letter titled "Washington Coast Marine Advisory Council 2021 Recommendations."

RAD Summary Report and Potential Recommendations for WCMAC

This section of Appendix H contains the original language of the RAD Summary Report and potential hazards resilience recommendations presented to WCMAC by the RAD team in May 2021. They served to inform the final recommendations made by WCMAC to Governor Inslee's Office in July 2021.

Abbreviated list of potential recommendations

Establish coordinated multi-agency support for coastal resilience

1. Implement the COHORT.

Directly increase local capacity

2. Find creative solutions to increase and sustain local staffing capacity to focus on resilience.
3. Develop a pipeline of local educational programming, job training, and employment opportunities.

Address gaps in state assistance to better support local hazards resilience efforts

4. Formally authorize a coastal erosion technical assistance program at the Department of Ecology.
5. Enhance Emergency Management Division's tsunami program to help communities tackle large and complex tsunami preparedness initiatives, in coordination with the Department of Commerce.
6. Develop and sustain an online coastal hazards data and resilience hub for the state.

Increase local access to funds

7. Create new natural hazards resilience-focused grants or adjust existing programs.
8. Pursue modifications to federal standards to minimize the burden of local matching funds requirements.
9. Pursue modifications to federal standards to reduce barriers to competitiveness of rural grant proposals.

In the near-term, **recommendations 1, 2, 4, and 7** offer the most potential for achieving comprehensive coastal hazards resilience and would provide a strong basis for future resilience actions to build upon.

RAD process and methodology

The RAD team piloted the COHORT model to further coastal resilience through multi-agency coordination. In many coastal communities, limited capacity goes towards addressing immediate needs, such as hazards mitigation projects. By leveraging existing projects' momentum, the RAD sought to help community-driven projects improve local and system-wide resilience.

RAD's local and regional outreach produced an inventory of hazards priorities, hurdles, and opportunities across the Pacific Coast of Washington, including more than 175 "on-the-shelf" projects that are ready for deployment as funding and opportunity arises. This was guided by a framework of resilience principles (see below) and a study of funding programs. The RAD assisted three locally driven projects to scope and submit funding requests to further immediate needs and longer-term resilience:

- Port of Ilwaco and Port of Chinook: Baker Bay "Port-to-Port" Hazards Mitigation and Resilience Plan
- Willapa Erosion Control Action Now: North Willapa Shoreline Erosion Master Plan
- City of Ocean Shores: Oyhut Bay Erosion Analysis to Support Development of Mitigation Alternatives

Through this outreach and resulting support for locally led coastal hazards resilience projects, as well as interviews and workshops with members of the Hazard Mitigation Working Group, Coastal Hazards Resilience Network, and other government agencies, the RAD team identified strategies for improving and better coordinating agencies' hazards assistance to Washington's coastal communities, in service of community and coast-wide resilience. The RAD team also tested the logistics of the inter-agency COHORT model.

Defining resilience principles in a coastal hazards context

To assist communities to build resilience as they address current priorities, the RAD team sought to better understand how a coastal hazards project can contribute to community and coast-wide resilience. Informed by outreach, research, and the Ruckelshaus Center's Washington State Coast Resilience Assessment, the RAD team produced a set of resilience principles to scope projects that also boost resilience, summarized here:

- Coastal hazards resilience projects encompass physical projects, community development efforts (capacity building, strategy development, planning, etc.), and educational activities.
- Coastal hazards projects can support resilience by:
 - Addressing immediate needs and emerging issues in alignment with a long-term vision by incorporating place- and process-based ecological design; past, present and future conditions; multiple hazards; adjacent or synergistic projects; and nature-based solutions.
 - Supporting local and system-wide benefits through capacity-building activities, local and regional partnerships, storytelling and sharing lessons learned, and additional community benefits (such as economic development, food sovereignty, and access to housing).
 - Building collaborative relationships with relevant parties, such as state and federal agencies, Tribes, special districts, cities, under-represented groups, and private landowners.

Current state of play

There is a lack of focused state leadership in addressing coastal hazards resilience on the Pacific Coast. This and other factors have reduced the capacity for coastal communities to undertake comprehensive hazards planning efforts, leading to a cycle of stopgap hazards response measures. Developing, scaling-up, and connecting synergistic efforts on the coast requires additional resources and capacity that many coastal jurisdictions and state agencies do not have.

Limited local capacity

- The limited number of community members and jurisdictional staff who can lead resilience efforts are essential, yet stretched thin. Jurisdiction staff often do not have time to manage larger projects and planning amid near-term needs, even with the assistance of consultants.
- Large-scale issues are often approached as multiple disconnected small projects focused on immediate needs, rather than through holistic long term planning or system-scale strategies.
- Many consultants, contractors, and other roles are not local, which results in funds being diverted away from the coast and missed opportunities for locally driven resilience.
- Proposals from rural coastal jurisdictions lack the advantages held by the more populous and resourced jurisdictions in the Puget Sound or urbanized shorelines nationwide. Populous shorelines perform better on federal benefit-cost ratios than rural areas and are able to leverage their greater staff capacity through decades of experience accessing funds, aggregating data, and forming relationships to help address coastal hazards and build resilience.

Limited state capacity

- Coastal communities have limited avenues to request assistance from agencies and other experts. They largely rely on informal connections, pre-existing relationships, or occasional standout project champions that seek out new pathways for assistance.
 - A notable exception is the EMD-led Tsunami Work Group, which connects communities with resources and assistance on tsunami-related projects
 - In particular, erosion is a chronic problem across the Pacific Coast, leading to the loss of economic, historical, and cultural resources, critical habitat, and public and private infrastructure. Unlike other natural hazards faced by communities across the Pacific Coast, there is no dedicated state agency leadership in addressing this issue.
- Hazards issues and processes may reach beyond jurisdictional boundaries, but collaboration at inter-agency and inter-jurisdictional scales is rare. “Squeaky wheel” agencies play an important role in developing collaborations.

Funding limitations

- Funding opportunities often favor traditional approaches that may not promote resilience, and are lacking for “community development” efforts, such as project scoping, capacity building, strategy development, and project planning activities. Many flooding and erosion projects across the coast are at this stage of development.
- Grant requirements for matching funds severely limit the ability of many coastal communities to apply for and receive funding.
- Funds dedicated toward pre-disaster planning, capacity building, and community resilience go much further than funds allocated toward recovery. However, many agencies and communities are limited in their ability to work with long-term planning horizons. This limited ability to focus on planning and capacity is reflected in funding programs, and therefore most work focuses on emergency response.

Recommendations to support coastal hazards resilience

Establish coordinated multi-agency support for coastal resilience

1. Implement the COHORT. RAD’s pilot of the COHORT model found strong support for the COHORT’s services and was successful in helping local staff overcome capacity hurdles. The COHORT would align multi-agency resources and expertise, spearhead information sharing, enhance collaboration, and coordinate strategic investment and technical support for hazards resilience projects and programs across the Pacific Coast of Washington. For the COHORT to be effective, COHORT agencies must dedicate funding to staff located on the coast and make organizational commitments to support this effort. This could involve the following agencies:
 - a. The Ruckelshaus Center reports identified Washington Sea Grant, WSU Extension, Ecology, and Emergency Management Division as potential core COHORT agencies, who would have dedicated staff in local offices on the coast and mutually agreed-upon goals.
 - b. The RAD identified WSDOT and USACE as agencies to liaise with the COHORT because coastal hazards mitigation projects often overlap WSDOT or USACE jurisdiction. Staff at WSDOT and USACE expressed significant interest in designating individuals for this role.
 - c. WA State Department of Commerce, WA State Department of Health, and UW Climate Impacts Group participation in the COHORT could support the development of larger and longer-term multi-benefit solutions, particularly related to climate change.
 - d. Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction participation in the COHORT could connect local and regional resilience issues to future generations through educational programming.
 - e. COHORT could leverage a dedicated team of agency permitting specialists who could facilitate multiple projects’ permitting processes simultaneously and further a design-build approach to implementing coast-wide hazards resilience projects.

- f. The COHORT should develop working resilience principles, recognizing that resilience can differ across communities and may not match present realities. Developing a mutually agreed-upon understanding of resilience and how it can be strengthened is a first step toward assessing current approaches and scoping resilient solutions.
- g. Establish an easy-to-use central access point where communities can directly request resilience-focused assistance, similar to Grays Harbor Conservation District's Technical Assistance Request Form

Directly increase capacity for local resilience leadership

- 2. Find creative solutions to increase and sustain local staffing capacity to focus on resilience. This additional local capacity could enable local jurisdictions to move beyond the current paradigm of "putting out fires," increase cross-jurisdictional collaboration, increase participation within all other recommendations described in this document, and lead local working groups to address specific topics. The following actions are linked, but do not have to occur together:
 - a. Create staff positions in local jurisdictions and special districts for designated planners, project coordinators, GIS/data specialists, and hazard mitigation coordinators.
 - b. Increase funding for coastal Marine Resources Committees to increase their valuable role in enhancing coast-wide resilience, which will likely include a role in helping to shape multi-benefit hazard solutions. Without full time coordinators in each MRC, a coast-wide MRC coordinator, and exploration of strategic restructuring, they will not be able to take on a mission focused on building resilience.
- 3. Develop a pipeline of local educational programming, job training, and employment opportunities focused on existing and emerging industries that further resilience. This would increase local innovation, generate opportunities for economic growth on the coast, and encourage future generations to pursue careers and livelihoods close to home.
 - a. Integrate resilience concepts into school curricula, college courses, and other programs.
 - b. Identify, support, and compensate local project champions and community leaders who are integral to the success of coastal hazards resilience efforts.

Address gaps in state assistance to better support local hazards resilience efforts

- 4. Formally authorize a coastal erosion technical assistance program at the Department of Ecology to support local data needs, planning, and solutions. No state agency is currently directed to assist communities with erosion issues.
 - a. The program would expand Ecology's Coastal Monitoring & Analysis Program (CMAP) to carry out localized erosion data collection and monitoring across the coast, providing vital information necessary for managing erosion and flood hazards and for creating more actionable risk assessments. This is currently carried out in a

- limited capacity by CMAP, which is supported in large part by competitive funding and does not have the ability to fulfill coast-wide data and analysis needs.
- b. The program would facilitate a coast-wide working group on coastal erosion and flooding, providing a forum for agencies and communities to make inquiries, share information, and develop actions to address erosion-related issues in a resilient manner.
 - c. The program would help develop strategic partnerships to leverage federal funding and programs to address state and local priorities.
 - d. The program would develop a resilience-focused regional sediment management strategy.
5. Enhance EMD's tsunami program, in coordination with Washington State Department of Commerce's Community Development Block Grant program and local comprehensive plans, to help communities tackle large and complex tsunami preparedness initiatives, such as upland relocation, multi-benefit public-private partnerships for vertical evacuation, or integrated infrastructure across an area. Assistance could include regulatory flexibility, funds for land acquisition and assessment, planning assistance, and other strategies.
6. Develop and sustain an online coastal hazards data and resilience hub for the state.
- a. Fund the development, maintenance, and continued outreach to sustain a centralized website that orients and connects communities and hazards practitioners to data on coastal hazards; past, present, and planned resilience activities; and applicable resilience-related information.
 - b. Leverage existing resources, such as the WA Coastal Hazards Resilience Network (CHRN), DNR's Geologic Information Portal, Ecology's Risk MAP program, and the Office of the Chief Information Officer's Geospatial Open Data Portal, to aggregate information from state agencies and other relevant groups.
 - c. CHRN closely aligns with this recommendation, but does not have the financial or agency support to do this currently.

Increase local access to funds

7. To assist coastal communities in bridging the gap between known hazards needs and scoping "shovel-ready" resilience projects, the State of Washington or federal entities could develop and fund more competitive grant funding programs (or adjust existing programs), with focus on resilience planning, capacity building, and community development. Include equity criteria to ensure that rural and under-resourced coastal communities are competitive.
- a. Conduct robust outreach and hold workshops with coastal communities to answer questions, provide technical assistance and application coaching, and otherwise encourage and support proposals from these communities
 - b. Provide funds and technical support for communities to coordinate immediate needs with a long-term vision, before, during, or after emergency events. This can help to avoid recurring emergency repairs while boosting resilience.
 - c. Fund more robust, localized, and resilience-oriented risk assessments to include in, and support alignment of, hazard mitigation plans, comprehensive flood

management plans, comprehensive plans, and capital facilities plans. This lays the groundwork for resilience-oriented projects to access funding for implementation from existing grants.

8. Matching requirements for federal grant programs present a considerable obstacle for small and rural coastal communities that seek funding to address hazards issues. The Governor's Office could pursue modifications to federal standards to minimize the burden of local matching fund requirements for funding programs that are designed to support hazards resilience actions.
9. The Governor's Office could pursue modifications to federal standards to reduce barriers to competitiveness of rural grant proposals.
 - a. Explore avenues to address low-population areas' hurdles for Benefit-Cost Analyses.
 - b. Explore avenues to create or enhance advance payment mechanisms.
 - c. Create funding carve-outs based on geography, income, or population.

WCMAC Recommendations to the Governor's Office

Table H-1 lists all of the potential economic and hazards resilience recommendations that WCMAC considered at the June meeting. Recommendations 1 through 6 are updated versions of the original RAD recommendations described earlier in this report, revised based on WCMAC input and condensed for use within the WCMAC workshops. Recommendations 7 and 8 were added by WCMAC members during the second coastal resilience workshop and include further revisions made in collaboration with the RAD team. Recommendations 9 through 15 resulted from the WCMAC economic resilience workshop.

At the June member meeting, WCMAC came to consensus on a list of the most urgent and actionable recommendations. The far right column of Table H-1 indicates whether WCMAC consensus was achieved for each recommendation. The twelve recommendations that achieved consensus were delivered in a letter to Governor Inslee's Office on July 29, 2021. The remaining recommendations (those that did not reach consensus) were preserved for additional refinement and consideration by WCMAC at a future date.

Table H-1. List of coastal resilience recommendations considered by WCMAC at the full member meeting on June 16, 2021. At the conclusion of the meeting, WCMAC came to consensus on twelve recommendations to deliver to the Governor’s Office. These recommendations are indicated by a “Yes” in the right-hand column of the table.

#	Type	Short Name	Recommendation	Desired Outcome	Implementers	WCMAC Consensus?
1	Hazards	Establish a Coastal Hazards Organizational Resilience Team (COHORT)	WCMAC recommends that the WA Legislature and the Governor create and fund a Coastal Hazards Organizational Resilience Team (COHORT). The COHORT will coordinate state and federal resources and assistance through staff located on the coast. The COHORT members will draw from their individual networks of resources and collaborate to provide strategic services to Tribes, local governments, communities, and project leaders.	Provide long-term state assistance for a coast-wide resilience initiative, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridging coordination and collaboration with other state and federal agencies (e.g., Commerce, WDFW MRC Coordinator, USACE) • Developing resilience strategies • Facilitating regional and local partnerships • Exchanging knowledge • Assessing risk and vulnerability • Integrating planning • Developing project scopes and design • Coordinating grant writing and strategic investments across agency programs • Organizing conferences • Strengthening networking opportunities and access to resources through an online data and resilience hub • Developing educational programs • Providing business incubation • Providing job training to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increase local innovation, ○ Support intergenerational participation in resilience initiatives, and ○ Support emerging local leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA Sea Grant • Ecology • WSU Extension • EMD • Commerce 	Yes

#	Type	Short Name	Recommendation	Desired Outcome	Implementers	WCMAC Consensus?
2	Hazards	Options to increase local staffing capacity for resilience work	WCMAC recommends that the WA Legislature and the Governor fund a study to develop strategies for increasing staff—with the experience and skills to accomplish resilience objectives—in Tribes, local governments, and special districts.	Identify the most strategic and feasible options to increase and sustain local capacity to focus on coastal resilience. This includes the need for additional coastal planners, project coordinators, GIS/data specialists, and hazard mitigation coordinators who could complete risk and vulnerability assessments, planning integration, project scoping and design, and grant writing. Options to consider include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and local partnerships and cost-sharing • Grants and fellowship opportunities • Other funding opportunities to increase local capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCMAC/ Ecology 	Yes
3	Hazards	Increase funds for Marine Resources Committees to accomplish resilience objectives	WCMAC recommends that the WA Legislature and the Governor increase Coastal MRCs' funding to create full time coordinators in each coastal MRC and a full-time coast-wide MRC coordinator who could also be a liaison with the COHORT. WMCAC also recommends that the Governor consider a strategic restructuring to the state's administration and coordination of the MRCs to accomplish the resilience objectives.	Leverage the collective wisdom of Washington's citizens to develop realistic, effective, and efficient solutions to help support a resilient coast through education, conservation, and management issues under RCW 36.125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBD (Currently WDFW) 	No
4	Hazards	Coastal erosion technical assistance program	WCMAC recommends that the WA Legislature and the Governor fund the expansion of Ecology's Coastal Monitoring & Analysis Program (CMAP).	Collect and provide coast-wide erosion data, coastal process analysis, education and outreach, and technical assistance to evaluate risk. Work with state and federal agencies, local partners, and Tribes to develop comprehensive strategies and multi-benefit resilience projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecology 	No

#	Type	Short Name	Recommendation	Desired Outcome	Implementers	WCMAC Consensus?
5	Hazards	Hazards resilience-focused funding	WCMAC recommends that the WA Legislature and the Governor create coastal hazards resilience-focused grants to better support smaller, rural, and under-resourced coastal communities and Tribes for community engagement, risk and vulnerability assessments, and planning and project scoping	State support for pro-active risk reduction efforts in coastal communities and Tribes that provide co-benefits (hazards, environment, economy). There is a significant gap in state funding programs for important project phases that are needed prior to becoming eligible for most federal, state, or private funding, including: community engagement, risk assessment, and planning and project scoping. State funds could also be essential for increasing access to federal dollars by helping cover the unattainable matching requirements for smaller, rural, and under-resourced coastal communities and Tribes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ecology 	No
6	Hazards	Pursue modifications to federal standards	WCMAC recommends that the Governor work with the WA Congressional Delegation to pursue modifications to federal standards that create significant barriers for smaller, rural, and under-resourced communities and Tribes. Including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reducing matching requirements. ● Providing flexibility for projects to investigate beyond the traditional benefit-cost analysis as defined in the National Economic Development Plan. ● Allowing for advanced payments in lieu of reimbursable expenses. ● Designating portions of existing federal funding programs specifically for smaller, rural, and under-resourced communities and Tribes. 	Incorporate environmental justice considerations in funding programs so that federal investments are equally accessible, competitive, and distributed to smaller, rural, and under-resourced coastal communities and Tribes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Congress 	Yes
7	Hazards	Sea level rise planning	WCMAC recommends that the WA Legislature and the Governor develop state requirements for local governments to address sea level rise and provide adequate funding, guidance, and tools for sea level rise planning.	Communities plan for and have strategies in place to comprehensively address and adapt to the impacts of sea level rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Commerce and Ecology 	Yes

#	Type	Short Name	Recommendation	Desired Outcome	Implementers	WCMAC Consensus?
8	Hazards	Hazard disclosures	WCMAC recommends that the WA Legislature and the Governor update disclosure requirements to require disclosure of coastal hazard risks (including erosion, sea level rise, and tsunamis) in property sales.	Reduce public liability and promote coastal hazards adaptation. This would also require disclosure of whether the property has ever received disaster aid. Disclosures would rely upon updated maps and delineation of hazards zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WA Real Estate Commission, in coordination with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ecology ○ Commerce ○ DNR ○ EMD 	Yes
9	Economic	Area Sector Analysis Planning	WCMAC recommends that the WA Legislature and the Governor fund Area Sector Analysis Planning (ASAP) for the Washington Coast to assist rural coastal communities in developing an economic development strategy.	Develop an economic development strategy for the WA Coast.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Western Rural Development Center 	Yes
10	Economic	Coastal Conservation Corps	WCMAC recommends that the WA Legislature and the Governor fund and direct the development of curricula, training, and certifications for a Coastal Conservation Corps to implement a variety of restoration activities on the WA Coast. This would build on the work of and leverage existing programs from the WA Conservation Commission, Conservation Districts, and the WA Conservation Corps.	Support training and workforce development for coastal residents and youth while achieving conservation and restoration outcomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WA Conservation Commission ● WA Conservation Corps 	Yes
11	Economic	Clear, certain, achievable state permitting for large commercial and industrial projects	WCMAC recommends that the WA Legislature and the Governor conduct an assessment on the need to clarify and amend regulations, such as Ocean Resource Management Act, SEPA, and SMA to ensure that project applications can get permit reviews and final decisions in reasonable time frames without the risk of indefinite delays via appeals.	Provide additional clarity and expectations on environmental regulations and permitting processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appropriate agency as assigned by the Governor 	No

#	Type	Short Name	Recommendation	Desired Outcome	Implementers	WCMAC Consensus?
12	Economic	New Commerce FTE	WCMAC recommends that the WA Legislature and the Governor create a Coastal Economic Resilience Community Outreach Specialist at Department of Commerce to connect communities with state and federal resources, develop and organize training events, connect with educational institutions on special research projects, and implement model practices from other jurisdictions.	Support from the Department of Commerce to enhance community and economic resilience for the WA Coast. This recommendation can support other multiple recommendations related to coastal hazards and economic resilience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislature ● Governor ● Commerce 	Yes
13	Economic	Coastal rural broadband	WCMAC recommends that the WA Legislature and the Governor increase broadband access and infrastructure for WA coastal communities by leveraging current regulations and federal support.	Increase internet broadband access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislature ● Governor 	Yes
14	Economic	Energy supply and infrastructure assessment	WCMAC recommends that the WA Legislature and the Governor fund an assessment that identifies: 1) vulnerabilities for coastal communities related to their electrical power supply, particularly where there are single points of failure, and work with those communities to suggest potential solutions for restoring power quickly after a critical event (e.g., storms, landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis) and 2) potential economic barriers in installing energy infrastructure for businesses and industries.	Identification of coastal power vulnerabilities and solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appropriate agency as assigned by the Governor 	Yes

#	Type	Short Name	Recommendation	Desired Outcome	Implementers	WCMAC Consensus?
15	Economic	Burrowing shrimp	<p>Option 1: WCMAC recommends that the Governor implement an emergency program to allow shellfish growers on the SW Coast to utilize carbaryl and/or imidacloprid to control burrowing shrimp until a pest management tool is in place that meets common agricultural parameters around damage density.</p> <p>Option 2: WCMAC recommends that the Governor implement an emergency program to allow shellfish growers on the SW Coast to use chemical and/or mechanical control of burrowing shrimp until a pest management tool is in place that meets common agricultural parameters around damage density.</p>	Emergency program to allow shellfish growers on the SW Coast to control burrowing shrimp and their associated impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor 	Yes – option 2