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Island County Marine Resources Committee 2021 Needs Assessment Assessment Overview

The Island County Marine Resources Committee (MRC) conducted a needs assessment in Winter 2021 to aid strategic planning for the coming 3-5 years. The goal was to identify pressing and emerging marine resource issues in Island County and to learn what MRC roles and projects are most valued.

Based on interviews, this assessment provided qualitative, anecdotal information to support stewardship of Island County's marine resources. This information is a reflection of the context of marine resource issues in Island County at this moment in time and we provide this overview with the hope it may be useful for county departments and conservation organizations as well as the MRC.

Methodology

Modeled after the MRC's 2017 assessment, a questionnaire guided MRC volunteers' interviews of County elected officials and staff, and representatives of stakeholder groups related to the MRC mission. Questions that were replicated or adapted from the 2017 questionnaire asked about pressing issues (marine or otherwise) and emerging issues, short and long-term goals and what of the MRC's roles and projects are most valuable. Two new questions were requested by the Island Local Integrating Organization to pursue details from a recent *Natural Resource Values* and *Sense of Place* survey.

Stakeholders closest to the MRC mission and individuals with related knowledge were sought out for interviews. These included local elected officials, State and County government executives and staff from key departments and local conservation partners. Interview types outside this marine-focused circle were recommended for future assessments, and several were added to this assessment.

Five (5) MRC members interviewed twenty-eight (28) individuals across six (6) interviewee types, with interviews averaging 50 minutes. Interviewers were trained on interviewing and confidentiality protocols. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, most interviews were conducted virtually.

Notes from interviews were entered into spreadsheets and entries were identified by interviewee type. Data were analyzed question-by-question for themes among and across *TOPICS* and within and across *INTERVIEWEE TYPES*. Analysis also searched for "macro" patterns across the entire pool of interviews. All raw data and analytical material will be on file in the MRC archives.

MRC Composition and Roles

Island County MRC is an advisory body to county government established in 1999 and comprised of many community volunteers who represent diverse interests and industries, with the common goal to protect and restore marine resources in the Puget Sound area through scientific monitoring, restoration projects, and community education.

While the MRC lacks the authority or resources to resolve complex and costly issues noted in this assessment, responses affirm the MRC's importance as a source of trusted information to support movement toward solutions. Several questions in the Needs Assessment asked about the work of the MRC and what is most valuable. Responses highlighted its neutral, science based, advisory and educational roles.

Roles of value for Island County Marine Resources Committee (see *Appendix A*, graphs 1 and 2) Interviews indicated the MRC is uniquely valuable as:

- a balanced, science-based resource with integrity,
- a trust-worthy advisory and educational provider,
- an advisory resource for the Board of Island County Commissioners,
- a source of science-based educational information and outreach to engage residents,
- the convener of community science-based research projects, and
- a voice on behalf of marine conservation, stewardship and restoration and adaptive regulations in light of increasingly dynamic shoreline conditions.

Overview of Issues Raised (see Appendix A, graphs 3 and 4)

Current *Pressing and Emerging Issues* identified by the assessment include:

- the <u>impact of upland development and forest management practices</u> on erosion and sediment transport, storm water management and fresh and marine water quality;
- recognition of <u>intensifying dynamic shoreline processes</u>, such as storm surge and sea level rise, and limitations of engineering strategies to address risks associated with these changes;
- awareness of <u>changing and deteriorating shoreline conditions</u> which impact ecosystem functions and threaten to negatively impact the economic value of Island County as a site for recreation;
- and patterns of <u>cumulative impacts generated by the combination of many small actions</u> and incremental decisions that add up to significant pressures on marine resources.

"Island County's shorelines are under greater pressure from erosion and development as compared to other counties with shorelines."

This is supported by data showing that Island County has the second highest number of land parcels on Puget Sound and shoreline permitting requests from Island County exceed other Counties in Northwest Washington.

Washington Department of Ecology, from interviews for Island County MRC 2021 Needs Assessment

Many interviewees raised a combination of *Pressures* and *Tensions* highlighting a greater degree of complexity and interrelationships than was noted in the 2017 assessment (see *Appendix A*, graphs 3-5):

- the need for bluff management was combined repeatedly with the impact of upland development but for two different reasons:
 - o the need to sustain the beneficial function of erosion to sustain beach nourishment and
 - o the need to protect people and property;
- the pressure to support private property rights was often combined with concerns about:
 - o increased exposure to risks as more vulnerable sites are developed and
 - o questions of safety and liability for private decisions made despite precautionary warnings;
- the intermingling on the shoreline of County infrastructure, e.g. roads and water management, with privately-owned property, infrastructure and buildings creates confusion regarding:
 - o rights, risks and decision-making authority and
 - o responsibilities and liability;
- tensions were reflected especially in comments regarding:
 - o assuring and increasing public access,
 - o addressing shoreline maintenance, protection and restoration,
 - o sustaining historic uses even with changing shoreline conditions, and
 - o introducing adaptive strategies for resilience and safety in light of changing conditions.

"The cascading impacts of changing climate and pressure to clear and develop land is destabilizing bluffs, compromising water quality, increasing runoff and stormwater in watersheds, and increasing demand for protective and resilience strategies for man-made structures and farming."

From interviews for the 2021 IC MRC Needs Assessment

Suggested Next Steps (see *Appendix A*, graphs 5 and 6)

Interviews pointed to *Next Steps* toward solutions to address these complex issues while, simultaneously, protecting, sustaining and restoring Island County's marine resources:

- increase awareness of interconnected ecosystem relationships from upland to shore and the historic and legal context for shoreline regulations and policy;
- communicate information about the value of the county's marine resources for the local economy and for the well-being of all who live on and visit the islands;
- engage in collaborative problem solving to identify common ground regarding expectations;
- clarify distinctions between responsibilities and decision-making authority of local government and responsibilities and authority of private shoreland owners;
- develop adaptive regulations for resilience and safety in anticipation of increasing storm intensity and sea level rise, and
- integrate science-based elements into regulations.

"Public access to the shoreline and stewarding the health of marine and shoreline ecosystems are not only the right things to champion, they translate into economic and public health engines."

From interviews for the 2021 IC MRC Needs Assessment

This overview reports highlights from the <u>Island County MRC 2021 Needs Assessment</u>. For a copy of this summary and further information see the MRC web-based archive for summary graphs and/ or the raw data.

Respectfully submitted, the Island County Marine Resources Committee, 2021 Needs Assessment Team

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Island County Marine Resources Committee 2021 Needs Assessment Appendix A

Graph 1. What do you value about the MRC?

WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE MRC?				Abbreviations:	SLR Sea Level CC Climate (
					SS Storm Sui	rge			Total
Advisory voice to Commissioners		lvisory voice to							
Tally	у	3						Total	
Reputation of integrity with Community and Elected of	ficials vis		Collaboration (partner)	Nimble	Reputation of integrity				
Tally	у	1	2	1	1			Total	
Connection with Multiple Audiences	En _i Co	gagement with ommunity	Bring knowledge to specific groups	Connection	on the ground	Is a resource to county staff and community			
Tally	У	3	2	1	1	1		Total	
Outreach and education	ed		history			Examples of projects (Shore Friendly program)	General support of Outreach and Education role		
Tally	у	1	1	1	2	2	3	Total	
Research and Restoration	Mo spe	esearch and onitoring ecific to Island ounty	Restoration						
Tally	у	2	1					Total	

Graph 2. Are you familiar with the MRC?

ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH THE	EMRC?									
	Total	State Govt	IC Govt	other local Govt		conservation partners	other individuals	other orgs	Fed Govt	other local Govt entities
NO Total	1	0	0		0	1		C) (
SOMEWHAT Total	13	4	7	0	0	2	ı c) ((
YES Total	14	1	5	2	1	3	2) () (
TOTAL Interviews	28	5	12	2	1	6	2	C) () (

Graph 3. What are current pressing issues in your work?

							Abbreviations:	SLR Sea Level Rise	
WHAT ARE CURRENT PRESSING ISSUES IN YOUR WORK?								CC Climate Change	
								SS Storm Surge	
Competing Expectations: Shoreline Resilience,		Public access to Shoreline	Shoreline Resilience	requirements in	Expectations based on history	Expectations			
Development, Historic uses, Farming		Silorenne		permitting	Off filstory	Expectations			TOTAL
	Tally	2	. 18		3 4	1	12		39
Dynamic and Changing Shoreline Environment: SLR, Storm Surge, Littoral Drift, Stormwater, Human Safety &		Sea Level Rise	Climate Change and Storm Surge	Bluff Management	Upland Management	Littoral Drift	Watershed and Stormwater	Human Safety and Resilience of Structures	
Resilience	Tally	1	6		1 2)	4 1		1 29
	,							_	
Shoreline Restoration, Education and Collaboration		Shoreline Sealife and Seafood	Shoreline Restoration	Shoreline Education	Shoreline Collaboration				
	Tally	6	5 4	. 4	1 1	L			15
0 16 11 01 65 001 00		COVID Related	Govt staffing,	hostina Facilia					
Govt functions, Staffing, COVID		Tasks	permitting and efficiency	Justice, Equity, Diversity and Inclusion					
	Tally	2			5				12
Publically owned shoreline structures		Cost effective IC Govt solutions	Publically owned infrastructure: properties managed by ports, IC Public Works	Public debris: creosote, unliscensed mooring bouys,					
	Tally	4	3	1	L				8
Issues of responsibility and rights re: privately owned infrastructure on shoreline: roads, septic, stairs, elevators, docks, debris		Privately owned community structures: HOA roads, septic, wells	Private ownership and development rights	Privately owned unused and deteriorating structures					
	Tally	1	. 1						2
TOTAL COMMENTS ON THE QUESTION: What are current pressing issues in your work?	Tally								105

WHAT ARE EMERGING ISSUES IN YOUR WO	ORK?	Graph # :	1 RESPONSE	S THAT FO	CUSED OF	N TOPICS			CC Climate SS Storm	Change n Surge	
RESPONSES THAT FOCUS ON TOPICS									33 310111	i Suige	Tota
rynamic and Changing Shoreline Environment		SLR	CC/ SS	Bluff Mgmt	Upland Magmt	Littoral Drif	Watershed, Stormwater		Water quality (fresh and marine)	Integral connections: snow cap to white cap	7010
	Tally	5	4	3		1	2	2	1	5 2	
horeline Restoration, Education, Stewardship and collaboration		Shoreline Sealife and Seafood	Monitoring	Shoreline Restoration	Stewarding unaltered shoreline	Resilient Shoreline	Shoreline Education	Shoreline Collaboration	Plastic pollution		
	Tally	4	4	2		3	2	2 1	L :	1	
ompeting Expectations		Public access to Shoreline	Expectations based on history	Competing Expectations	Urbanization	Human Safety and Resilience in relation to Structures	Human wel being in relation to shoreline	-			
	Tally	4	2	. 2		2	4 2	2			:
Articulate for Privately owned infrastructure: rights, isks and decision making (roads, septic, stairs, elevator, locks, debris)		structures	Private ownership & development	unused & deteriorating							
	Tally	2	2	2							
ovt functions, staffing, COVID		COVID impact	Environmental Requirements for permitting	Govt staffing, permitting and efficiency	Equity, Diversity, Inclusion						
	Tally	1	1	. 1		1					
Publically owned shoreline structures		Cost effective IC Govt solutions	Publically owned infrastructure: properties managed by ports, IC Public Works	Public debris: creosote,							
	Tally	1	1	. 1							
WHAT ARE EMERGING ISSUES IN YOUR WO	ORK?	Graph # 2	2 RESPONSE	S THAT SYI	NTHESIZE	D TOPICS		Abbreviations:	CC Climate		
RESPONSES THAT SYNTHSIZE TOPICS						Total					
Help public understand interconnected relationships fro	m snow	cap to white	е сар			2					
Help public understand interconnected relationships from	m snow	cap to white	е сар			2					
	m snow	cap to white	е сар			2					
Develop regulations that foster shoreline stewardship											
Help public understand interconnected relationships from the public understand interconnected relationships from the properties of the public understands that foster shoreline stewardships for the public understands and relationships for the properties of the public understands and relationships for the public understands and relationships for the public understands are public understands for the public understands and relationships from the public understands are public understands from the public un	s betwe	en competir	g expectations			2					
Develop regulations that foster shoreline stewardship Articulate differences, common ground and relationship: Re: privately owned sites & structures - clarify responsibi	s betwe	en competir ghts, risks &	g expectations decision making	afety		2					
Develop regulations that foster shoreline stewardship Articulate differences, common ground and relationships	s betwe	en competir ghts, risks &	g expectations decision making	afety		6					

Total Synthesized responses

29

Graph 5. How do these pressing and emerging issues relate to the marine environment?

HOW DO THESE PRESSING AND EMERGING ISSUES RELATE TO	THE MARINE ENVIRONI	MENT?		Abbreviations:	SLR Sea Level Rise CC Climate Change SS Storm Surge	Total
Unique relationships and pressures for Island County	IC more impacted by marine issues due to being islands	Bluff erosion is an increasing issue for shoreline structures	Marine dynamics are generating increasing pressure on IC infrastructure	Maintaining functional/ unaltered shoreline tends to reduce impact on human structures		
Tally	1	1	. 2		3	7
Tensions for IC in relation to marine issues	Tension: people want to live in high risk places and protect what they build	Tention: public works must balance timely and efficient solutions with environmental (fish friendly) requirements	Tention: Pressure to build on shoreline is at odds with retaining marine functions & rural character of IC	Tension: Impact of marine pressures compounded by increasing population along Puget Sound	Tension: Marine factors complicate and are impacted by maintenance of shoreline infrastructure	
Tally	3	3	3	3	4	16
General relationships	All impacted by Federal policies	Marine issues are related to environmental justice	Trash accumulation impacts shoreline conditions			
Tally	1	. 1	. 1			3
All relate/ all integrated/ impacts are cumulative	All related, tied together, impacts are cumulative					
Tally	6					6
					TOTAL	. 32