

Territorial Sea Plan Part 3 - Update Process

About this document – Purple text indicates the appendix section text will not be amended as part of this process. Red text indicates language will be updated as part of this process.

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Document Notes -

- 1994 Appendix I: Three Arch Rock Management Report - Delete this appendix - 1993 OPAC recommendation accepted by the Oregon Marine Board
- 1994 Appendix J: Working Groups – delete since working groups are constantly changing
- The Rocky Shores communication strategy will not be incorporated into the plan but will be used externally and publically available.

Appendix A: Glossary (edit)

algae, marine: this term is used loosely in this plan to include all the so-called "seaweeds," especially of the intertidal area. Marine algae range in size from the simple microscopic blue-green algae and diatoms that float in the water to the many species of large brown and red algae that are so recognizable as "seaweed" in tide pools. Marine algae include several species of kelp but in Oregon the bull kelp, *Nereocystis luetkeana*, grows subtidally and has special legal status because of its value as a commercial raw material.

appropriate use: a term used to imply a balance between human use, or exploitation, of a natural resource, including its environment, and the ability of the resource to tolerate the use. For any given site or resource, managers must consider nature, sensitivity, durability, and regenerative capacity of the resource against the amount, kind, duration, and intensity of the use as well as the goals, objectives, and policies of the particular administrative or management authority including the Territorial Sea Plan.

awareness: Knowledge that something exists, or understanding of a situation or subject at the present time based on information or experience.

biota: all organisms found in a specified area.

cell (rocky shore): a major shore feature with a predominant set of similar shore types. On the Oregon coast, there are two types of cells: littoral (sandy shore) cells where nearshore circulation is enclosed between headlands; rocky cells composed of headlands, capes and associated reefs or rocks.

coast: the area where land and sea meet and where the physiographic, hydrographic, oceanographic, and biological features and conditions of each strongly influence the other.

coastal biodiversity: at its simplest, a term meaning the diversity of life forms and communities that occur in the coastal zone, including nearshore ocean waters. Diversity is a concept that means "variety or multiformity, a condition of being different in character and quality" (Patrick, 1983, in Ray, 1988). There is no single way to define, measure, or evaluate diversity of life; rather there are at least four interrelated ways:

- species diversity, which refers to the variety and abundance of species in an ecosystem;
- ecological diversity, which refers to the variety of types of biological communities found on earth;
- genetic diversity, which refers to the genetic variation that occurs among members of the same species; and
- functional diversity, which refers to the variety of biological processes or functions characteristic of a particular ecosystem. This may be the most important way of referring to biodiversity in a coastal management sense.

Coastal biodiversity refers to the richness of variety and interactions of biological resources in the coastal zone, which is a transition zone or ecotone between the land and the sea. Coastal biodiversity therefore encompasses not only the range and multitude of sea creatures that live in the rocky intertidal zone, but also the varieties of seabirds and shorebirds, marine mammals, hundreds of species of fish, shellfish, invertebrates, marine algae or "seaweeds", plankton, and insects. More than that is the complexity of their interactions, evolved and adapted over the millenia to fit the dynamics of this transition environment.

coastal shorelands: those areas immediately adjacent to the ocean, all estuaries and associated wetlands, and all coastal lakes. (Oregon Statewide Planning Goals)

coastal zone: the area lying between the Washington border on the north to the California border on the south, bounded on the west by the extent of the state's jurisdiction, and in the east by the crest of the coastal mountain range, with the exception of : (a) The Umpqua River basin, where the coastal zone shall extend to Scottsburg; (b) The Rogue River basin, where the coastal zone shall extend to Agness; (c) The Columbia River basin, where the coastal zone shall extend to the downstream end of Puget Island. (Oregon Statewide Planning Goals).

community: the full complement of plant and animal species living and interacting in a specified habitat. Or, a "distinct and recurring assemblage of plants and animals naturally associated with each other and with a particular physical environment" (Dethier). Like human communities, the exact composition of marine communities may vary for complex reasons: seasonal changes in light, temperature, or nutrients; water depth, which affects food, light, temperature, and pressure; meeting or mixing of different water masses with different temperatures, salinity, or nutrient levels; etc.

conserve: to manage in a manner which avoids wasteful or destructive uses and provides for future availability. (Oregon Statewide Planning Goals)

conservation: the act of conserving the environment. (Oregon Statewide Planning Goals)

conservation: a principle of action guiding Oregon's ocean-resources management, which seeks to protect the integrity of marine ecosystems while giving priority to the protection and wise use of renewable resources over nonrenewable; as used in the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Plan, the act of conservation means "that the integrity, diversity, stability, complexity, and the productivity of marine biological communities and their habitats are maintained or, where necessary, restored" and "...accommodat(ing) the needs for economic development while avoiding wasteful uses and maintaining future availability.

critical marine habitat: means one or more of the following land and water areas:

- a) areas designated as "critical habitat" in accordance with federal laws governing threatened and endangered species; OR
- b) areas designated in the Territorial Sea Plan as either:

- 1) as needed for the survival of animal or plant species listed by state or federal laws as "threatened", "endangered", or "sensitive". Such areas might include special areas used for feeding, mating, breeding/spawning, nurseries, parental foraging, overwintering, or haul out or resting. This is not intended to limit the application of federal law regarding threatened and endangered species; OR
- 2) "unique" (i.e. one of a kind in Oregon) habitat for scientific research or education within the Oregon territorial sea. (Territorial Sea Plan, Part Two)

develop: to bring about growth or availability; to construct or alter a structure, to conduct a mining operation, to make a physical change in the use or appearance of the land, to divide land into parcels, or to create or terminate rights to access. (Oregon Statewide Planning Goals)

disturbance: to interfere or attempt to interfere with natural processes. Often referred to in regards to marine mammals and/or seabird colonies.

ecosystem: the living and non-living components of the environment which interact or function together, including plant and animal organisms, the physical environment, and the energy systems in which they exist. All the components of an ecosystem are interrelated. (Oregon Statewide Planning Goals)

ecotone: a transition area between different habitats or environments; the Oregon coast is within an ecotone between the subarctic waters of the Gulf of Alaska and the subtropical waters of California and Mexico. Further, the waters of Oregon's Territorial Sea are coastal waters, an ecotone between the oceanic habitat in waters over the continental margin and terrestrial habitats of Oregon's coastal watersheds and shoreline.

educate: To provide with knowledge or training in a particular area or for a particular purpose.

enhancement: improvement in condition; in natural resources management referring to objective tasks undertaken to improve the condition, numbers, or prospects for survival of populations, habitats, or ecosystems.

environment: where we, and all living things, live.

extreme low water line: The lowest elevation reached by the sea as recorded by a tide gauge during a given period.

habitat: the environment in which an organism, species, or community lives. Just as humans live in houses, within neighborhoods, within a town or geographic area, within a certain region, and so on, marine organisms live in habitats which may be referred to at different scales. (see also "critical marine habitat", "important marine habitat")

headlands: bluffs, promontories or points of high shoreland jutting out into the ocean, generally sloping abruptly into the water. Oregon headlands are generally identified in

the report on Visual Resource analysis of the Oregon Coastal Zone, OCCDC, 1974. (Oregon Statewide Planning Goals)

holistic: referring to an interconnected system as a whole rather than by its individual parts.

important marine habitat: marine habitats that must be specifically considered when an inventory-and-effects evaluation is conducted pursuant to Goal 19: including but not limited to: habitat necessary for the survival and conservation of Oregon renewable resources (e.g. areas for spawning, rearing, or feeding), kelp and other algae beds, seagrass beds, seafloor gravel beds, rock reef areas and areas of important fish, shellfish and invertebrate concentration. (Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 19).

niche: the range of environmental variables (such as temperature, salinity, nutrients, etc.) within which a species can exist and reproduce. The preferred niche is the one in which the species performs best in the absence of competition or interference from extraneous factors. The realized niche is the one in which it actually comes to live in a particular environment.

organism: an individual living entity or life form.

outreach: An effort to bring services or information to people where they live or spend time.

pollution: the violation or threatened violation of applicable state or federal environmental quality statutes, rules and standards. (Oregon Statewide Planning Goals)

preserve: to save from change or loss and reserve for a special purpose. (Oregon Statewide Planning Goals)

program: proposed or desired plan or course of proceedings or action. (Oregon Statewide Planning Goals)

protect: save or shield from loss, destruction, or injury or for future intended use. (Oregon Statewide Planning Goals)

population: a set of organisms belonging to the same species and occupying a clearly delimited space at the same time.

preservation: as used in the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Plan, means "that no adverse human-induced changes to a biological community or habitat should be allowed, and that human activities that could cause such changes need to be prohibited."

recommended site designation: (site designation" or "designation") rocky shore designations are management categories that specify management objectives and actions for rocky shore sites. Recommended site designations are the strategy's recommendation for assigning sites to their appropriate management category, thus prescribing the types of management objectives and actions the agencies should implement at the sites.

recreation: any experience voluntarily engaged in largely during leisure (discretionary time) from which the individual derives satisfaction. (Oregon Statewide Planning Goals)

rocky shore sites: a specific coastal geographic feature or area located between the upland vegetation line and the shoreward extent of the Territorial Sea (3 nautical miles from shore). They may be a rock or cluster of rocks, a particular cove or cliff, or other specific feature. These sites may also have a mix of rocky shore types and even have sandy or cobbled beaches when mapped at this scale.

rocky shores: To appropriately manage the resources within these rocky areas, the differences and similarities between the many shoreline types must be recognized. For the purpose of this management strategy, Oregon's rocky shores are grouped into three major classifications based on proximity to shore, jurisdictional boundaries, and ecological zone¹. Within these main classifications many other sub-classifications may be present including rocky intertidal and subtidal, cliffs, tidepools, etc.

- a. Rocky Shoreline – all rocky habitat (encompasses cliffs, tidepools, and rocky intertidal) between the upland vegetation line and extreme low water. These areas may be reached by foot from shore (regardless of hazard or convenience).
 - i. Rocky upland – rocky habitat area between the upland vegetation line and extreme high water line.
 - ii. Rocky intertidal – rocky habitat area between extreme high water line and extreme low water line.
- b. Associated rocky shallow subtidal – for the purpose of this strategy, the associated rocky subtidal zone encompasses rocky habitat below extreme low water out to the -5 meter depth contour² that are contiguous with an exposed rocky feature (rocky shoreline or offshore feature above ELW). In areas without exposed rocky features, this area is classified as a submerged rocky reef (see below definition).
- c. Offshore Islands and Submerged Rocky Reefs - areas detached from the main coastline at mean high water including submerged reefs and exposed rocky islands within state jurisdiction (0-3 nautical miles) that are located seaward of the extreme low water line.

¹ Only rocky shoreline areas are applicable for the community proposal amendment process. See Section ___ for additional details.

² As defined by NOAA CMECS Benthic depth shallow infralittoral zone.

- i. Offshore Islands – Any landform separated from the mainland at mean high water which remain above the surface of the sea at mean high tide³.
- ii. Submerged Rocky Reefs – Rocky reefs are composed of submerged rocky habitat with depths ranging from Extreme Low Water out to the deepest limits of the Territorial Sea. If the submerged rocky habitat is contiguous with an adjacent rocky intertidal area, then the portion from Extreme Low Water out to -5 m depth is classified as associated rocky shallow subtidal (see above).

shoreline: the boundary between a body of water and the land, measured on tidal waters at mean higher high water, and on non-tidal waterways at the ordinary high-water mark. (Oregon Statewide Planning Goals)

significance: for purposes of the required resource inventory and effects evaluation, involves context and intensity. Context will vary with the physical setting of the proposed action, and may involve interests at the local, regional, state, or federal level. Intensity refers to the severity of the effect; that is, the magnitude and duration of the effect. The intensity of an effect should be weighed along with the likelihood of its occurrence. An effect may be significant even when its chance of occurrence is not great, but when the resulting effect would be severe if it occurred. Significance does not lend itself to a formula or quantifiable test when used to describe natural resources (unlike statistical analyses where "significance" does lend itself to mathematical expression).

Site: a specific coastal geographic feature or area located between the upland vegetation line and the shoreward extent of the Territorial Sea (3 nautical miles from shore). They may be a rock or cluster of rocks, a particular cove or cliff, or other specific feature. These sites may also have a mix of rocky shore types and even have sandy or cobbled beaches when mapped at this scale.

species: a population or collection of populations of closely related and similar organisms capable of interbreeding freely with one another but not with members of other species under natural conditions.

submersible lands: lands lying between the line of ordinary (mean) high water and the line of ordinary (mean) low water. (ORS 274.005(8))

take: to fish for, hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill or attempt to fish for, hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill. ([ORS 635-012-0030](#))

territorial sea: the ocean and seafloor area from mean low water seaward three nautical miles. (Oregon Statewide Planning Goals)

³ As defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

tidal submerged lands: lands lying below the line of mean low tide in the beds of all tidal waters within the boundaries of this state are heretofore or hereafter established. (ORS 274.705(7))

vegetation line: line of established upland shore vegetation and as described in [ORS 390.770](#)

Appendix B: References

Appendix C: Acronyms & Abbreviations

Appendix D: Notes on Tidal Related Shorelines

Appendix E: Oregon Ocean Law

Appendix F: Goal 19, Ocean Resources

Appendix G: Policies of the Oregon Ocean Plan

Appendix H: Rocky Shore Classification System (edit – Phase 2)

1. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE ROCKY SHORE

a) Scale (Sizes)

The scale of the marine environment is vast; yet the scale of definable habitats and human use can be much smaller, often at a very precise location. The marine environment thus requires that management account for the tremendous differences in scales of reference. Management, monitoring, and research must accommodate for broad regional distinctions and characteristics, as well as fine scale geographic and ecological resolution.

b) Linkage (Connectivity)

Areas or locations in the ocean are linked by the continuously flowing masses of water and by migrating, roaming, or drifting marine plants and animals. Marine life in any given area is sustained by nutrients suspended in the flowing water column; the phytoplankton, which fix the sun's energy, are effectively part of the water mass, and eggs and larvae from animals at one site are borne to habitat sites some distance away. There are virtually no points within the marine environment that are isolated. Similar habitat conditions at distantly separated sites in a given region will have the same or very similar biotic communities. Likewise, pollutants from one source can effect marine areas far away. This linkage is modified by time. While some species take full advantage of the water flow and reproduce widely, the reproductive mode of other species is quite localized, which means that colonization to distant sites may take many, many years until the right conditions prevail.

c) Dynamics (Changes)

The dynamic conditions of the marine environment continuously changes with a host of variables: tidal height, seasonal sunlight, storms waves, water depth, upwelling, upland runoff, seafloor type or topography, etc. Oregon's marine environment is particularly influenced by the seasonal outflow of fresh water from the Columbia River and other coastal streams, and by upwelling created by summer winds. Large-scale events, such as an El Nino, punctuate these routine dynamics and increase complexity. These dynamic variables influence rocky shore areas and their management.

2. ROCKY SHORELINE TYPES

a) Rocky Upland

[Describe rocky upland - includes some areas that you wouldn't call cliffs.]

b) Cliffs

As used here, cliffs are the steep seaward facing slopes of rocky headlands composed primarily of basalt (north coast) and metamorphic or highly resistant sedimentary rock (south coast) where wave action and other weathering agents have eroded a vertical or nearly vertical rocky slope with little or sparse vegetation. The exposed slope is either inaccessible or very dangerous to human trespass. Cliffs provide isolated nesting and resting habitat for seabirds, but can also enclose and thereby protect marine mammal or intertidal habitat along the toe of the cliff.

Many cliff sites are in public ownership: State Parks and Recreation, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Others, such as the Sea Lion Caves area or cliffs south of Cape Arago are in private hands. Most are planned and zoned as part of the respective coastal county land use plan. Cliffs are included as coastal shorelands under Statewide Planning Goal 17.

c) Rocky Intertidal

Rocky habitat area between extreme high water line and extreme low water line.

Rocky intertidal areas encompass a variety of hard, rocky sites covered and uncovered daily by the tide and areas subject to splash and spray many feet above the water level. Most are wave-eroded bedrock platforms with associated remnant rocks and boulders. At some sites, boulder fields at the base of a rocky cliff predominate. Exposure to the ocean varies from site to site: most are exposed or semi-exposed; a few are partially protected.

All rocky intertidal sites are held in trust by the State Land Board for the owners: the people of Oregon. Management is complex; the areas are administered jointly by the Department of State Lands exercising ownership responsibilities on behalf of the State Land Board and by the Department of Parks and Recreation for public recreation under the Beach Bill. The Department of Fish and Wildlife regulates harvesting, collecting, or taking of animals.

Because use of associated reefs and rocks is often directly related to attractiveness and activities of a rocky intertidal site, rocky intertidal areas are the central element of coordinated management efforts along the entire rocky shoreline.

d) Rocky Shallow Subtidal

At some rocky-shore sites, submerged bedrock or boulders form reefs in direct association with rocky intertidal areas. This subtidal region, between Extreme Low Water and the -5 meter depth contour, are generally geologic extensions of rocky intertidal or cliff areas along the shore.

These features within the Territorial Sea are held in trust by the State Land Board for the people of Oregon. The Department of Fish and Wildlife controls harvest of fish and

shellfish through general and site-specific regulations. The Department of Parks and Recreation has no management authority or responsibility for subtidal areas.

Oregon has not historically had substantial commercial marine plant harvest, and extensive study will be necessary before moving toward a commercial program.

3. OFFSHORE ROCKY TYPES

Areas detached from the main coastline including submerged reefs and exposed rocky islands within state jurisdiction (0-3 nautical miles) that are located seaward of the extreme low water line.

These sites are generally accessible only by boat or aircraft. These reefs and rocks have valuable habitat that may be similar to those nearer shore, but physical isolation at sea generates a unique set of management requirements and opportunities.

a) Offshore Reefs

The reefs in Oregon's Territorial Sea are submerged rock formations (but may also include individual rocks that project above the surface) with a variety of compositions: bedrock with pinnacles reaching toward the surface, boulders, cobbles, and, in some cases, intermixed gravel or sandy patches. All are exposed to high-energy ocean currents and wave mixing. Rocky reefs depths can range from Extreme Low Water out to the deepest limits of the Territorial Sea. If the reef is contiguous with an adjacent rocky intertidal area, then the portion from Extreme Low Water out to -5 m depth is considered to be part of the rocky shoreline and is classified as rocky shallow subtidal (see above). These reefs provide diverse, valuable habitat for marine life.

Offshore reefs within three miles of shore are under the jurisdiction of the Department of State Lands (DSL) as submerged lands. DSL has general authority to lease submerged lands and specific authority to lease for the marine plant harvest, which grows only on a rocky substrate. Sport and commercial harvest of fish and shellfish is regulated by the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

b) Offshore Rocks or Islands

Offshore rocks and islands occur singly (Tillamook Rock), in small clusters (Redfish Rocks), or in association with many other rocks and submerged reefs (Orford Reef). An offshore rock or island is defined as any rock that extends in elevation above Mean High Water and is disconnected with the mainland at Mean High Tide⁴.

Birds and mammals use these rocks for breeding and rearing of young, resting, and feeding. The degree of use and habitat value to a species or mix of species varies from rock to rock depending on differences in geologic composition, soil cover, vegetation,

⁴ As defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

slope angle or orientation, relationship to other habitat areas, distance from shore, proximity to human use, etc. These rocks are center points for a wider range of feeding, foraging, and reproductive activities, which may take animals hundreds, if not thousands, of miles from the site. In some cases, these rocks are nesting sites for birds, which migrate from South America or New Zealand and are thus of international importance in species protection.

Above Mean High Water, almost all offshore rocks are designated as wilderness and managed as part of the National Wildlife Refuge system administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (a few are under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management; one is privately owned). Below Mean High Water, the Oregon Department of State Lands has jurisdiction over the seabed. The Department of Fish and Wildlife regulates all fish and shellfish harvest throughout both tidal elevations.

Appendix I: Rocky Shore Community Proposal Contents & Review Procedure (add)

[add general introduction to this section.]

1. ROCKY SHORE COMMUNITY PROPOSAL CONTENTS

Nominating entities should read Part 3 of the Territorial Sea Plan, as well as the entirety of this Appendix Section prior to determining if a rocky shores proposal is applicable. Each proposal should include the information outlined in the contents below to the maximum extent possible, as well as any pertinent information not included in the criteria that the nominating body would like reviewers to consider. All proposals should be submitted to the Marine Affairs Coordinator at the Oregon Coastal Management Program.

Nominating entities are highly encouraged to work in communication with agency staff to complete proposals. Agency staff are available to answer questions throughout proposal development.

Primary Contact Information & Proposal Background

1. Name of proposed site
2. Name of principal contact
3. Affiliation/organization (if applicable)
4. Phone, email, and mailing address
5. Please describe the context for why this proposal is being brought forward.
 - a. What are the goals of this proposal?
 - b. Why is this change in site management necessary?
6. Additional Information (if applicable)

General Proposed Site Information

To the best of your knowledge, please provide the following information.

1. Current site name (if different from proposed name)
2. General site description
3. Site location and boundaries
 - a. Please use common place names, latitude/longitude, and geographic references to identify the site
 - b. All proposals must include a map of proposed site boundaries
- a) Site access information
 - i. How is this site commonly accessed?

- b) Proposed management designation (The working group will NEED to update the names of current “designations” prior to releasing community proposal info.)
 - i. Must be a management/designation alteration, addition, or removal listed by the Rocky Shores Management Strategy (Section D.a).
- c) Current site management and authorities
 - i. How is this site currently managed.
 - ii. Include current site ownership, management authorities, and other key players

Site Uses

To the best of your knowledge, please provide the following information based on the current site management.

1. Current site uses and users
 - a. Please include the current users and uses present at the site.
 - b. Uses may encompass recreational, commercial, cultural, and scientific aspects. Include if a use is not currently present at a site.
2. Potential future uses and users
 - a. Please include potential future users and uses of the proposed site.
 - b. Much like current uses, future uses may encompass recreational, commercial, cultural, and scientific aspects, as well as others not listed.
3. How will altering this sites management designation impact existing and potential future uses and users?
 - a. Please outline the potential positive and negative impacts to current and future users as well as the degree of impact.
4. How is the proposed site management compatible with the needs of coastal communities?

Key Resources

1. Rocky habitat type present throughout the site.
 - a. Please include as much information as possible on the specific types of rocky habitat present at the site (ex. Rocky intertidal with extensive tidepools, adjacent rocky cliffs, and rocky subtidal, etc.)
 - b. If known, also include approximate area percentages.
2. Key resources are present at the site
 - a. Describe current rocky shore resources present at the site in as much detail as possible. These may include, but are not limited to-
 - i. kelp beds; pinniped haul out or pupping areas; seabird colonies; presence of threatened/endangered/protected species;

- ii. Intertidal diversity and score/metric (invertebrates, marine plants, etc.)
3. List the animal and plant species you know exist at this site along with relative abundance.
4. Does this site include any unique or special features in relation to the Oregon coast?
 - a. This may include high quality examples of rocky shore habitats, etc.
 - b. Please discuss these site values and how a change in designation will impact them.

Regulations & Enforcement

Proposing entities should fill out this section to the best of their knowledge. Due to the complexity of site regulation and enforcement, this section will not be used to evaluate proposal completeness.

1. What regulations and enforcement would be necessary to implement this change in management?
 - a. What regulatory changes would be needed?
 - b. Which state and/or federal agencies would be impacted by this change in site management?
2. In comparison to current site management, what changes would be necessary to enforce the proposed management measures.
 - a. This may include the addition or removal of infrastructure, personnel, etc.
3. How was enforcement/compliance of management considered in the design of this site proposal?
 - a. If possible please estimate the cost to implement this change in site management.

Community Engagement

1. Describe the steps taken to develop this proposal in collaboration with coastal communities, users, and interested parties.
 - a. Please describe the community support for this proposal?
 - b. Please list the people, organizations, and/or groups that have worked to develop and support this proposal.
2. List and explain any opposition or negative opinions received regarding this proposal.
 - a. While preparing this proposal and performing community outreach, what were the main issues and concerns voiced regarding this proposed change in site management/designation?

3. List engagement opportunities this proposal has been presented at for public outreach? (Conferences, meetings, tabling events, etc.)

Additional Information

1. How does this proposal incorporate local knowledge into site management?
2. How does this proposal incorporate scientific knowledge into site management?
3. How does this proposal align with the goals and policies of the Rocky Shore Management Strategy?
4. What existing or proposed infrastructure/development are located within and adjacent to the site?
 - a. These may include submarine cables, residential developments, ocean outfalls, etc.
5. What land or watershed activities/conditions exist adjacent to this site?
6. Are there any other overlapping protected areas within the site?
7. Additional Information-
 - a. Include other characteristics of the site or adjacent area you wish to describe.
 - b. Please describe any other reasons you think this site warrants a change in designation.
 - c. What other information would you like to include about this site or your proposal.

4. COMMUNITY PROPOSAL REVIEW PROCESS

Proposal Submission & Agency Review

All proposals must be submitted to the Marine Affairs Coordinator at the Oregon Coastal Management Program and be reviewed by staff prior to OPAC review. Staff will review each proposal in a timely manner to assure it's complete and incorporates all information necessary for OPAC review. Each proposal package must consist of one place-based submission containing all the information the nominating entity wants considered (one site recommendation per proposal). If any necessary proposal elements are missing, or if clarifying information is needed, the proposal will be returned with a request specifying additional information required. If a the nominating entity is unable to obtain appropriate supporting information or stakeholder engagement for the proposed management change, the proposal itself will be returned to the nominating entity and will not move forward to OPAC review. OPAC will be notified of all proposals submitted for agency review and will be given justification for those rejected in this step.

There are no deadlines for submissions and proposals will be reviewed on a rolling basis. Due to the depth of agency review, staff cannot guarantee when a proposal will be seen by OPAC. Please note that a high volume of submissions may increase review timelines.

All nominating bodies are highly encouraged to work in communication with agency staff to complete proposals. Agency staff are available to answer questions throughout proposal development.

OPAC Review Procedure

Agency staff will cumulate and submit no more than 5 complete proposals to OPAC for review once per year. If more than 5 complete proposals have been submitted, additional proposals will be held for future review. All submissions will remain in the order they were received for review and nominating entities will be notified of the estimated date their proposal will be reviewed. Safety or emergency concern may expedite a proposal on a case-by-case basis as deemed necessary by agency staff and the OPAC Executive Committee.

OPAC members will receive the 5 proposals for review from agency staff a minimum of 2 weeks prior to the scheduled meeting and will individually assess each submission. Proposals will then be discussed at the schedule meeting and public comment will be received. The nominating entity may have the opportunity to answer OPAC member questions.

If the nominating entity is unable to attend the OPAC meeting, all questions will be written down and sent to the primary contact. OPAC will then have the opportunity to determine a final decision based on the answers to the questions at the following meeting. Answers to these questions must be submitted to staff 3 weeks prior to the next regularly scheduled OPAC meeting.

OPAC proposal review consists of a qualitative analysis so a numerical score will not be applied to any proposal. Nominations will not be judged against each other. All nominating entities will be notified with the outcome of this review and if the proposal was accepted or rejected by the council.

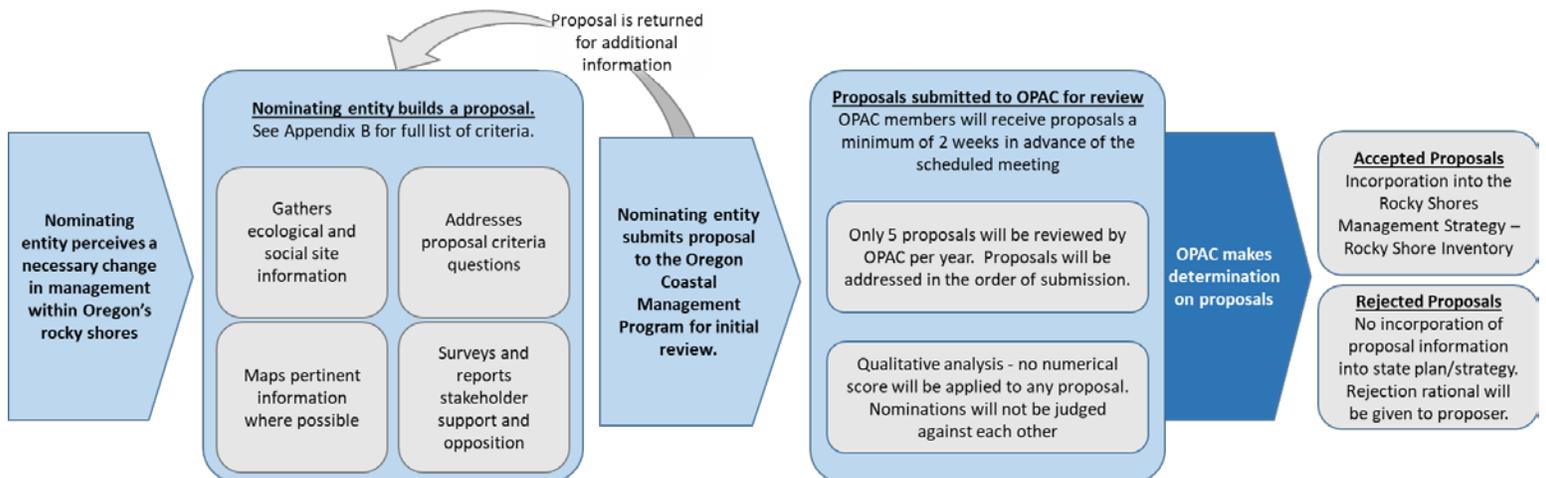
OPAC Proposal Determinations

Accepted proposals will be incorporated into the Rocky Shores Management Strategy (Territorial Sea Plan Part 3) as part of the Rocky Shores Inventory within 180 days of acceptance. This inventory offers managing agencies high priority site-based management recommendations.

Rejected Proposals will not be incorporated into state plan or strategy. A brief summary of rational for rejection will be given to the nominating entity.

The Workings of a Strong Proposal

- The strongest proposals will provide a clear connection and focus on site specific natural resource and human use information, and will include sufficient information to support the proposed change to site-based management.
- Nominations should provide information addressing proposal criteria questions where possible. Although no criteria will be determined as more significant than others, proposals with great importance placed on describing community-based support are highly encouraged.
- There are no deadlines for submissions. Nominations will be reviewed on a rolling basis as they are received by the Oregon Coastal Management Program. Please note that a high volume of submission arriving at the same time may increase review timelines.
- Nominating entities are encouraged to work with staff at the Oregon Coastal Management Program early and often while compiling a proposal.



Appendix J: Enforceable Policies (add)

This is a draft list of enforceable policies. A NOAA review process is required prior to the publishing of a final list. As the policies in the main document are edited, this draft list will be updated.

Part 3 – Rocky Shores Enforceable Policies

- Consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 19, actions that are likely to affect rocky shores shall be developed and conducted to conserve marine resources and ecological functions for the purpose of providing long-term ecological, economic, and social values benefits.
- Protection of renewable marine resources (i.e. living marine organisms and their habitat) shall be prioritized over development of non-renewable ocean resources.
- Harvesting, gathering, or scientific collection of marine plants and animals in rocky shore habitats shall be conducted sustainably in a manner that minimizes impacts and disturbance to other habitats or organisms.
- Coastal tribal nations shall be provided the opportunity for consultation regarding any development action taking place in rocky shore areas.
- Impacts to cultural resources shall be avoided. If, after design and/or location modifications have demonstrated avoidance is impossible, impacts shall be minimized and appropriate mitigation calculated.