

Habitat Management Goals

Beaches, Dunes, and Cliffs

1) Maintain functional stability and protect and enhance the ecological integrity of the beach and dune environment both under present and future conditions.

Actions (identify implementing agency, where possible):

- Prioritize locations with critical habitats and species; highly erodible areas
- Identify locations and conditions for managed retreat (when and where would this strategy be the best management option?)
- Restore or enhance sediment supply to critical/vulnerable areas
- Maintain access to resilient habitats with minimal impact **also a management goal**
- Update Local Coastal Program provisions to account for climate change and sea level rise
 - An example of LCP updates for beach and dune issues include planning for future beach access if beaches that are currently used for recreation will be narrower or less accessible
- Promote educational programs on climate change and potential impacts on the coast
 - Beaches offer an opportunity to reach a broad cross-section of the public, and agencies should take advantage of this opportunity with a variety of approaches, including signage, interpretive programs, and stewardship opportunities
- Require that best available science on sea level rise and climate change be integrated into planning

2) Protect existing cliff habitat from accelerated degradation.

Actions (identify implementing agency, where possible):

- Mitigate non-climate stressors to vulnerable systems

Outer Coast Estuaries

1) Better understand the hydrologic and sediment dynamics of outer coast estuaries and the response of the biological community to those dynamics now and in the future.

2) Sustain and increase education and communication with the communities along the outer coast and in the estuary watersheds.

3) Optimize physical and biological function and processes of outer coast estuaries under present and future conditions

Rocky Intertidal

1) Maintain functional stability of the habitat while retaining provisioning services for vulnerable species (i.e. roosting, foraging, breeding habitat for avian and mammal species).

2) Foster an informed and educated public.

Actions:

- Local as well as state and federal agencies need to understand ecosystem services from rocky intertidal habitat to incorporate into their planning efforts.
- Make link between services and land use decisions.

3) Maintain continuity of ecosystem services from intertidal habitat.

Actions:

- Secure and preserve upland/inland areas to allow for migration
- Harmonize policies and regulations regarding cultural (tribal, recreational, commercial) collection/harvest
- Protect genetic flow for invertebrate species to avoid fragmentation (via habitat loss or indirectly through increased recreation, light and noise pollution)
- Consider land use and armoring activities at the local level through coastal land use plans