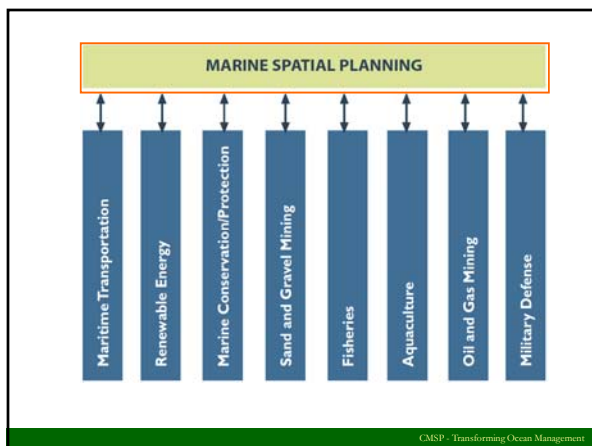
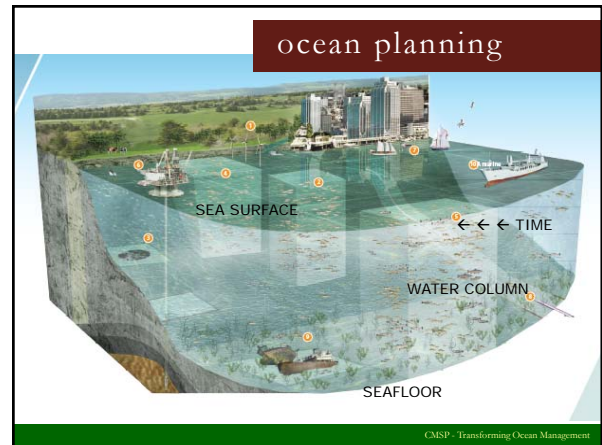
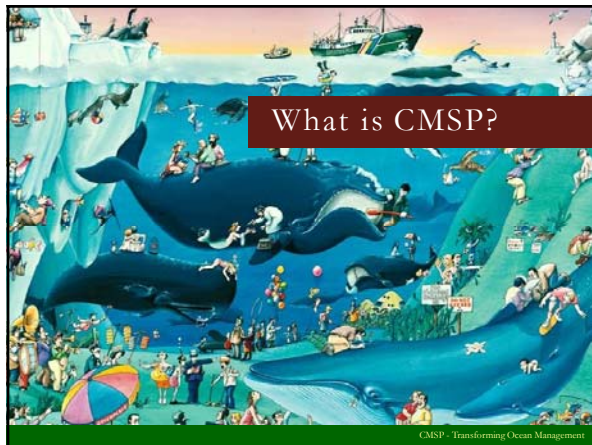
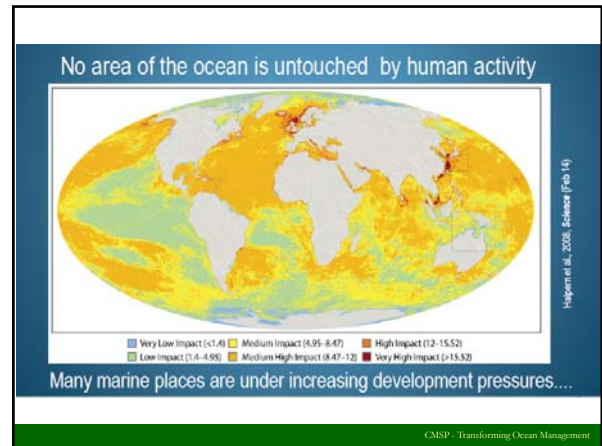


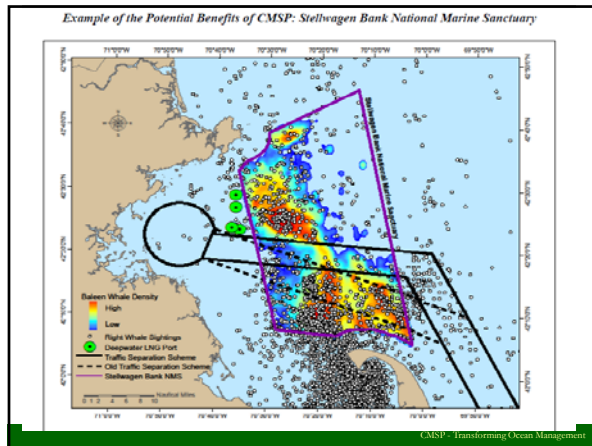
Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning

Jena Carter, West Coast Marine Director
October 2011

The Nature Conservancy
Protecting nature. Promoting life.

CMSP - Transforming Ocean Management





wind v. commerce v. fisheries

Activities Around the Massachusetts RFI Area

SouthCoastTODAY.com

NEWS • SPORTS • OPINION • ENTERTAINMENT • LIVING • SPECIAL REPORTS • SIGHTS & SOUNDS • YOUR TOP

Wind farms presentation draws howls of resentment from fishermen

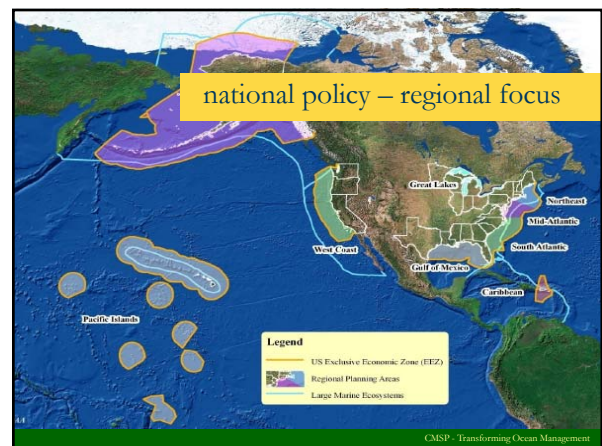
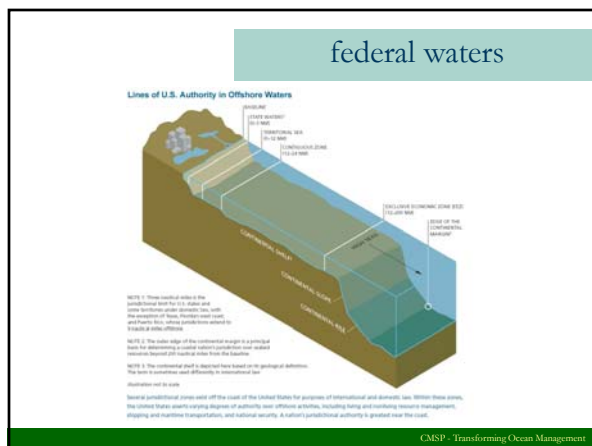
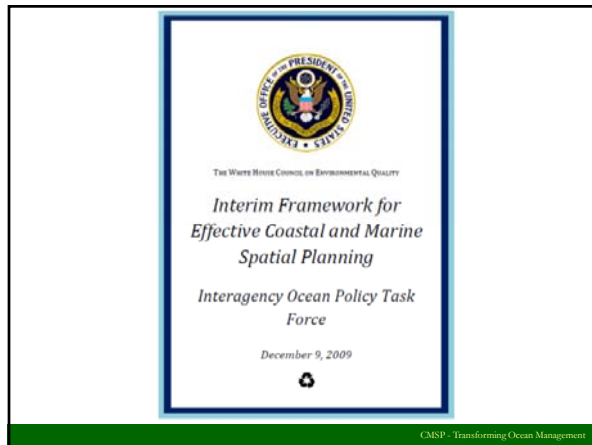
By Steve Urban
surban@s1.com
February 17, 2011 12:00 AM

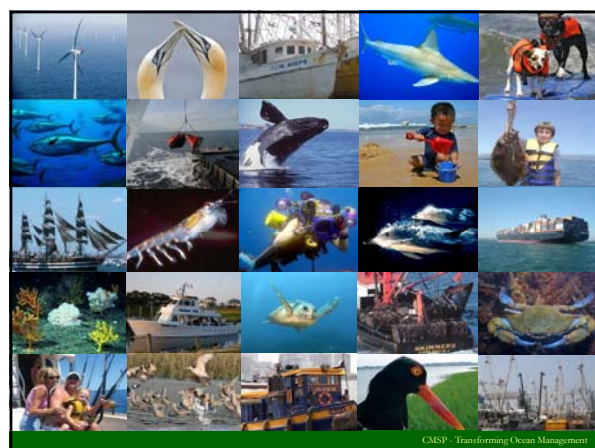
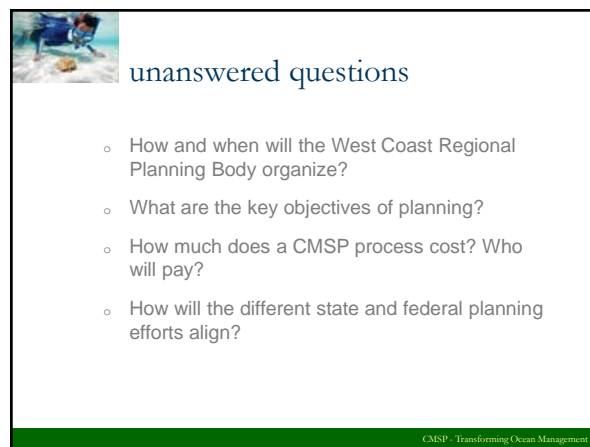
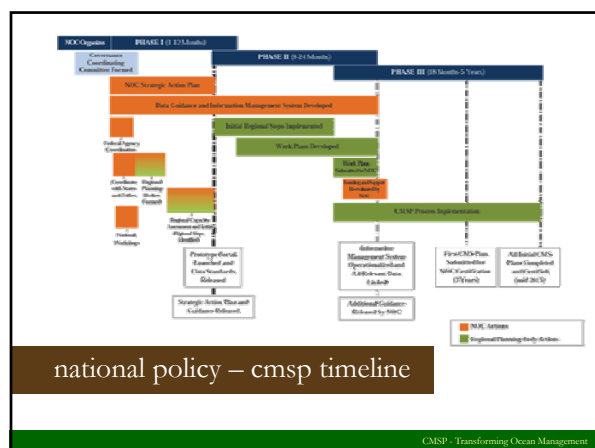
NEW BEDFORD — Frustrated, angry and skeptical fishermen unleashed their criticism Wednesday to a group of state and federal officials who had come to town to talk about wind farms south of Nantucket.

Text Size: A | A | A
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MOST VIEWED STORIES
• Selectedmen reconsider order to

CMSP - Transforming Ocean Management

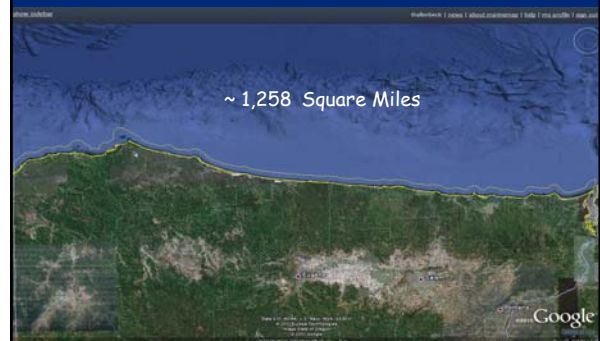




Oregon's Territorial Sea Plan and Marine Spatial Planning

Paul Klarin
Department of Land Conservation and Development
October 2011

Oregon's Territorial Sea (3nm)



Oregon TSP Amendment Process

How we got here:

Governor's Executive Order - March 2008
Oregon FERC MOU - March 2008
TSP Part 5 Adopted - November 2009*
President's Executive Order – June 2009
Oregon BOEMRE Task Force – March 2011

* Phase 1 of the TSP amendment process

Oregon's ocean planning framework:

Statewide Planning Goal 19, Ocean Resources
(mandates protection of important marine habitat and fisheries)

Oregon Ocean Resources Management Act (ORS 196.405)
(creates state-ocean governance structure)

Oregon Territorial Sea Plan (TSP)
(contains specific policies for state ocean management)

State Agency Authorities and Programs

Ocean Policy Advisory Council (OPAC)

Statewide Goal 19 Ocean Resources

PROTECT:

- Renewable Marine Resources – i.e. Living Marine Organisms;
- Biological Diversity & Functional Integrity of Marine Ecosystems;
- Important Marine Habitat;
- Areas Important to Fisheries – commercial and recreational;
- Beneficial Uses: Navigation, Recreation, Food Production, Aesthetic, Seafloor Uses.

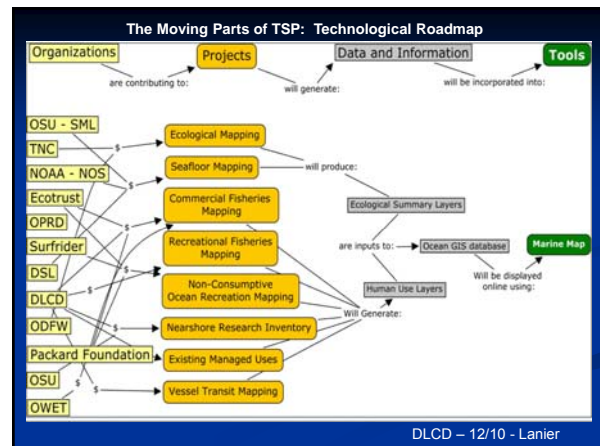
Phase 2. Spatial Mapping Process

Data Collection and Tool Development Status

- Commercial and recreational fisheries data collected through local advisory committees for areas important to fisheries (Winter 2011)
- Ecological data: Oregon Dept Fish and Wildlife and The Nature Conservancy (Summer 2011)
- Seafloor bathymetric and image data (Summer 2011)
- Recreational ocean use: on-line surveys (Fall 2010)
- Other spatial data on human uses, managed resources, physical conditions, and shoreland facilities (Fall 2010)
- Oregon MarineMap (January 2011)

Oregon TSP Partnership

- State Agencies: DLCD/ODFW/DSL/OPRD
- Federal agencies: FERC, BOEM, NOAA, NMFS
- OCZMA: local governments, ports and special districts
- Community Advisory Committees (Renewable Energy) POORT, SOORC, FINE, FACT, NSAT, FOORC
- OWET
- OPAC \ STAC
- Ecotrust
- Surfrider Foundation
- Conservation Community (TNC, OSCC, Our Ocean)



Marine Ecosystem



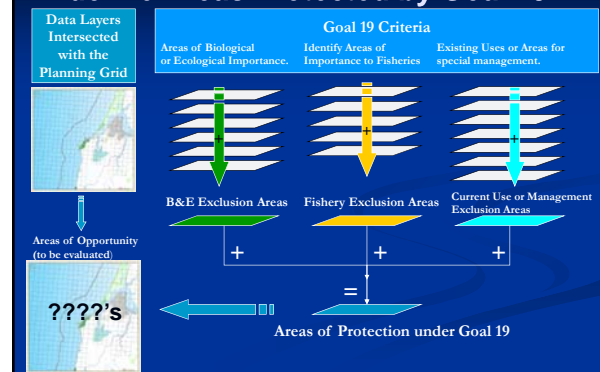
Fisheries

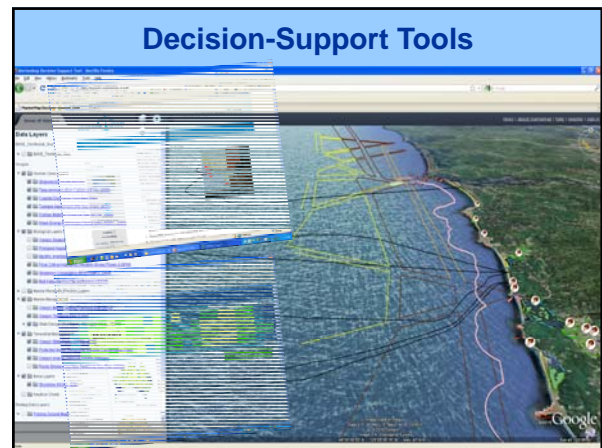
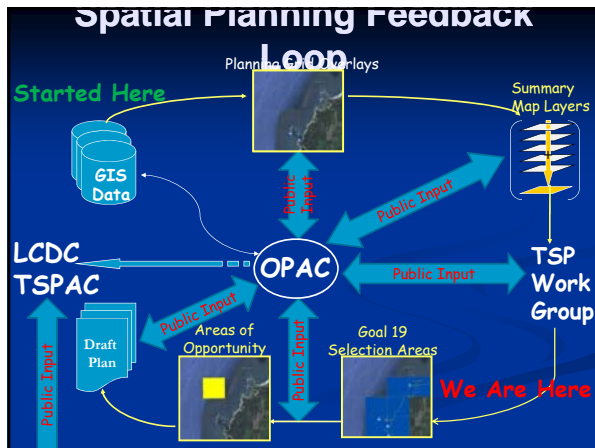


Other Marine Users



Overview: Geospatial Analysis to derive Areas Protected by Goal 19





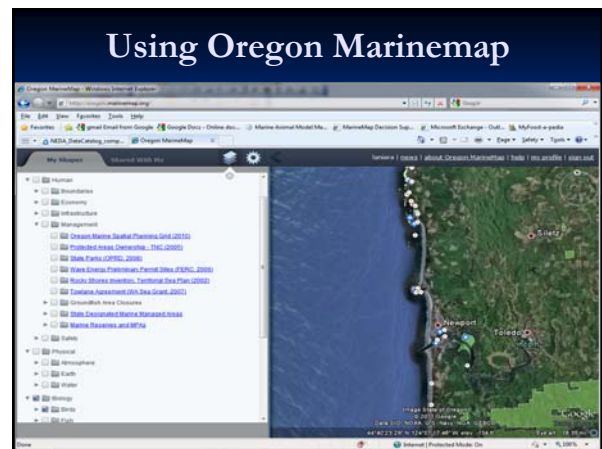
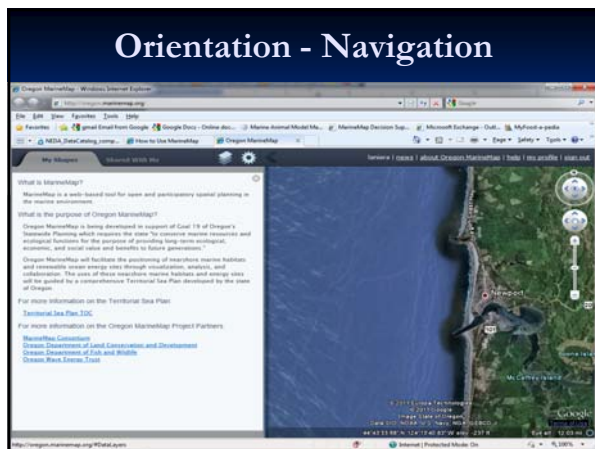
MarineMap

■ [Http://Oregon.MarineMap.org](http://Oregon.MarineMap.org)

Acknowledgements: Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Dept. of Land Conservation and Development, Ecotrust, Oregon Wave Energy Trust

MarineMap Function

- Introduction
 - Requirements:
 - Compatible Browser
 - Google Earth Plugin
 - Orientation
 - Navigation Tools
 - Standard Google Earth Tools
 - Oregon Data Layers/Google Earth Layers
- Using Oregon MarineMap
 - Visualizing Data
 - Scale Dependent Views
 - Identifying Features
 - Areas of Inquiry
 - Creating/Uploading
 - Editing
 - Sharing
 - Downloading
 - Reports
 - Viewing
 - Downloading



Using Oregon Marinemap

The screenshot shows the Oregon Marinemap web application in a browser window. The browser's address bar displays the URL: <http://www.oregonmarinemap.org>. The application interface includes a sidebar on the left with a menu titled "My Map" and "Marinemap Tools". The "My Map" menu is expanded, showing options like "Features and Collections", "Set area", "Set style", "Newmap tool" (which is highlighted), "Transfer tool", "Set area Marinemap", and "Clipboard_Largearea". The main map area displays a satellite view of the Oregon coast. A white information box is overlaid on the map, titled "Newmap tool" and containing the text: "Subsidiary Areas adjacent to Newmap, including Traps Area. Created by Version on 2013-07-08 14:28:41 (UTC+8)". The bottom of the browser window shows the status bar with the text "Internet Explorer 10.0.9593.0".

Using Oregon Marinemap

The screenshot shows the Oregon Marinemap web application. The main map displays the coastline of Newport, Oregon, with various planning designations. A sidebar on the left lists categories like Information, Neighboring Habitats, and Community Considerations. A pop-up window titled "Newport ADI" provides details about the Subtidal Areas adjacent to Newport, including a table of distances to various points.

Newport ADI

Subtidal Areas adjacent to Newport, including Tyeau Bay.

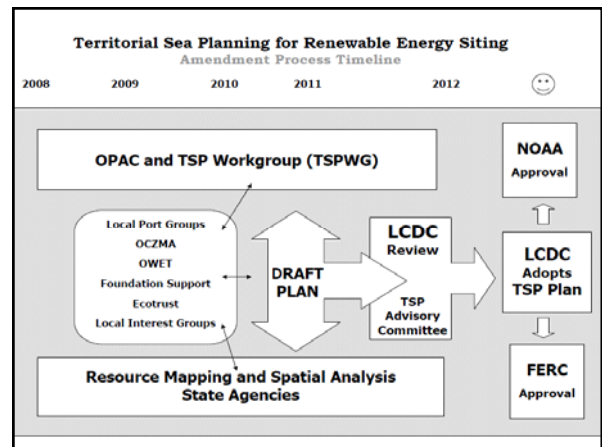
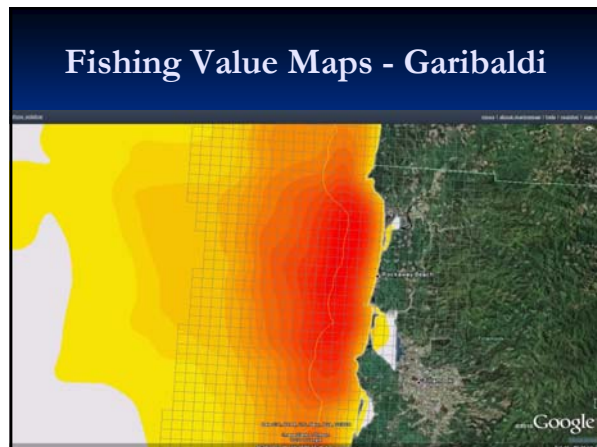
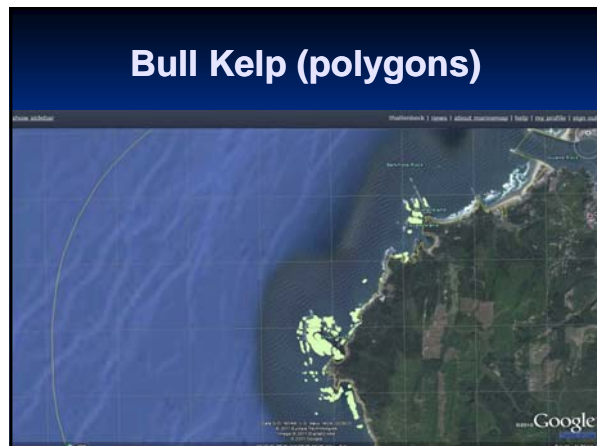
Distance to Newport (mi)	Distance to Tyeau Bay (mi)
0.0	0.0
0.1	0.1
0.2	0.2
0.3	0.3
0.4	0.4
0.5	0.5
0.6	0.6
0.7	0.7
0.8	0.8
0.9	0.9
1.0	1.0
1.1	1.1
1.2	1.2
1.3	1.3
1.4	1.4
1.5	1.5
1.6	1.6
1.7	1.7
1.8	1.8
1.9	1.9
2.0	2.0
2.1	2.1
2.2	2.2
2.3	2.3
2.4	2.4
2.5	2.5
2.6	2.6
2.7	2.7
2.8	2.8
2.9	2.9
3.0	3.0
3.1	3.1
3.2	3.2
3.3	3.3
3.4	3.4
3.5	3.5
3.6	3.6
3.7	3.7
3.8	3.8
3.9	3.9
4.0	4.0
4.1	4.1
4.2	4.2
4.3	4.3
4.4	4.4
4.5	4.5
4.6	4.6
4.7	4.7
4.8	4.8
4.9	4.9
5.0	5.0
5.1	5.1
5.2	5.2
5.3	5.3
5.4	5.4
5.5	5.5
5.6	5.6
5.7	5.7
5.8	5.8
5.9	5.9
6.0	6.0
6.1	6.1
6.2	6.2
6.3	6.3
6.4	6.4
6.5	6.5
6.6	6.6
6.7	6.7
6.8	6.8
6.9	6.9
7.0	7.0
7.1	7.1
7.2	7.2
7.3	7.3
7.4	7.4
7.5	7.5
7.6	7.6
7.7	7.7
7.8	7.8
7.9	7.9
8.0	8.0
8.1	8.1
8.2	8.2
8.3	8.3
8.4	8.4
8.5	8.5
8.6	8.6
8.7	8.7
8.8	8.8
8.9	8.9
9.0	9.0
9.1	9.1
9.2	9.2
9.3	9.3
9.4	9.4
9.5	9.5
9.6	9.6
9.7	9.7
9.8	9.8
9.9	9.9
10.0	10.0

Statewide Planning Grid (1nm²)

Statewide Planning Grid (1nm²)

Pinniped Haulouts (points)

Goal 19 Selected Cells



Formula for Success

Political & Policy Framework is in place:
25 years of state ocean planning:

- Statutory direction & expectations
- Ocean management policies (in state CZMP)
- Tested process (agencies, stakeholders)
- Literacy/expectations among the public

Technical Framework is in place:

- State agency science/technical capacity
- Academic research capacity at OSU/UO, etc
- Technical expertise from NGO, university partners
- IT capacity within state CZM program

Partnerships, leveraging, and trust

Benefits of Marine Spatial Planning

For industry and stakeholders:

- Increases certainty for investments
- Reduces costs in time and effort at project scale
- Strengthens industry – industry ties

For government:

- Promotes better decisions
- Streamlines, clarifies decision process
- Reduces the Oops! Factor

For public:

- Provides transparency
- Preserves wide range of public values

Conclusion:

Oregon's TSP Process

Takes time

Takes effort

Takes funding


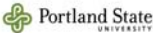
But:

It beats the alternatives (e.g. settlement agreements, lawsuits and appeals), and it's a cost-effective means of doing business because it

- Improves certainty for private and public investments;
- Reduces (but does not eliminate) political blowback.

Ocean Renewable Energy and Decision Making

Paul Manson, Hatfield School of Government



Questions: Will they work? What will the impacts be?

- Ecological
- Economic
- Social



Basics of Ocean Renewable Energy


Hydrokinetic Devices (Wave/Tidal)
Wind Devices (Near-shore & Off-shore)


REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT SUSTAINING ENVIRONMENTAL CAPITAL: PROTECTING SOCIETY AND THE ECONOMY

Executive Office of the President
President's Council of Advisors
on Science and Technology

JULY 2011



<http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ostp/pcast/docsreports>





Wave Devices

- Attenuator
- Point Absorbers
- Pressure Differential
- Surge Devices




Key Findings

- Focus on ecosystem services based analysis
- Target specific data needs
- Improve use of existing knowledge
- Increase focus on refining and developing decision support tools

Portland State University

The Problem:

"Despite the **abundance of data** that come from existing monitoring programs, decision makers at every level **lack sufficient information**—that is, the results of analysis and interpretation of data." (*emphasis added*)

-President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology. *Sustaining Environmental Capital: Protecting Society and the Economy* July 2011

Portland State University

Types of Tools

- Participatory GIS (*MarineMap*)
- Optimization Tools (*Marxan*)
- Deterministic Models (*OWET CEAT*)
- Bayesian Decision Support (*BOEMRE BASS*)

Portland State University

Planning Efforts

- Massachusetts Ocean Plan
- California Marine Life Protection Act
- Oregon Territorial Sea Plan



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Participatory and Optimization

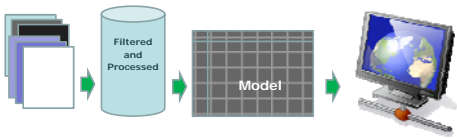
- User driven by values and concerns
- Science via expert inputs and reference maps
- Example: Oregon TSP Process



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Decision Support Tools

Manage Data, Values, and Relationships

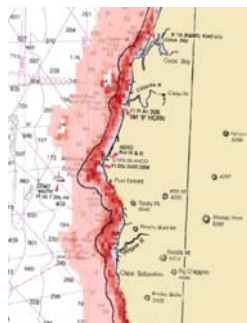


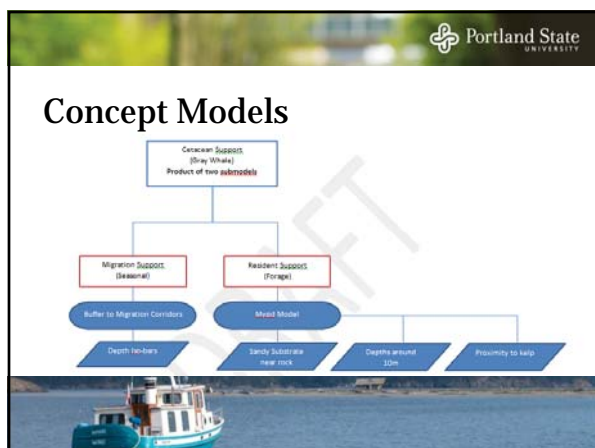
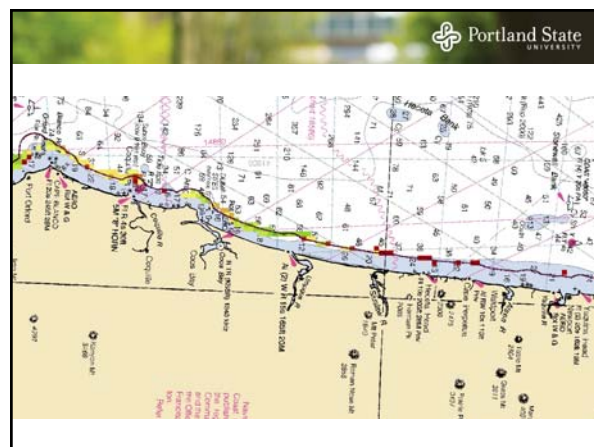
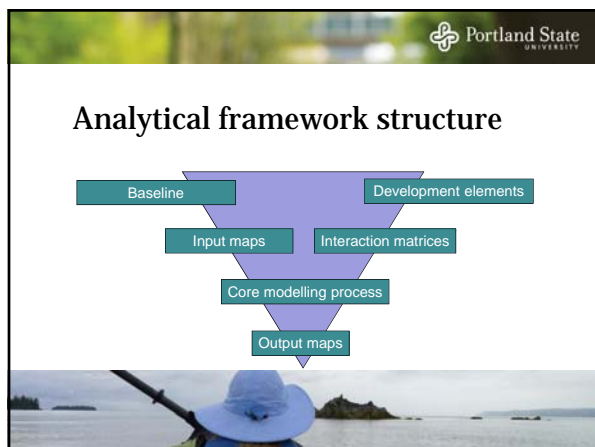
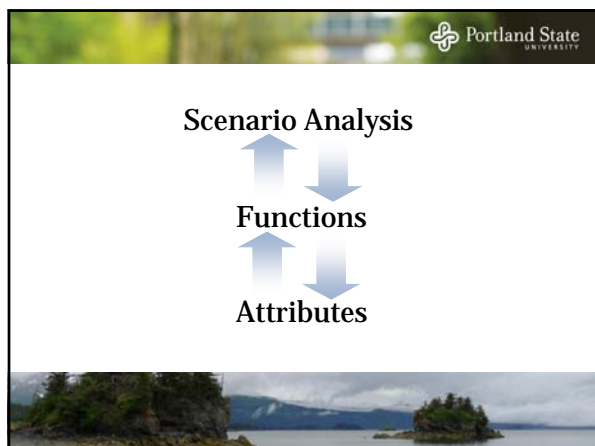
Raw Data → Data Library → Decision Engine → User Interface

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Cumulative Effects Analysis Tool

- OWET Funded Study
- International Inputs
- Effort to Support NEPA/ESA Reviews





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Some Challenges

- Data Gaps
- Uncertainty
- Black-Box Perception

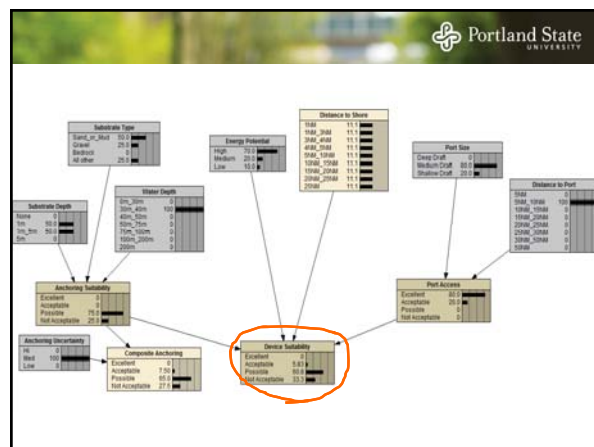
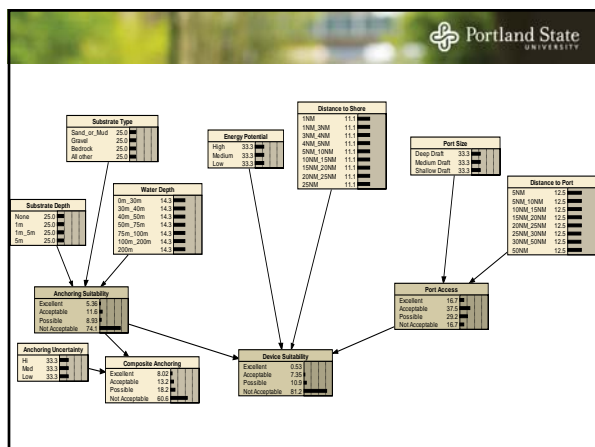
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Bayesian Analysis

- Probability Driven
 - Conditional probabilities to capture complex uncertainty
- Partners
 - Oregon State University
 - Robust Decisions
 - The Nature Conservancy

Portland State UNIVERSITY

- Multiple Models and Inputs
- Various Reviewers
- Allows for Non-Existent Data



Portland State UNIVERSITY


Water Depth	Substrate Type	Substrate Depth	Substrate Type	Anchoring Suitability
30m, 40m	None	Sand or Mud	None	Not Acceptable
30m, 40m	None	Bedrock	None	Not Acceptable
30m, 40m	None	All other	None	Not Acceptable
30m, 40m	1m	Sand or Mud	1m	Possible
30m, 40m	1m	Bedrock	1m	Not Acceptable
30m, 40m	1m	All other	1m	Not Acceptable
30m, 40m	1m, 5m	Sand or Mud	1m, 5m	Possible
30m, 40m	1m, 5m	Bedrock	1m, 5m	Not Acceptable
30m, 40m	1m, 5m	All other	1m, 5m	Not Acceptable
30m, 40m	5m	Sand or Mud	5m	Acceptable
30m, 40m	5m	Bedrock	5m	Not Acceptable
30m, 40m	5m	All other	5m	Not Acceptable
40m, 60m	None	Sand or Mud	None	Not Acceptable
40m, 60m	None	Bedrock	None	Not Acceptable
40m, 60m	None	All other	None	Not Acceptable
40m, 60m	1m	Sand or Mud	1m	Acceptable
40m, 60m	1m	Bedrock	1m	Not Acceptable
40m, 60m	1m	All other	1m	Not Acceptable

- Conditional Probability Tables
 - Engine for decisions
 - Creates probabilities
 - Allows for analysis of value of information

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Final Thoughts

- Decision Support is just that: **Support**
- Need to **capture multiple understandings** of the natural and social environment
- Need to share with terrestrial experience



Contact

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Hatfield School of Government
Public Affairs and Policy PhD Program

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<http://web.pdx.edu/~mansonp/>

Projects presented here are supported by:
Oregon Wave Energy Trust
National Oceanographic Partnership Program
*Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), Department of Energy (DOE) and the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)*