Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning

Crescent Moegling
NOAA Office of Coast Survey
Pacific Hydrographic Branch
Overview

CMSP Overview
  - Definition
  - History
  - Process steps

US Ocean Policy
  - Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force
  - CMSP Interim Framework

Examples
  - International and domestic
  - Current NOAA activities

NOAA’s Approach
  - Core functions
  - Washington and Oregon
CMSP Defined

Definition of CMSP:
A comprehensive, adaptive, integrated, ecosystem-based, and transparent spatial planning process, based on sound science, for analyzing current and anticipated uses of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes areas.

The CMSP Process:
Identifies areas most suitable for various types or classes of activities in order to reduce conflicts among uses, reduce environmental impacts, facilitate compatible uses, and preserve critical ecosystem services to meet economic, environmental, security, and social objectives.
Why CMSP?

“Human uses of the ocean, coasts, and Great Lakes are expanding at a rate that challenges our ability to plan and manage them under the current sector-by-sector approach”

“CMSP provides a public policy process for society to better determine how the ocean, coasts, and Great Lakes are sustainably used and protected now and for future generations”
Imagine if there were no Land Use Planning
Components of CMSP

Multi-objective
Coastal and marine spatial planning balances ecological, social, economic, and governance objectives.

Spatially focused
The ocean area to be managed must be clearly defined and large enough to incorporate relevant ecosystem processes.

Integrated
The planning process should address the interrelationships and interdependence of each component within the defined management area, including natural processes, activities, and authorities.
CMSP – A Short History

- Early focus on marine protected areas
  - Australia Great Barrier Reef – established in 1975; zoning in early 1980s
  - Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary – mid 1990s

- Shift to planning and managing multiple uses of marine space
  - Europe – 1990s to the present

- National policy in many countries mandates CMSP

- States embracing the principles of CMSP
  - Florida Keys, Rhode Island Special Area Management Plan, and Massachusetts Comprehensive Ocean Management, Oregon Territorial Sea Plan

- U.S. players in CMSP
  - Fed, regional governances, NGOs, Universities, and private sector
National Ocean Policy Task Force

“To succeed in protecting the oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes, the United States needs to act within a unifying framework under a clear national policy, including a comprehensive, ecosystem-based framework for the long-term conservation and use of our resources.”

– President Barack Obama, June 12, 2009

Creation of the Ocean Policy Task Force
National Ocean Policy Task Force

Priority Objectives:
– Ecosystem-Based Management
– **Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning**
– Inform Decisions and Improve Understanding.
– Coordinate and Support
– Resiliency and Adaptation to Climate Change and Ocean Acidification
– Regional Ecosystem Protection and Restoration
– Water Quality and Sustainable Practices on Land
– Changing Conditions in the Arctic
– Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Observations and Infrastructure

Interim Report Of The Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force
September 10, 2009
Outlines 7 national goals for CMSP linking back to the National Ocean Policy that focus on:

- Promoting compatibility among uses and reducing user conflicts
- Streamlining and improving the rigor and consistency of decision-making and regulatory processes
- Increasing certainty and predictability in planning

Lists 12 Guiding Principles for CMSP including:

- Ecosystem-based management
- Stakeholder and public engagement
- Informed by best available science
- Precautionary approach
- Flexibility to accommodate changing conditions (environment, science, policy, technology)
CMSP Interim Framework

- Regional in scope
- Incorporates substantial stakeholder and public input
- Places science-based information at the heart of decision-making
- Moves us away from sector-by-sector and statute-by-statute decision-making
- Developed cooperatively through the establishment of nine regional planning bodies
CMSP Drivers

- Marine Transportation
- Renewable Energy
- Marine Conservation and Protection
- Sand and Gravel extraction
- Fisheries
- Aquaculture
- Oil and Gas Mining
- Military Defense

ENERGY

- Transportation
- Recreation
- Fisheries
- Sand / gravel mining
- Marine Cables
- Marine Protected Areas

NOAA Ecosystem-Based Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning
CMSP – Process Steps

1. Identify need and establishing authority
2. Obtaining financial support
3. Organizing the process through pre-planning
4. Organizing stakeholder participation
5. Defining and analyzing existing conditions
6. Defining and analyzing future conditions
7. Preparing and approving the spatial management plan
8. Implementing and enforcing the spatial management plan
9. Monitoring and evaluating performance
10. Adapting the marine spatial management process
## CMSP Principles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principle</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integrated</strong></td>
<td>Address the interrelationship and interdependence among issues and sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ecosystem Integrity</strong></td>
<td>Safeguard ecosystem processes, resilience, and connectedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public Trust</strong></td>
<td>Manage marine resources as a “commons”; marine resources are part of the public domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainable</strong></td>
<td>Human needs require marine spatial management measures that balance competing interests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participatory</strong></td>
<td>Educate, support, and involve citizens, stakeholders, and public officials in marine spatial management decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Precautionary</strong></td>
<td>Do not delay action to avoid potentially serious or unavoidable harm to the marine environment because of lack of scientific certainty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adaptive</strong></td>
<td>View marine spatial management as a learning experience for approaching future problems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Benefits of CMSP

– Maximize benefits of existing and emerging uses while minimizing conflicts and sustaining ecosystem services
– Ensures all uses and stakeholders have ‘seat at the table’
– Creates a greater degree of certainty for investment and development
– Streamlines permitting, regulation and governance
– Makes decision-making transparent to all
CMSP – International Examples

Belgium
- Master plan for the North Sea
- Driver: wind energy development
- Legislation: Marine Protection Act
- Implemented through a master sea use plan

Germany
- Spatial plan for the North and Baltic Sea
- Driver: large-scale wind farm development
- Legislation: Federal Land Use Planning Act
- Implemented through zoning

Australia
- Great Barrier Reef park zoning
- Driver: perception that the reef was degrading
- Legislation: GBRMP Act of 1975
- Implemented through zoning – 8 zones, “general use” through “protection”
CMSP – Domestic Examples

Massachusetts

- MA Ocean Plan
- Driver: wind energy
- Legislation: MA Ocean Act
- No fisheries management
- MA Ocean Resource Info System (spatial data tool)
CMSP – Domestic Examples

Rhode Island

- RI Special Area Management Plan
- Driver: wind energy
- Zoning state waters using spatial planning
Select CMSP Activities in NOAA

Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Center
- National system MPAs
- Ocean Use Atlas

NOAA Sanctuaries
- Florida Keys; Channel Islands

NOAA Coastal Services Center
- Geospatial tools
- MSP Web Site
- Regional coordination

National Marine Fisheries Service
- Essential Fish Habitat Mapper
- Place based management

Policy, Planning, and Integration
- Regional Teams
CSMP in Washington and Oregon

– March, 2010 Washington State Legislature passed Senate Bill 6350

– Recommend an approach to marine spatial planning through an interagency team. A report is due to the Washington Legislature by December 15, 2010

– This interagency team is comprised of state representation and local marine resource committees along with federal liaisons


– WA current efforts are a comprehensive “what would it take to implement the CSMP framework in WA?”
CSMP in Washington and Oregon

- Oregon has taken a more issue and spatial approach to CMSP
  - Issue: Offshore Renewable Energy sites (very much an emerging issue) the state is looking proactively where sites could be placed
  - Spatial component: To better understand the complex laws, information, and features of the Oregon coast, a wide variety of spatial data have been compiled, synthesized, and analyzed in preparation for future permit applications for energy sites
CMSP and NOAA

- NOAA stands ready to provide our independent science and decision-support tools to these planning processes to facilitate healthy and resilient ecosystems and the sustainable use of these resources that benefit coastal communities and economies and energy security.
www.cmsp.noaa.gov

crescent.moegling@noaa.gov