

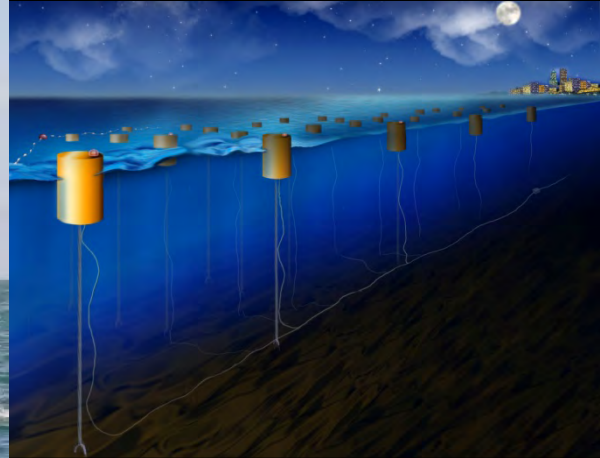


Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning in NOAA

Dr. Charlie Wahle
Acting Senior Scientist
NOAA CMSP Program

MBNMS Research Activities Panel
Monterey, CA
March, 11, 2011

Our Crowded Oceans



Creating a National Ocean Policy

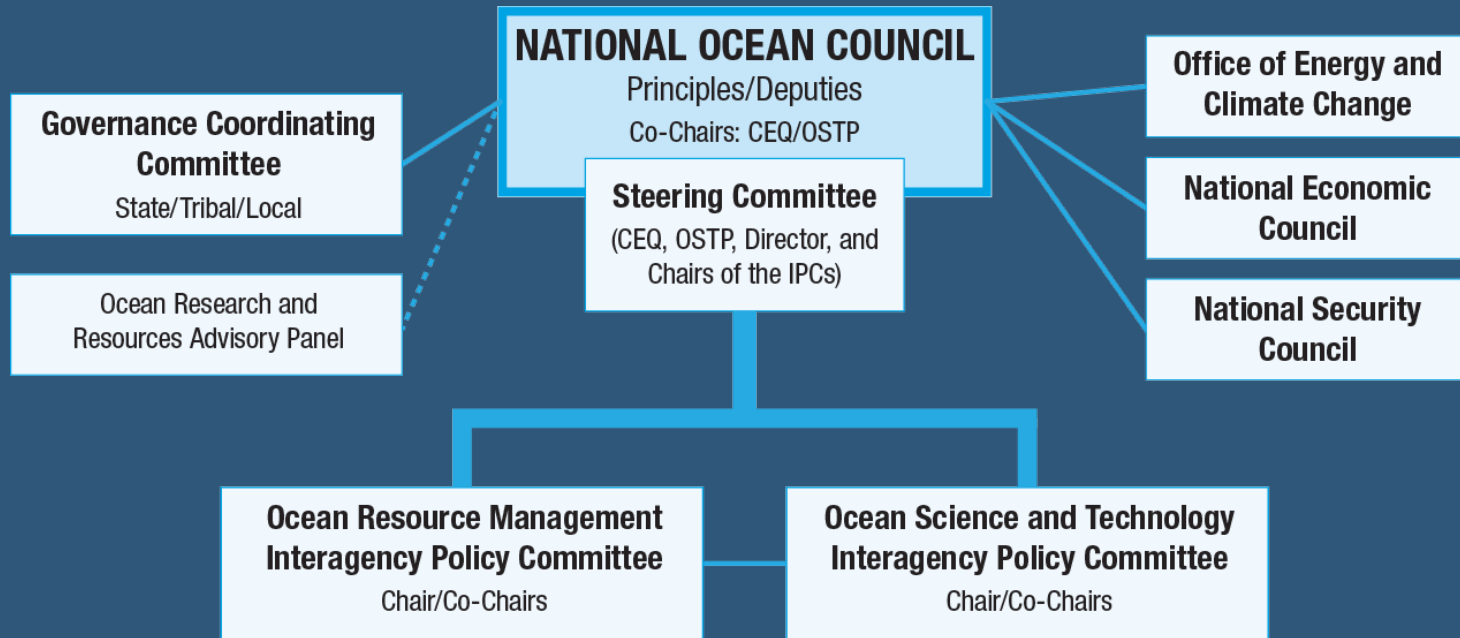
- National Ocean Policy
- National Ocean Council
- 9 National Priority Objectives
- Framework for Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning (CMSP)



THE WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY


*Final Recommendations
Of The
Interagency Ocean Policy
Task Force
July 19, 2010*

National Ocean Council



Working groups could be retained or established as standing or ad hoc Sub-Interagency Policy Committees (IPCs): e.g., Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning, Ocean Acidification, Ocean Observations, Mapping, Ocean Education, Climate Resiliency and Adaptation, Regional Ecosystem Protection and Restoration, Water Quality and Sustainable Practices on Land, and Arctic.

The Extended Continental Shelf Task Force and other designated interagency committees, as appropriate, would report to the Steering Committee and coordinate with the two IPCs.

-  Reporting
-  Coordination
-  Communication

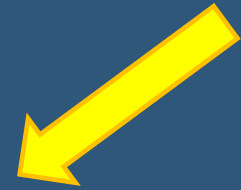
Nine Priority Objectives

- How We Do Business:

1. Ecosystem-based management
2. Coastal and marine spatial planning
3. Inform decisions and improve understanding
4. Coordinate and support

- Areas of Special Emphasis:

1. Resiliency/adaptation to climate change and ocean acidification
2. Regional ecosystem protection and restoration
3. Water quality and sustainable practices on land
4. Changing conditions in the Arctic Ocean
5. Ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes observations and infrastructure



CMSP Defined in the US Natl. Ocean Policy

CMSP is 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.

CMSP 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.

In practical terms, 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.



What is CMSP for?

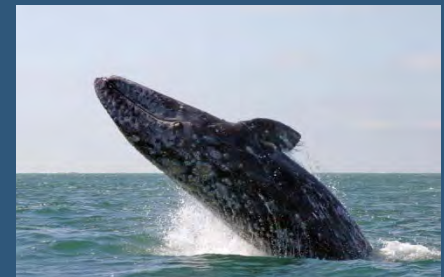
CMSP Aims to:

- reduce conflicts among uses
- reduce environmental impacts
- facilitate compatible uses
- preserve critical ecosystem services



Key Elements of CMSP

- Balance Ocean Health and Community Prosperity
- Fair and Open Process for All Stakeholders
- Make Decisions Based on the Best Available Science
- Respect the Unique Character of Each U.S. Region





CMSP: Making the Case

Today – Without CMS Plans

Uncertain return on investment for industry

Limited data availability

Fragmented regulatory review process

Litigation risks from opposing interests

Unseen 'show stoppers'

Future – With CMS Plans

Greater certainty and predictability

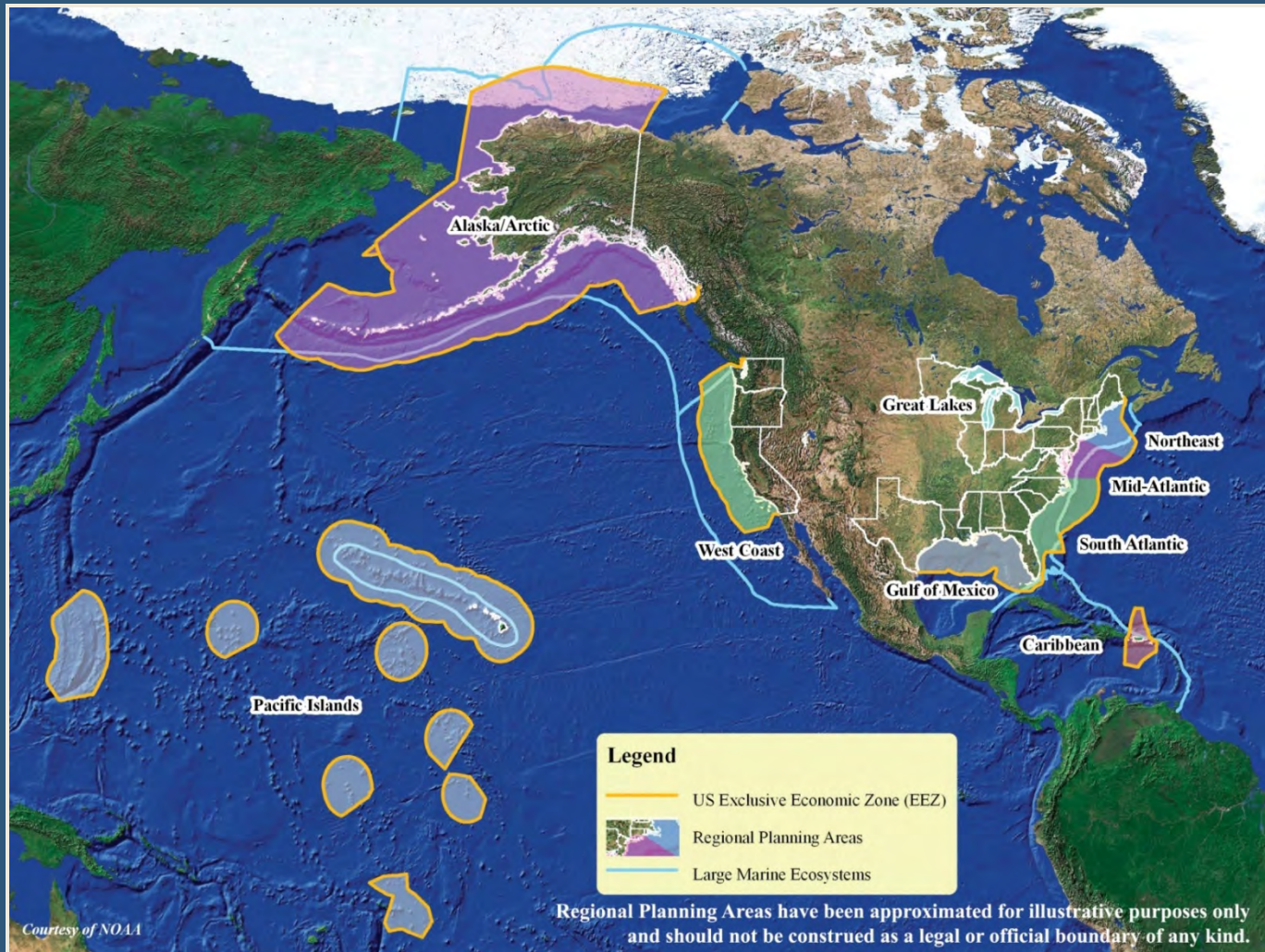
Access to integrated data

Streamlined and time saving

Reduced

Conflicts revealed up front with opportunity for resolution

Regional Focus



CMSP: A Regional Planning Process

Regional Planning Bodies

State, Tribal, and Federal representatives with authorities relevant to CMSP

CMSP Process

CMS Plan

Coordination/Engagement

- Local authorities
- Indigenous community reps

Consultation

- Fishery Management Councils

Engagement

- Stakeholders
- Scientists & technical experts
- Public

CMSP Framework: A Regional Planning Process

CMSP Process

**CMS
Plan**

Phase I (1-12mo)

- National CMSP Workshop
- Establish RPBs
- Regional CMSP capacity assessment
- Launch data portal
- Stakeholder/scientific/public participation process

Phase II (9-24mo)

- Initial regional steps
- Building capacity and testing CMSP process
- Work Plan development and submittal to the NOC
- Stakeholder/science/public engagement

Phase III (18mo-5yrs)

- CMSP formally implemented
- CMS Plans drafted
- Final CMS Plans certified by NOC
- Stakeholder/science/public engagement



Science is Fundamental to CMSP

Regional Assessments – of ecosystem functions, uses and services

Regional Objectives – identifying and setting societal goals for specific areas

Tradeoffs Among Competing Uses – evaluating implications of alternate ocean use scenarios

Projecting Future Conditions – factoring in the effects of environmental change

Adaptive Management – monitoring and evaluating effectiveness of CMS plans

NOAA CMSP Program

Components of the Program

CMSP PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION COUNCIL

—
Senior professional staff
from NOAA Line Offices

*Works collaboratively
and by consensus to
present recommendations
on major issues to the
CMSP Program Director*

— CMSP PROGRAM STAFF —

Responsible for overall program coordination and execution

Jennifer Lukens, *Program Director (a)*

Dr. Charlie Wahle, *Senior Scientist (a)* **Jessica Kondel**, *Regional Coordinator (a)* **TBD**, *Operations Lead (a)*

— THEME TEAMS —

Thematic cross-Line Office teams of relevant subject matter experts that contribute to planning and setting priorities and executing actions that further the agency's goals relevant to CMSP

**Regional
Coordination**

**Policy &
Communications**

Ecosystems

Ocean Uses

Data & Tools

NOAA'S COASTAL AND MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING PROGRAM

CMSP



Current National Level CMSP Activities

- National Workshop and Simulation Exercise in early May 2011
- Formation of the Governance Coordinating Committee (GCC)
 - State, Local, and Tribal Representatives Announced on February 23rd
- Formation of Regional Planning Bodies (RPBs)
- Strategic Action Plan + Guidance Development
- National Information Management System & Prototype Data Portal

Formation of RPBs and Next Steps

- Federal, State, and tribal membership
- Members will make decisions and commitments throughout the CMSP process
- Each RPB will have one Federal co-lead, one State co-lead, and, as appropriate, one tribal co-lead
- Co-leads are responsible for guiding and facilitating the timely progress of the CMSP process, but will not have final decision-making authority



Current NOAA level CMSP Activities

- NOAA-Wide Collaboration
 - 55 NOAA Employees Currently Supporting CMSP
- CMSP Program Implementation Council (PIC)
- 2 of the 5 Theme Teams have been stood up
 - Data & Tools Theme Team
 - Regional Theme Team

Theme Teams

- **Data and Tools** – to understand CMSP and to evaluate implications of alternate ocean use scenarios
- **Regional Coordination and Planning** – advance regional CMS planning through partnerships and targeted support
- **Policy and Communications** – develop and disseminate a shared vision and consistent messages
- **Ecosystems** – understand relevant aspects of structure, dynamics, functioning, services and vulnerabilities
- **Ocean Uses** – understand relevant aspects of patterns, origins, impacts, conflicts and synergies



Local Connections: What to Expect

Regional Planning – RPBs, org. and outreach efforts

Engagement in RPB subgroups (e.g. science, stakeholders)

Regional Assessments – science based

ROP Grants – regional projects, pending appropriations

Data Calls – mapping local activities to national effort

Budget Planning – developing new CMSP initiatives

NOAA Theme Teams and NOC Working Groups

For More Information

www.whitehouse.gov/oceans

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The ocean, our coasts, and the Great Lakes provide jobs, food, energy resources, ecological services, recreation, and tourism opportunities, and play critical roles in our Nation's transportation, economy, and trade, as well as the global mobility of our Armed Forces and the maintenance of international peace and security.

— President Barack Obama

Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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National Framework NOAA's CMSP Program Data and Tools Examples

National Framework

NOAA's Role

Data and Tools

Examples

Ocean Policy Task Force

On June 12, 2009, President Obama signed a memorandum establishing an Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force, led by the White House Council on Environmental Quality. On July 19, 2010 the Task Force released a set of final recommendations that set a new direction for improved stewardship of the ocean, our coasts, and the Great Lakes. The recommendations provide: (1) our Nation's first ever national ocean policy; (2) a strengthened governance structure to provide sustained, high-level, and coordinated attention to ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes issues; (3) a targeted implementation strategy that identifies and prioritizes nine categories for action that the United States should pursue; and (4) a framework for effective coastal and marine spatial planning. These documents are available on their website. [Learn more...](#)

What is coastal and marine spatial planning?

The Ocean Policy Task Force defines coastal and marine spatial planning as a comprehensive, adaptive, integrated, ecosystem-based, and transparent spatial planning process, based on

About This Website

The purpose of this website is to provide users with coastal and marine spatial planning information related to national level policies, NOAA's role, and to help managers, policy makers, and all those who use and appreciate

Latest News

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Commission on Arctic Climate Change Releases Recommendations

January 26, 2011 – The Aspen Institute has released the final report and recommendations of its Commission on Arctic Climate Change. The report, *The Shared Future*, includes a chapter on ecosystem-based management and coastal and marine spatial planning, including recommendations about planning needs in the Arctic. The commission's report and recommendations stress the high level of international cooperation needed to manage the Arctic marine environment, particularly in light of anticipated climate change impacts. Part 2 of the report is a paper written by Charles

www.cmssp.noaa.gov

NOAA's Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning Program