



A Collaborative Approach: Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning in the United States

Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission
Portland, Oregon
August 30, 2011

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National Ocean Policy

Executive Order 13547 established our Nation's first ever National Policy for Stewardship of the Ocean, our Coasts, and the Great Lakes

Vision:

An America whose stewardship ensures that the ocean, our coasts, and the Great Lakes are

healthy and resilient, safe and productive, and understood and treasured

so as to promote the well-being, prosperity, and security of present and future generations.

Targeted Implementation Strategy

9 Priority Objectives

HOW WE DO BUSINESS

Ecosystem-Based Management

Coastal & Marine Spatial Planning

Inform Decisions & Improve Understanding

Coordinate & Support

AREAS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

Resiliency & Adaptation to Climate Change & Ocean Acidification

Regional Ecosystem Protection & Restoration

Water Quality & Sustainable Practices on Land

Changing Conditions in the Arctic

Ocean, Coastal, & Great Lakes Observation, Mapping & Infrastructure

Why do we need better planning?



Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning Defined

What it is:

A *regionally-based planning process* for analyzing current and anticipated uses of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes areas.

What it does:

Identifies areas most suitable for various types of activities in order to facilitate compatible uses, and preserve ecosystem services to meet our nation's economic, environmental, security, and social goals.

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.

How is CMSP Different?

- Comprehensive and integrated
- All interested parties are at the table from the beginning
- Long range planning independent of specific activity
- Focused on region, not a specific location
- Multi-sector focus

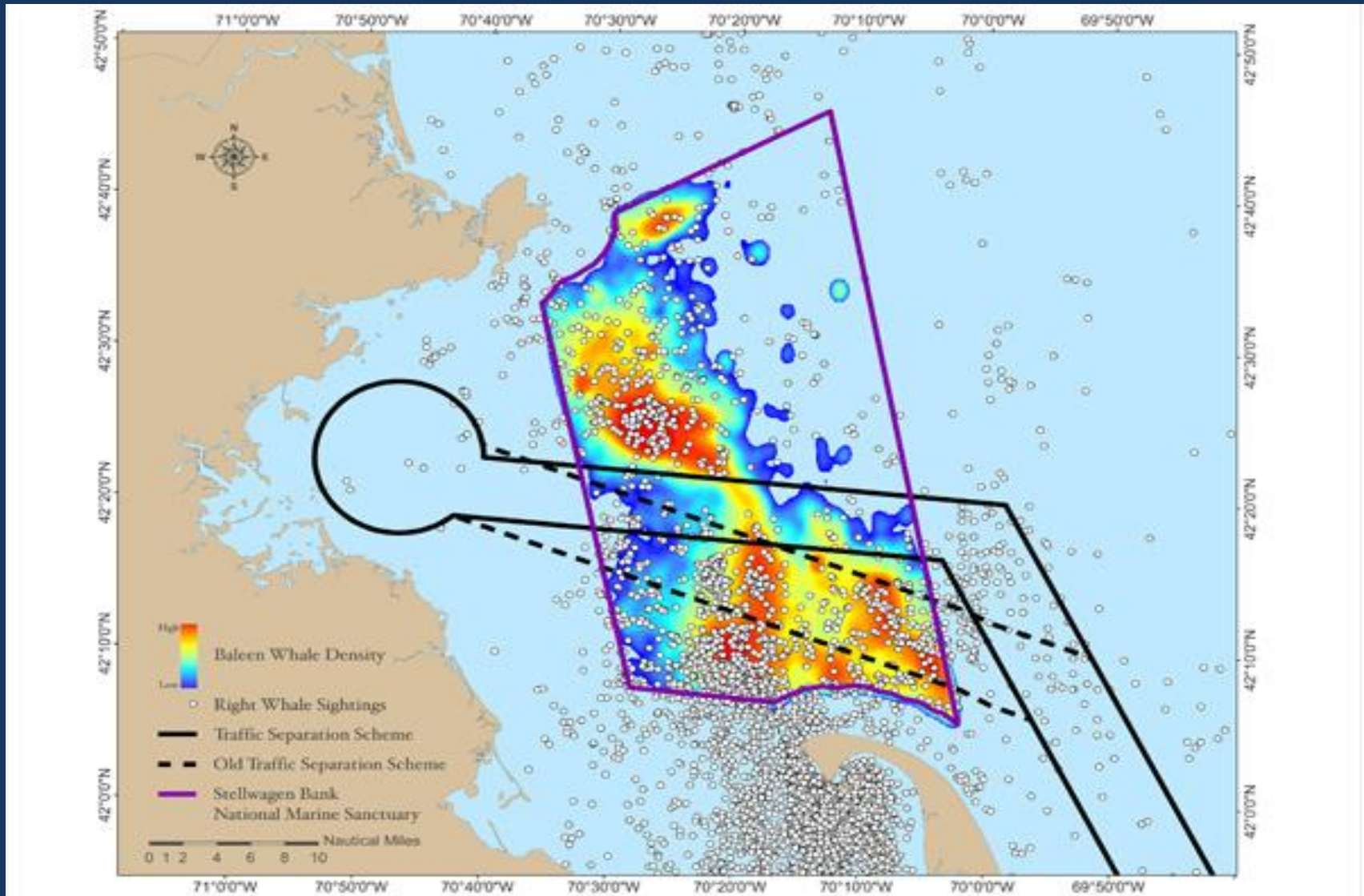


Benefits of CMSP

- Improve decision-making and planning across multiple levels of government
- Facilitate sustainable economic growth by providing transparency and predictability for economic investments
- Reduce conflicts among uses
- Improve opportunities for community and citizen participation in the planning process
- Improve ecosystem health and services by planning human uses in concert with conservation

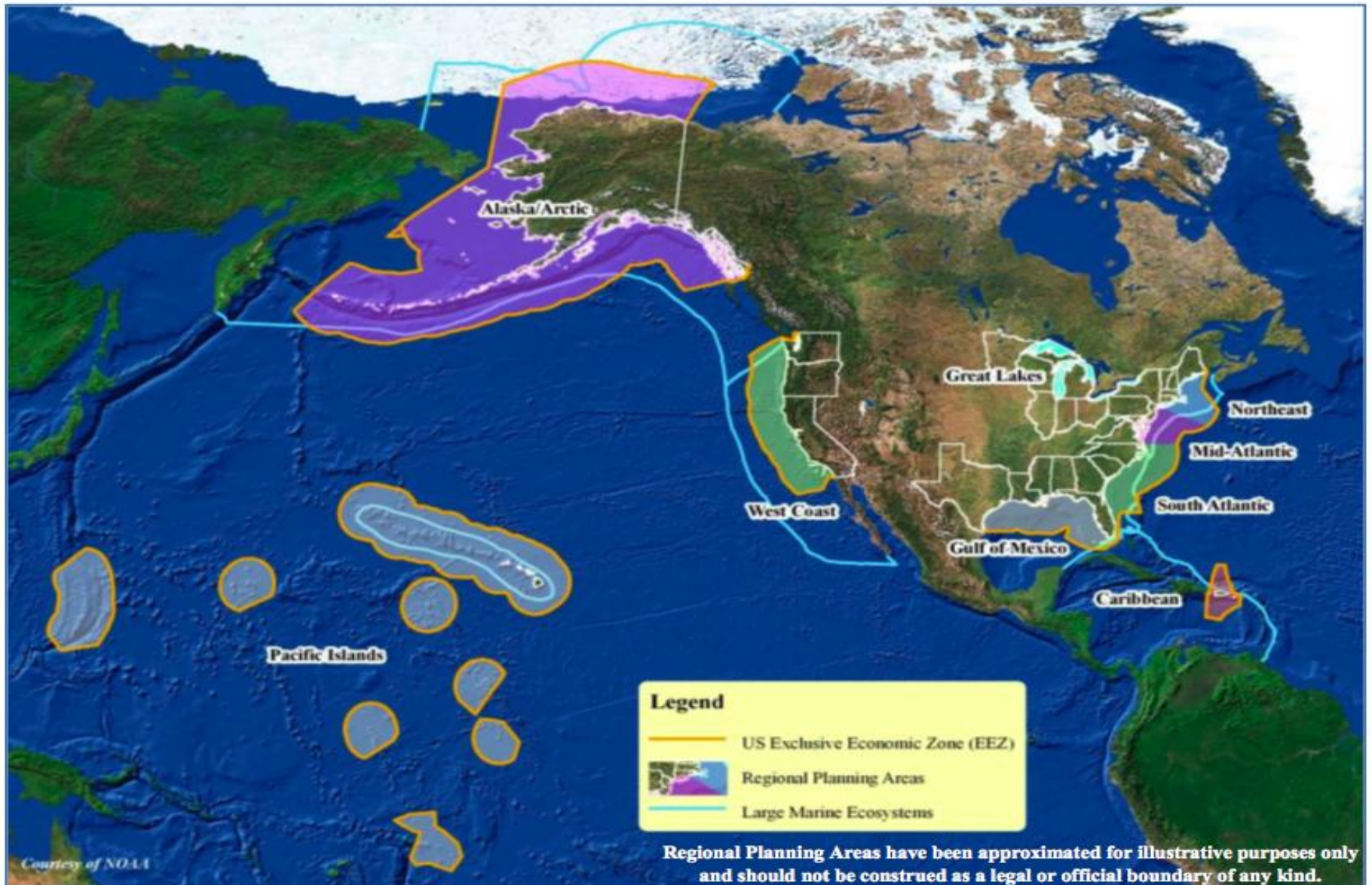


How CMSP Can Work: Stellwagen Bank

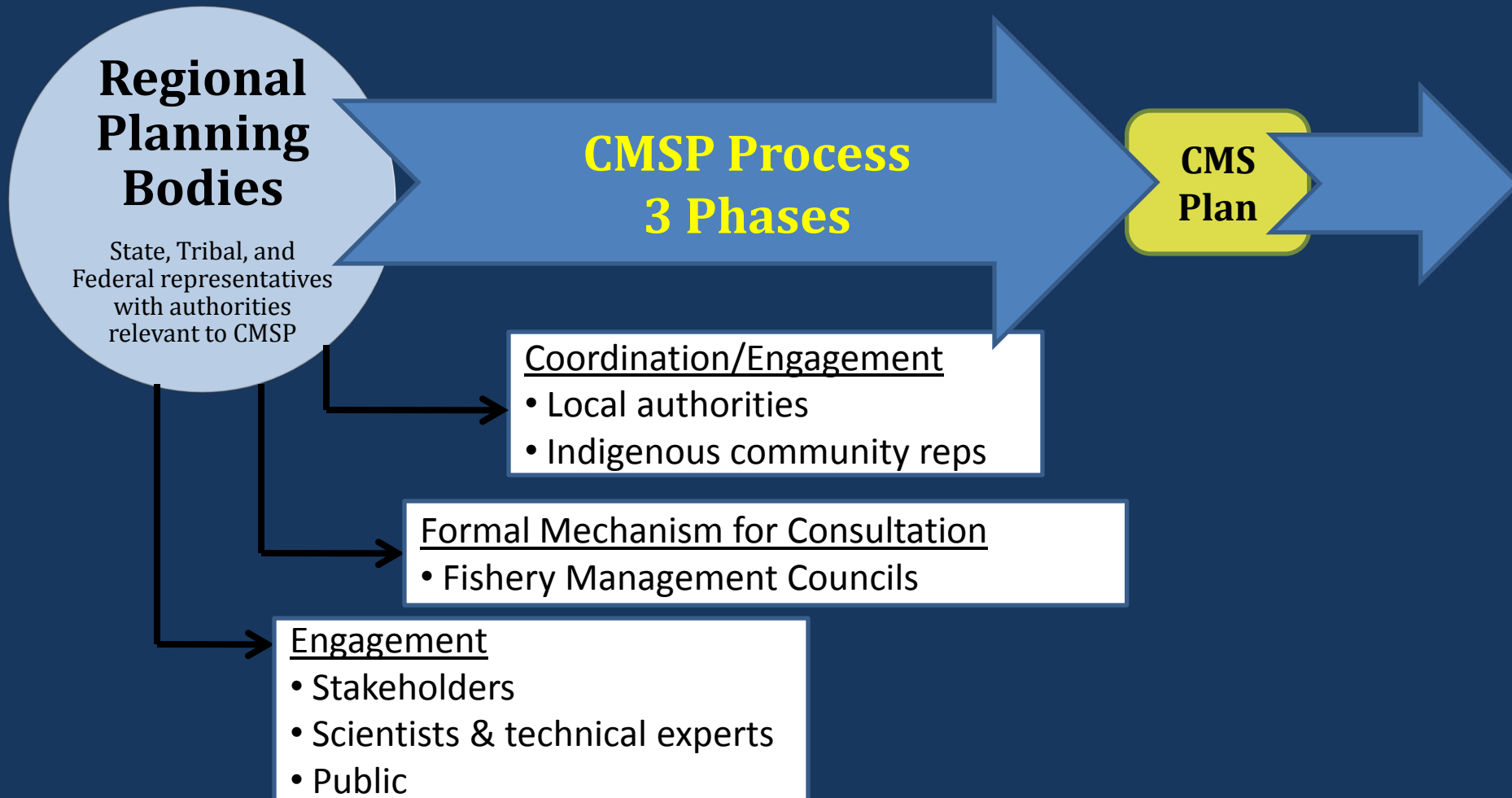


A Regional Planning Process

Large Marine Ecosystems and Regional Planning Areas



A Regional Planning Process



Regional Flexibility

- Initial regional steps
- Sub-regions
- Regional objectives
- Stakeholder and public outreach and engagement
- Mechanisms for coordination and consultation with experts



When Does Science Come Into Play?

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

Stakeholder and Science Engagement

RPBs must –

- ensure frequent and regular stakeholder engagement throughout all phases of the CMSP process
- establish regional scientific participation and consultation mechanisms with scientists, technical experts, and those with traditional knowledge or expertise

CMSP and the Fishing Sector

- **Regional Fishery Management Councils**
- **Scientific and Technical Expertise**
- **Builds on Existing Efforts**
- **Stakeholder Participation**



Thank You

“America's stewardship of the ocean, our coasts, and the Great Lakes is intrinsically linked to environmental sustainability, human health and well-being, national prosperity, adaptation to climate and other environmental changes, social justice, international diplomacy, and national and homeland security.”

- President Barack Obama

www.WhiteHouse.gov/oceans

National Ocean Council