

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION



Scientific Foundation for Coastal & Marine Spatial Planning

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President Obama's Memo of June 12, 2009 to Executive Departments and Agencies



"Within 180 days from the date of this memorandum, the Task Force shall develop, with appropriate public input, a recommended framework for effective coastal and marine spatial planning. This framework should be a comprehensive, integrated, ecosystem-based approach that addresses conservation, economic activity, user conflict, and sustainable use of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources..."



What is Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning?



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.

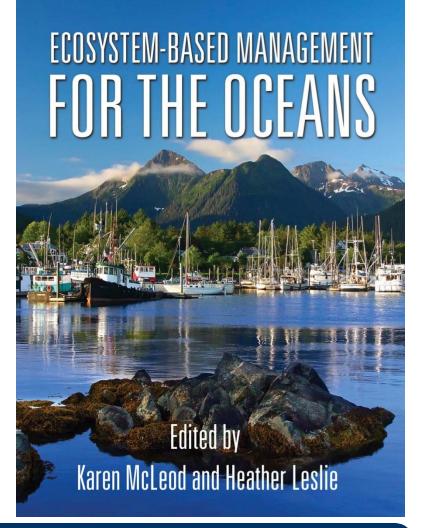
In and of itself, CMSP is not regulatory; it is a planning process!



Scientific Foundation for CMSP Is Ecosystem-Based Management



EBM is an integrated approach to management that considers the entire ecosystem, including humans. The goal of EBM is to maintain an ecosystem in a healthy, productive and resilient condition so that it can provide the services humans want and need.





Scientific Foundation for CMSP Is Ecosystem-Based Management



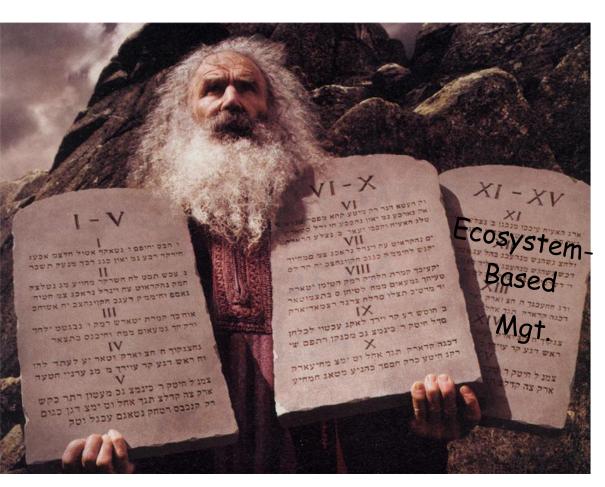
Specifically, ecosystem-based management:

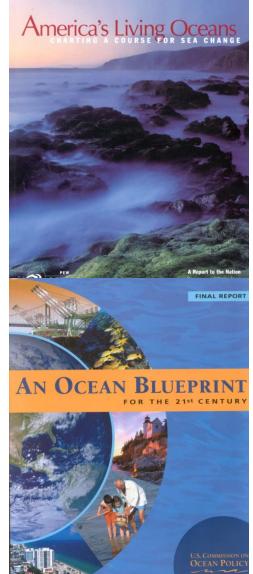
- emphasizes protection of ecosystem structure and functioning;
- is place-based, focusing on a specific ecosystem
- accounts for interconnectedness within and among ecosystems;
- integrates ecological, economic, social and institutional perspectives; and
- considers cumulative impacts.



Where Did Ecosystem-Based Management Come From?



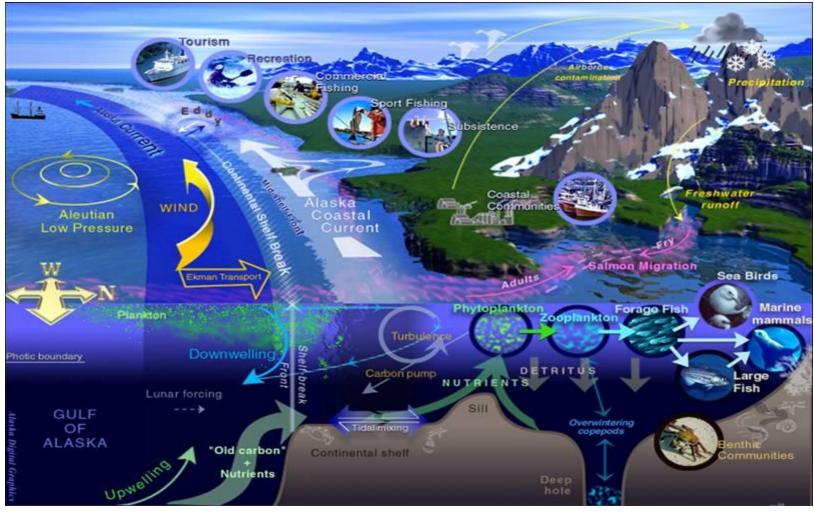






Alaska Marine Ecosystem

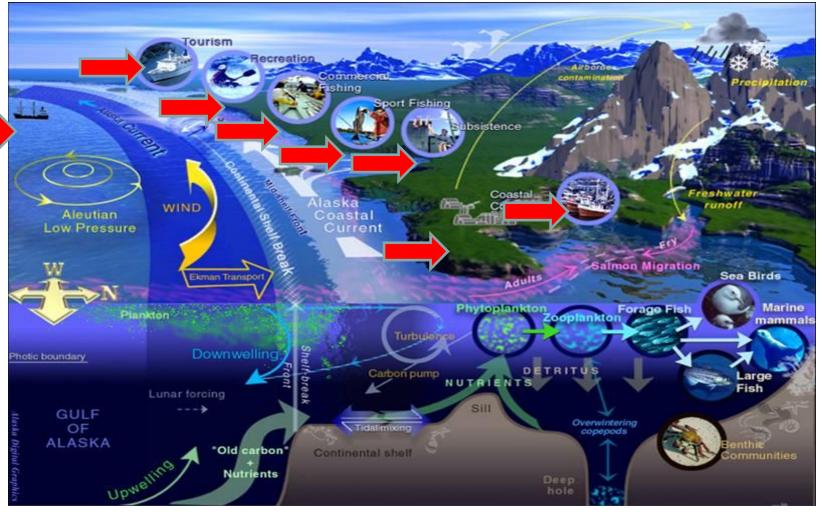






Alaska Marine Ecosystem

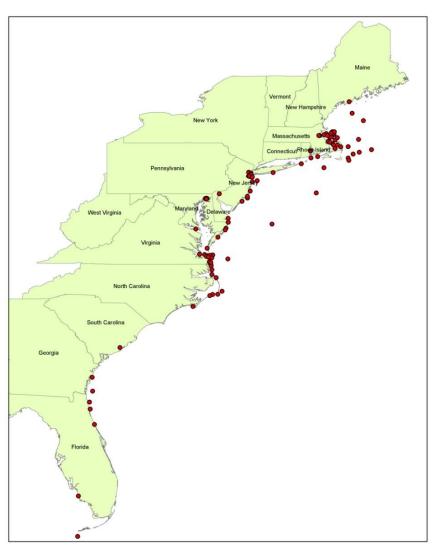






Baleen Whale Ship Strikes



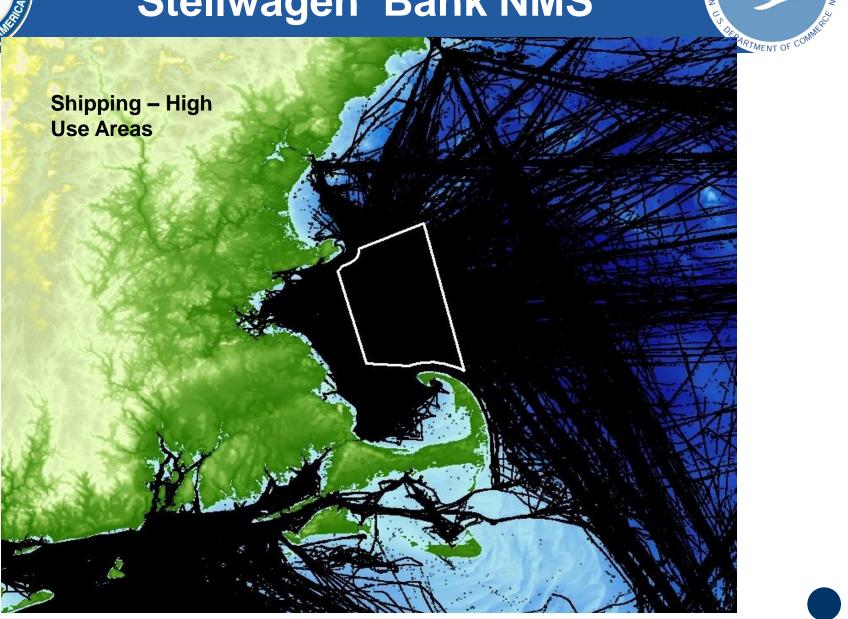


Approximate
Distribution of
Ship Struck
Baleen
Whales along
the Eastern
Seaboard of
the U.S

NOAA



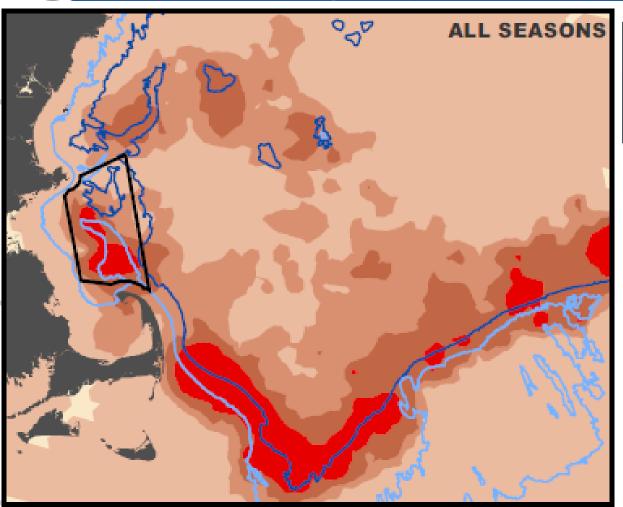
Stellwagen Bank NMS





Application of CMSP To Save Whales







Baleen Whales

1970-2005

SPUE (Quantile)

(

0.1 - 18.7

18.8 - 42.4

42.5 - 88.8

> 88.8

NOAA - NCCOS (Figure excerpted from Pittman et al., 2006)



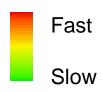
Vast Majority & Fastest Ships Use The Traffic Separation Scheme

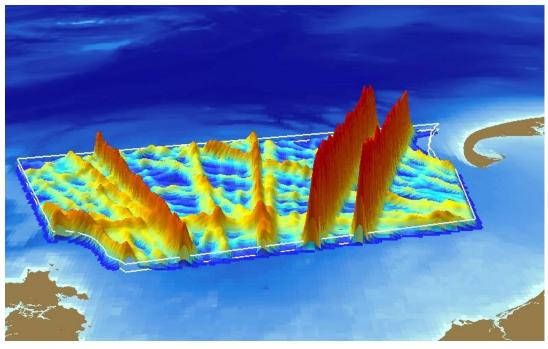


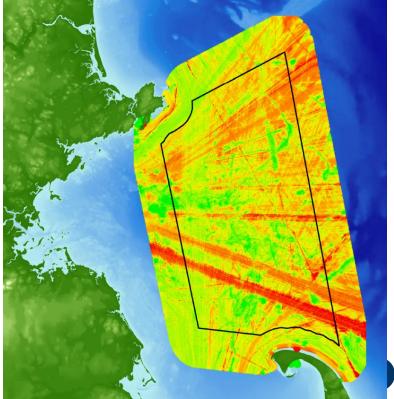


Shipping Density

Ship Speed



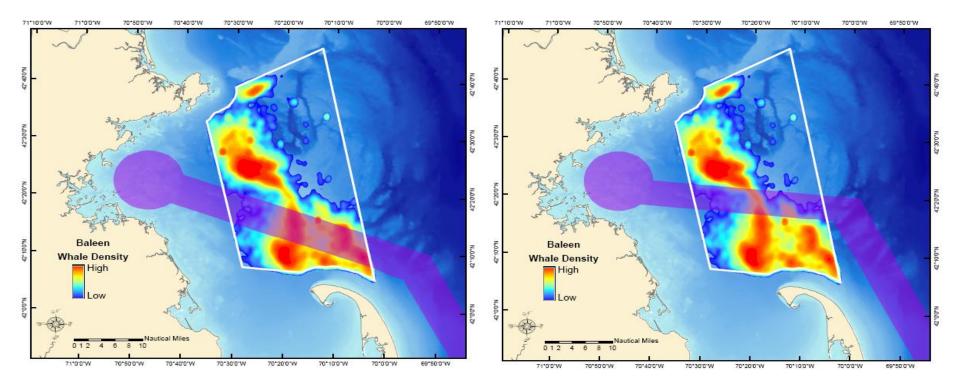






GOAL: Shift TSS To Area Of Lower Whale Density





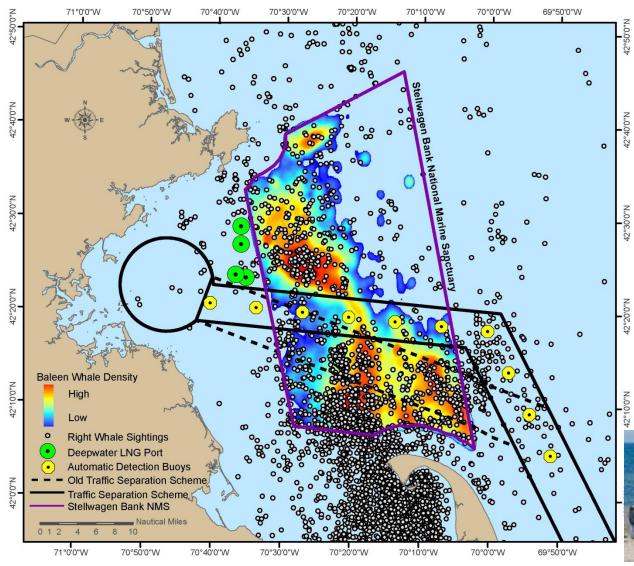
Baleen Whales Distribution: 1979 - 2004

Red = highest density **Blue** = lowest density



Application of CMSP To Save Whales





Shipping Lanes
Through the
Sanctuary
Moved on 1 July
2007 to Reduce
the risk of Ship
Strike to Whales

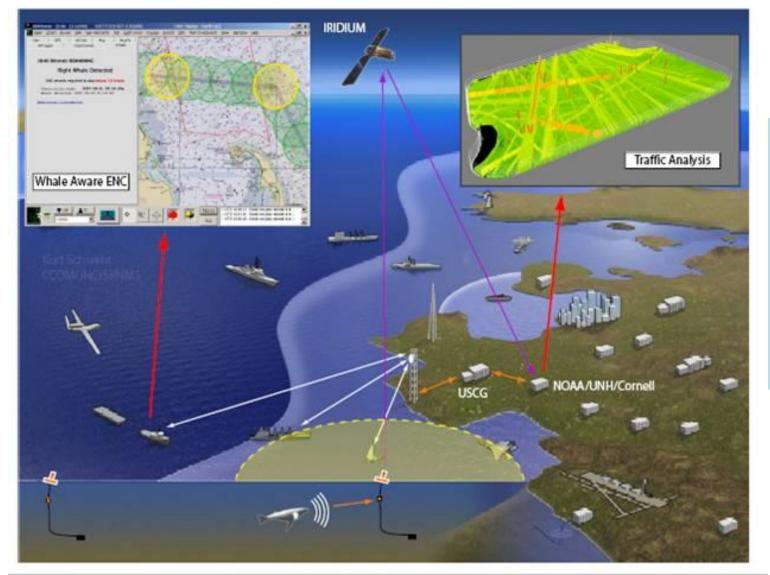
81% all whales

58% right whales









This schematic shows passive acoustics in real time--the use of real time buoys to alert ships to whales.



Why CMSP Is Important





"Coastal and marine spatial planning may sound like the stuff of policy wonks, but it is actually vital to anyone who works or plays on the oceans. In fact, coastal and marine spatial planning is an essential tool for anyone who depends on the oceans for sustainable jobs, healthy seafood, clean energy, recreation or vibrant coastal communities."

- Dr. Jane Lubchenco, NOAA
Administrator and member of the
Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force
December 14, 2009