

**International Marine Spatial Planning Symposium: Sharing Practical Solutions/11th Annual
Ronald C. Baird Sea Grant Science Symposium (IMSPS)
Summary Notes for May 16, 2012**

Overview: From May 14 – 16, 2012 the University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center, Rhode Island Sea Grant and the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council held the **International Marine Spatial Planning Symposium: Sharing Practical Solutions/11th Annual Ronald C. Baird Sea Grant Science Symposium (IMSPS)** in Providence Rhode Island. This symposium brought together approximately 40 international experts engaged in the design and implementation of Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) initiatives. These experts came together to discuss MSP developments and learnings, study the implications of the most mature initiatives to date, and examine different approaches to MSP implementation. Participants discussed how MSP affects economic, ecological and regulatory issues, as well as options for structuring governance systems, integrating science and local knowledge in the planning and analysis processes, and bridging the gaps between planning and implementing a marine spatial plan. The event culminated in a one-day public event where these experts shared what is being learned from the practice from the more mature initiatives and the implications of different approaches to the task. This event builds on the success of the Marine Planning International Workshop, hosted by the Marine Management Organisation (UK) in February 2011.

The following notes provide a summary of the sessions and discussions that took place on May 16. Powerpoints from this day are located on the Symposium web site at http://seagrants.gso.uri.edu/baird/2012_marineplanning/2012_marineplanning.html.

Marine Spatial Planning: What's the Big Deal? – Jake Rice, Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

Nothing new about conflicts over ocean and coastal uses. Although the challenges are not new, the discipline of MSP is new. First mention – 1986; by 2006-2010, 596 journal articles with the phrase or keyword in them.

Why so popular? Countless definitions; a process for planning; and a product of the process – useful to governments because it's a tool they can use to make structured decisions. Trying to get a product that is prosperous.

Process and Product have three properties: credibility (all parties must believe information used in sound ways = buy-in); legitimacy (all parties will be affected by decisions made and must believe they were treated fairly during the process. Not everyone can be happy but outcome is legitimate if feel they were treated fairly, had a voice, etc.); relevance – all parties have to believe that core issues and conflicts are identified

Things have been tried:

Credibility-

Process: engagement of experts; data collection and analysis, use of tools

Product: peer review of final product

Legitimacy –

Process – inclusive of stakeholders, contribute to steps

Products – people have access to info, avoid bureaucratic and technical jargon, candid about trade-offs and don't present outcomes as win-win when it's obviously not the case

Relevance –

Process – don't ignore regulatory frameworks, start with clear mandate; adaptive process and responses

Product – stay focused on mandate, ensure objectives are understandable, provision for periodic review

BMPs?

(-review by Jeremy Collie)

Objectives, scope, authority, data, participants, decision-support tools, monitoring/follow-up (criteria when evaluating the more than 3 dozen potential MSP initiatives)

Result: almost no step was done by everyone. Important because there's no one right way to do MSP, but as we found in the review and last two days – more operational objectives can be, the better the guidance in the plan. Be meaningfully inclusive, have a clear mandate, match expectations to time and funding, design for feedback and adaptive learning.

The U.S. Strategy for Promoting MSP – Maureen Bornholdt, BOEM (Moderator)

Panelists:

- Sally Yozell, NOAA
- John Weber, NROC

Sally – NOAA started talking about MSP in 1988; Obama formed the Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force in 2010 and signed it into law

National Ocean Council – 26 agencies with nine objectives

Why?

- Increasing number of uses

- Increasingly difficult to manage under current sector-by-sector approach
- Marine planning provides an effective process to better manage a range of social, economic and cultural uses while also providing for emerging and potential future uses

We have a lot of laws – Cape Cod – 12 years and still no steel in the water – with MSP, that will be cut in half

Benefits of MSP:

With

Without

- | | |
|---|---|
| -Greater certainty, predictability | -uncertain return on investment for industry |
| -Access to integrated data | -limited availability |
| -Conflicts revealed upfront, and reg efficiencies and time saving | -fragmented reg review process and unseen “show-stoppers” |
| -Improved ecosystem health, services | -oceans and coasts in trouble |

Regional focus – sending MSP back to regions, focusing on areas of country that want it most and are farthest ahead, allow each region to move at its own pace (glad NE leading the way), meaningful stakeholder engagement

John Weber – nine regions of US tasked with MSP

NROC – formed in 2005, New England states and federal agencies, premise is: better information, including public engagement, results in smarter, more efficient decision-making

Starting now: data, science focus, extensive public engagement; build on efforts in RI, MA

Northeast data portal: www.northeastoceandata.org

Engagement: VITAL

- Energy (wind, tidal, infrastructure (other))
- Maritime commerce
- Aquaculture
- Natural Resources

Q: (Jack Clarke, Mass Aubudon) Where does Smart From the Start fit in? Maureen – try to identify key stakeholders and gather them around the table to devise a polygon of uses and planning on a micro-scale, helps to feed what northeast is doing

Q: Will there be regulations, laws, incentives for states to do MSP much like CZMA? Sally – your regulations will still be in effect, so no new regulation overlays by national ocean policy, but trying to make those laws more efficient so we don’t trip over each other in the end. There is a competitive grant process to help some states.

John – something Rhode Island and other states have done is use CZMA language to extend their jurisdiction into federal waters – very powerful tool

The European MSP Experience – Katharina Erdmenger, Germany (Moderator)

Panelists:

- Harald Marencic, Common Wadden Sea Secretariat, Germany
- Erik Olsen, Institute for Marine Research, Norway
- Paul Gilliland, Marine Management Organisation, United Kingdom
- Charlotte Herman, Ministry of Environment, Belgium

Charlotte Herman (Belgium) – the area today is a single-use zone but interested in making it a multi-use zone (want to add aquaculture)

- Belgium has Special Area of Conservation and Special Protection Areas – human use allowed here under certain circumstances
- (shows map of their marine usage area and existing conflicts) – we already have non-compatible uses: military zones in wind energy zone and conservation area
- (referring to the map) – what you have is a sea of chaos – we need MSP here with so little space
- Plan will be updated every six years with intermittent renewal procedure
- Will utilize public process

Content:

- spatial analysis of Belgian part of North Sea
- long-term vision
- clean economic, social, environmental objectives
- implementation of MSP

Erik Olsen (Norway) – Fisheries currently have the largest impact

Barents Sea

Norwegian Sea

North Sea

- Energy exploitation → Petroleum

-- Developers moving north and closer to coast and more sensitive and valuable areas → User conflicts -→ Need for MSP

The Norwegian MPs – one for each sea area

- initiated in 2001 – Barents – 2006 (revised 2011); Norwegian – 2009 (revision in 2014); North Sea – under development (expected 2013) – plans boarder the coastline

Phase 1 – scoping, status reports

Phase 2 – assessment of impacts, development of Ecological Quality Objectives

Phase 3 – aggregated analyses, development of Ecological Quality Objectives (cont.)

Development of Indicators?

RESULT – limited access by petroleum companies, navigation changes to avoid accidents

What difference did it make?

- no new legislation
- new meeting places
- annual reporting of status
- development of indicator-based reporting system

Paul Gilliland (UK) – Why do we need it? (Showed a very crowded use map)

There were a range of reasons to consider MSP but the potential for wind energy was the catalyst for finally establishing farms really prompted UK's use of MSP in England.

Wind farms really prompted UK's use of MSP.

Benefits & Expectations (note: entire list is on powerpoint presentation:

- sustainability
- certainty for investors/developers
- better way to address cumulative impacts ... Marine & Coastal Access Act of 2009
- long lead-in (~ 10 yrs)
- complex piece of legislation

Marine Management Organisation (April 2010) – new organisation:

1. planning, licensing, fisheries, conservation
2. cross-government agency
3. Dedicated core planning team - people deliberately gathered from different backgrounds

Policy

- have high level UK document (Marine Policy Statement) that sets out goals and government policy.

Where and when

Ambitious – extending from top of estuaries to limit of jurisdiction. However, being rolled out over 10 years in 10 'plan areas' around England. Started in East of England (inshore and offshore)

Resources – figures given for costs and benefits

Evidence – data/information collected at national (England) and plan area (East England) level, supported by research, e.g. socio-economics

Stakeholder engagement – at a range of levels and scales. Used different methods/approaches. For example Drop-in sessions where anyone interested can come in, ask questions; 3D model showing MSP area

Headline lessons

Political commitment is critical

Legislative basis almost certainly essential

(Dedicated planning body) with a core team is essential

A framework of principles, goals/objective and policies is a good start, some prioritisation is even better

Need allocated resources preferably over a sustained period

Try to focus - on the key issues, prioritised evidence

Need a timetable but also some flexibility if possible particularly in the early days

Stakeholder engagement - different means, be creative

Do NOT underestimate the challenge, however good your planning it will probably take more time and more effort

Harald Marencic (Germany) – Wadden Sea – largest unbroken stretch of tidal flats in the world (designated as World Heritage site – outstanding universal value)

- shipping is important
 - almost no agriculture left (tourism is main economic driver)
 - Germany been working to protect Wadden Sea since 1980s
- Trilateral Wadden Sea Plan

More MSP Experiences from Abroad – Ness Smith, Dorset C- Scope, United Kingdom

Panelists:

- Danna Campbell, Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada
- Federico Cardigos, Government of the Azores, Portugal
- Denis van der Putten, Manche Est Mer du Nord, France
- Bela Buck, Alfred Wegener Institute, Germany

Darren Williams (Canada) –

- country's marine area is 2/3 of Canada's landmass
- 85% increase in offshore oil and gas productivity
- Largest coastline and 2nd largest continental shelf in world

Federal Oceans Act (1996)

- Integrated Ocean Management Plans (IOMs)
- Authority to designate Marine Protected Areas. Canada no moving to a National network of MPAs
- Marine Environmental Quality guidelines and standards
- IOM is very similar to MSP

IOM is focused on establishing ecological foundation for all marine use sectors, while MSP is focused on allocation of ocean space = zoning – this isn't needed in all places in Canada

Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) – we provide this information to potential developers to help them with their decision-making process

MPAs – have 8 now and 7 more in the works

Canada is shifting away from LOMAs (Large Ocean Management Areas) to marine bioregions and “hot spots”; more toward risk-based analysis and management

Frederico Cardigos (Azores) – compared to what we’ve heard, the Azores is paradise in terms of MSP

- 9 islands, autonomous region of Portugal
- All agree there that sustainable development is the way to go

What is Azorean Sea? (determination of how large the MSP area should be)

- 3 mile limit (cannon shot distance)?
- 12 mile territorial sea?
- 200 mile Exclusive Economical Zone?
- More??
- 360 miles – to continental platform?

Why MSP here?

- no large industry
- no use pressures → MSP is for NEW USES (if we don’t, someone else will)
- we already have protected areas (-to open spaces and suggest new uses)
- rules exist already for existing uses

Denis van der Putten (France) –

Note: The following is a summary of the text. The entire text of presentation has been placed with powerpoint.

MSP seems to be a way to have a look at marine spaces through a Kaleidoscope : scenes are always moving, views changing at each move of the Toy.

Since the 18th century the English Channel was a shared marine area. At this time scientists had a common language to describe this marine space, the latin : « Manica pars oceani inter angliam et galliam ». (The Channel part of oceans, between England and Gaul). In such legend we could have considered that despite this convenience neighbors quickly defend land features

by speaking particular languages : The Channel, Het Canaal, La Manche... I underline that cross-border issues have a very long past.

The “Manche est – mer du Nord” (East English Channel and North Sea) covers 1 000 km of coasts and is under the responsibility of 290 Authorities.

The mayors are able to plan sea until 12 miles from the coast line. They mainly use their land planing tools to design the marine space for environment conservation.

For 1 000 k m of coast, 279 Municipalities there are also 7 Departments in charge of the management of some harbors and of the coastal line in the aim to defend properties and persons against coastal erosion, sea flood intrusion. There are 4 Regions in charge of the economic development .

Since 1995 the Prime Minister is chairman of the Interministerial Committee of the Sea.

The Interministerial Committee of the Sea is asked to deliberate on the policies of the government in the field of the sea under its diverse national and international aspects and to fix the governmental orientations of the action in all the domains of the maritime activity, in particular in use of the space, the protection of the environment, the sustainable development and management of the resources of the sea, its ground, under ground and the maritime coast ...

- For the first time representatives of the french government and of the whole society were brought together. The aim was to prepare a working schedule in favour of environment, sustainable development and planning.

- 2009-07-15 : 138 commitments of Grenelle of the sea published into the Blue Book of the Grenelle of the sea. The Blue Book, a National Strategy for the Sea and Oceans is not yet supported by Law, but is an important Framework promoted by the Prime Minister.

- Four priorities for French maritime policy :

- Invest in the future: be future-oriented and environment-friendly

- Develop a sustainable economy of the sea : aim to develop a sustainable economy of the sea, a source of added value and employment, particularly for coastal populations

- Promote the maritime dimension of the French overseas territories

- Assert France’s place on the international scene : in Europe, and through Europe.

- Six measures : creation of a coast guard function, creation of new marine conservation zones, maritime teaching reform, creation of a platform for the maritime renewable energies, acceleration of the strategic planning of the offshore wind energy, creation of the inter counties directions for marine. Link to the french Blue Book : <http://www.sgmer.gouv.fr/Livre-bleu.html>

To be implemented and stay coherent at our french marine facade scale even at the national scale, such system needs a huge coordination between Authorities, between Authorities and Stakeholders, to implement any Process : as well for Decision Process as for Planning Process.

- To quickly implement the Research Program : « draw me a plan for the sea.. » we are now writing with scientists. The implementation of this project could offer the opportunity to bring people be in confidence enough to build a common spatialized and drawn vision and that it will create an important local demand that could be able to define the mandate for the Directorates, to Schedule this Initiative. Such research program could influence decision process of both local and national authorities.

- Make People express what they prefer the Future to be.

- To develop an Initiative able to make People find an add value to manage their Environment as a Common Good.

Bela Buck (Germany) –

- our MSP is done but is such a crowded area, that's what Germany dealing with
- problem, also, is that Germany has too many contracts with too many countries

North Sea: (HIGH priority list)

- safety and efficiency of shipping
- pipelines, cables (contracts)
- protection of marine environment
- national/alliance defense

Multi-use ideas: artificial reefs, aquaculture, tourism, recycling turbine fouling material and sell as fish food

Aquaculture – conducted experiments for structures tied to turbines in wave tanks → yes, possible for some species of aquaculture to do well

Q: Federico to Bela – how can you be profitable 200 km offshore?

Bela: it is possible. Germany is mandating 35% of energy through renewables by 2020, 50% by 2030 and each kilowatt hour is subsidized

MSP in the United States: What are the Main Results? – Sally McGee, The Nature Conservancy (Moderator)

Panelists:

- Bruce Carlisle, Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management
- Paul Klarin, Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
- Grover Fugate, Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council

Paul Klarin (Oregon) – the ocean is the last great public common

Mentality in Oregon: no wave energy, no marine reserves, please

State has had a territorial sea plan in place for more than 20 years, and an ocean management plan for longer – long ago, we chose the environment

- but we were given no money to do MSP – that money came from stakeholders (~ \$2 million)
- priorities: environmental resources, areas important to fisheries, other beneficial uses
- “we’re comfortable with zoning” – groups were generally okay with the zones if it suited their interest – it’s not a bad word

Q: from USCG – weren’t you concerned at all with money changing hands that it might look like you got paid for favors? Paul: we never handled it – just facilitated the exchange from developer to people who could work with it

Bruce Carlisle (Massachusetts) –

-Before & After Mass. Ocean Management Plan

-Progress on advancing priorities

-EVI (the one that got away)

Mass. Ocean Task Force – 2004 → Oceans Act of 2008

- develop OMP by 12/31/09
- 15 directives
- State waters and did not go in-shore to estuaries
- Draft June 2009
- Final December 2009
- 2 volumes (1 is management, administration; 2 is baseline assessment, science framework)
- SSU: specific activities presumptively excluded from SSU areas; may be overcome by demonstration (ex.: Comcast redundant fiber optic cable from mainland to Vineyard – first project under plan – have re-routed cable from original proposal through process)

Q: What is the Ecological Value Index (EVI)? – tasked by legislature to protect certain areas/habitats but wanted to look at whether there were areas of *higher* importance because of certain factors. It raised a lot of questions: data resolution, ecosystem functioning, combining abiotic and biotic data – we aren't comfortable rolling it out yet.

Grover Fugate (RI CRMC) – Results of MSP in RI

- we increased predictability
- listed chapters of the OSAMP
- Areas of Particular Concern (APCs) – areas to avoid – you shouldn't be there and you need to prove why you should be
- Areas Designated for Preservation (ADPs) – no development (self-explanatory)
- State and federal process designed to be happening simultaneously

Status:

- May 2010 state adoption
- NOAA approval GLD for federal consistency September 2011
- FERC adoption for renewable permitting – 9/28/11
- BOEMRE inclusion into lease process and EIS – ongoing
- FERC MOU – ongoing (probably won't continue with this)
- 4 amendments to OSAMP identified
- Research – ongoing
- Research agenda development – ongoing
- Expansion of GLD activities – ongoing
- Regulatory meetings of HAB and FAB – ongoing (carry regulatory weight)
- Development of fisheries maps – ongoing
- Fishery mitigation policy – how we can assess impact to fisheries and determine how to make them whole (compensatory) – ongoing
- Design guidelines – working with federal agencies – ongoing
- BI demonstration and effects study (from BI project)

- National Ocean Partnership – URI tasked with developing monitoring guidelines

Advantages:

- policies
- protection of areas
- info requirements for development
- continual stakeholder involvement
- scheduled reviews
- expansion of coverage – GLD
- potential payback 4x cost

Q: does fishery/federal area block map account for routes as well in and out of wind farms?

Grover – these are things the FAB wants to review as we go over the standards; they need to be able to get out of there quickly if weather sours

Q: So more areas could be taken out of those blocks?

Maureen Bornholdt (BOEM) – There is that possibility; as we move through the NEPA process, we can show people this information

Bruce Carlisle – it doesn't have to be binary, though – might not be removed from the grid, but might not be used, either.

Q: Paul Gilliland – how do you plan to compensate the fishing industry? Mitigation, compensation? Grover – probably a combination of both.

The Next Generation of MSP in the US: Future Challenges and Opportunities – Laura McKay, Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program (Moderator)

Panelists:

- Jennifer Hennessey, Washington Department of Ecology
- Kate Zultner, Texas General Land Office
- Jesse Souki, State of Hawaii, Office of Planning

Laura McKay, Virginia CZMP

- Seaside SAMP but have no ocean plan
- MARCO Mapping and Planning Portal – www.midatlanticocean.org

- We've got all of the stakeholders together, so the next step is ocean MSP

Jennifer Hennessey – Washington Dept. of Ecology

- state has two coasts: Puget Sound, Pacific (Ocean) coast – many diverse shoreline types, uses
- few years prior, had proposals for a number of wind and wave energy projects but no management
- 2010 law on MSP → given no funding though
- 2011 state report on MSP to legislature
- NOW – established state-tribal and stakeholder groups on ocean policy, got \$2 million in state funding ← in April 2012 through amendments to MSP law
- Next Steps: identifying projects and cooperation with groups, tribes, government, stakeholders
- The state has time – there aren't any projects proposed, no development pressure
- Challenge – no stable funding, large area, time is not a driver

Kate Zultner (Texas General Land Office)

- Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning - through Section 309 Project Enhancement Strategic Development
- Texas territorial sea – 10.3 miles out
- TCMP goal: to ensure long-term ecological and environmental productivity of Texas
- Texas prohibited from developing SAMPs
- Major drivers of MSP: habitat and wetlands protection and restoration, dedicated funding
- Resource Management Codes – two letter codes used to develop offshore area – how Texas permits oil and gas industries – static and have not been updated in 10 years → hope to make this a GIS interface through MSP
- Oil Spill Response Mapping
- Challenges:
 - o Political support
 - o Stakeholder buy-in

- Communications
- Resource constraints
- Data compatibility/acquisition
- Integrating at local, regional, national level

Jesse Souki (Hawaii Office of Planning) – CZM jurisdiction is all around major islands and spans across to northwest islands

- 1,000 miles of coastline
- \$5 billion coastal economy

Drivers:

- tourism
- native culture
- public trust
- recreational/commercial fishing
- mandate to generate 40% of energy locally by 2030 (geothermal, wind, solar, wave energy, seawater AC)

Pacific Regional Ocean Partnership – includes Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa

- challenges – distance between partners

Learning from the Past as We Move Forward – Barry Costa Pierce, Rhode Island Sea Grant (Moderator)

Panelists:

- Doug Harris, Narragansett Indian Tribe
- Paul Gilliland, Marine Management Organisation, United Kingdom

Doug Harris – Preservationist for Ceremonial Landscapes, Narragansett Indian Tribe – more than 15,000 years ago, our villages were out where the water is now. The waters rose overnight and the people had to retreat.

OSAMP experience – normally, we rely on federal consultation process and usually not stakeholders

- we contributed our oral history
- ocean geologists said as far back as 24,000 years ago, continental shelf was grassy plains – so our story had scientific validity
- No turf for the Tribes – everyone else was filling in their areas – Grover, I have to commend you for being almost heroic in the way you put things into their place.
- Now we’re determining how to quantify these historic settlements – spending time on the URI research vessel
- Tribes most often don’t get a front seat in the process – Grover and Jen, thanks for being the kind of people I want to be around.
- We’re now consulting with other tribes, sharing the information we have about who we are and our stake in the MSP process
- It’s been interesting to sit down with the fishermen. We might be different, but we’re part of the same community.
- It’s about give and take, collaboration and cooperation.

Paul Gilliland (UK) –reflection on recent history and this meeting

- there are compelling reasons for MSP – it’s time is now
- from this meeting → WE have a lot to learn from each other
- be open to learning
- no one right way to do MSP
- process is as important as product
- there may be more than one definition for MSP, but we need to pin down some common themes so we’re all on the same page
- stuff happens, but it’s no reason not to plan – in fact, a better reason TO plan!
- Keep calm and Carry on!

Adjourn