

Office of
Coast Survey



NOAA Nautical Charts and Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

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NATIONAL OCEANS MONTH, 2009

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Oceans are the Earth's dominant feature. They cover more than 70 percent of the planet's surface and affect our lives in a variety of ways. This month we celebrate the wonder of the oceans, and we commit to protecting and sustaining them for current and future generations.

The oceans are critical to supporting life. From the abyssal plains of the Pacific to the shallow coral reefs and seagrass beds of the Florida Keys, oceans support an incredible diversity of marine life and ecosystems. The base of the oceanic ecosystem provides most of the oxygen we breathe, and oceans are critical to our survival. These bodies of water also drive weather patterns and affect climate.

Our Nation's economy relies heavily on the oceans. Goods and services are transported across them constantly. They support countless jobs in an array of industries, including fishing, tourism, and energy. The economies of entire regions depend on the oceans.

The United States has been a leader in exploring and protecting this critical resource. We have gained new insights into the ocean ecosystems through research and monitoring. We have promoted innovative conservation efforts, such as setting aside special areas as national marine sanctuaries. We have also reduced overfishing, made great strides in reducing coastal pollution, and helped restore endangered species and degraded habitats.

My Administration continues to build upon this progress, and we are taking a more integrated and comprehensive approach to developing a national ocean policy that will guide us well into the future. This policy will incorporate ecosystem-based science and management and emphasize our public stewardship responsibilities. My Administration also is working to develop a systematic marine spatial planning framework for the conservation and sustainable use of ocean resources. I am committed to protecting these resources and ensuring accountability for actions that affect them.



THE WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Interim Report Of The Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force

September 10, 2009



THE WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Interim Framework for Effective Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force

December 9, 2009





What is CMSP?

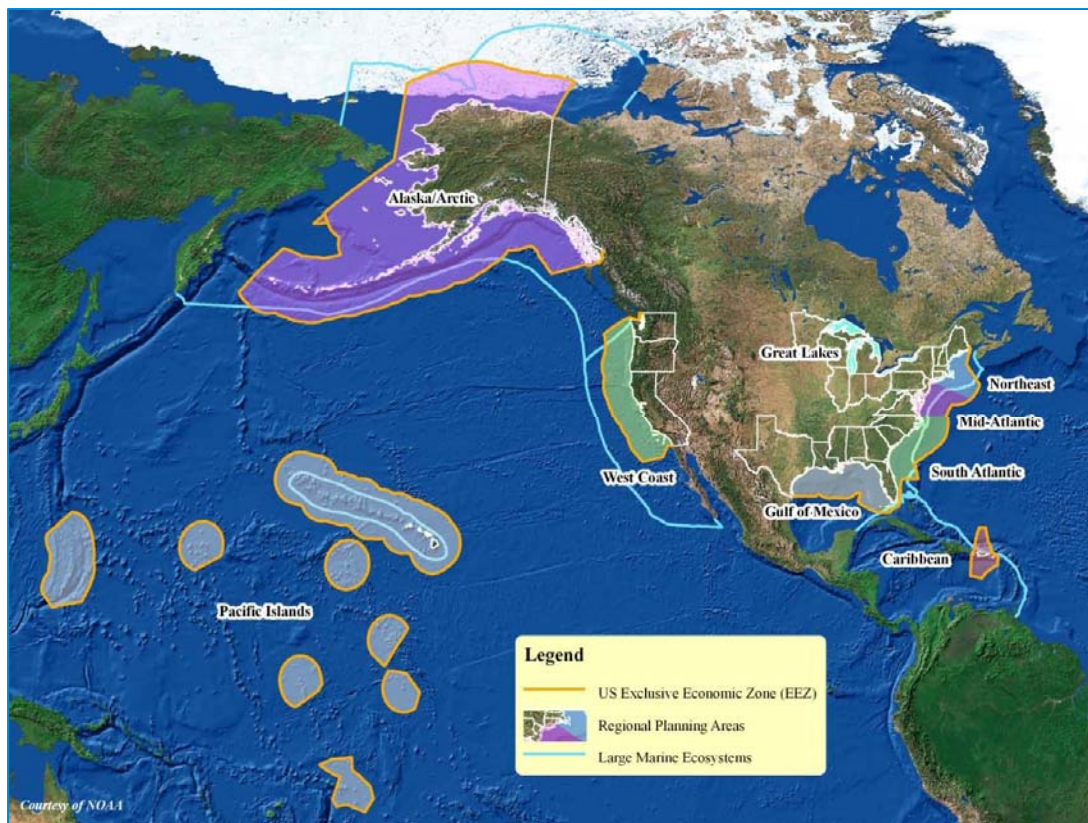
“A comprehensive, adaptive, integrated, ecosystem based, and transparent spatial planning process, based on sound science, for analyzing current and anticipated uses of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes areas. CMSP identifies areas most suitable for various types or classes of activities in order to reduce conflicts among uses, reduce environmental impacts, facilitate compatible uses, and preserve critical ecosystem services to meet economic, environmental, security, and social objectives.”



What is Ecosystem Based-CMSP?

- Based on **sound science**
- **Multi-sectoral** approach
- Analysis of **current** and **anticipated uses** of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes areas.
- Identifies **areas** most suitable for various types or classes of activities
- **In practical terms**--a public policy process to better determine how the ocean, coasts, and Great Lakes are sustainably used and protected now and for future generations.
- A core unifying principle is the “protection and restoration of the productivity, biodiversity, and resilience of ecosystems.” (Sutley and Lubchenco, *Science*, June 2010)

Regional Planning Areas and Issues



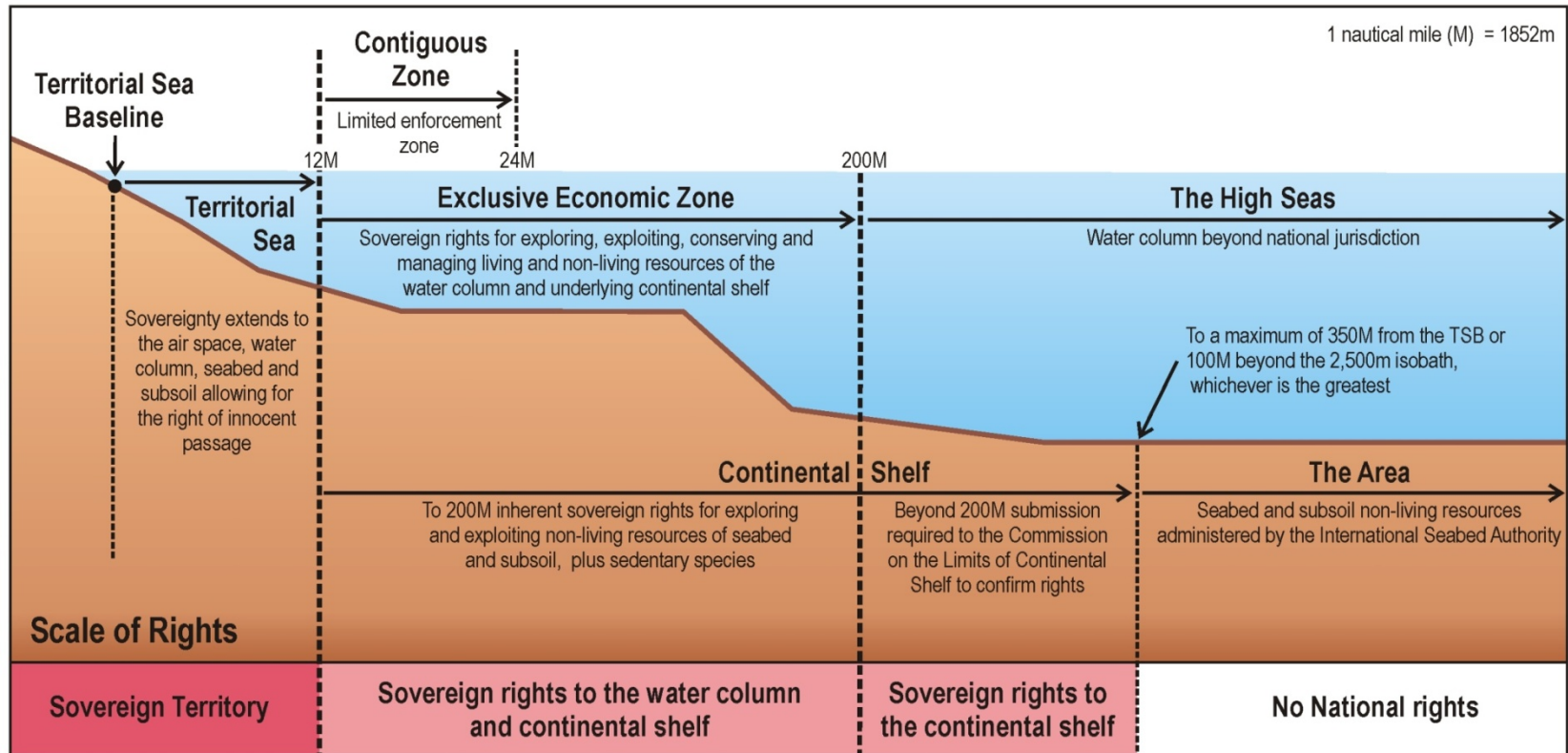
- Freedom of navigation
- Energy resources
- Human health
- Environmental/Conservation
- Food (fishing/aquaculture)
- Coastal flooding and erosion
- Security, emergency response, and military readiness activities
- Recreational activities (e.g. boating, beach access, surfing)
- Maritime heritage
- Maritime commerce and coastal economies (ports and harbors)

Boundaries of EB-CMSP (*draft*)

Begins at MHW or head of tide

Regional variance

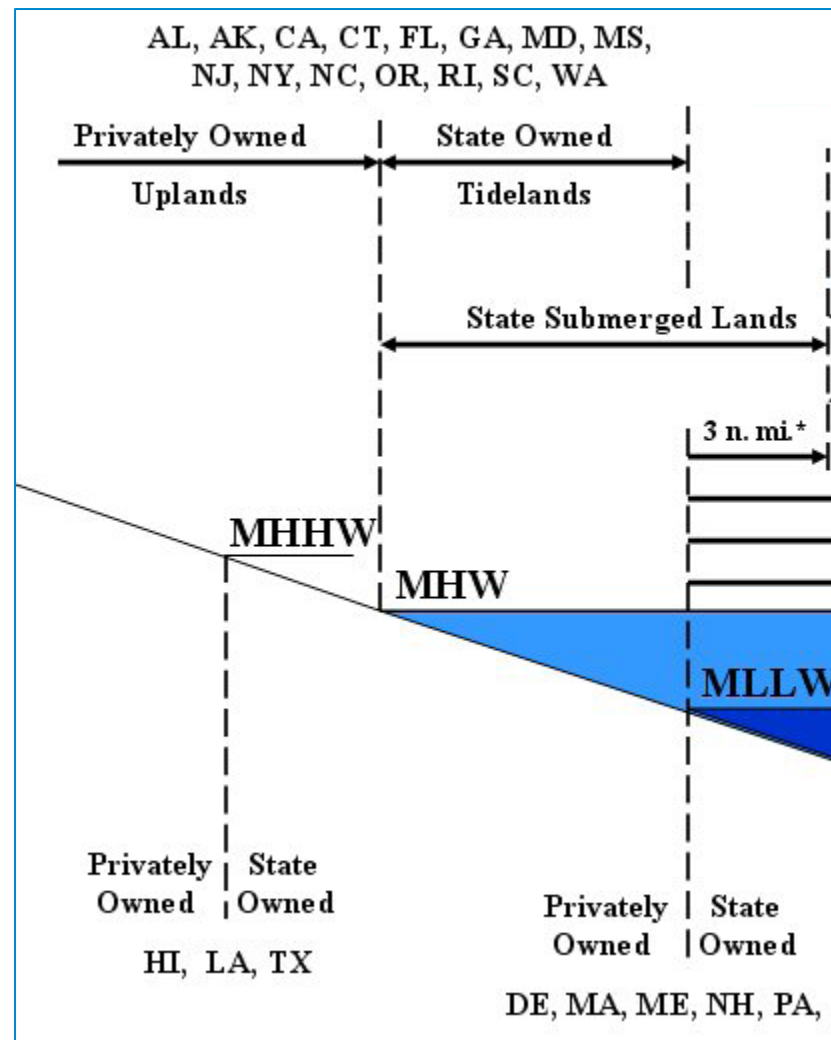
Ends at the continental shelf



Consistent with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea

Boundaries of EB-CMSP– Land (*draft*)

- Recommendation— begin planning from the coast, not offshore
- Focus— marine and estuarine environments; no upland areas, due to increased complexity of stakeholders and managing agencies
- Regions— may modify the inner boundary of CMS plans
- Issue— clear linkages between healthy ecosystems offshore and land-based human activities





Geographic Scope and Data

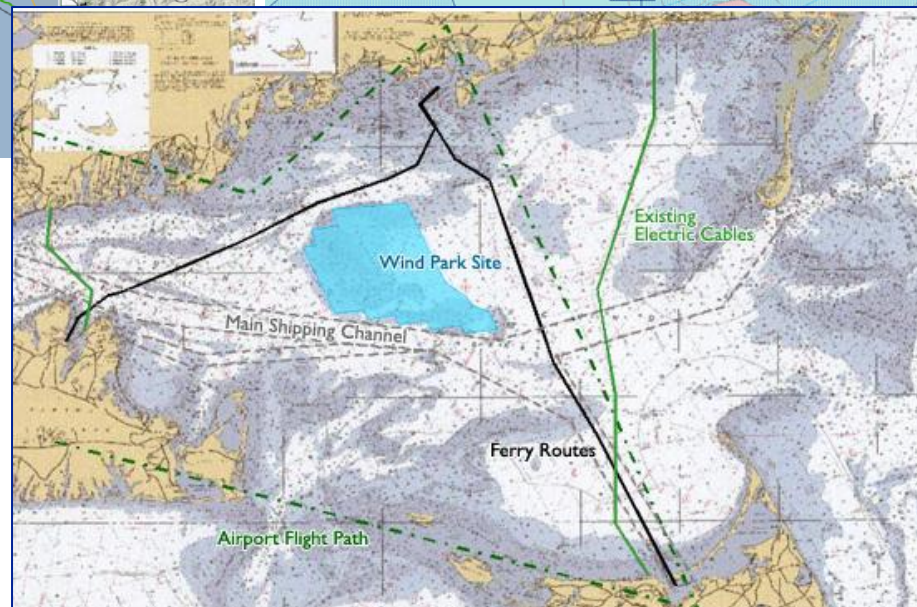
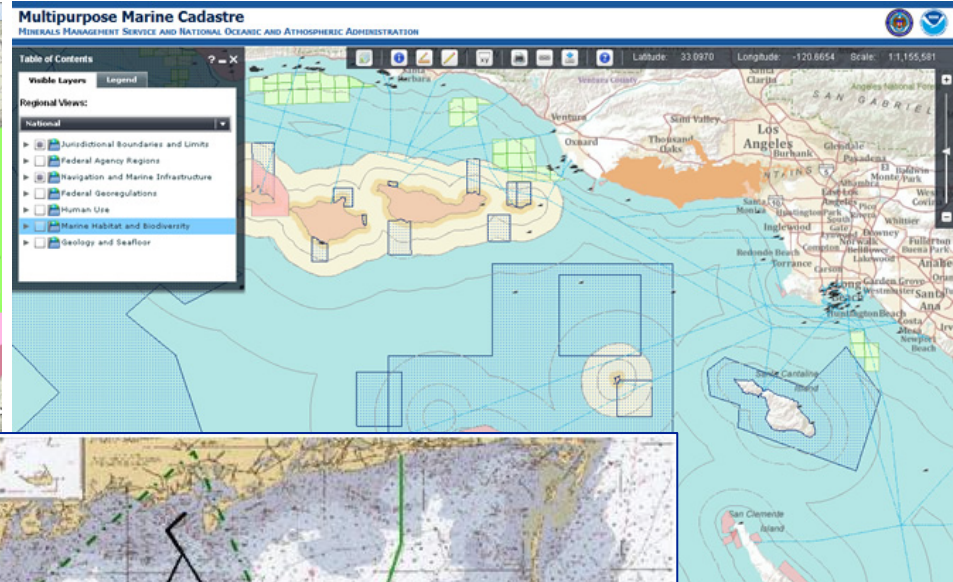
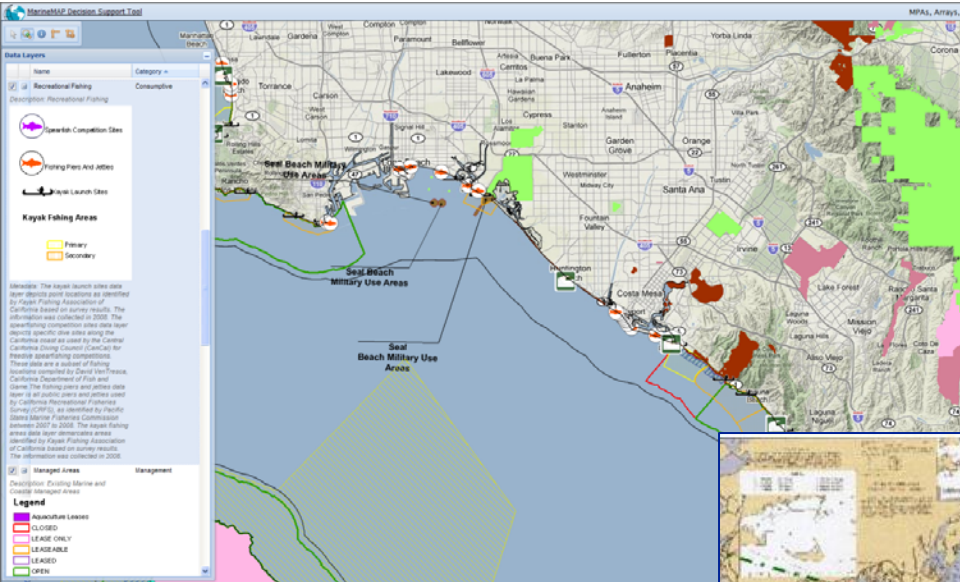
- Scale— large and small
- Data
 - Requirements defined by regional objectives
 - Authoritative for certain types (e.g. boundaries); peer-reviewed for quality
 - Broad, comprehensive coverage
 - Well-documented, standardized, and regularly updated or considered foundational
 - Scientifically valid, credible, and unbiased
 - Easily transferable, independent of tools and technology
 - Illustrative vs. analytical purposes

Decision Support Systems

CA's Marine Map

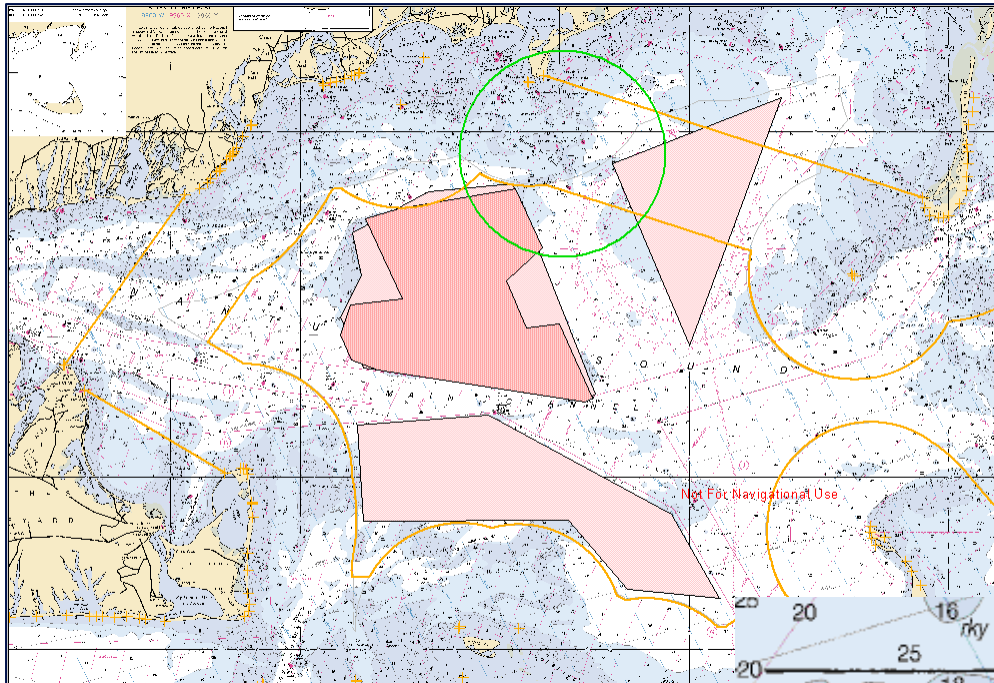
and

MMS and NOAA's MMC



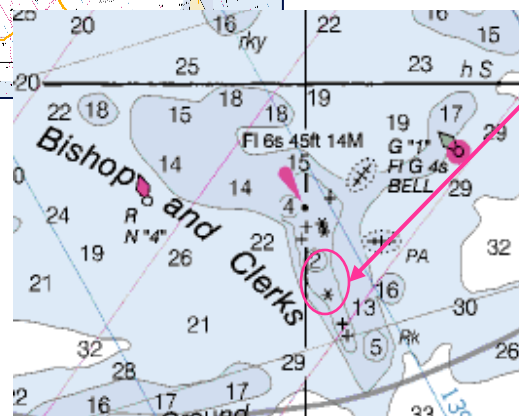
Map of Cape Wind's Wind Park Site against NOAA chart 13237 (published January 5, 2010 by CNET.com, credit: Cape Wind)

Alternative Energy (Wind) and Charts



NOS Chart 13237, 39th ed., 05/2003 depiction of Bishop and Clerks and the rock awash used to extend Massachusetts jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (denoted with magenta arrow and encircled), as well as a photograph of charted rock awash during the joint federal/state reconnaissance survey conducted in 2004.

**Three Nautical Mile Line
(old territorial sea on
NOAA charts)
vs.
the Federal/State
boundary**





Charting Requirements in UNCLOS

- Requirement to clearly depict limits on U.S. charts:
 - Territorial Sea (TS) (Art. 16)
 - Sea lanes and Traffic Separation Schemes (Art. 22 and 41)
 - Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (Art. 75)
 - Continental Shelf (Art. 84)
- Requirement for due publicity without specific mention of charts:
 - Laws and regulations affecting innocent passage in TS (Art. 21),
 - Dangers to navigation in the TS (Art. 24)
 - Position and nature of artificial islands in EEZ & breadth of safety zones (Art. 60)
 - Laws and regulations to prevent, reduce, and control pollution from vessels and publish limits of any clearly defined area (Art. 211)

Atlantic Right Whales and Vessel Routes

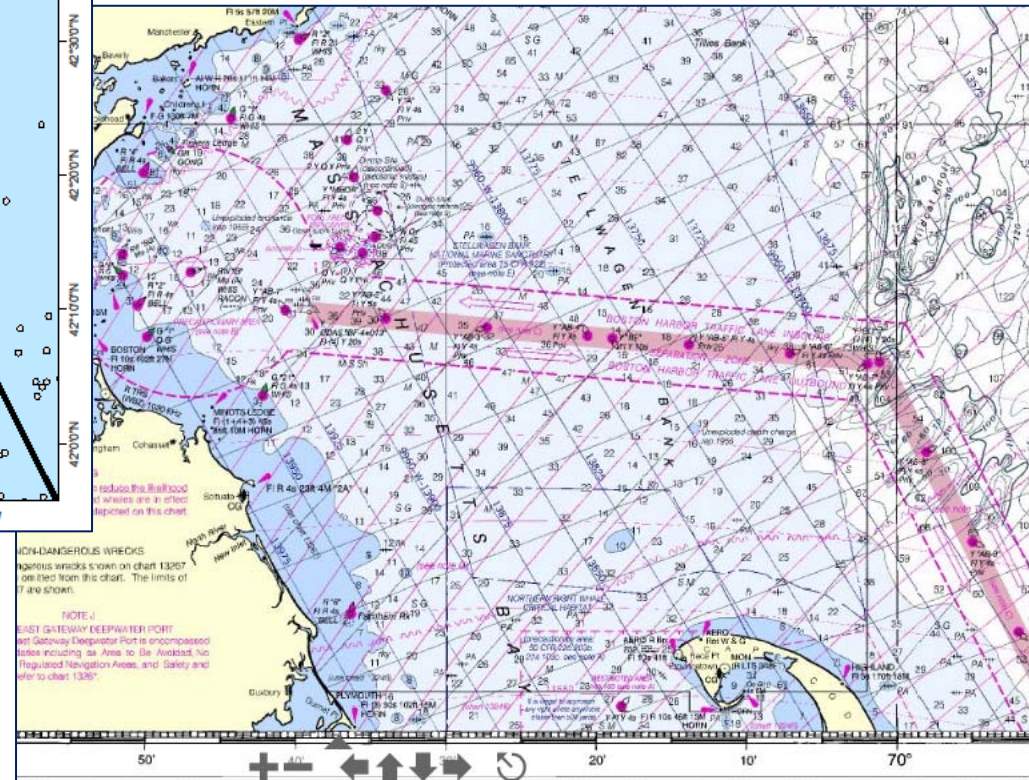
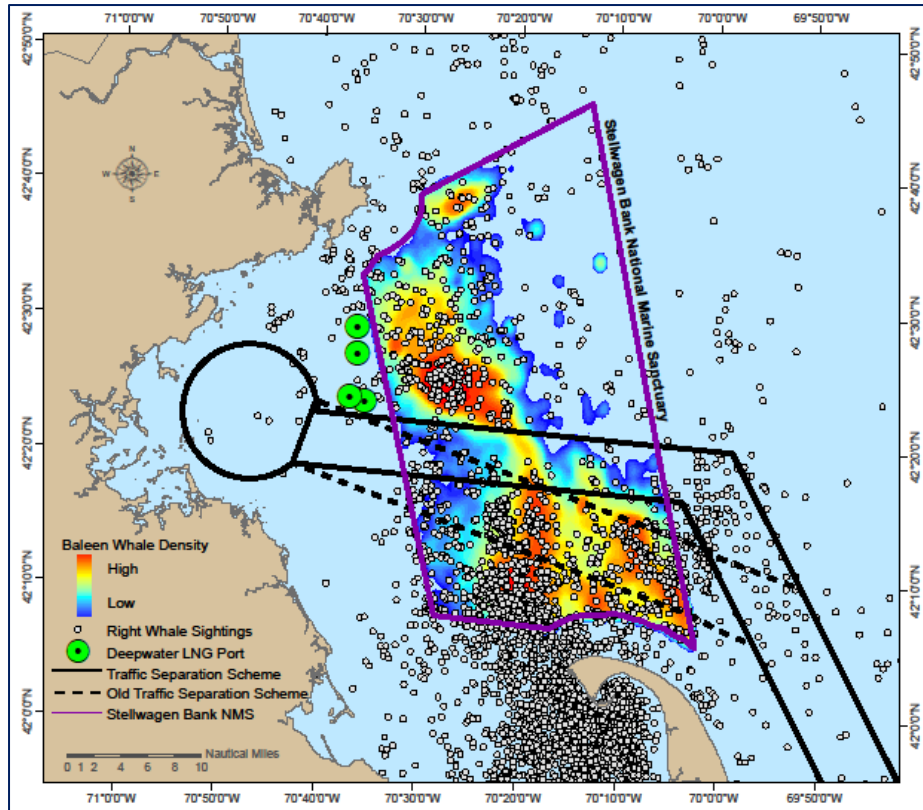


Chart 13260 with new Boston TSS



CMSP: Managing ALL Human Uses!

UNCLOS 94 (4): Duties of the Flag State

Each ship, before registration and thereafter at appropriate intervals, is surveyed by a qualified surveyor of ships, and **has on board such charts, nautical publications and navigational equipment and instruments as are appropriate for the safe navigation of the ship.**

Summary

- Awaiting final framework document from the Ocean Policy Task Force!
- MTS support for EB-CMSP
 - Address issues of data collection, access, coverage, and interoperability
 - Data integration in ENCs to improve marine safety—VTS, AIS, and real-time weather and navigation information
 - Promote coordinated regional and watershed efforts—prioritize marine (water-based) issues