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OREGON TERRITORIAL SEA PLAN PART FIVE

USE OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
RENEWABLE ENERGY FACILITIES OR OTHER RELATED
STRUCTURES, EQUIPMENT OR FACILITIES

6/28/13

Discussion Outline:

- ⦿ How we got there
- ⦿ Part Five Plan
 - Policies and Procedures
 - Framework – Area Definition
 - Standards Summary
 - Marine Recreation Resource Overlay
 - Visual Resource Overlay
- ⦿ Sideboards
- ⦿ Siting

Oregon Territorial Sea Plan

Part One: Ocean Management Goals

The overall ocean management goal of the State of Oregon is to: Conserve the long-term values, benefits, and natural resources of the nearshore ocean and the continental shelf.

To achieve this goal, the State of Oregon will:

- ① 1. give **higher priority to the protection of renewable marine resources** than to the development of non-renewable ocean resources;
- ② 2. support development of ocean resources that is **environmentally sound and economically beneficial** to coastal communities and the state;
- ③ 3. protect the **diversity of marine life**, the **functions** of the marine ecosystem, the diversity of marine and estuarine habitats, and the overall **health** of the **marine environment**; and
- ④ 4. seek the conservation of ocean resources within the larger marine region that is of **ecologic and economic interest** to the State of Oregon.



Ecosystem Function and Diversity



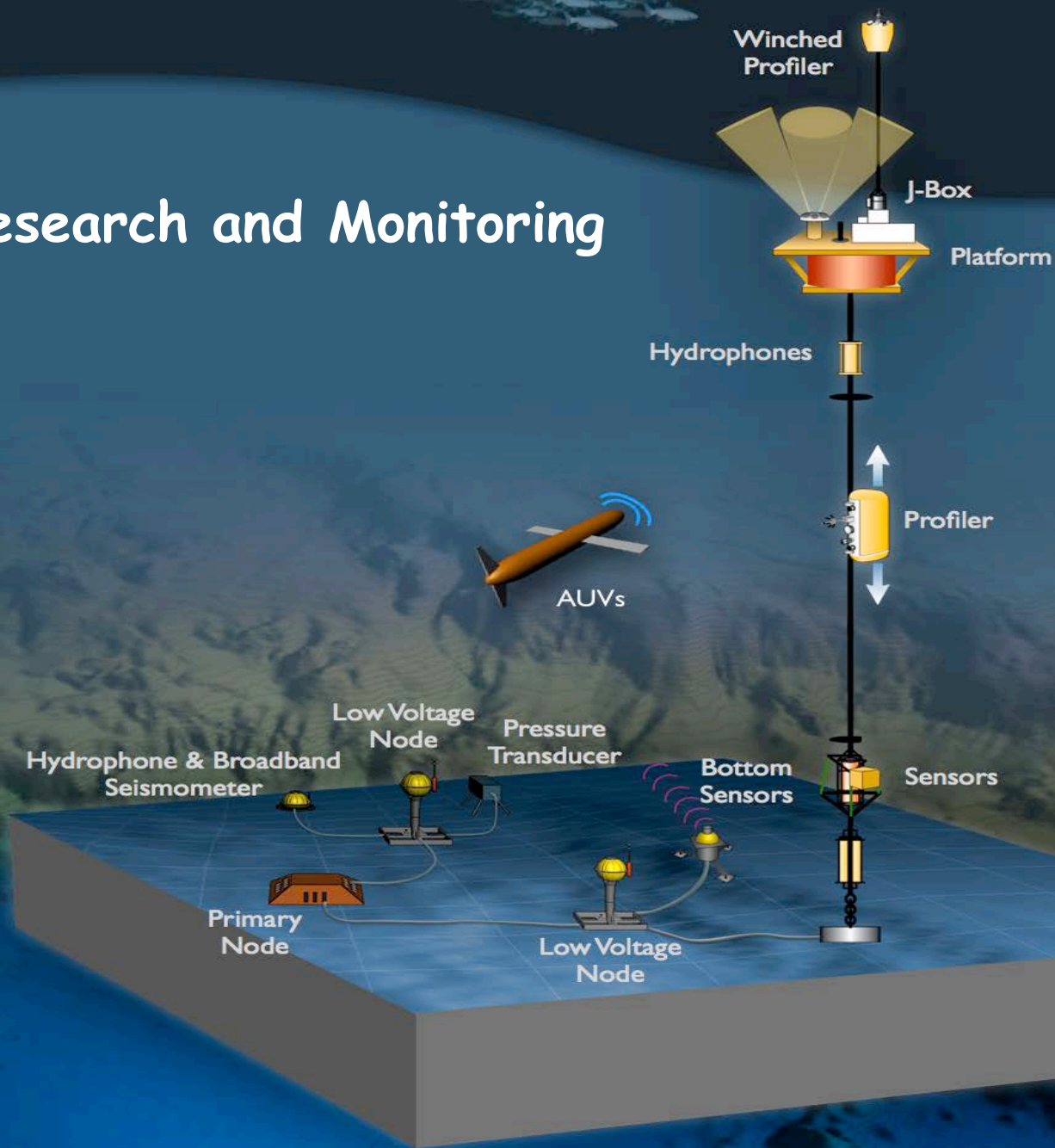
Areas Important to Fisheries



Beneficial Uses - Cable Vessel



Research and Monitoring





Navigation

A photograph of a surfer riding a wave. The surfer is in a crouched position, riding the face of a wave that is curling over. The water is a deep blue-green color, and the wave's crest is white with foam. The background shows the open ocean under a bright sky. The word "Recreation" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font in the lower-left quadrant of the image.

Recreation

Aesthetic Enjoyment



Plan for What?

US DOE Marine Hydrokinetic Energy Glossary

- Attenuators
- Pitching
- Surging
- Swaying
- Heaving
- Oscillating
- Point Absorbing
- Overtopping
- Submerged Pressure Differential



TSP PART FIVE

- ① PART FIVE CHAPTER OF THE TSP
- ① PLAN MAP and AREA DESIGNATIONS
- ① RESOURCES AND USES INVENTORY

PART FIVE PLAN MAP AREAS

Renewable Energy Exclusion Area (REEA)

Proprietary Use and Management Area (PUMA)

Resources and Uses Conservation Area (RUCA)

Resources and Uses Management Area (RUMA)

Renewable Energy Facility Suitability Study Area (REFSSA)

Renewable Energy Permit Area (REPA)

Special Management Areas designated by statute and OAR

Areas with authorized uses and special management designations under Goal 19

Areas with important, sensitive, or unique Goal 19 Resources and Uses

Areas with important or significant Goal 19 Resources and Uses

Areas of least conflict with Goal 19 Resources and Uses

Areas of existing MREC permits

MRE applications will not be accepted within these areas

MRE applications will not be accepted unless legally permissible, comply with the authorized use and area standards, and agreed to by the authorized users.

MRE applications must demonstrate **no reasonably foreseeable adverse effects** on inventoried marine resources and uses.*

MRE applications must demonstrate **no significant adverse effects** on inventoried marine resources and uses.

MRE applications must comply with **TSP Part Five Sections B and C**, general standards, and the applicable regulatory and proprietary requirements of state and federal agencies.*

Delineated sites with existing authorization for the development of MRE testing, research or facilities.

Visual Resource Area Overlay

Marine Recreation Area Overlay

Screening standards applied to all areas

Higher

Permit Review Standards

Lower

Already permitted.

TSP Review Standards Matrix

	General Fisheries Standards	Visual Resource Impact Standards	Recreation Resource Impact Standards	No Significant Adverse Effects	No Reasonably Foreseeable Adverse Effects	Presumptive Exclusion
REEA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
PUMA						
RUCA						*ISU
RUMA				ecological		
REFFSA						
REPA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Resource and Use Conservation Area (RUCA)

Areas of important, significant, or unique (ISU) ecological resources, significant economical importance to commercial fishing sectors, recreational fishing, or individual ports, and ocean recreation hotspots.

- MRE applications must demonstrate that the project will have no reasonably foreseeable adverse effects on inventoried marine resources and uses as determined by the standards for protecting those resources and uses.
- 900 mi² ~ 72%

Resource Inventory Layers Included:

- Areas of Greatest Importance to Fisheries
- Ocean Recreation Hotspots
- Kelp Beds
- Subtidal Rocky Reef
- Rock Shores Habitat
- Pinniped Haulout
- Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat
- Nesting Seabird Colonies
- Snowy Plover Critical Habitat
- Level I Marxan (core hotspots)

Resource and Use Management Area (RUMA)

Areas with important or significant ecological resources, economically important to commercial fishing sectors, recreational fishing, or individual ports.

- MRE application must demonstrate no significant adverse effects on inventoried marine resources and uses as determined by the standards for protecting those resources and uses.
- 137 mi² ~ 11%

Resource Inventory Layers Included:

- Oceanographic Research Inventory
- Crabber Tugboat Agreement lanes
- Ocean Recreation
- Gray Whale Foraging Area
- Marbled Murrelet Foraging
- Level II Marxan (core hotspots)
- Areas of Great Importance to Fisheries

Renewable Energy Exclusion Area (REEA)

Objective: To protect permitted uses and special management areas under Goal 19 Ocean Resources.

- No development of marine renewable energy will be permitted in these areas.
- OPT Reedsport and NNMREC
- 130 mi² ~ 10%

Resource Inventory Layers Included:

- State Designated Marine Managed Areas including Marine Reserves and Protected Areas
- Dredge Material Disposal Sites

Proprietary Use and Management Area (PUMA)

Areas with authorized uses and special management designations under Goal 19 Ocean Resources.

• MRE applications will not be accepted unless the use is legally permissible, complies with the authorized use of the area, and has been agreed to by the authorized users.

• 68 mi² ~ 5%

Resource Inventory Layers Included:

- Commercial Shipping Lanes (Deep & Shallow draft)
- Coastal Discharge Outfalls
- Coastal National Wildlife Refuges
- OR Islands National Wildlife Refuges
- Research Cables and Infrastructure
- Undersea Telecommunication Cables
- Ocean Outfalls
- Pilotage Areas

Resource and Use Development Area (REFSSA)

Area with lowest potential adverse effects with ecological resources and activities relating to commercial fishing sectors, recreational fishing, or individual ports.

- A proposal for MRE development must comply with TSP Part Five Sections B and C, and the applicable regulatory and proprietary requirements of state and federal agencies.
- Would not automatically exclude other uses
- 22 mi² ~ 2%

Resource Inventory
Layers Included:

- Navigational Aides
- Inactive Dredge Material Disposal Sites

Renewable Energy Permit Area (REPA)

Areas are delineated sites for which there is an existing authorization for the development of MRE testing, research or facilities.

- Applications for MRE development within a REPA must comply with the terms and conditions required by the regulating agency authorization for the site.
- 2 mi² ~ 0%

Resource Inventory
Layers Included:

- OPT permitted site
- NNMREC permit site

Marine Recreation Area Overlay

Proposal: Standard applicable to the entire Territorial Sea

- A. Ocean renewable energy may not have a significant adverse effect on significant known recreational uses.
- B. A significant adverse effect occurs when:
 - I. Access is denied or unreasonably impeded.
 - II. The project creates reasonably foreseeable health or safety impacts.
 - III. The project would have reasonably foreseeable significant impacts on the natural environment that the recreational community depends on.
- C. Significant recreational use occurs where there is a:
 - I. Community of historical users;
 - II. High intensity of use, or
 - III. Uniqueness or a special quality associated with the recreational use relative to the state or region.

Visual Resource Overlay

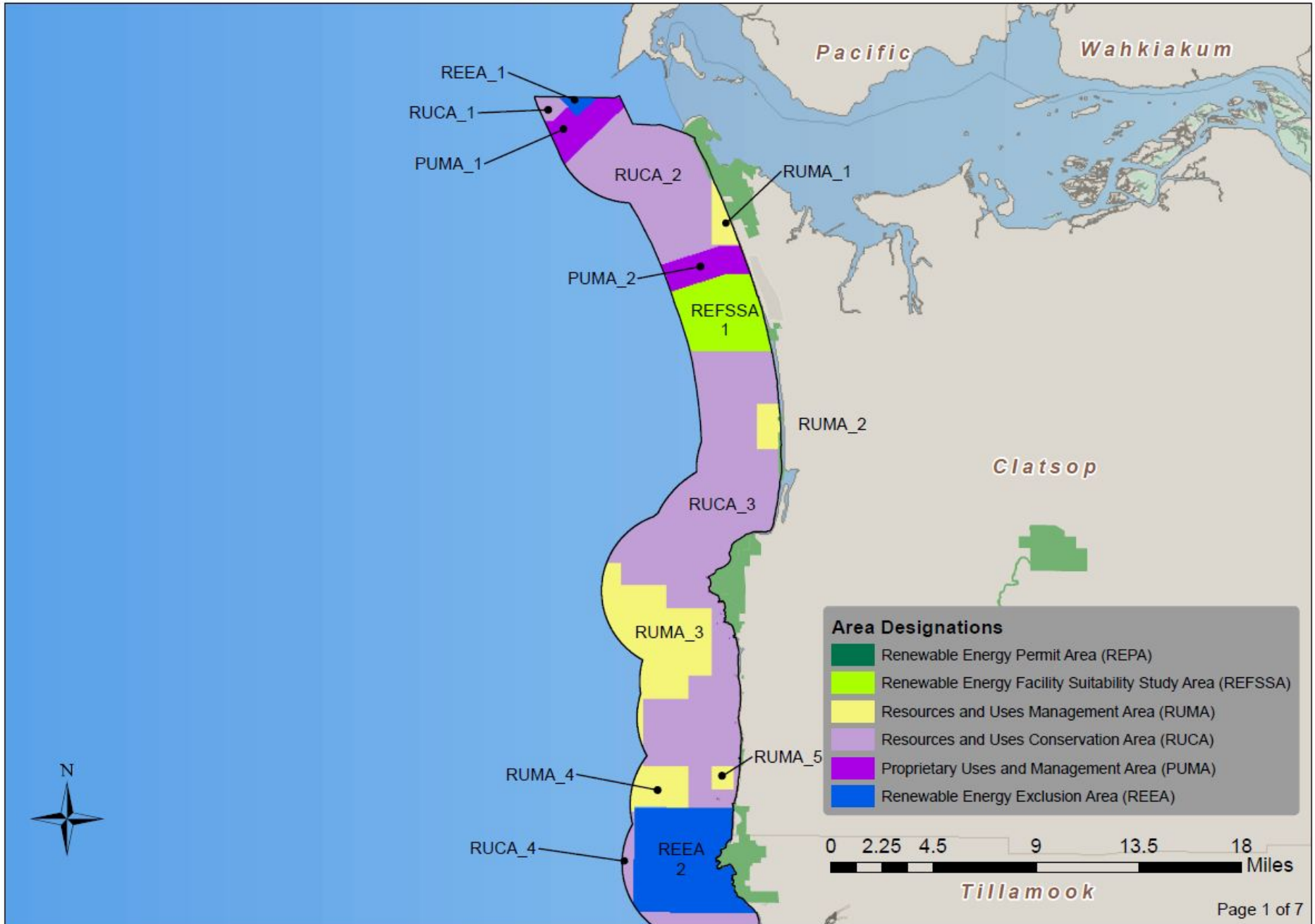
Visual Resource Management has 2 distinct phases:

- **Planning phase**: inventoried sites are given a visual resource rating. The visual resource inventory assessment (VRIA) will be incorporated into the plan to the full extent of the Territorial Sea.
- **Regulatory phase**: project applicant will be required to conduct an evaluation of potential impacts to visual resources, or a Visual Impact Analysis (VIA).

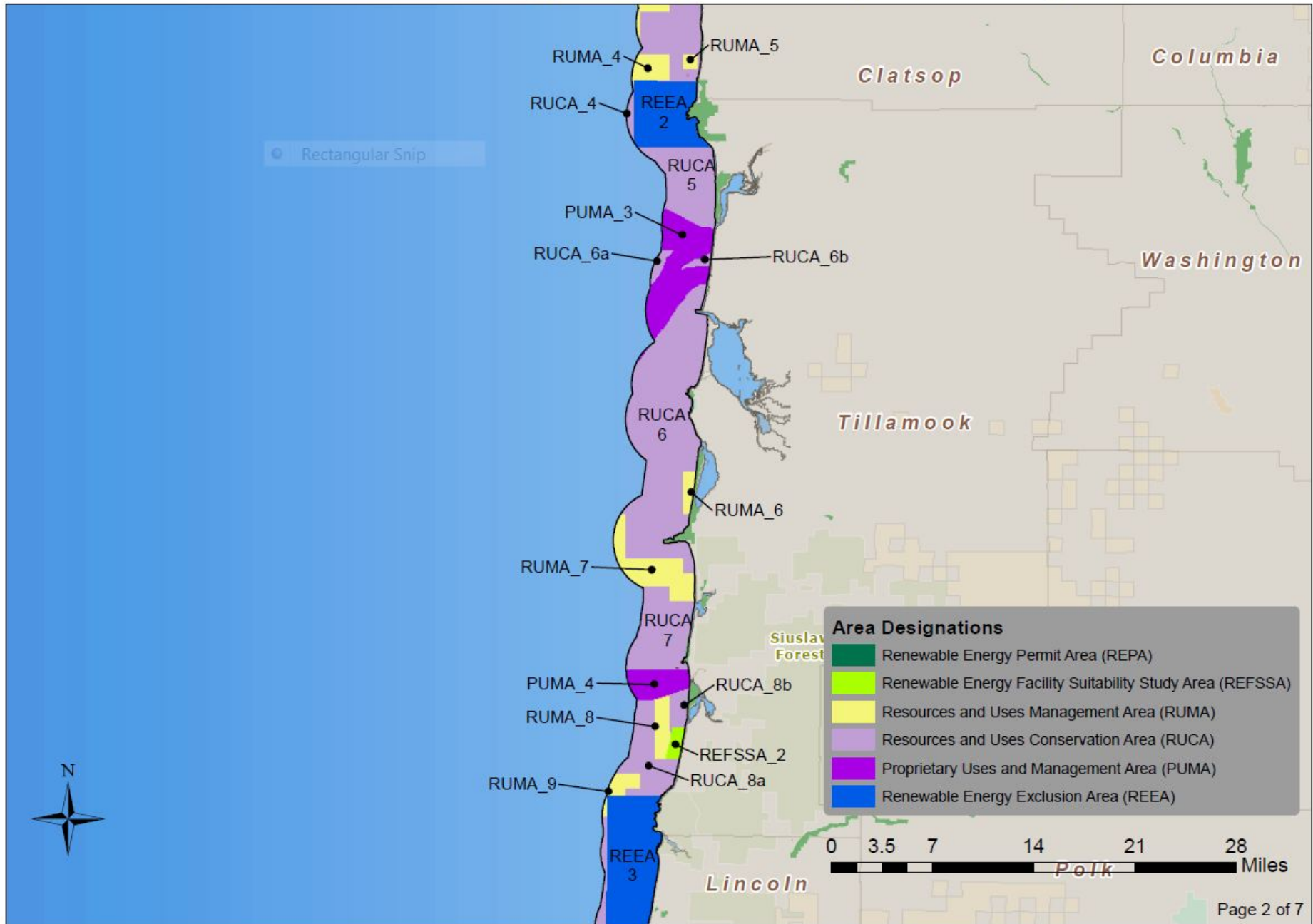


LET'S GO TO THE MAP

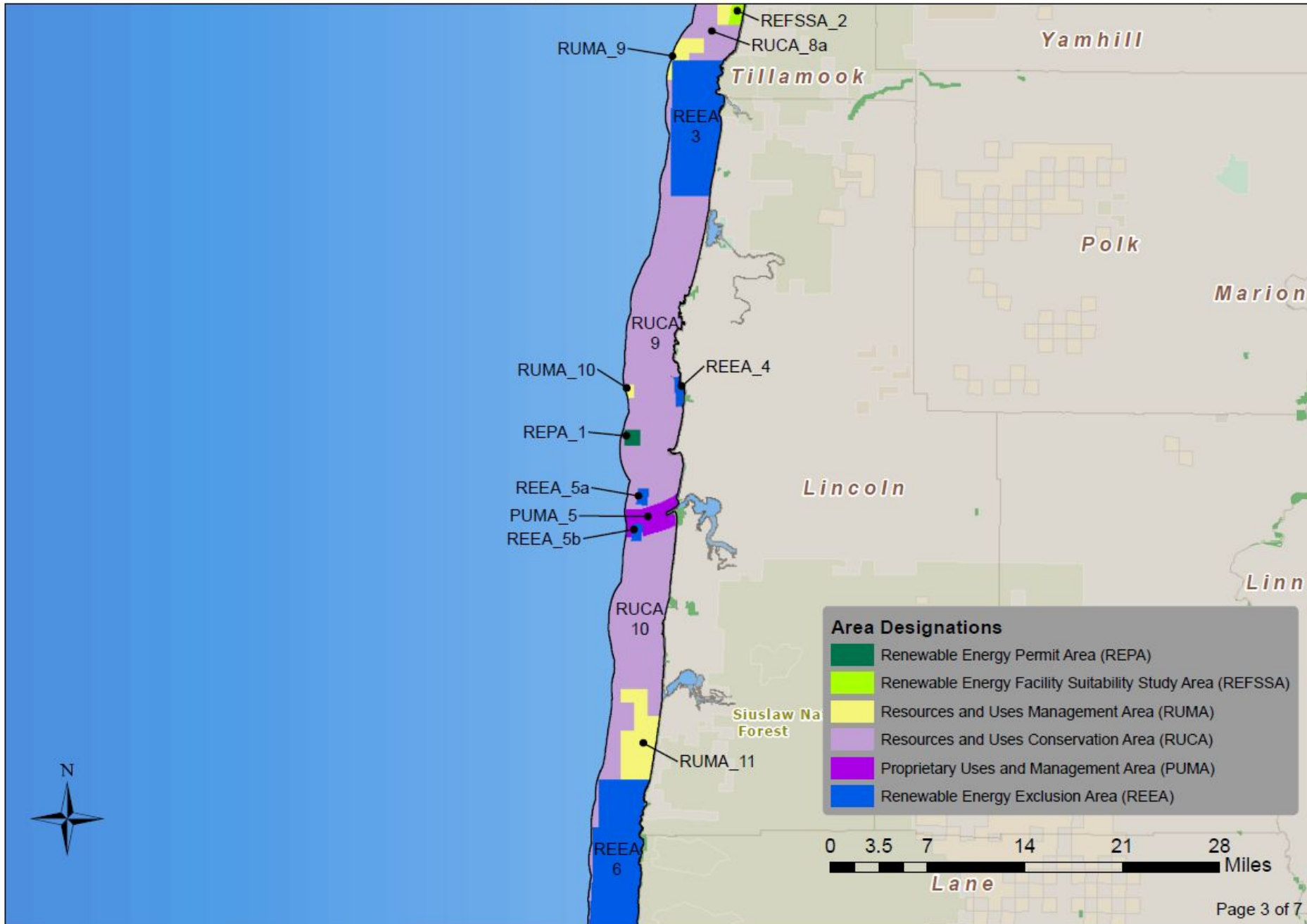
Territorial Sea Plan Part Five Appendix B - Plan Map Area Designation Index



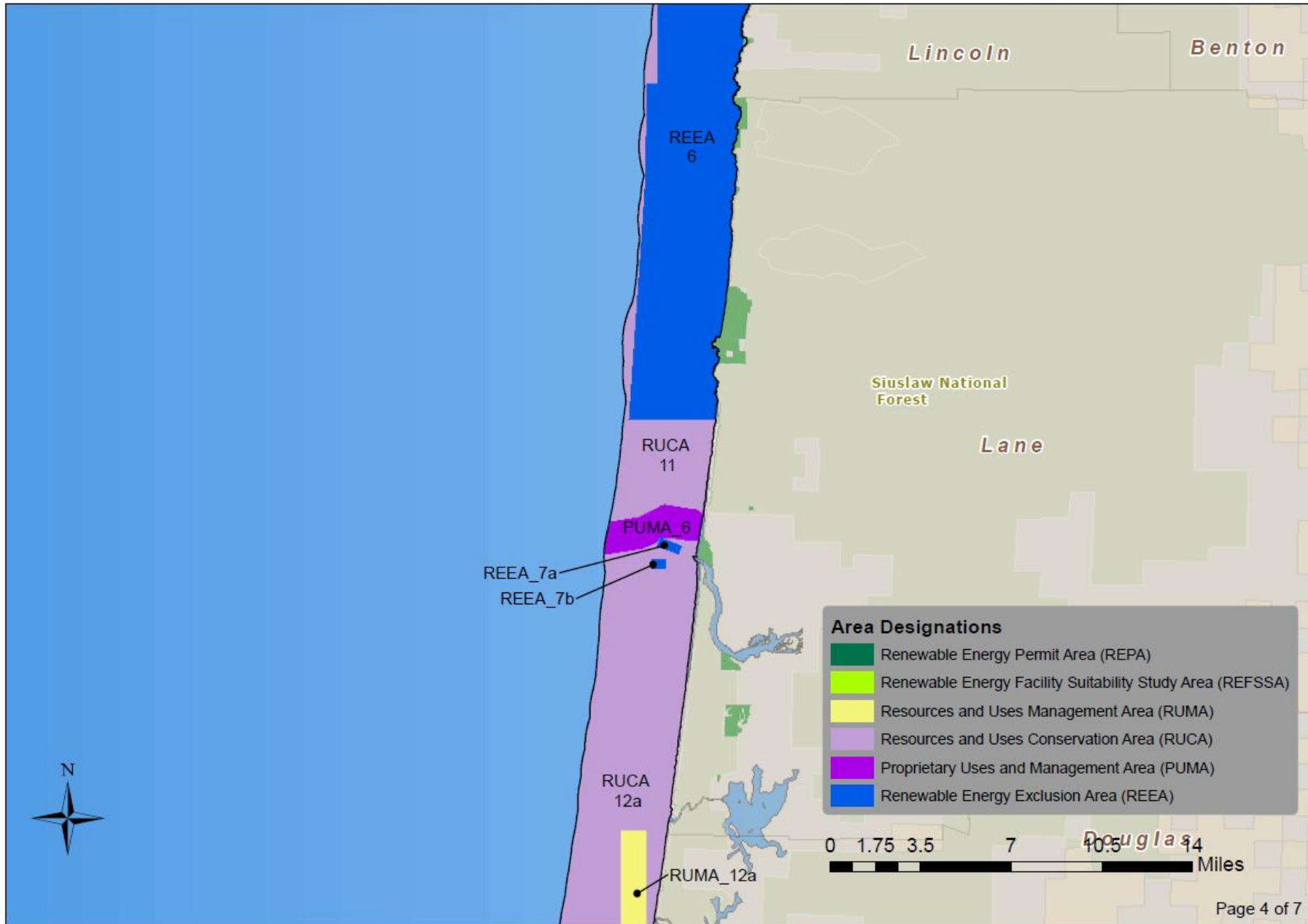
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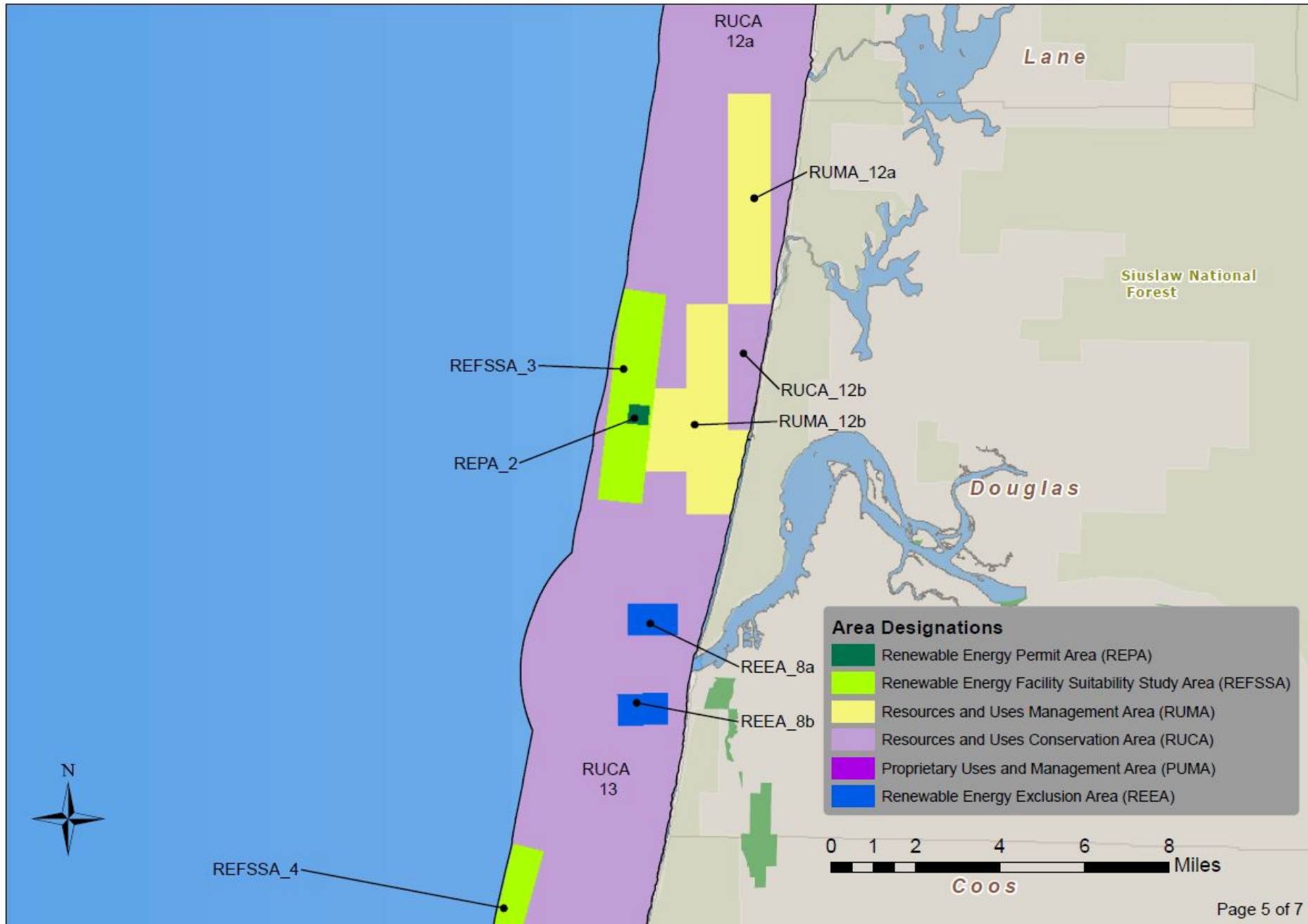
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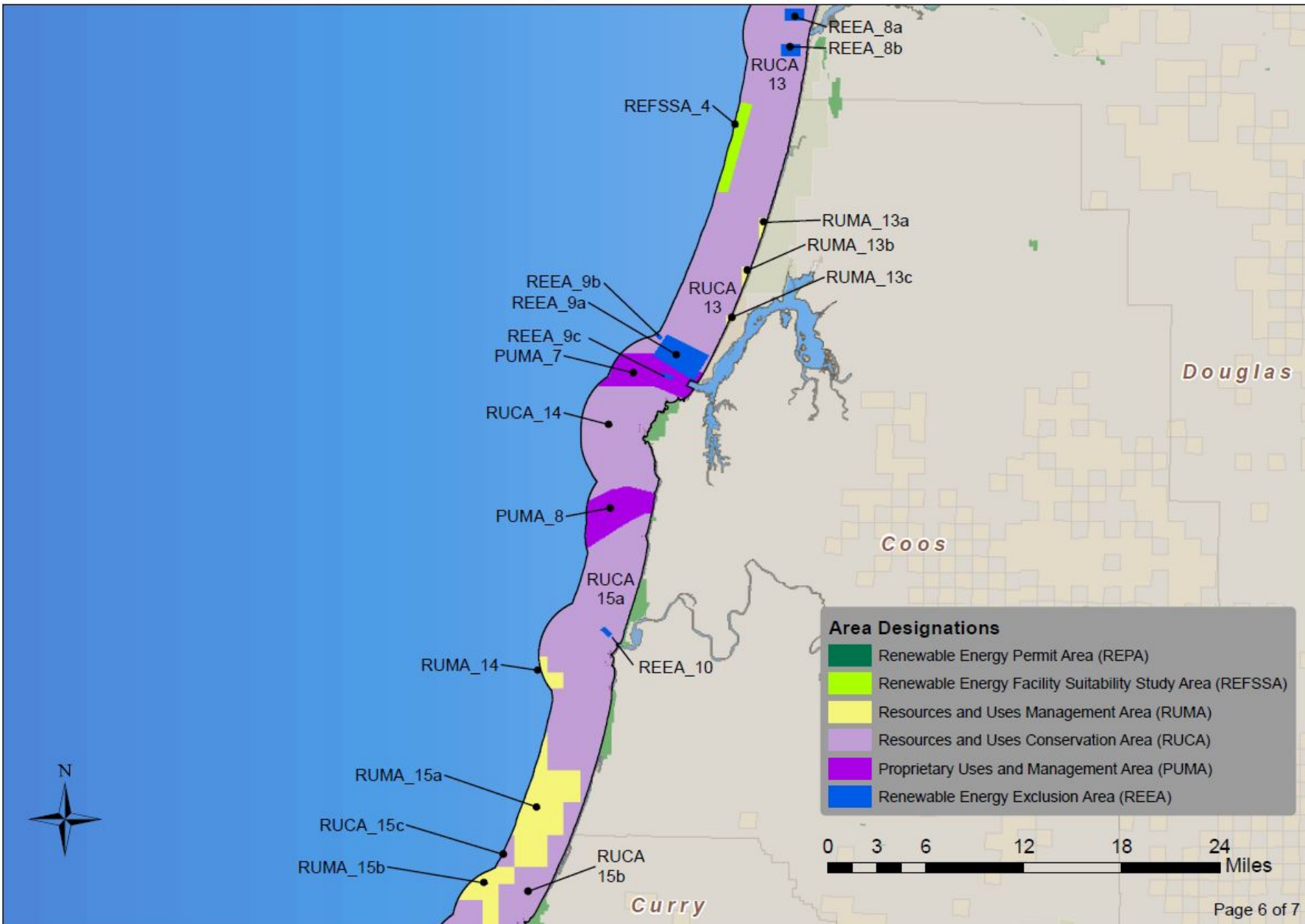
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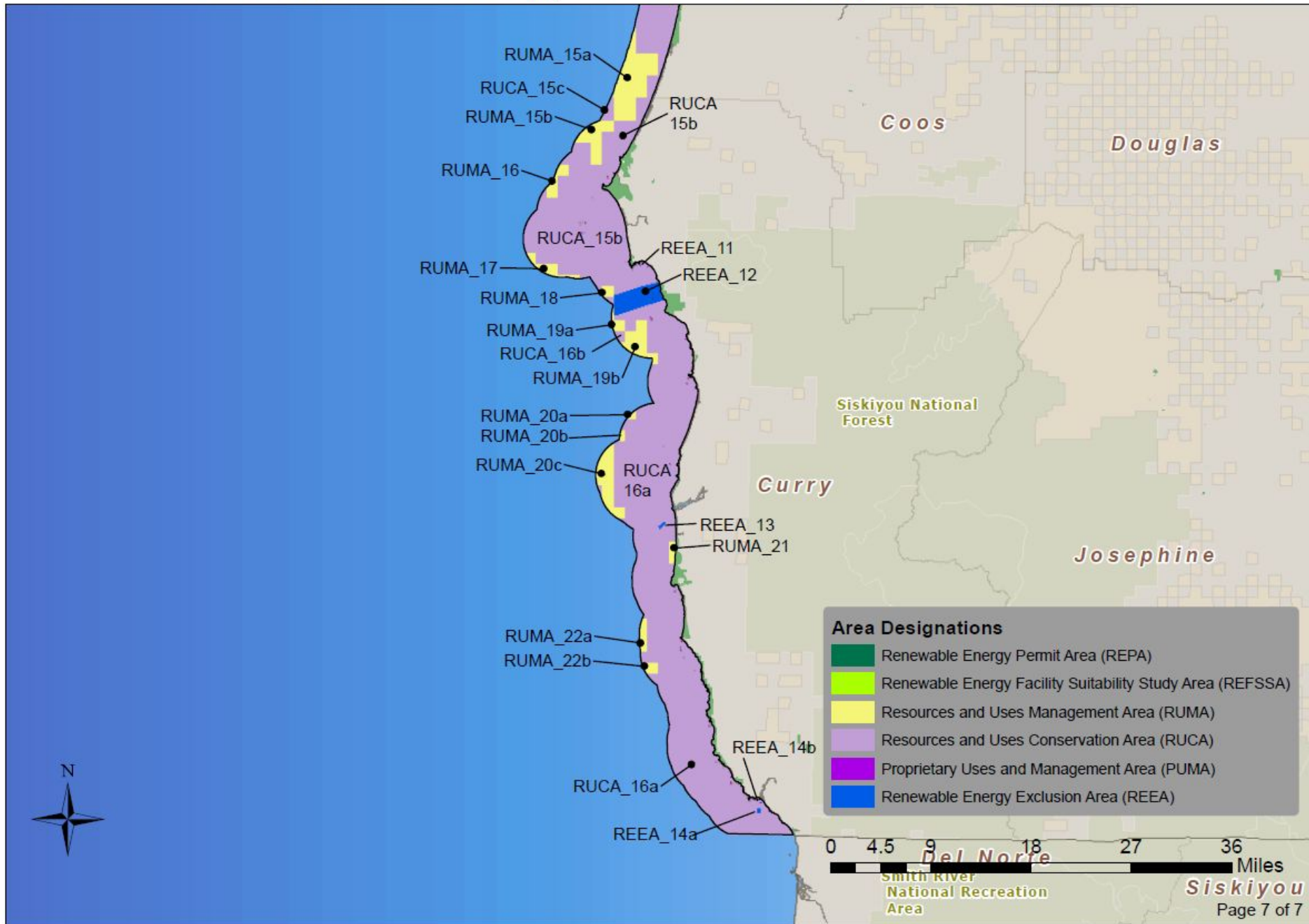
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To Be Continued...