



National Ocean Policy

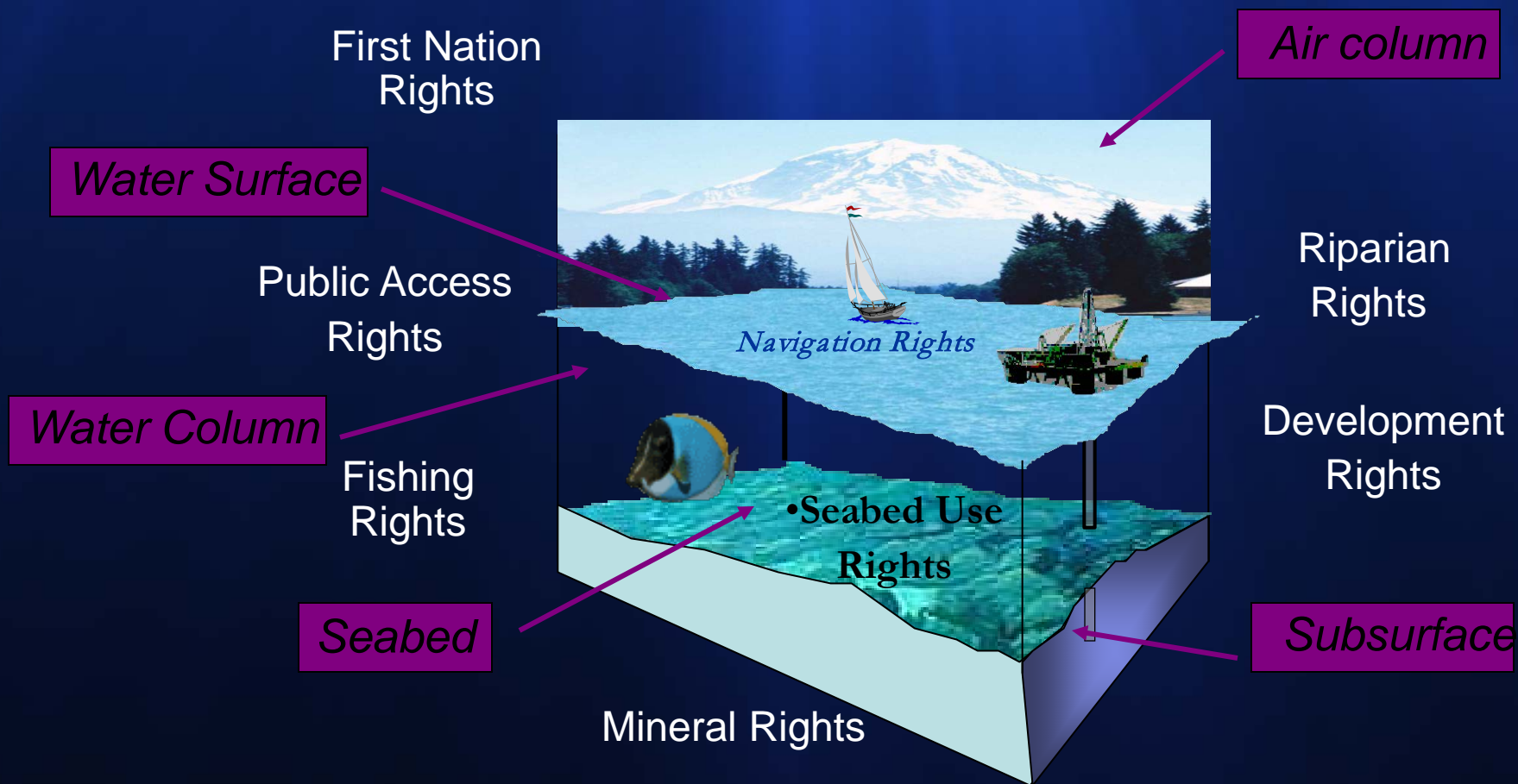
BOEM's Role

Robert LaBelle

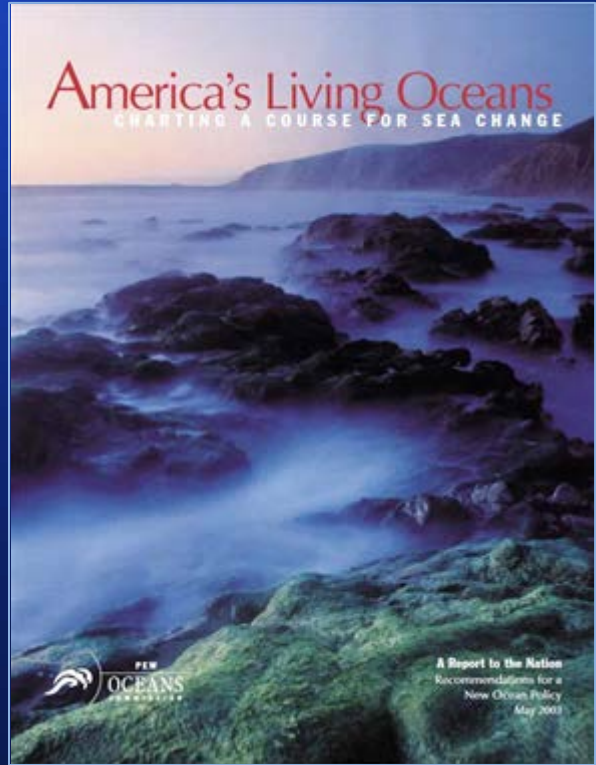
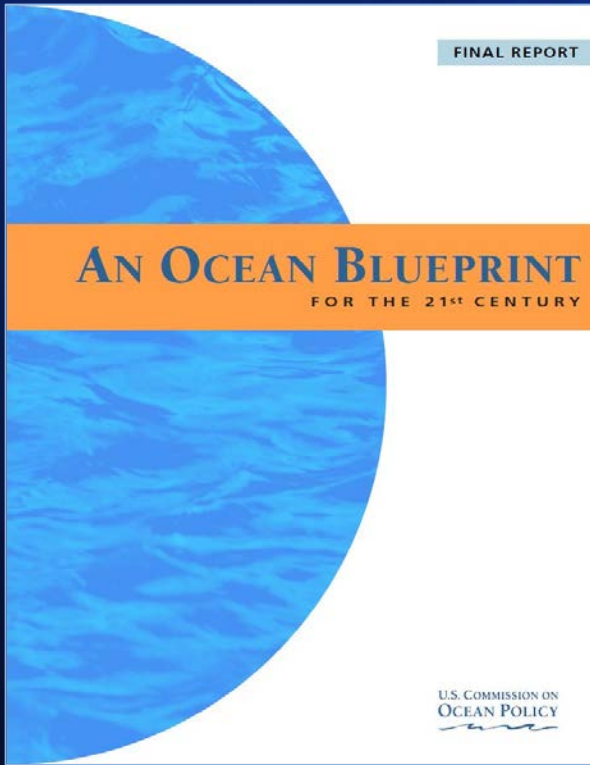
Offshore Environmental Program



Competing Uses of Marine Resources



US Commission on Ocean Policy and Pew Commission



Joint Ocean Commission

Building Blocks



THE WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

*Final Recommendations
Of The
Interagency Ocean Policy
Task Force
July 19, 2010*

National Ocean Policy

National Ocean Council

9 National Priority Objectives

Framework for Coastal and Marine
Spatial Planning (CMSP)

For Immediate Release

July 19, 2010

Executive Order 13547 --Stewardship of the Ocean, Our Coasts, and the Great Lakes

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Purpose. The ocean, our coasts, and the Great Lakes provide jobs, food, energy resources, ecological services, recreation, and tourism opportunities, and play critical roles in our Nation's transportation, economy, and trade, as well as the global mobility of our Armed Forces and the maintenance of international peace and security. The Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico and resulting environmental crisis is a stark reminder of how vulnerable our marine environments are, and how much communities and the Nation rely on healthy and resilient ocean and coastal ecosystems. 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.

This order adopts the recommendations of the Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force, except where otherwise provided in this order, and directs executive agencies to implement those recommendations under the guidance of a National Ocean Council. Based on those recommendations, this order establishes a national policy to ensure the protection, maintenance, and restoration of the health of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes ecosystems and resources, enhance the sustainability of ocean and coastal economies, preserve our maritime heritage, support sustainable uses and access, provide for adaptive management to enhance our understanding of and capacity to respond to climate change and ocean acidification, and coordinate with our national security and foreign policy interests.

This order also provides for the development of coastal and marine spatial plans that build upon and improve existing Federal, State, tribal, local, and regional decisionmaking and planning processes. These regional plans will enable a more integrated, comprehensive, ecosystem-based, flexible, and proactive approach to planning and managing sustainable multiple uses across sectors and improve the conservation of the ocean, our coasts, and the Great Lakes.

Released on April 16, 2013

Five broad themes:

- Ocean Economy
- Safety and Security
- Coastal and Ocean Resilience
- Local Choices
- Science and Information

Outlines specific milestones and action items for nine priority objectives including Marine Spatial Planning

BOEM is the DOI lead for multiple milestones

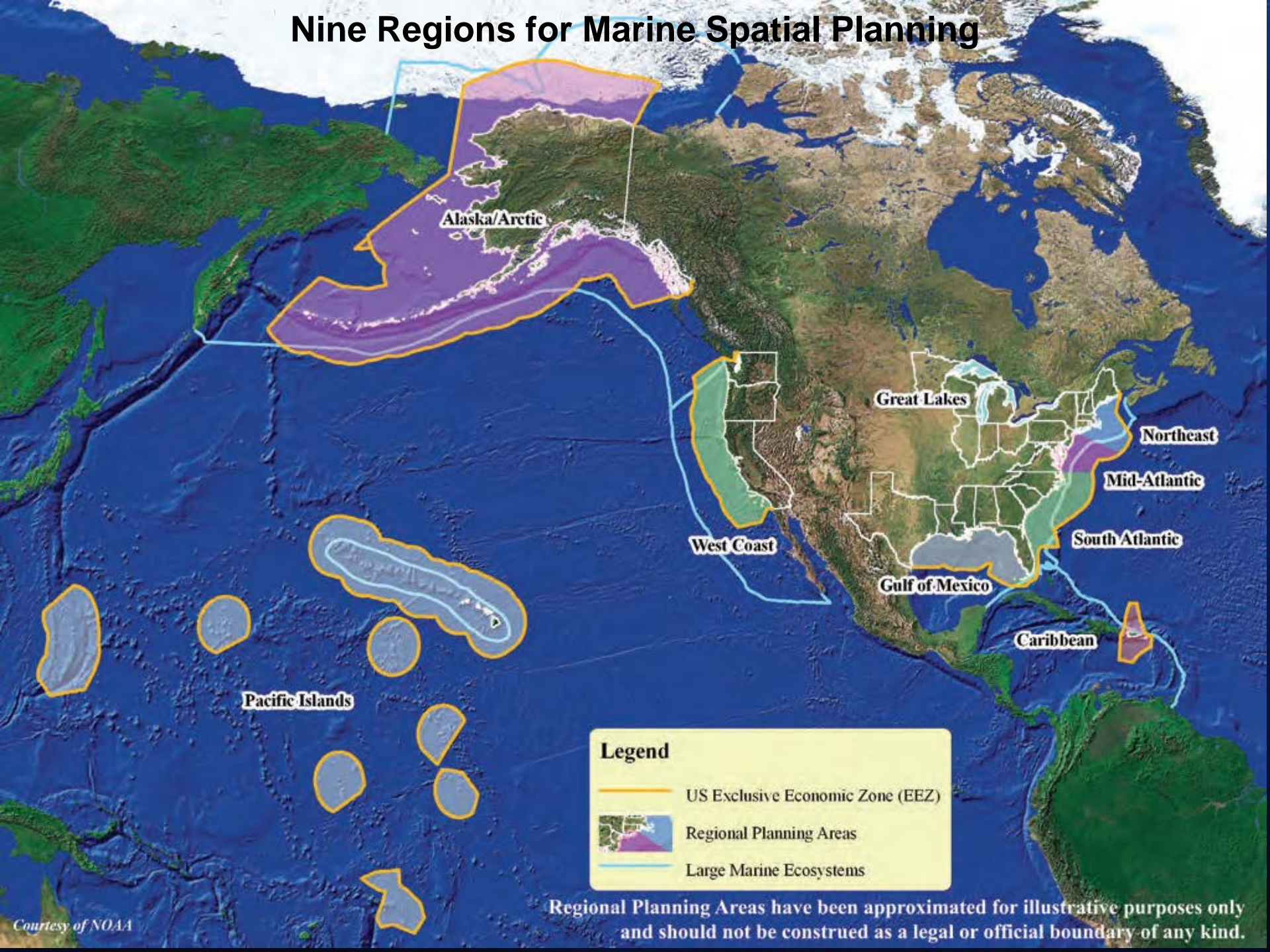


NATIONAL OCEAN POLICY
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

National Ocean Council

APRIL 2013

Nine Regions for Marine Spatial Planning



Regional Planning Areas have been approximated for illustrative purposes only and should not be construed as a legal or official boundary of any kind.



DOI Ocean Stewardship

DOI Bureaus are meeting ocean management challenges through the new National Ocean Policy Implementation Plan

BOEM: Science for managing ocean energy and mineral resources

USGS: Science to enhance understanding of the natural environment, including oceans and coasts

USFWS: Protection of living resources (on-land and in marine environment)

NPS: Stewardship of cultural and recreational resources, including ocean and coastal parks

Regional Planning Bodies (RPBs)

Consists of representatives from coastal states, tribes, and federal agencies

Following regions have created RPBs:

- Northeast
- Mid-Atlantic
- Caribbean
- Pacific Islands

RPBs are charged with creating and implementing a regional ocean plan

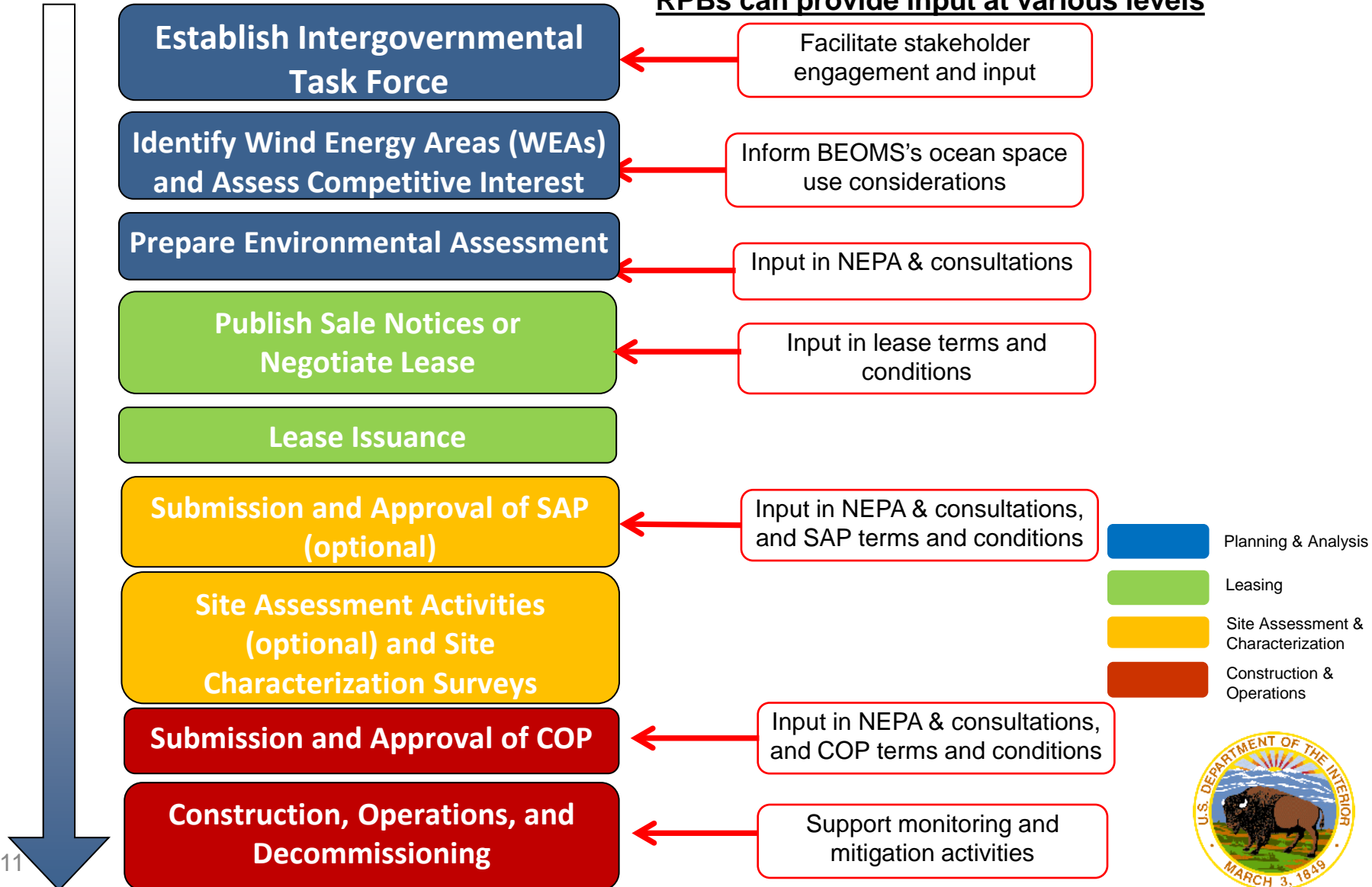
It is voluntary for regions to create an RPB

Northeast Regional Planning Body (RPB) Meeting

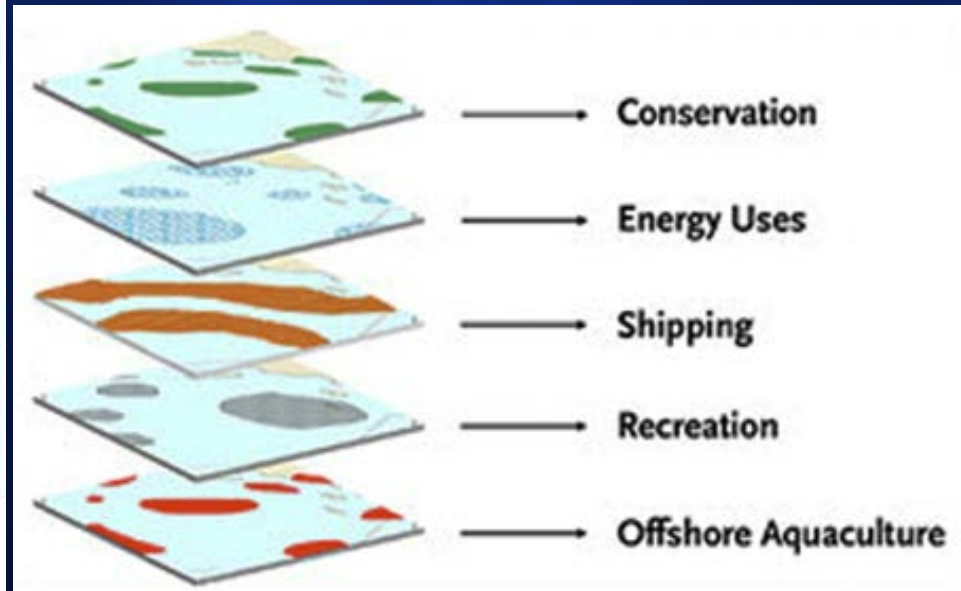
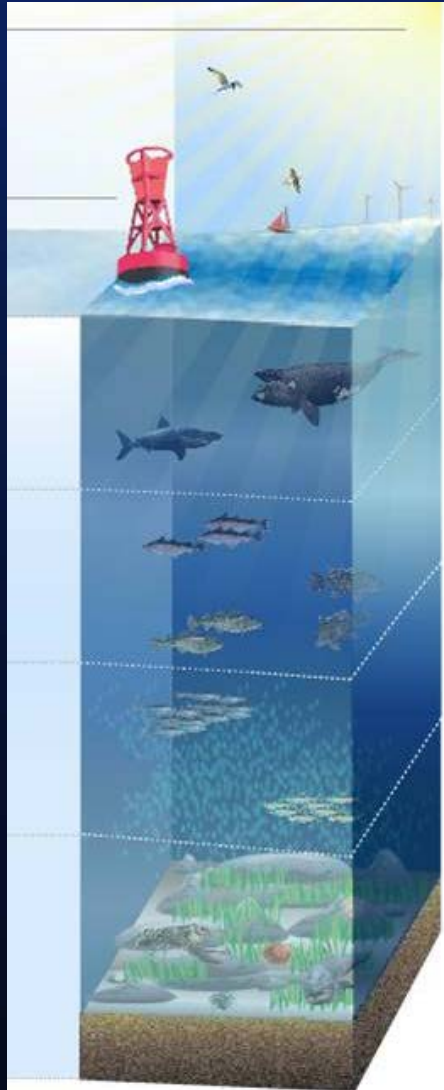


Leasing Framework: RPB engagement

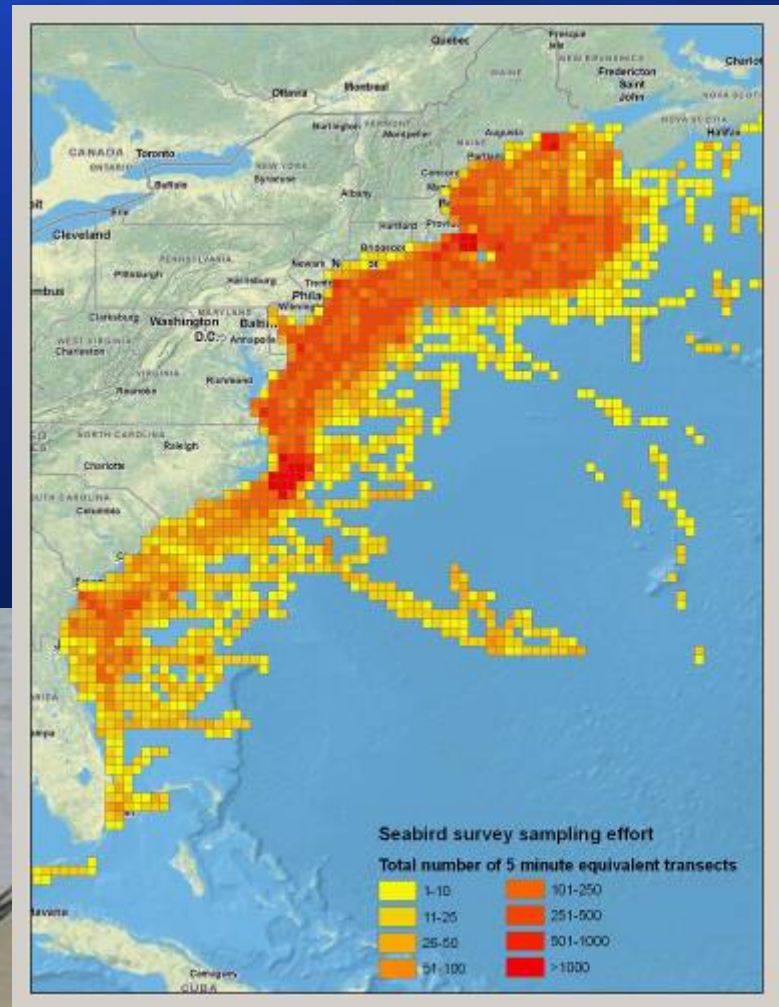
RPBs can provide input at various levels



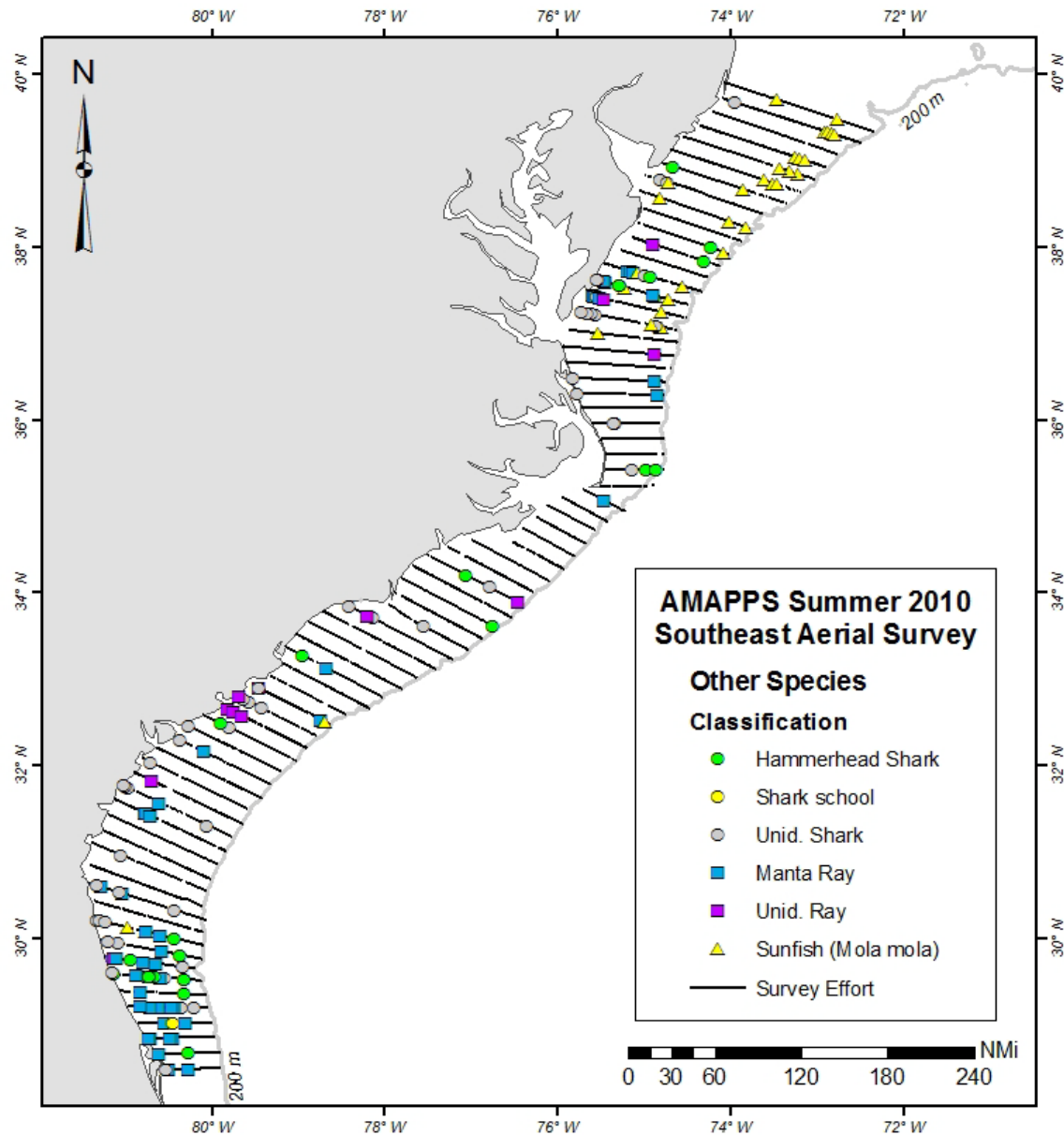
Marine Spatial Planning



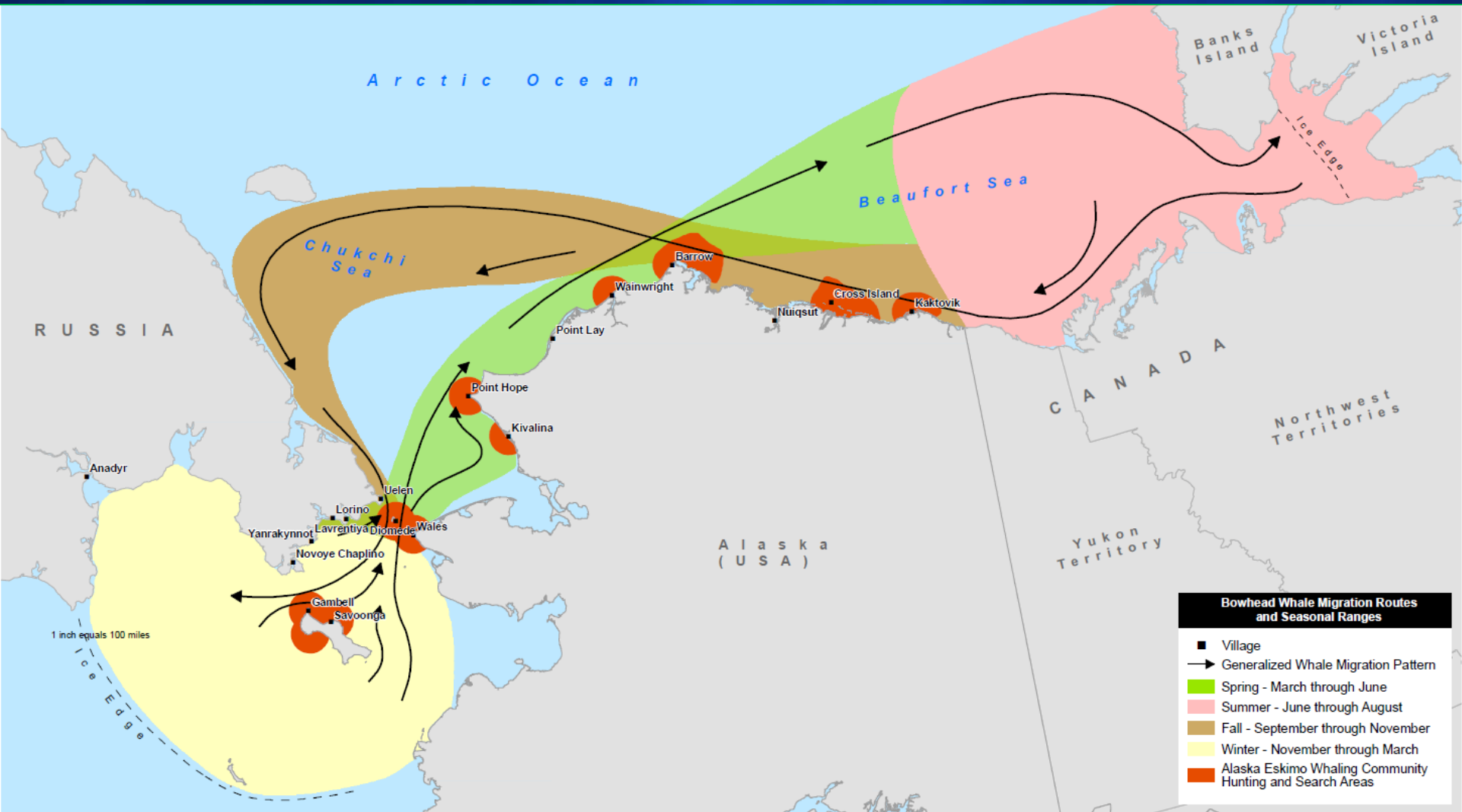
Science and Data



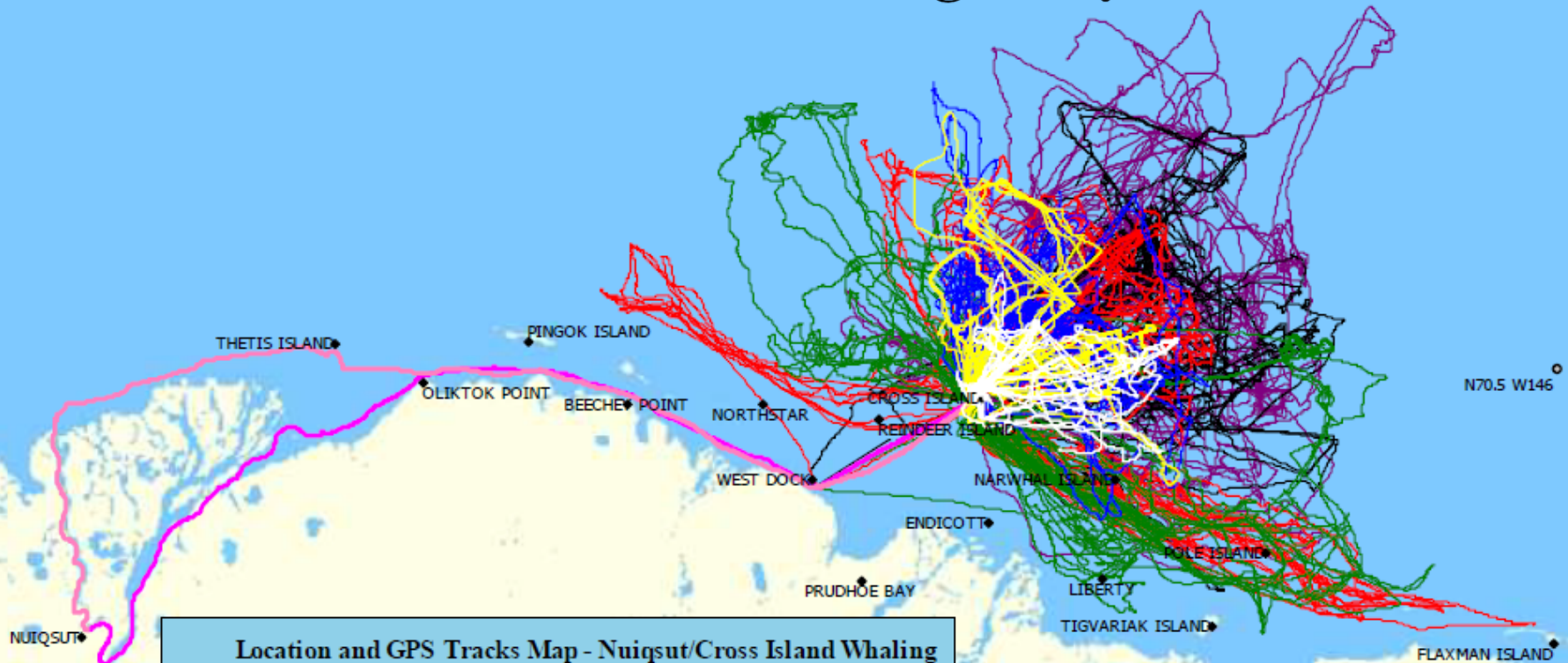
AMAPPS Aerial Survey Summer 2010



Understanding Tribal Engagement



Cross Island Whaling Study



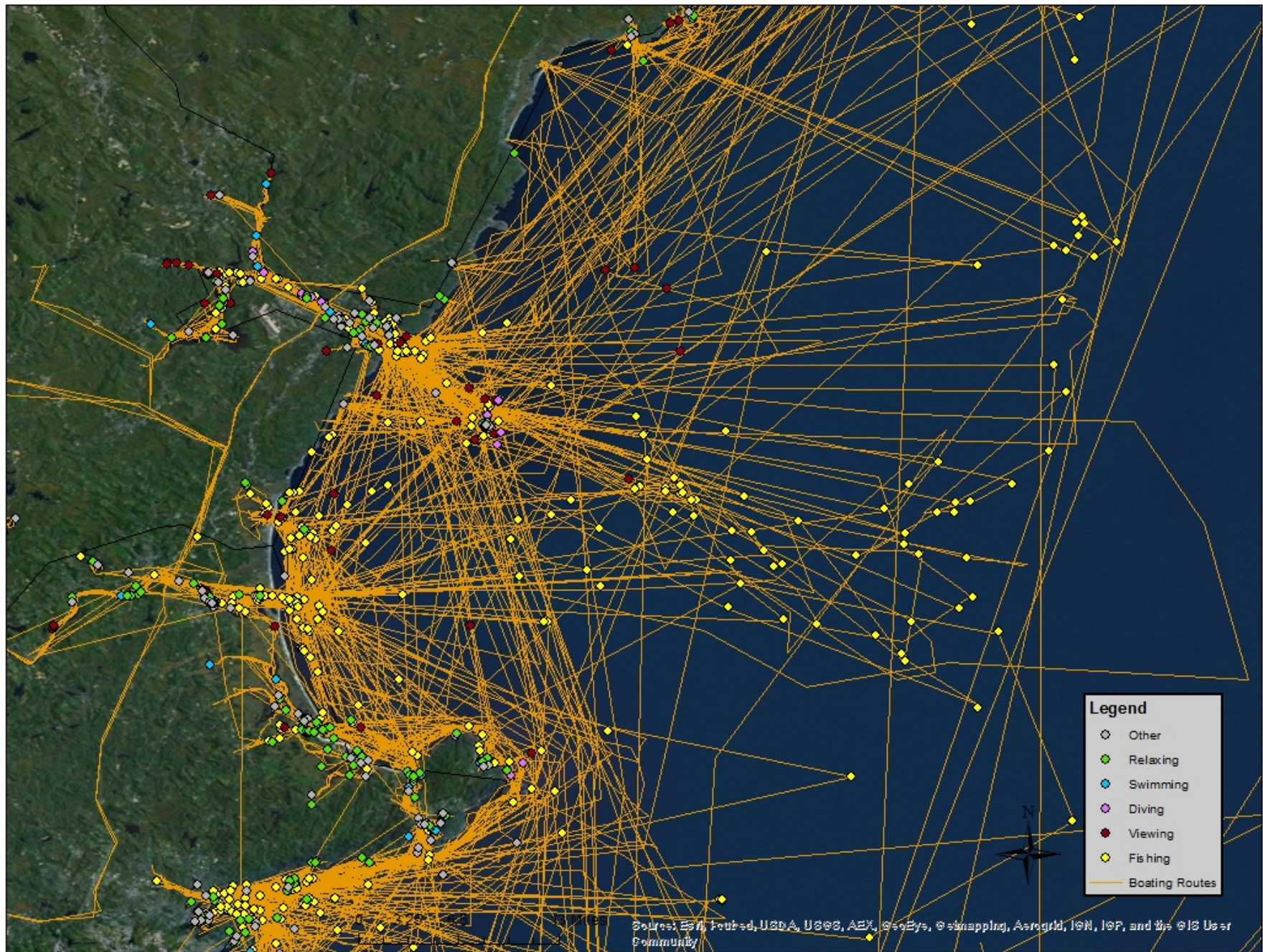
Location and GPS Tracks Map - Nuiqsut/Cross Island Whaling

- ◆ Landmark
- Reference Points
- Nuiqsut-Cross Island via Nigliq Paa (101 statute miles)
- Nuiqsut-Cross Island via Kuukpik Paa (92 statute miles)
- 2001 GPS Whaling Tracks
- 2002 GPS Whaling Tracks
- 2003 GPS Whaling Tracks
- 2004 GPS Whaling Tracks
- 2005 GPS Whaling Tracks
- 2006 GPS Whaling Tracks
- 2007 GPS Whaling Tracks

0 20 mi

Applied Sociocultural Research, May 2009
Orthographic projection, WGS 84

GPS Tracks Map – Nuiqsut/Cross Island Whaling



Making Spatial Data Accessible

Ocean.data.gov

National Ocean Council (NOC) portal for data, information, and decision tools to support regional marine planning

BOEM led initiatives:

- Geo-ESPIS (revamping ESPIS)
- Eco-Spatial Information Database (ESID)

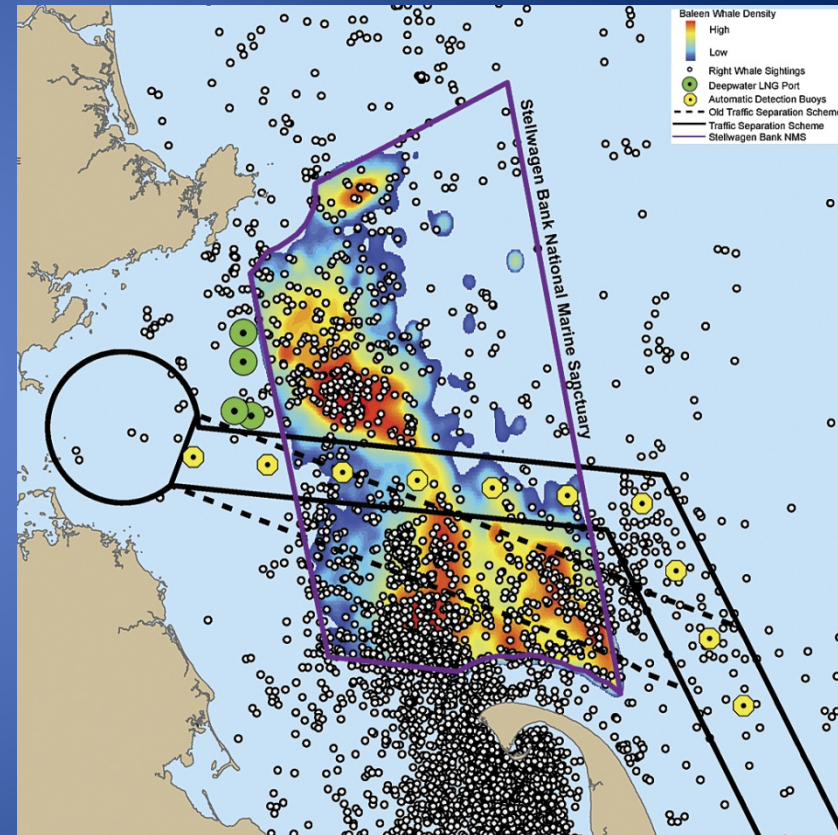
The screenshot shows the Ocean.data.gov website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, ABOUT, DATA, METRICS, OPEN GOVERNMENT, BLOGS, and COMMUNITIES. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with links for DATA, TOOLS, TECHNICAL GUIDE, MAP GALLERY, REGIONAL PLANNING, and FEEDBACK. The main content area features a large banner for the Mid-Atlantic Ocean Data Portal with a 'View More' button. Below the banner are three columns of featured content: 'Federal Data Resources' with a 'Read More' button, 'Regional Planning Efforts and Resources' with a 'Read More' button, and 'Feedback: What Else Should We Be Doing?' with a 'Read More' button. The website has a clean, professional design with a blue and white color scheme.

The screenshot shows the Eco-Spatial Information Database (ESID) website. The header features the BOEM logo (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) and the title 'ECOSPATIAL INFORMATION DATABASE BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT'. Below the header is a navigation bar with links for Home, About, and Help. The main content area contains a detailed description of the ESID, explaining that it is a web-based catalog of ecological knowledge related to the Outer Continental Shelf of the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes information about the types of data available, such as scientific reports, journal articles, and technical reports. A 'Public Access' button is prominently displayed. At the bottom, there are 'Site Requirements' listed, including screen resolution (1024x768 or 1280x1024), compatible browsers (Internet Explorer 8+, Firefox 3+, Chrome), and a Flash Player plugin. The website has a clean, professional design with a blue and white color scheme.

Ocean Planning: Making the Case

Stellwagen Bank Traffic Separation Scheme

- Estimated reduced collisions by 81% for whales, 58% for endangered right whales



Stellwagen Bank Traffic Separation Scheme