

TERRITORIAL SEA PLAN MAPPING INFORMATIONAL SHEET

THIS IS A SUMMARY OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT PLANNING OPTIONS AND GOAL 19 RESOURCES MAPS BEING CONSIDERED BY THE OCEAN POLICY ADVISORY COUNCIL (OPAC). THESE MAPS SHOW THE STATE AGENCY RESOURCE AND USE INVENTORIES AND ARE SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL UPDATES. THE MAPS AND PLANNING OPTIONS ARE BEING USED BY OPAC TO FORMULATE A RECOMMENDATION TO AMEND THE STATE'S TERRITORIAL SEA PLAN. PUBLIC INPUT IS BEING SOUGHT BY OPAC'S TERRITORIAL SEA PLAN WORKING GROUP (TSPWG), WHICH MAY RESULT IN REVISIONS TO THE MAPS AND PLANNING OPTIONS.

BENEFICIAL USES

Most competing uses & resources

- **Note:** no resources have been allocated to this category yet

High competing uses & resources

(Level I - 32% of TS)

- Dredge Material Disposal
- Commercial Shipping Lanes
- Coastal Discharge Outfalls
- National Wildlife Refuges
- Nearshore Research Inventory (NNMREC, OOI)
- OR Islands National Wildlife Refuges
- State Designated Marine Managed Areas
- State Marine Reserves and Protected Areas
- Undersea Cables
- Marine Renewable Energy Permits
- Ocean Outfalls

Moderate competing uses & resources

(Level II - 38% of TS)

- Shallow Draft Commercial Shipping Lanes
 - Inactive Dredge Material Disposal Sites
 - Navigational Aids
 - Nearshore Research Inventory (Other Locations)
 - Crabber Tugboat Agreement Lanes
 - Ocean Recreation
- (There is no available data for visual/aesthetic uses)

Least competing uses & resources

(Level III - 30% of TS)

No beneficial uses were listed in this category

FISHERY RESOURCES

Most competing uses & resources

- **Note:** no resources have been allocated to this category yet

High competing uses & resources

(Level I - 45% of TS)

- Areas of Greatest Importance to Fisheries

Moderate competing uses & resources

(Level II - 24% of TS)

- Areas of Great Importance to Fisheries

Least competing uses & resources

(Level III - 31% of TS)

- Areas of Importance to Fisheries

NOTE: All Calculations (% Area)

Made using the planning grid representations and reported in the following manner:

% of TSP in Level I Area

+

% of Additional Area covered in Level II

+

% of Area in remaining Level III

Total to 100% of TS

ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Most competing uses & resources

- **Note:** no resources have been allocated to this category yet

High competing uses & resources

(Level I - 60% of TS)

- Kelp Beds
- Subtidal Rocky Reef

- Rocky Shores Habitat
- Pinniped Haulout
- Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat
- Nesting Seabird Colonies
- Snowy Plover Critical Habitat
- Level I Marxan (core hotspots)

Moderate competing uses & resources

(Level II - 22% of TS)

- Gray Whale Foraging Area
- Marbled Murrelet Foraging
- Level II Marxan (moderate hotspots)

Least competing uses & resources

(Level III - 18% of TS)

The data for ecological resources in this category indicate lower concentrations

- **Note:** additional data layers are represented by inclusion in the Marxan analysis but are not listed individually here (see Oregon Marine Map for a full list)

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The **OPAC Territorial Sea Plan Working Group** is considering the relationship of Goal 19 resources and uses with potential ocean renewable energy development, as **competing uses**. State agencies have collected a significant amount of data and information to support the spatial analysis that has been conducted to assist in this process. The table on the reverse side lists the categories of data and the outcome of that spatial analysis. The working group is now asking the public, stakeholders, and other interested parties for their input on how it should proceed.

What do the levels of protection mean and how were they mapped?

State agencies applied the implementation standards in Goal 19 to the mapping of marine resources and uses by assigning different levels of protection to specific areas. A range of factors were considered to determine the level of protection for a specific area, including: (1) avoiding conflict between protected resources or uses and potential ocean renewable energy development; (2) sensitivity of protected resources or uses to potential impacts of ocean renewable energy development; (3) compatibility of protected resources or uses with potential ocean renewable energy development. The level of protection assigned to an area was based on an assumption that ocean renewable energy development, at a commercial scale, would cause significant change to, displace or disrupt protected resources or uses in that area.

How were the levels of protection translated into maps illustrating intensity of competing resources and uses?

The working group categorized and mapped Goal 19 resources and uses in a given area on a scale of **least, moderate, high** and, potentially, **most** based on the intensity or presence of those resources or uses. The working group chose to use maps depicting three levels of protection to represent the range and distribution of competing resources and uses, as follows: (1) high competing resources and uses are equivalent to Level I protection areas; (2) moderate competing resources and uses are equivalent to Level II protection areas; (3) least competing resources and uses are equivalent to Level III protection areas. No Goal 19 resources and uses have been allocated yet to the category for most competing resources and uses.

How will the maps and other information be used?

The working group will collect public input and comment about how competing resources and uses should be managed, protected, conserved or developed, and the type of spatial plan needed for it. The resulting draft plan will be reviewed by the entire OPAC, which will then forward a recommendation to the Land Conservation and Development Commission to append the maps (spatial plan) to Part Five of the Territorial Sea Plan. This spatial plan will direct where potential ocean renewable energy development should or should not occur and any conditions that should apply.