

Oregon Territorial Sea Plan

Adopted 1994



PART ONE:

Ocean Management Framework

A. HISTORY OF OCEAN PLANNING IN OREGON

Ocean planning in Oregon has evolved from strong public interests in coastal use and protection that began long before statehood. This historic concern for the coast has involved several Governors, the Oregon Legislature, and, as always, a vocal and active public.

1. Before 1973

Oregon's ocean shore has always been a vital part of the Oregon way of life. Native people lived on the Oregon coast for thousands of years, sustained by a rich, steady supply of food in marine waters and along the shore. The long sandy beaches were integral pathways for journeys between rivers. Early trappers and settlers in the Oregon country customarily used the ocean shore for travel and recreation long before automobiles came to the Oregon coast in the early 1900s. Railroads took "weekenders" to Seaside, Gearhart, and Newport. In some places the beach served as highway until completion of the Coast Highway in the mid-1930s. Governor Oswald West proposed, and the 1913 Oregon Legislature agreed, that the ocean shore, between low and ordinary high tide be officially designated a public highway to ensure that the ocean-front tidelands were retained in public ownership. Over the years Oregonians assumed that all the beach belonged to the public. But in the mid-1960s some coastal property owners asserted their ownership of the dry sand beaches. Out of a growing public concern that public use of beaches would be lost, Governor Tom McCall and the 1967 Oregon Legislature forged and passed Oregon's famous "Beach Bill" that created a public recreation easement across private dry sand beach areas. The law has been upheld in landmark court cases (as recently as March 1994, the United States Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal related to an Oregon Supreme Court Decision upholding the law).

The citizen alliances that formed to support the Beach Bill also began to express concerns about Oregon's coast in light of increasing development of coastal areas and destruction of estuaries, shorelands, and the like. The 1971 Legislature established the Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission, made up principally of coastal officials and citizens, and charged it with preparing a plan for the Oregon coast. The OCC&DC addressed many issues, including use of the ocean shore and ocean waters of the continental shelf. And although the OCC&DC was eclipsed by the statewide planning program begun in 1973, it laid the foundation for policies on

the management and protection of all coastal resources, including the ocean. Thus, the public concerns for the use of the beaches led to the first efforts to create ocean management policies.

2. 1973-1987

In 1973 the legislature established a statewide land-use program and created the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) to develop a set of statewide planning goals to guide local government planning and state agency programs. Parts of this statewide program are keystone elements of Oregon's ocean planning program as well, such as citizen involvement, local government planning, and state agency coordination. Some 14 statewide goals were adopted in late 1974. In 1976 LCDC adopted four specific coastal planning goals: Goal 16, Estuarine Resources; Goal 17, Coastal Shorelands; Goal 18, Beaches and Dunes; and Goal 19, Ocean Resources. These four coastal goals were derived from the earlier work of the OCC&DC.

The Ocean Resources Goal (Goal 19) was developed amid national concerns about federal offshore oil and gas drilling as well as regional concerns about foreign fishing fleets and over-fishing on or near the US continental shelf. Accordingly, the Ocean Resources Goal established a priority for renewable resources, emphasized optimum-yield management for fisheries, and established a decision-making process that required adequate inventory information and the assessment of impacts from development actions.

The statewide goals created a framework for carrying out the legislative mandate for a consistent, comprehensive statewide land-use planning program. Cities and counties were required by law to prepare and adopt comprehensive land-use plans that complied with the statewide goals. Similarly, state agencies were required to develop "agency coordination" programs to meet the Goals and coordinate their functions with local planning. Between 1973 and 1987 the state's land-use program emphasized completion of local city and county land-use plans to meet land development and urban growth issues covered by Goals 1-18.

Because ocean issues were beyond local government authority and generally not of concern, the plans of coastal local governments did not address ocean resource issues or Goal 19 and the LCDC gave little direction to state or federal agencies regarding the implementation of Goal 19. However, federal initiatives in the early 1980s to create a 200-mile-wide U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone, lease for deep-sea mineral resources, and explore for oil and gas on the outer continental shelf caused Oregon to pay close attention to Goal 19 and how it might be applied. By early 1987, an administrative rule for Goal 19 was prepared but not adopted because the 1987 legislature established the Ocean Resources Management Task Force to prepare a plan for ocean-resources management. Thus LCDC deferred preparing Goal 19 rules pending development of the Ocean Plan by the Task Force.

3. 1987-1991

Two major activities dominated the second phase of ocean planning: 1) preparation of a broad framework plan addressing ocean resources within the 200-mile U.S. EEZ off Oregon, and 2)

responding to federal oil and gas lease sale proposals for the Outer Continental Shelf off Washington and Oregon. The Ocean Task Force developed the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Plan (Ocean Plan) in 1990, which the LCDC subsequently adopted as part of the state's coastal management program as required by law (see Part One Section D.2. for an explanation of the Ocean Plan; see Appendix G for policies of the Ocean Plan). The plan built upon the subject matter addressed by the Ocean Resources goal but-although richer in detail, broader in scope, and more explicit in policy direction-still did not provide detailed guidance to administer Goal 19 or tell how specific areas or activities in Oregon's territorial sea should be managed. A principal recommendation of the Ocean Task Force to the Oregon Legislature was to create an Ocean Policy Advisory Council to prepare a plan for the territorial sea.

Historical Roots of Oregon's Territorial Sea Plan

Before 1973

"Beach Bill" & O.C.C. & D.C.

- *public access to beaches*
- *coastal protection*
- *coastal conservation*

1973 - 1987

ORS 197 Oregon Land Use Program

- *Statewide Planning Goals 1 - 19*
- *Local Planning Programs*
- *State Agency Programs*

1987 - 1991

ORS 196 Creates Ocean Task Force to Develop Ocean Plan

- *Ocean Stewardship Area*
- *Marine Habitat Protection*
- *Ocean Resources Policies*
- *Territorial Sea Plan Needed*
- *Ocean Policy Advisory Council*

1991 - 1994

ORS 196 Amended:

- *Creates Ocean Policy Advisory Council*
- *Initial Territorial Sea Plan Prepared*

Future: 1994 ?

- *Territorial Sea Plan Additions and Amendments*

During this 1987-1991 period, areas of the federal Outer Continental Shelf off Washington, Oregon, and California were scheduled by the federal government for potential oil and gas leases. In addition, intense interest developed in exploring and potential mining for strategic minerals off the southern Oregon coast in both state and federal waters. Other concurrent concerns arose over conflicts between Steller sea-lion habitat and the sea-urchin dive industry. Together, these issues provided much of the focus and impetus for the Ocean Plan.

4. 1991-1994

The 1991 Oregon Legislature established the Ocean Policy Advisory Council (OPAC) to, among other duties, prepare a plan, by July 1, 1994, for managing the resources and activities in the state's territorial sea. The management-oriented Territorial Sea Plan is very different from the policy-oriented Ocean Plan in that it provides detailed guidance to state and federal agencies in managing the area from 0-3 miles while, by contrast, the Ocean Plan addressed the entire 200-mile US Exclusive Economic Zone with emphasis on an ocean stewardship area (0-50 miles) generally covering the continental shelf and slope.

After the OPAC completes the Territorial Sea Plan in mid-1994, it will be submitted to the LCDC, which will review it against the statewide planning goals and state law and then adopt it as part of the state's Coastal Management Program. The LCDC will, in turn, submit the plan to the Office of Ocean and Coastal Resources Management, within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, for review and approval as an amendment to Oregon's federally approved Coastal Management Program.

5. Beyond 1994

The Council was unable to address many ocean-resource management issues during preparation of the initial plan. Therefore, the Council will continue to refine and add to the Territorial Sea Plan through plan amendments and updates to address such issues as kelp-reef special-area management, mariculture, seabed leasing, marine water quality and sewerage outfalls, dredged material disposal, ocean structures, oil and gas exploration, marine minerals, and ocean hazards. The Council is charged by law with providing the Governor with policy advice on ocean matters including new ones that will undoubtedly emerge over time.

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B. THE OCEAN POLICY ADVISORY COUNCIL

The 1991 Oregon Legislature created the Ocean Policy Advisory Council to provide a means of coordinating and creating ocean policy for the state and to prepare a plan for managing the resources and uses of Oregon's territorial sea. The Council's role and membership composition reflects the success of its predecessor, the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Task Force, 1987 - 1990, which recommended this on-going Council structure to the Legislature.

1. Membership

Membership on the Ocean Policy Advisory Council is specified in law (ORS 196.438). Current Council positions and membership may be viewed at [**** lcd/coastal opacmembers.doc ****](#).

2. Planning Process

a. Council Process

The Council began work in early March, 1992, with a two-day workshop at the University of Oregon Institute for Marine Biology in Charleston. During Phase One of its work, the Council met five times over eight months and developed internal procedures, reviewed the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Plan to scope a short list of planning issues to address in the Territorial Sea Plan, and held a series of eight public workshops in the fall of 1992: Brookings, Port Orford, North Bend, Yachats, Newport, Lincoln City, Tillamook, and Seaside. These sessions provided the public with the opportunity to learn about the Council and for the Council to gain information about ocean resource concerns and issues that the Council or member agencies should address. In the end, the Council chose to focus on two major issue areas: rocky shores and administrative procedures for making ocean-resource decisions.

During Phase Two, Plan Development, the Council met four times beginning in January, 1993, to review and approve work being developed by staff and working groups. Working groups met frequently to develop plan materials. At its August 20, 1993, meeting, the Council approved draft plan material for initial review by the public. The Council held three public workshops in late November, 1993, in Tillamook, Newport, and North Bend.

Phase Three, Plan Refinement, was a period of intense work by working groups. The Council met twice to review proposed improvements and amendments to the draft plan. At its March 11, 1994, meeting the Council approved revised plan material to be published for public review in May and June, 1994. The Council held three public meetings to hear comment in Tillamook, Bandon, and Newport. The Council reviewed all comments at its June 17, 1994, meeting, and identified several remaining issues to be resolved. The Council adopted the plan August 12, 1994.

All Council meetings were and are open to the public; all were videotaped and tapes are available for review.

b. Planning Considerations

The Council used the following considerations in determining which issues to address in the initial Territorial Sea Plan, and will use these same considerations to determine whether to address future management issues.

- 1.) Identified in the Ocean Plan:** the issue is specifically referenced in the Ocean Resources Management Plan as stated problem that should be addressed by the Ocean Policy Advisory Council in preparing the plan for the territorial sea;
- 2.) Within the Territorial Sea:** the issue specifically encompasses a problem of management of ocean resources or uses within the state's territorial sea seaward of the beach zone line and is within the state's purview to address;
- 3.) An interagency problem:** the issue involves more than one agency or jurisdiction of government and requires Council action to mediate and address;
- 4.) Achievable results:** Council action may prevent management problems and/or lead to a foreseeable improvement in management of Oregon's territorial sea;
- 5.) Information base:** the issue has data and information available to support Council action on the issue or problem;
- 6.) Consequences of not addressing the issue:** the issue may have substantial economic, environmental or legal costs or consequences if not addressed by the Council.

c. A Short List

The Council considered a lengthy list of issues identified in the Ocean Plan, heard at public workshops, and identified by Council members at their initial workshop. These issues included:

- Administrative Rules for Statewide Planning Goal 19, Ocean Resources

- Marine Birds and Mammals Habitat Areas (Rocks and Reefs)
- Intertidal Areas (Marine Gardens)
- Oil Spill Response
- Marine Water and Air Quality
- Leases for Marine Plants and Animals
- Artificial Reefs
- Recreation and Cultural Resources
- Dredged Materials Disposal
- Marine Minerals
- Overall Policies (Stewardship, Conservation, Habitat Protection)
- Oil and Gas Development
- Littoral Cell Management (Coastal Hazards)
- Beaches and Dunes

From this list, the Council narrowed to a "short list" of planning issues composed of two broad items:

- the need for administrative procedures to guide future decision-making by the Council with emphasis on interpreting and applying the requirements of Statewide Planning Goal 19, Ocean Resources;
- the need to address a bundle of nearshore resource protection and use issues under the umbrella heading of "rocky shores."

As work on these two topics progressed, a third "issue" emerged, i.e. the need to include a management framework to explain and clarify the linkages among and between the various ocean laws, programs, and policies already in place in Oregon.

d. The "Initial" Territorial Sea Plan

The Oregon Legislature anticipated that not all topics or issues could be addressed during the time period established for the Council to develop the Territorial Sea Plan. Chapter 576, Section

15, Oregon Laws is entitled "Initial Territorial Sea Plan." The Council, too, developed the Territorial Sea Plan with the understanding that the issues not included on the short list remain to be addressed in subsequent phases of planning work and that new issues will arise over time that will need to be addressed. Thus, this Territorial Sea Plan is a reflection of the on-going process of planning for and managing resources and uses of the ocean. The Council will amend and update the plan through a process described in Part One, Section F.2.

e. The Territorial Sea Plan and Ocean Fisheries

The principal focus of the Territorial Sea Plan is the conservation and protection of marine habitat through clear procedures and standards for making decisions. Neither the Oregon Legislature nor the Ocean Policy Advisory Council intends the Territorial Sea Plan to be an ocean-fisheries management plan or the Council to assume fisheries regulation and management. However, marine habitat conservation considerations may affect some ocean-fisheries management decisions of state or federal agencies. In that event, Council decisions relative to marine habitat and resource conservation will provide policy direction for the Department of Fish and Wildlife and other fishery-management bodies. The Council will expressly avoid specific fishery management regulations and will instead rely on the agencies with fishery jurisdiction to work with industry on fishery-program changes needed to conform to standards in the Territorial Sea Plan.

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C. OREGON'S TERRITORIAL SEA

1. Oregon's Seaward Boundary

Oregon, along with nearly every other coastal state¹, has jurisdiction over the seabed and its resources out to three geographical (or nautical) miles² and sometimes further if offshore islands or rocks provide a more seaward point for measurement. First proposed in 1793 by then-Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson as a "temporary" seaward boundary for the United States, state jurisdiction over this so-called "territorial sea" was finally established by Congress in the 1953 Submerged Lands Act (43 USC 1301-1315). This three-mile ribbon of ocean, comprising about 1,000 square miles, is Oregon's ocean area covered by this Territorial Sea Plan.

The term "territorial sea" is not used in the Submerged Lands Act. Instead, that act confirmed that the seaward boundary of a coastal state consists of "a line three geographical miles distant from its coast line."³ "Coastline" is defined as "the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast which is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters." A 1986 Opinion of the Attorney General, State of Oregon (No. 8182, November 13, 1986), noted that "the determination of the exact location of a state's boundary (is) a complex task." That Opinion states that "the burden of establishing criteria for determining the exact location has fallen on the United States Supreme Court." The Supreme Court, in *United States v. California*, 381 US 139 (1965), adopted the definitions of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (15 UST 1607) which arose out of the 1958 First Conference on the Law of the Sea in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Attorney General Opinion further urged the state to be guided by "official United States government charts" that depict the coastal boundary, as long as the boundary depicted is "consistent with the terms of the Convention." The U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service (MMS) is responsible for locating this boundary for federal oil and gas

¹ Based on historical claims, Texas and Florida have jurisdiction to three marine leagues, which equals nine nautical miles (10.35 statute miles), in waters of the Gulf of Mexico. [*U.S. v. Louisiana* 363 U.S. 83-85 (1960)] [*U.S. v. Florida* 363 U.S. 121 (1960)]

² A "geographical" or "nautical" mile is the length along one minute of arc of latitude of the Earth's surface and measures 6,076 feet. A "statute" mile is the familiar 5,280 feet (based on the Latin for 1,000 paces). Thus, a "geographical" mile is about 1.15 "statute" miles.

³ The 1953 Submerged lands Act (43 USC) 1301 - 1315) uses the two words "coast line" instead of the correct term "coastline" that is used in this plan.

leasing purposes and, on the Pacific Coast, has adopted a coastal "baseline" of Mean Lower Low Water from which to measure three miles seaward. The Oregon Division of State Lands and the MMS undertook a joint project in 1989-90 to identify and document the location of the points of the baseline along the Oregon coast. Maps of the baseline are not yet available from MMS.

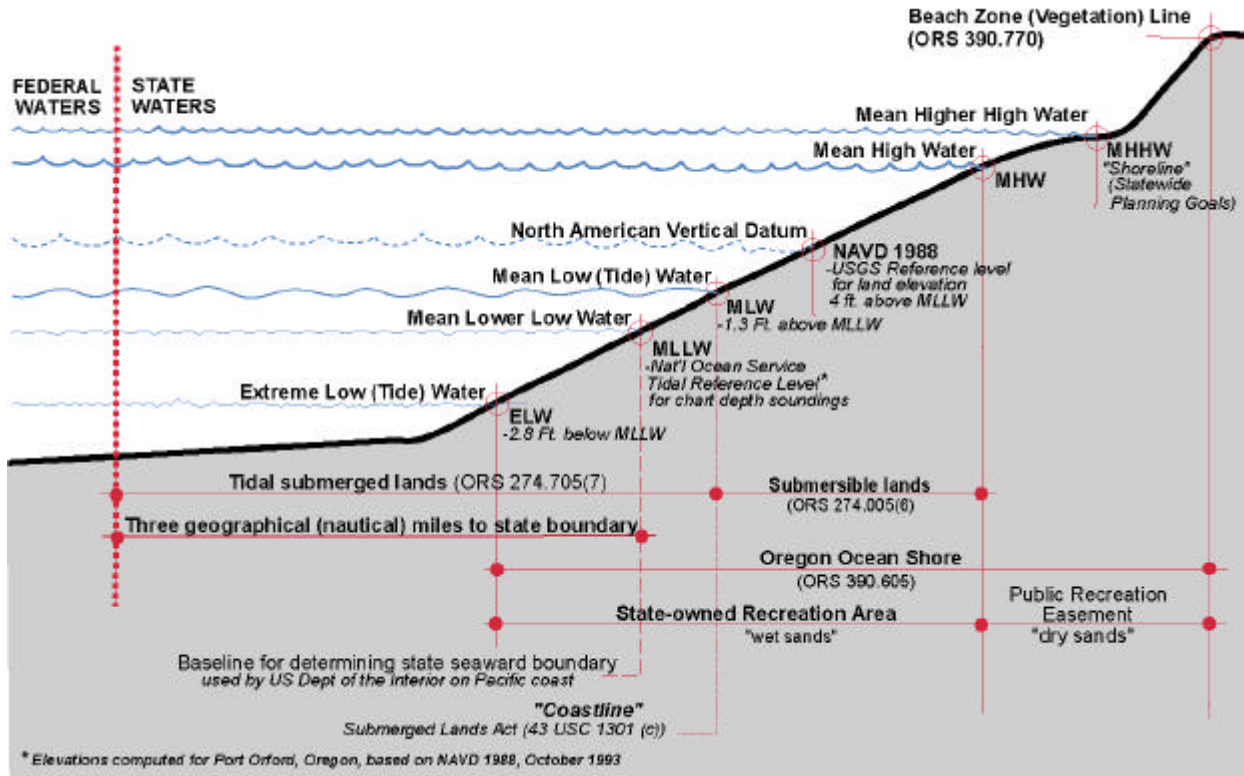


Figure 2: Jurisdictional Boundaries for Oregon's Ocean Shore and Territorial Sea

This diagram shows the intersection of the ocean shore with the height of each of six different levels of ocean water described in various state or federal authorities used as reference lines to determine various jurisdictional boundaries. The Oregon Division of State Lands uses "mean" (average) high water in place of "ordinary" high water to determine the upper boundary of tidal submersible lands (authorized in ORS 274.015).

2. Ocean Shore

The 1991 Oregon Legislature required that this plan for the Territorial Sea also include the "ocean shore," which is defined in state law (ORS 390.605) as the "land lying between extreme low tide of the Pacific Ocean and the line of vegetation" as established in state law (also known as the "Beach Zone Line"). These boundaries are shown in Figure 2, below. Technical notes are in Appendix D.

This "ocean shore" is very important to Oregonians. A 1967 political and legal struggle to clarify and protect the public's rights to the dry sand beaches resulted in a law that defines the landward

limit of this "ocean shore" as the "line of vegetation" or the 16-foot elevation line, within which the public has rights of access and use.



Oregon's Territorial Sea and Coastal Zone

This map shows in light blue the approximate extent of Oregon's three nautical mile-wide (3.45 statute miles) territorial sea, as measured from the "coastal baseline" (Mean Lower Low Water). Note how the boundary bulges seaward off headlands such as Cape Arago or offshore rocks such as those in Orford Rogue Reef. These bulges add to Oregon's total ocean.

The landward boundary of the Oregon Coastal Zone is the crest of the coastal watershed except at the downstream end of Puget Island in the Columbia River, Scottsburg on the Umpqua River, and Agness on the Rogue River.

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D. LAWS AND OTHER LEGAL AUTHORITIES AFFECTING OCEAN MANAGEMENT

Various state and federal agencies carry out many different laws that have been enacted over the years to govern the resources and activities in Oregon's ocean area. Bringing all these laws and programs together in a coordinated management framework is the task of the Ocean Policy Advisory Council through this Territorial Sea Plan. These laws are briefly described, followed by a discussion of the hierarchy among them. Although this section is intended to be complete, it is NOT a detailed or exhaustive listing of all agency programs and authorities.

NOTE: A summary of the AGENCIES that carry out these laws are listed in Section E.

1. State ocean-related laws

a. Ocean Resources Management Act of 1987/1991 (ORS 196.405 et seq)

NOTE: See ORS 196.405-196.515.

This Act is the legislative and policy framework for Oregon's Ocean Program. Enacted in 1987, it resulted in the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Plan, 1990. Amended in 1991, the Act sets legislative policy for ocean resource management, creates the Ocean Policy Advisory Council in the Office of the Governor, and mandates a plan for the Territorial Sea as part of Oregon's Coastal Management Program.

b. Statewide Land Use Planning (ORS 197.005 et seq)

Enacted in 1973, this law establishes Oregon's statewide land-use planning program including the Land Conservation and Development Commission, the statewide planning goals as mandatory standards, listing areas to be addressed by the goals, including "...recreational and outstanding scenic areas"; "beaches, dunes, coastal headlands and related areas"; and "unique wildlife habitat." State agencies are required to "carry out their planning duties, powers, and responsibilities and take actions...with respect to programs affecting land use in compliance with

(statewide planning) goals..." and to adopt a coordination program "to assure compliance with the goals..."

NOTE: The Land Conservation and Development Commission adopted Statewide Planning Goal 17, Coastal Shorelands, and 19, Ocean Resources, in 1977. Until the enactment of ORS 196 (above) and creation of the Ocean Resources Management Program in 1987, Goal 19 was the state's fundamental policy element related to ocean resources in Oregon's land-use planning program. This Territorial Sea Plan clarifies how Goal 19 will be implemented by government agencies.

c. Ocean Shores (Beach Bill) (ORS 390.605 et seq)

Oregon's "ocean shore" is defined in ORS 390.605 as "land lying between extreme low tide of the Pacific Ocean and the line of vegetation as established and described by ORS 390.770. This shore area, whether publicly-owned or part of the privately-owned 23 miles, is declared to be a "state recreation area" under the jurisdiction of the Parks and Recreation Department for public recreational purposes. A complicating fact is that the part of this strip of land "between ordinary high tide and extreme low tide" is under concurrent jurisdiction of the State Land Board and the Parks and Recreation Department. The 1991 Oregon legislature required that this "ocean shore" area be addressed in the Territorial Sea Plan along with the submerged lands lying seaward to three miles.

d. Submerged/Submersible Lands (ORS 274.005 et seq)

Submerged lands are defined as "lands lying below the line of ordinary low water... within the boundaries of the state...". Submersible lands are defined as "lands lying between the line of ordinary high water and the line of ordinary low water of all navigable waters and all islands, shore lands...within the boundaries of this state...whether tidal or non-tidal." "Ordinary high and low water" means "annual mean high or mean low water of the preceding year." The Division of State Lands has "exclusive jurisdiction over all un-granted tidal submerged lands owned by the state" (ORS 274.710). "Un-granted" means that the bed or banks of the territorial sea have not been sold or otherwise conveyed out of public ownership.

e. Fish and Wildlife Laws (ORS 496 et seq)

These laws define "fish" and "wildlife," establish broad legislative policy regarding management of fish and wildlife, create and provide authority for the Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and its oversight Commission, and enact laws for threatened and endangered species. These laws give ODFW broad authority to develop fish and wildlife protection programs and perform actions necessary to carry out fish and wildlife laws. The ODFW has adopted general administrative rules about harvesting marine intertidal animals and has created "marine gardens" for certain intertidal areas where no taking of marine invertebrates is allowed.

**f. Commercial Fishing (ORS 506.001-.405)
and Developmental Fisheries (ORS 506.450-.465)**

These statutes provide the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission with "exclusive jurisdiction over all fish, shellfish, and all other animals living intertidally on the bottom, within the waters of this state." Establishes food-fish management policy and creates authority for the commission to regulate commercial harvest of food fish. Establishes a developmental fisheries management program to plan the commercial development of underutilized food-fish species while protecting long-term sustainability of the commercial and biological values of those resources.

g. Kelp Leasing (ORS 274.885 et seq)

This law provides the Division of State Lands with exclusive jurisdiction over the state-owned tidal-submerged lands where kelp grows. Authorizes the Division to lease these lands "for the purpose of harvesting kelp and other seaweed after consultation with the State Fish and Wildlife Commission." There are some limitations on lease area, amount, and duration.

h. Threatened or Endangered Wildlife Species (ORS 496.172 et seq)

The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission is required to identify and establish programs to protect and conserve threatened and endangered wildlife species (ORS 496.172). Procedures and criteria are given for listing species under this law.

i. Marine Water Quality (ORS 468)

Discharge of pollutants into the waters of the state is prohibited. The term "waters of the state" is defined as including "the Pacific Ocean within the territorial limits of the State of Oregon." Numerous other provisions address controlling wastes, requiring certain practices, establishing effluent limitations and conditions, and setting water-quality standards generally.

j. Oil Spill Contingency Planning (ORS 468B.300)

This act requires an oil spill prevention and emergency response plan approved by the Department of Environmental Quality prior to the operation of onshore or offshore oil or gas facilities or operation of tanker, cargo, or passenger vessels in state waters of the Pacific Ocean, estuaries to the head of tide water, the Columbia River, and the Willamette River to Willamette Falls. This act includes legislative policy, provides the DEQ with authority to adopt standards for preparing contingency plans, and lists minimum requirements for such contingency plans. The act emphasizes coordination with the State of Washington and the United States Coast Guard, establishes an Oil Spill Prevention Fund, creates an Oregon coast safety committee, and establishes a wildlife rescue training program.

2. The Oregon Ocean Resources Management Plan (Ocean Plan)

NOTE: See Appendix G for a complete listing of all policies of the Oregon Ocean Plan.

a. Status and Scope

The Oregon Ocean Resources Management Plan (Ocean Plan) was adopted November 8, 1990, as part of Oregon's Coastal Management Program by the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission. The Ocean Plan was prepared pursuant to the requirements of state law by the Ocean Resources Management Task Force during the period 1987-1990. The Ocean Plan addresses ocean uses and resources across the entire continental margin and 200-mile U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone in both state and federal waters.

b. Principal Policies

The Ocean Plan created a broad policy framework for ocean management. It defined an "Ocean Stewardship Area" off Oregon, from the crest of the coast mountains seaward to the toe of the continental margin, within which Oregon asserts that it has direct concerns and ocean-resource management responsibilities. Within this area Oregon will apply policies and principles of conservation and marine habitat protection. The Ocean Plan also identified 33 "sensitive marine habitats" on offshore rocks and islands and shoreline cliffs where further work is needed to protect resources. The plan prohibits oil and gas development in state waters and lists a number of stringent conditions related to oil and gas activities in federal waters. The Ocean Plan recommended creation of an Ocean Policy Advisory Council and preparation of a plan for the territorial sea.

The Ocean Plan recognized the significance of Oregon's commercial and recreational ocean fisheries to coastal communities and their economies and identified "important fishery areas." The Ocean Plan included several policies related to ocean fisheries, including one to "conserve, protect and, where needed, enhance or restore marine habitats that are important to commercial and recreational fish species" and one to "oppose any uses of nonrenewable resources which [that] could adversely impact ocean fisheries."

c. Application to the Territorial Sea Plan

The Ocean Plan remains as part of the Oregon Coastal Management Program. The 1991 legislature specifically stated that the Territorial Sea Plan was to build from the policies and issues of the Ocean Plan. Thus the Ocean Plan is a larger framework document for the entire "Ocean Stewardship Area" within which the Territorial Sea Plan applies to the area of state jurisdiction. As policies in the Territorial Sea Plan are adopted, the Land Conservation and Development Commission may need to amend the Ocean Plan to replace or delete policies that the Territorial Sea Plan supersedes.

3. Statewide Planning Goals

Two statewide planning goals directly relate to the present Territorial Sea Plan: Goal 17, Coastal Shorelands, and Goal 19, Ocean Resources.

a. Goal 17, Coastal Shorelands

The Shorelands Goal aims to "...conserve, protect, where appropriate, develop and where appropriate restore the resources and benefits of all coastal shorelands..." while recognizing the diverse contributions that shorelands make such as protecting and maintaining water quality, providing fish and wildlife habitat, siting water-dependent uses for economic development, providing recreational opportunities, and the aesthetic or scenic qualities that define the coastal environment. The goal requires that "management of these shoreland areas shall be compatible with the characteristics of the adjacent coastal waters."

The goal also seeks to "...reduce the hazard to human life and property..." and reduce the adverse effects on water quality and fish and wildlife habitat that can result from the use of Oregon's coastal shorelands.

The Shorelands Goal requires that: "inventories shall be conducted to provide information necessary for identifying coastal shorelands and designating uses and policies. These inventories shall provide information on the nature, location, and extent of geologic and hydrologic hazards and shoreland values, including fish and wildlife habitat, water-dependent uses, economic resources, recreational uses and aesthetics in sufficient detail to establish a sound basis for land and water use management."

Coastal shorelands are defined as lands within 100 feet of the ocean shore as well as other lands around estuaries and coastal streams.

b. Goal 19, Ocean Resources

NOTE: This description of Goal 19 differs from the text of the Territorial Sea Plan published in 1994 because Goal 19 was amended December 1, 2000, by the Land Conservation and Development Commission.

The Ocean Resources Goal was adopted in 1977 and amended for the first time in 2000. The goal establishes that Oregon's primary ocean policy objectives are long term conservation-oriented the proper management of renewable resources is a top priority. The revised goal requires that

"...all actions by local, state, and federal agencies that are likely to affect the ocean resources and uses of Oregon's territorial sea shall be developed and conducted to conserve marine resources and ecological functions for the purpose of providing long-term ecological, economic, and social values and benefits and to give higher priority to the protection of renewable marine resources--i.e., living marine organisms--than to the development of non-renewable ocean resources. policy elements."

The revised goal clearly asserts that Oregon's ocean management interests extend beyond state waters to an Ocean Stewardship Area that extends seaward to the toe of the continental margin. This is a policy assertion first articulated in the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Plan.

The revised goal clarifies the original requirement that agency decisions be based on information

by specific reference to the requirements in the Territorial Sea Plan for resource inventory and effects evaluation:

"Prior to taking an action that is likely to affect ocean resources or uses of Oregon's territorial sea, state and federal agencies shall assess the reasonably foreseeable adverse effects of the action as required in the Oregon Territorial Sea Plan."

And the revised goal also provides specific criteria, including definitions of *important marine habitat* and *important fishery areas* for evaluating whether an action complies with the goal.

4. Federal Laws

A number of federal laws pertain to Oregon's territorial sea. Two of these, the Coastal Zone Management Act and the Submerged Lands Act, establish a framework for management of Oregon's territorial sea. Others relate to specific resources, uses, and activities.

a. Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251 - 1375)

The Clean Water Act, administered by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is the most important law dealing with the quality of water in the United States, including marine waters. Under the Act, the EPA and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) have an agreement that the DEQ regulates all point-source (e.g. a pipe) discharges into rivers, estuaries, and the ocean through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Section 404 of the Act regulates the dumping of dredged materials and is administered by the US Army Corps of Engineers.

b. Coastal Zone Management Act (16 USC 1451 - 1464), amended

The 1972 Coastal Zone Management Act established a national program of coastal management that is carried out by coastal states through state coastal-management programs reviewed and approved by the Secretary of Commerce through NOAA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Office of Ocean and Coastal Resources Management. State programs approved as meeting federal guidelines become the operative management program within the state's coastal boundary. The law, with subsequent amendments, requires all federal actions or programs affecting a state's coastal zone to be consistent with the mandatory provisions of that state's program.

NOTE: In 1977, the Secretary of Commerce approved Oregon's Coastal Management Program, which was the second in the nation to be approved. Oregon's Coastal Zone extends from the crest of the Coast Range mountains (with two exceptions on the Rogue and Umpqua Rivers) seaward to the limits of state jurisdiction. Thus, after this Territorial Sea Plan is adopted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission and approved by NOAA/Commerce, it will become an official part of Oregon's federally approved Coastal Management Program.

c. Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (42 USC 9601 - 9657)

This Act, known as CERCLA, provides the framework for responding to all manner of hazardous-waste contingencies, including spills, leaks, disposal, or discharges of oil, chemicals, or other hazardous substances into the environment. The Act also provides for recovery of damages from injury or loss of natural resources. The Act authorizes the President to enter into cooperative agreements with states to take actions under this Act, including damage assessment and recovery.

d. Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 - 1543)

The Endangered Species Act authorized the Secretaries of the Interior and Commerce to list all species determined to be endangered or threatened. "Endangered species" means "any species which [that] is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range." "Threatened species" means "any species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range." The Act prohibits "take" (i.e. killing, harassing, hunting, etc.) and requires protective regulations and recovery plans for any listed species. The federal agencies may enter into agreements with states to develop and carry out conservation programs for such species. The Endangered Species Act refers to the commitments of the United States to various international agreements to conserve natural resources and wildlife.

e. Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 USC 742a - 742j-2)

The Fish and Wildlife Act created the US Fish and Wildlife Service within the Department of the Interior. The Act established legislative policy with regard to fish and wildlife resources. The duties and authorities of the US Fish and Wildlife Service are further described in other related laws such as the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 USC 661 - 666c)

f. Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Management Act (16 USC 1801 - 1882)

Originally enacted in 1976, the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation Act is the legal framework for the United States to assert its management jurisdiction over fishery resources in the area from three to two hundred miles offshore. In addition to controlling the entry and activity of foreign fishing fleets, the Act created eight regional fishery-management areas, each governed by a council. States have representation on the Council. The Act generally preserves coastal state fisheries-management authority within the territorial sea unless a fishery within state waters is covered by a fishery management plan developed by the council or if the state's fishery program would, either by action or inaction, adversely affect a fishery in a fishery-management plan. Fishery-management plans must be approved by the Secretary of Commerce; implementation is through the National Marine Fisheries Service.

g. Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 USC 1361 - 1407)

The Marine Mammal Protection Act set up strict prohibitions against the taking, importation, or

possession of marine mammals or marine-mammal products. "Take" is defined as "harass, hunt, capture, or kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, or kill any marine mammal." Marine mammals include sea otters, polar bears, all cetaceans (whales), pinnipeds (seals and sea lions), and sirens (manatees and dugongs). Some "incidental take" is allowed in commercial-fishery operations. The act also created a Marine Mammal Commission and a Committee of Scientific Advisors on Marine Mammals. The US Fish and Wildlife Service (Department of the Interior) has jurisdiction over sea otters and polar bears; the National Marine Fisheries Service (Department of Commerce) has jurisdiction over all other marine mammals.

h. Marine Plastics Pollution Research and Control Act of 1987

This act implements an international agreement on ocean garbage titled Annex V of the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (known by word MARPOL). MARPOL is a primary impetus for ports in Oregon to provide garbage disposal and recycling facilities for vessels.

i. Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (16 USC 1431 - 1434)

Title III of this act authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to designate marine areas that meet certain standards as National Marine Sanctuaries. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) carries out the National Marine Sanctuary Program. There are no National Marine Sanctuaries off the Oregon coast, although the Heceta-Stonewall Banks complex at the outer edge of the Oregon continental margin has been identified as a potential sanctuary. There are five National Marine Sanctuaries on the Pacific Coast: the Olympic Coast NMS off the northern Washington coast, the Monterey Bay NMS in central California, the Gulf of the Farallones NMS and the adjacent Cordell Bank NMS off San Francisco Bay, and the Channel Islands NMS off southern California. A sanctuary can include state waters as well as federal.

j. Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929 (16 USC 715 - 715r)

This Act created a Migratory Bird Conservation Commission made up of the Secretaries of the Interior (chair), Agriculture, and Transportation; Congressional members; and ex-officio state members. The Commission approves the acquisition of land and water areas for sanctuaries, refuges, or other management purposes.

k. Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703 - 712) as amended

This landmark Act recognizes the importance of protecting migratory birds throughout their range and implements treaties with Canada (1916), Mexico (1936), Japan (1972), and the USSR (now Russia, in 1976) for protecting migratory birds. These treaties not only relate to hunting issues, but also to preservation of habitat on which birds depend. This Act is the basis for the Secretary of the Interior (through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) to set and enforce hunting seasons and regulations for migratory birds on both public and private lands..

l. National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC 4321-4347)

Enacted in 1969 shortly after the first "Earth Day," this Act is the legal basis for requiring an Environmental Impact Statement for "major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." The concept behind the law was one of a systematic and interdisciplinary approach to resource planning and decision making.

m. National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 USC 668dd - 668ee) as amended

This Act created a National Wildlife Refuge System that includes wildlife refuges, wildlife ranges, wildlife management areas, and waterfowl production areas. The Secretary of the Interior (US Fish and Wildlife Service) is authorized to manage these areas and to permit uses that are compatible with the purposes of the established areas. This is the basic act authorizing the three National Wildlife Refuges in Oregon's territorial sea (see item s., below).

n. Ocean Dumping Act (33 USC 1401 - 1445)

Also known as Title I of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (MPRSA), this act regulates ocean dumping of all types of materials, including dredged materials. The Act's 1988 amendments aim to end the ocean dumping of sewage sludge and industrial waste in the ocean. The EPA and the Corps administer this Act while NOAA is charged with ongoing research and monitoring.

o. Oil Pollution Act of 1990

Enacted in response to the Exxon Valdez oil spill, this act expands federal statutory liability for damages resulting from oil spilled or dumped into navigable waters. It also creates the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund that may be used to compensate for injuries from spills. The Oil Pollution Act builds on CERCLA and CWA and contains many similar provisions.

p. Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act of 1899

This authorizes the US Army Corps of Engineers to permit, authorize, or construct piers, dikes, jetties, or other structures within navigable waters of the United States or to excavate or place fill material in these navigable waters.

q. Submerged Lands Act (43 USC 1301 - 1315)

This 1953 Act legislatively established state ownership of all lands and natural resources "beneath navigable waters" within the boundaries of the state, which are defined as a line three geographical miles from "the coastline" which is defined as the line of "ordinary low water." This "ordinary" (also "mean" or "average") low-water line is the same line as that which, in state law, de-marks "submersible" (intertidal) and "submerged" (subtidal).

r. Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 USC 1131 - 1136)

The Wilderness Act of 1964 directs the Secretary of the Interior to review all roadless areas of certain sizes, all islands within the National Wildlife Refuge System regardless of size, and to recommend to Congress areas to be designated for formal protection and preservation as wilderness.

s. Laws Creating National Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness off Oregon 's Coast

- **Executive Order 699 (1907)** established Three Arch Rocks Reservation
- **Executive Order 5702 (1931)** protected additional refuge lands at T.A.R.
- **Executive Order 7035 (1935)** established Goat Island Reservation
- **Executive Order 7957 (1938)** created Cape Meares Migratory Bird Refuge
- **Executive Order 2416 (1940)** changed names to Three Arch Rocks N.W.R., Oregon Islands N.W.R., and Cape Meares N.W.R.
- **Public Land Order 4395 (1968)** added islands to Oregon Islands N.W.R.
- **Public Law 91-504 (1970)** "Oregon Islands Wilderness" status for Three Arch Rocks N.W.R. and Oregon Islands N.W.R.
- **Public Law 95-450 (1978)** added islands to Oregon Islands N.W.R. and designated additional "Oregon Islands Wilderness" lands
- **Public Land Order 6287 (1982)** added islands to Oregon Islands N.W.R.; designated some islands "Oregon Islands Wilderness"

5. International Law

The oceans cover about 71 percent of the Earth's surface and lap the shores of many nations. A rich and complicated fabric of international laws and agreements has grown over the centuries in response to the use of the oceans for transportation, warfare, food, chemicals, materials, research, and recreation. This web of international laws provides the framework for nations, such as the United States, and their political components, such as states, to manage ocean uses and resources.

The United States is a party to many international agreements related to the oceans, including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Although the United States has yet acceded to the 1982 Convention because of objections to deep-seabed mineral provisions, the U.S. has been a party to all four of the 1958 Geneva Conventions on the Law of the Sea and generally recognizes as customary international law all provisions except for the deep-seabed provisions. States, in carrying out their governance authority for areas of the ocean under their jurisdiction, have a duty to comply with international law as part of U.S. law.

Thus, the Oregon Territorial Sea Plan is a governance instrument for affirmatively addressing these international agreements. The standards for evaluating ocean development proposals, the rocky shores goals and policies to protect marine biodiversity, and the conservation standards of Statewide Planning Goal 19 are all provisions that assist the United States to meet these

international obligations.

6. Status and Interests of Oregon Coast Indian Tribes

There are four federally-recognized tribes on the Oregon coast: the Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde; the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw; the Coquille Tribe; and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz. These tribal governments encompass many smaller tribes and bands of Indians that originally inhabited western Oregon and the coast. Tribal status was terminated by the federal government in 1954 but Congressional action in the late 1970s and early 1980s restored federal tribal status to these and other Oregon Indian tribes.

While the federal restoration acts renewed the tribes' relationship with the federal government and renewed health and education benefits for tribal members, hunting or fishing rights were not restored to the tribes. The restoration acts expressly provided that "no hunting, fishing, or trapping rights of any nature of the tribe or of any member...are granted or restored..." Two of the tribes have negotiated agreements with the State of Oregon related to tribal hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering rights. In 1980, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz, the state, and the federal government reached an agreement that specifies the terms and conditions under which the tribe and its members may hunt, fish, collect, or gather a variety of fish and wildlife resources including seaweed. Under this agreement, the gathering of sea anemones, rocky oysters, and saltwater mussels is subject to all applicable state law except that upon request of the tribe, the Department of Fish and Wildlife may issue special gathering permits to allow an opportunity for ceremonial and subsistence purposes. In 1986, the Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde and the state entered into an agreement to permanently define the tribes' hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering rights.

7. Hierarchy of Legal Authorities in the Territorial Sea

Numerous legal authorities apply to the management of ocean resources in Oregon's territorial sea, including state laws (e.g. ORS 196 and ORS 197), the Statewide Planning Goals (specifically Goal 19), the Ocean Resources Management Plan, this Territorial Sea Plan, other Oregon statutes that provide specific management authority to state agencies, and state agency rules and coordination programs. Federal laws also apply in the territorial sea and are a part of the mix of legal authorities. The implementers of these "laws" include OPAC, state agencies, local government, and federal agencies. This section seeks to describe the linkage or relationship of these "laws" to each other.

a. State Constitution

The Oregon Constitution is the basic legal framework for the State of Oregon, including the structure and authorities of the various branches of state government. The Constitution establishes a State Land Board of the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, to "manage lands under its jurisdiction with the object of obtaining the greatest benefit for the

people of this State, consistent with the conservation of this resource under sound techniques of land management." Lands under its jurisdiction include all submerged and submersible lands in the Territorial Sea, estuaries, and navigable streams (see also Part I, D.1.d. Submerged/Submersible Lands).

b. Common Law and the Public Trust

Common law doctrines, such as the public trust doctrine or the doctrine of custom, may provide guidance concerning the public's rights within the territorial sea. Courts generally apply these doctrines to guarantee certain public rights such as recreation, commerce, or navigation. The public trust doctrine, in particular, provides an overarching basis for state ownership and management of resources and activities within the Territorial Sea. This doctrine, derived from English Common Law, traditionally holds that the state holds title to tidelands and navigable waters in trust for the benefit of the public, including navigation, fishing, bathing, swimming, boating, and general water-related recreational uses.

c. State Laws

As indicated in Figure 4, the relationship of the relevant "laws" is generally conceived of as a hierarchy. First, there are statutes the legislature enacts that provide substantive authority and mandates for natural-resource agencies. Aside from any applicable constitutional provision, these statutes sit at the top of the hierarchy. Overall laws for ocean management are ORS 196 and ORS 197.

d. Statewide Planning Goals

Next come the statewide planning goals, such as Goal 19, that the LCDC adopted at the direction of the legislature. They are considered "super rules" (as a result of specific court decisions) in that they govern if there is a conflict between the statewide planning goals and, for example, LCDC's other administrative rules. For ocean management in particular, it is also clear that these planning goals come next in the hierarchy because the law (ORS 196) states that LCDC can approve the Territorial Sea Plan only if it finds that the plan is consistent with the statewide planning goals, including Goal 19. Because of this requirement, it is clear that the Territorial Sea Plan (like the Ocean Resources Management Plan) is subordinate to Goal 19, at least to the extent that the plan must be consistent with the goal.

e. Ocean Plans

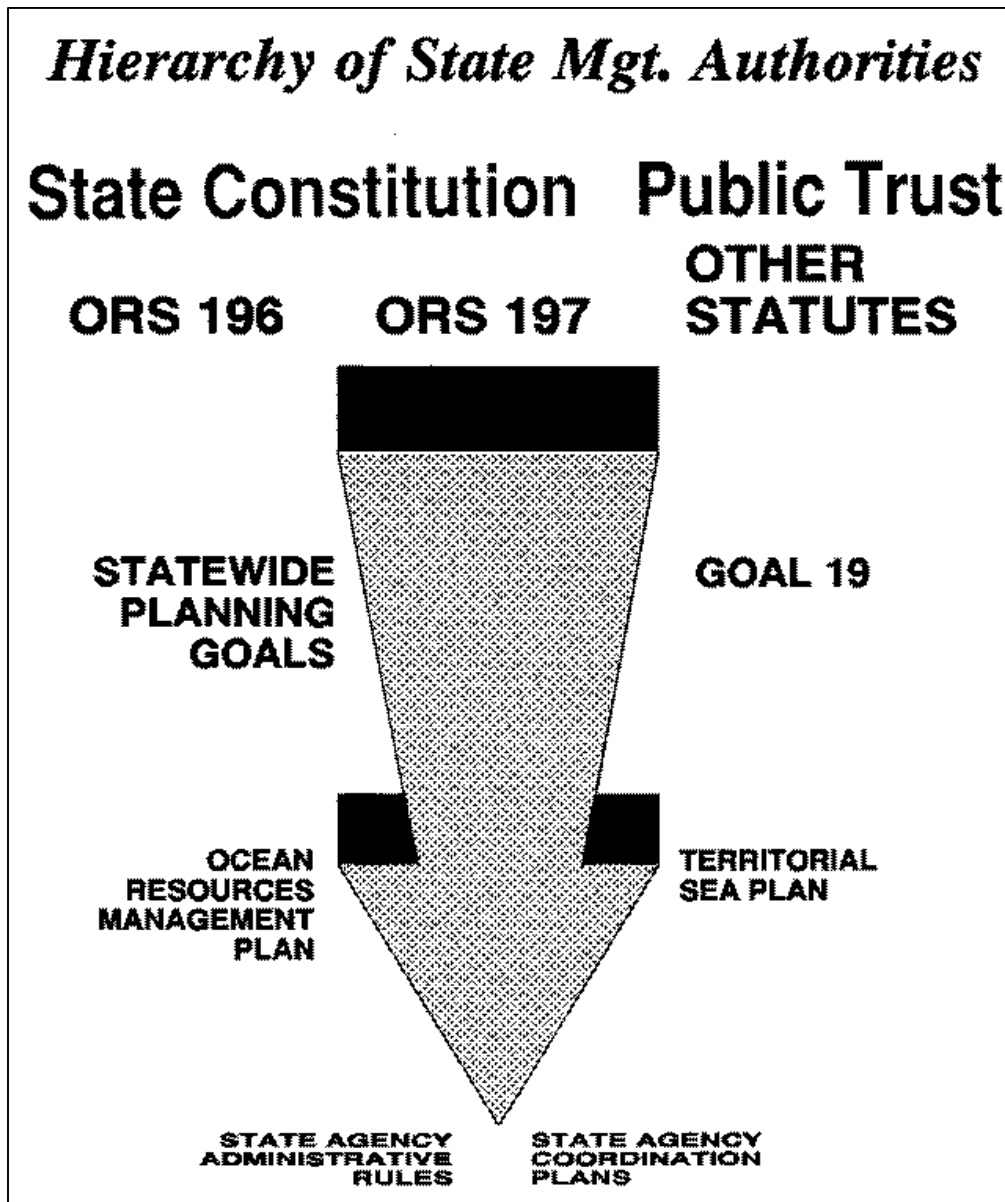
Ranking below state law and the statewide goals are Oregon's two ocean plans: the Ocean Resources Management Plan and the Territorial Sea Plan. This is because, by law, both plans must be consistent with the goals and state laws, including the original authorizing statute. A further complexity, however, is that unless the Ocean Plan is amended prior to the adoption of the Territorial Sea Plan, the Ocean Plan takes precedence and the Territorial Sea Plan must be consistent with it.

f. Agency Rules and Programs

Finally, agency rules and state-agency coordination programs are shown at the bottom of Figure 4. These rules and programs are adopted through rule making and guide the agency in carrying out day-to-day programs. Agency rules must be amended as changes occur in applicable agency statutes or the statewide goals.

8. Conflicts Among Legal Authorities

Although the foregoing describes a hierarchy, conflicts or uncertainties can, and undoubtedly will, arise between or among authorities. It should be emphasized that standard principles of statutory interpretation require that conflicts in law or other authority be resolved to give as much "effect" as possible to all of the authorities, rather than selecting one predominating authority.



Oregon Territorial Sea Plan

Adopted 1994



PART ONE: Ocean Management Framework

E. OCEAN MANAGEMENT AGENCIES

NOTE: The following descriptions of agency programs and authorities are limited to those that relate to ocean or coastal resources. These descriptions are necessarily brief and do not purport to be comprehensive.

1. State Agencies

a. Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture has three interests in the territorial sea. One is the leasing and regulatory functions for oysters (although in Oregon none are grown outside of estuaries); the second is regulating the use of TBT (tri-butyltin), a chemical in antifouling paints used to retard the growth of marine life on boat hulls; the third is assisting in the marketing of seafood commodities through seafood-commodity commissions.

b. Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

The Department of Environmental Quality has overall authority for protecting water and air quality in the territorial sea. In addition to authority and responsibility to carry out state pollution laws, the DEQ is authorized to carry out federal pollution-control laws such as the Clean Water Act and regulate discharge of pollutants into marine waters under the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. DEQ also has oil spill prevention and response responsibilities and evaluates oil spill contingency plans mandated by state law, manages oil spill response activities, and provides public education and outreach to volunteer responders. DEQ and its oversight body, the Environmental Quality Commission, has divided the state into water quality basins; there are five such basins along the Oregon coast and they include marine and estuarine waters as well as fresh. "Marine waters" are defined by DEQ rules to mean "all oceanic, offshore waters outside the estuaries or bays and within the territorial limits" of the state. DEQ is also involved in reviewing dredge and fill permits for certification of water quality under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. DEQ and the ODFW are jointly designated as trustee under state and federal law (CERCLA) to assess and recover compensation for environmental damages from oil spills, water pollution, etc.

c. Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)

The Department of Fish and Wildlife has broad authority to develop protection programs for fish and wildlife and enforce fish and wildlife laws. The Fish and Wildlife Commission, ODFW's oversight policy body, has adopted harvest regulations for intertidal animals, fish, and shellfish, including sea urchins. ODFW also has responsibilities for protecting marine mammals, including threatened or endangered species, and sea birds. ODFW provides an increasingly important role as the state's "marine biological consultant" to other agencies and the Governor on ocean-related programs such as kelp leasing, dredge-material disposal, marine mineral exploration, and ocean discharge of wastes. ODFW and the DEQ are jointly designated as trustee under state and federal law (CERCLA) to assess and recover compensation for environmental damages from oil spills, water pollution, etc.

d. Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI)

The Department of Geology and Mineral Industries has three primary interests in territorial-sea management. One is regulatory authority over such operations as exploring for and extracting oil, gas, or geothermal resources in the territorial sea and coastal zone and hard minerals, such as sand and gravel, on upland sites. Another is advising the Division of State Lands when that agency issues permits for exploratory geological, geophysical, and seismic surveys in the territorial sea. A third is related to understanding and mitigating for geologic hazards and processes. DOGMI undertakes coastal-hazard assessments and studies for both chronic and catastrophic hazards and conducts programs aimed at reducing loss of life and property.

e. Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD)

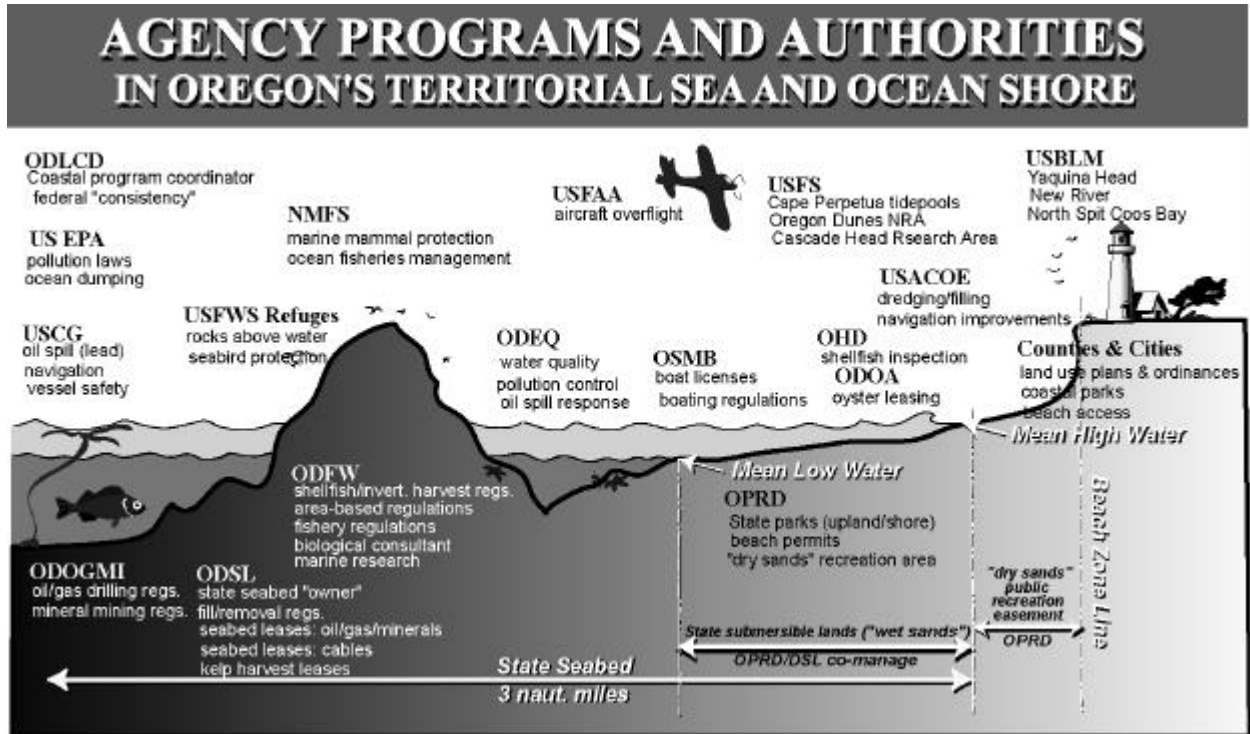
The DLCD is designated by statute as the state's Coastal Zone Management Agency for federal coastal management purposes, provides staff support to the Ocean Policy Advisory Council, and administers the state's land-use program, including Statewide Planning Goal 19, Ocean Resources, and the other 18 statewide goals. DLCD has no direct regulatory authority for ocean resources but, through state-agency coordination requirements and through federal consistency requirements, is the coordinator among all coastal resource agencies to make sure their actions and programs are coordinated with each other, local governments, and the Oregon Coastal Management Program.

f. Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD)

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department has several management interests in the Territorial Sea. The ocean beach law designates all of Oregon's "ocean shore" as a state recreation area to be managed by OPRD. OPRD has regulatory authority over improvements such as sea walls, rip-rap, pipeline and cable crossings, and other construction within the area from the statutory vegetation (beach zone) line seaward to Extreme Low Tide. Within this "ocean shore," PRD has concurrent jurisdiction with the DSL over submerged and submersible lands seaward of Mean High Water (the so-called "wet sands"). OPRD owns and manages many state parks on the upland adjacent to rocky-shore sites that provide access to rocky shores.

g. Division of State Lands (DSL)

The Division is the administrative arm of the State Land Board (composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, and Treasurer) which manages the assets (land and money) of the Common School fund and which holds in trust for the people of Oregon all lands under tidal and navigable waters, including rocky intertidal areas and submerged rocks and reefs in the state's Territorial Sea. In these areas the Division has authority over removal and fill; kelp or seaweed harvest; shellfish harvest (except oysters); geological, geophysical, and seismic surveys; oil, gas, and mineral leasing; and easements or other rights-of-entry for various uses.



FEDERAL AGENCIES

- USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- USEPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- USACOE: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- NMFS: National Marine Fisheries Service
- USBLM: U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- USCG: U.S. Coast Guard
- USFS: U.S. Forest Service
- FAA: Federal Aviation Authority

STATE AGENCIES

- DLCD: Dept. of Land Conservation and Development
- DOGAMI: Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries
- ODFW: Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
- DSL: Division of State Lands
- DEQ: Dept. of Environmental Quality
- DOA: Dept. of Agriculture
- OPRD: Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
- OHD: Oregon Health Division
- OSMB: Oregon State Marine Board

COUNTIES AND CITIES (fronting on the ocean)

- CLATSOP: Gearhart, Seaside, Cannon Beach, Warrenton
- TILLAMOOK: Manzanita, Rockaway Beach
- LINCOLN: Lincoln City, Newport, Yachats
- LANE: none
- DOUGLAS: none
- COOS: Bandon
- CURRY: Port Orford, Gold Beach, Brookings

Fig. 5 Agencies Diagram

h. State Marine Board

The Marine Board has authority to regulate boating activities in state waters, including the Territorial Sea. The Marine Board, through boater education and publications, can assist in education and awareness of wildlife resources affected by boating activity.

2. Federal Agencies

NOTE: The following descriptions of agency programs and authorities are limited to those that relate to ocean or coastal resources. These descriptions are necessarily brief and do not purport to be comprehensive.

a. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE)

The Corps is responsible for building and maintaining coastal navigational projects, including jetties, navigation channels, and navigational structures under the Rivers and Harbors Act (33 USC 401 - 709b and 2201 - 2329). Material dredged from coastal ports is frequently disposed in ocean waters at sites designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Placement of dredged materials at these ocean sites is regulated under sections 102 and 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) administered by the EPA or the Corps under section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The Corps also has permit authority over work performed by others in navigable waters under section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 404 of the CWA, and section 103 of the MPRSA.

b. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

The BLM (within the U.S. Department of the Interior) owns and administers, on behalf of the public, several sites that include or are adjacent to ocean shore areas. These are Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area near Newport, the Coos Head (Cape Gregory) Lighthouse Reserve and Squaw Island near Coos Bay, New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern near Langlois, Cape Blanco Lighthouse Reserve, North Sisters Rock south of Port Orford, and Zwagg Island at Brookings.

c. U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

The US Coast Guard has several lines of authority and program activities that relate to Oregon's territorial sea. The USCG (1) is the lead agency for oil-spill response and cleanup and is the on-scene coordinator for planning and response; (2) maintains search-and-rescue stations, including air stations at Warrenton (Astoria) and North Bend (Coos Bay); (3) has authority over buoys and markers to regulate vessel operations. The USCG has a program of routine Marine Environmental Patrols along the ocean shore to locate and ensure safe removal of any hazardous materials or debris that may be washed ashore.

d. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The EPA is responsible for protecting marine water quality under several federal laws. The EPA and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality have entered into an agreement whereby the DEQ regulates all point-source (e.g. a pipe) discharges into rivers, estuaries, and marine waters through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). EPA is also charged with carrying out the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (also known as the Ocean Dumping Act), the Marine Plastics Pollution Research and Control Act of 1987, and the National Marine Pollution Program. The EPA also administers the Clean Air Act of 1977.

e. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

The USFWS (within the U.S. Department of the Interior) administers three National Wildlife Refuges in Oregon's Territorial Sea: the Oregon Islands NWR, Cape Meares NWR, and Three Arch Rocks NWR. USFWS jurisdiction includes approximately 1,400 rocks and islands above state jurisdiction (Mean High Water), the so-called "dry" portion of the rocks and islands. In addition, USFWS co-administers the federal Endangered Species Act and administers several other federal laws related to marine wildlife and seabirds.

f. U.S. Forest Service (USFS)

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, operates the Cape Perpetua Visitors Center. Linked to the visitor center are access trails, interpretive facilities, and visitor information programs related to the rocky intertidal areas adjacent to lands of the Siuslaw National Forest.

g. Minerals Management Service (MMS)

The Minerals Management Service is housed in the Department of the Interior. It has two functions of potential interest in Oregon's territorial sea. One is locating and mapping the coastal baseline from which the state's three-mile seaward boundary is drawn for purposes of offshore oil and gas leasing. The other is preparing and carrying out a program of oil and gas lease sales in federal waters of the Outer Continental Shelf and offering leases for marine mineral exploration and development in federal waters.

h. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

The National Marine Fisheries Service, a branch of NOAA within the US Department of Commerce, has three interests in Oregon's Territorial Sea. First, NMFS administers the Marine Mammal Protection Act which protects all seals, sea lions, whales, and other marine mammals that use Oregon's ocean area. Second, NMFS co-administers the federal Endangered Species Act under which the Steller sea lion, which breeds on the Oregon coast, is protected. Third, NMFS regulates certain ocean fisheries under the Magnuson Marine Fisheries Conservation Act with consequent indirect effect on fishing activity in Oregon's territorial sea.

i. National Ocean Service, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resources Management (OCRM)

OCRM, a relatively small agency in NOAA, is responsible for administering the National Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as subsequently amended. OCRM administers essential federal funds to state coastal management programs through both regular grants and special program enhancement grants. Oregon has made use of both grant programs to fund development of the Territorial Sea Management Plan. OCRM has responsibility within NOAA and the Department of Commerce for reviewing and approving state coastal management programs and subsequent amendments under the federal Coastal Zone Management Act. The National Marine Sanctuary Program and National Estuarine Research Reserve Program are administered by OCRM.

3. Local Governments

a. Cities

Thirteen cities border Oregon's territorial sea: Brookings, Gold Beach, Port Orford, Bandon, Yachats, Waldport, Newport, Depoe Bay, Lincoln City, Rockaway Beach, Manzanita, Cannon Beach, and Seaside. Although these coastal cities have very limited jurisdiction or authority over ocean shore resources or areas, they may play a role in protecting and managing rocky shore areas and resources through policies and decisions about land use on adjacent uplands.

b. Counties

Seven Oregon counties border the Pacific Ocean: Curry, Coos, Douglas, Lane, Lincoln, Tillamook, and Clatsop. Notwithstanding the fact that county boundaries and jurisdiction extend westward to the limit of state waters, Oregon law [ORS 201.370(2)] specifically delegates the planning function for the Territorial Sea to the Ocean Policy Advisory Council and the Territorial Sea Plan. Like coastal cities, coastal counties can play a part in the management of some rocky shore sites where local land-use plans and ordinances can be used to help carry out this rocky shore strategy.

The Council is required to consult with local governments on ocean developments. These mandatory consultation provisions are included in Part Two, Making Resource Use Decisions.

c. Coastal Port Districts

There are fifteen port districts on the Oregon coast: the Ports of Brookings-Harbor, Gold Beach, Port Orford, Bandon, Coquille River, Coos Bay, Umpqua, Siuslaw, Alsea, Newport, Toledo, Nehalem, Garibaldi, Tillamook Bay, and Astoria. While these governmental entities do not have land use planning responsibilities under Oregon law like those of counties or cities, they nonetheless have direct interests in the economy of the coast and, therefore, can play a key role in promoting development of Oregon's ocean resources that is both economically and environmentally sound.

Oregon Territorial Sea Plan

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PART ONE:

Ocean Management Framework

F. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

1. How The Plan Works

a. A Three-Part Plan

This initial Territorial Sea Plan has developed with three parts. Part One, Management Framework, provides a framework for describing, linking, and understanding the relationships among all relevant state and federal laws, state programs, statewide planning goals, and federal agency programs. This plan will not replace those elements but will coordinate and supplement them through specific plan provisions.

Part Two, Making Resource Use Decisions, establishes mandatory procedures and standards for carrying out Goal 19, Ocean Resources. These procedures will provide agencies and the public with requirements for receiving and reviewing proposals for activities in the territorial sea that require agency approvals. These procedures anticipate that there will be proposals for activities that are not, and perhaps cannot be, directly addressed or anticipated by this plan.

Part Three, A Rocky Shores Management Strategy, is the application of planning to specific locations and resources. It provides a planning framework for agencies to manage rocky shore sites, uses, and resources. The strategy includes goals, policies, and objectives, and applies an ecosystem-management approach to actual rocky shore locales on the Oregon coast.

Other sections on additional topics will be added over time as the Council continues its work.

b. Mandatory or Discretionary Provisions of the Plan

The Oregon Legislature clearly intended that the Territorial Sea Plan would have effect and directed that once the LCDC adopts the plan, state agencies must act consistently with it.

Consequently, the plan was written to include sections that are explicitly mandatory and sections that are recommendations only. The provisions of the plan that are mandatory include:

- 1.) all of Part Two: Making Resource Use Decisions; and

- 2.) specific sections within Part Three: Rocky Shores Management Strategy:
 - B.1. Rocky Shores Policy Framework: Goal, Objectives, Policies;
 - C.1. Mandatory Policies for Site Management;
 - C.2. Mandatory Policies for Amending the Rocky Shores Strategy;
 - F.2. Management Categories
 - G.1.-39. Site Designations & Management Prescriptions

All other plan provisions are recommendations and therefore discretionary. The recommendations are intended to provide planning guidance and describe preferred, but not required, courses of action.

c. Carrying Out The Mandatory and Recommended Provisions of the Plan

The mandatory provisions of the Territorial Sea Plan apply to a variety of agency actions. When agencies do any of the following related ocean resources, they must be consistent with the mandatory provisions of the plan: make program decisions, make or amend rules affecting ocean resources, approve resource-use permits and leases, manage property owned or controlled by agencies, and manage ocean resources.

State agencies may choose to incorporate the plan by reference in their state agency coordination programs. Then, upon a finding by LCDC that an agency has amended its rules, procedures, and standards to conform with the Territorial Sea Plan, the state agency will be deemed to have satisfied the requirements of state agency planning and coordination required by ORS 197.180 for ocean planning. If a state agency does not incorporate the Territorial Sea Plan in its coordination program, the agency will be subject to the state agency coordination requirements of ORS chapters 196 and 197 for state agency programs, procedures, and standards that in any way affect ocean resources. This second alternative means, in essence, that the agency must demonstrate compliance with this plan for each action it takes with respect to ocean resources.

For those plan provisions that are discretionary or that anticipate more detailed or site-specific planning and implementation, agencies are expected to refer to the plan and to act consistently whenever possible. For example, the Territorial Sea Plan does not currently provide detailed management plans for each rocky-shore site. State agencies should refer to the Territorial Sea Plan as a framework for making these more detailed, site-specific management decisions, such as improving public access and providing parking.

When adopted by LCDC, some parts of this plan will take effect immediately, such as the provisions of Part II, Making Resources Use Decisions that carry out the meaning of Goal 19, Ocean Resources. Other parts of the plan will not take effect immediately but will depend upon subsequent agency actions, such as revising a master plan for a coastal State Park or building public interpretive facilities at rocky-shoreline areas along the coast.

Local governments also may play a role in carrying out the Territorial Sea Plan, particularly in rocky-shore areas. The Council is specifically authorized to recommend changes to both local comprehensive plan and ordinances to help the local plans become consistent with the Territorial

Sea Plan. However, there are no statutory requirements for local governments to change comprehensive plans, ordinances, or land-use regulations.

d. Adoption and Approval of the Territorial Sea Plan

The Council first must recommend the plan for adoption to the Land Conservation and Development Commission. Then, LCDC must make findings that the Territorial Sea Plan:

- carries out the policies of the Ocean Management Act;
- is consistent with applicable statewide planning goals, with emphasis on the four coastal goals; and
- is compatible with adjacent county comprehensive plans.

After making these findings, LCDC will adopt the Territorial Sea Plan and any subsequently proposed amendments, through rule making.

If the LCDC cannot make the required findings, it cannot itself amend the Territorial Sea Plan. Instead, LCDC must send the plan back to the OPAC for additional work.

e. Federal Approval

While the Territorial Sea Plan and its amendments will become part of Oregon's Coastal Management Program, federal approval of this plan is not required. However, such approval by the Secretary of Commerce under the federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 will provide the state with the ability to review certain federal activities for consistency with the mandatory provisions of this plan. After adopting this plan, LCDC anticipates seeking such approval from the Secretary of Commerce.

2. Changing the Plan

After the Territorial Sea Plan is adopted by the LCDC, the Council has a continuing obligation to recommend amendments as needed to both the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Plan and the Territorial Sea Plan. Although the Territorial Sea Plan appears to be a complete document, it is not a completed plan. Rather, the Council has committed itself to a continuous process of addressing new issues and proposing necessary amendments to LCDC to make sure that the plan remains relevant and workable. The LCDC will make any amendments to the plan through official rule making.

The Council recognizes the need to provide a clear and orderly process for taking these actions because of the background work required, the complexity of policy decisions for ocean resources, and the need for scheduling the Council's work program. Accordingly, the Council will adopt clear procedures for proposing amendments to the Territorial Sea Plan. The procedures to be adopted by rule are expected to include the following steps:

a. Initiating an Amendment

There are two ways by which consideration of an amendment may reach the Council:

1.) Issues Survey

After completing this initial plan or any future additions, the Council will survey issues remaining from the Ocean Resources Management Plan and new issues that have arisen. This survey will occur at approximately one-to three-year intervals depending on the length of time the Council requires to complete plan additions. This issues-survey is intended to be the primary method by which plan amendments are initiated.

2.) Amendment Request

The Council will consider any written request for plan amendment in the same manner as those arising from the issues survey. The Council intends that the plan be as relevant and accurate as possible and recognizes that amendments to existing provisions will probably be necessary to facilitate implementation, provide more appropriate guidance to agencies, respond to public concerns, or meet changed conditions in the field. The written request may be from an interested party or from the Land Conservation and Development Commission pursuant to its rules for requesting that the Council consider work on an amendment.

b. Issue Evaluation

The Council will weigh the circumstances of the issues surveyed or the requested amendment against the Planning Considerations for Council Action (see section I.B.2.b.) and other factors to determine whether the issue is appropriate for Council action and whether work load, staff resources, and other logistical factors will make it possible to undertake an evaluation of the issue.

c. Work Program

If the Council agrees to address an issue, it will develop a work program that includes a schedule with a completion target date, public participation opportunities, any working groups or other necessary technical assistance.

d. Public Participation

The Council will include opportunities for public review throughout the planning process including public workshops, from time to time, to solicit ideas and comments about needed Council action on issues or concerns.

e. Council Approval and Submittal to LCDC

The Council will approve any plan amendments in the same manner as the initial plan and will

submit the amendment, along with any needed amendments to the Ocean Plan, to the LCDC for adoption.

3. Implementing the Plan: Legal Requirements

Because Oregon has a networked system for coastal management and planning, putting this plan into action will require the involvement and actions of many parties, including OPAC, state agencies, federal agencies, and local governments. As noted in subsection Part I.F.1.c., above, some parts of the plan, such as Part II and the site management designations of Part III.G., will take effect immediately upon approval by LCDC as part of the Oregon Coastal Management Program while other parts of the plan will be acted on over time.

This section lists the legal requirements of the various parties for implementing the plan and briefly describes actions that they need to take.

a. Ocean Policy Advisory Council

As outlined in state law, the Ocean Policy Advisory Council will play a coordinating, supervising role in carrying out the Territorial Sea Plan. However, it has no authority to take action on its own to regulate ocean uses or resources and instead will rely on state and federal agencies, primarily, to take appropriate action. The Council will continue to develop and refine the Territorial Sea Plan through amendments.

1.) Legal Requirements

ORS 196.443 specifies the duties of the Council:

- a.) Prepare a management plan for the territorial sea as described in ORS 196.471;
- b.) Provide a forum for discussing ocean-resource policy, planning, and management issues and, when appropriate, mediating disagreements;
- c.) Recommend amendments to the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Plan and Territorial Sea Plan as needed;
- d.) Offer advice to the Governor, the State Land Board, state agencies and local governments on specific ocean resources management issues;
- e.) Coordinate interagency and intergovernmental review of specific ocean-resource projects or actions through project review panels;
- f.) Encourage participation of federal agencies in discussion and resolution of ocean-resources planning and management issues affecting Oregon;
- g.) Coordinate development of a computerized ocean-resources information system among

affected state and federal agencies.

b. Local Governments

Coastal local governments have a great interest in the development and conservation of ocean resources. Use and management of upland areas under city or county jurisdiction can affect marine resources. In other instances, the development of resources at sea, such as commercial fisheries or petroleum reserves, can have significant impacts on local ports, labor force, retailers, housing, and the like. The legislature was concerned that local government comprehensive plans and the Territorial Sea Plan be compatible. Compatibility will require a close working relationship among the Council, state agencies, and local governments.

In addition to the statutory coordination requirements between the Council and local governments, the Council has developed mandatory consultation procedures with local governments for major ocean-development proposals that are spelled out in Part II.C. of this plan.

1.) Legal Requirements

ORS 196.465 spells out three basic ways the Ocean Policy Advisory council is to coordinate the Territorial Sea Plan with coastal local governments. These are summarized as follows:

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LINKAGES: OCEAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

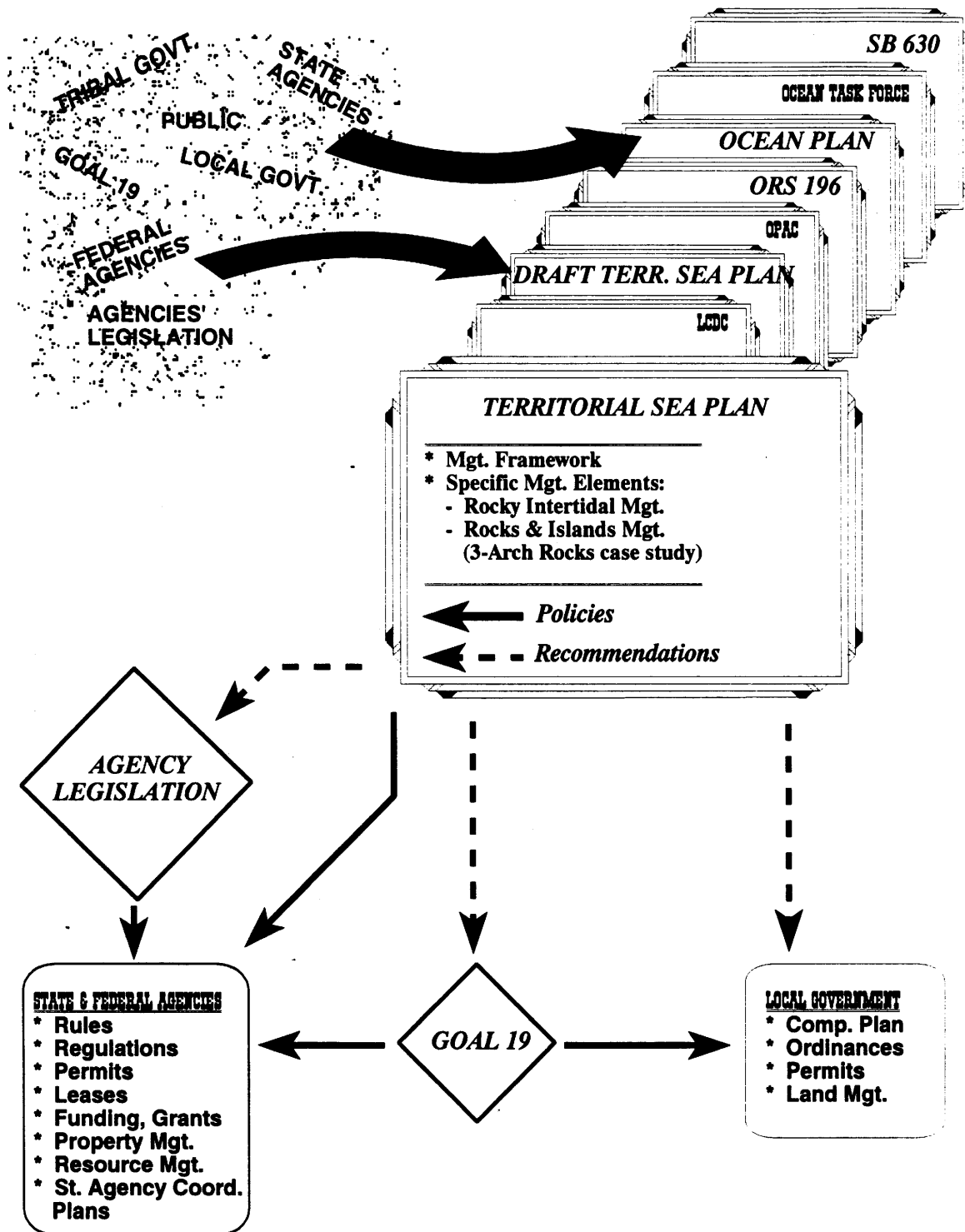


Figure 6: Territorial Sea Management Linkages With Other Ocean Management Authorities

- a.) When adopted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission, the Territorial Sea Plan must be compatible with the acknowledged comprehensive plans of adjacent coastal counties and cities;
- b.) The Council is to work with the coastal zone management association to coordinate with coastal local governments during preparation of the Territorial Sea Plan, including "provisions for mandatory consultation, as necessary, between [among] local governments, the Governor and state agencies on major ocean-development activities or actions";
- c.) The Council may recommend amendments to local comprehensive plans needed to achieve compatibility with state ocean law and policies of the Territorial Sea Plan.

c. State Agencies

State agencies will be the principal implementers of the Territorial Sea Plan. The Legislature in 1991 added three provisions to the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Act that clarify how state agencies are to implement the plan. In addition, the State Agency Coordination requirements of the state's land use planning program will come into play when state agencies carry out the plan.

1.) Legal Requirements

- a.) The act requires state agencies, within their existing authorities, to amend their programs and rules relevant to ocean resources to be consistent with the Ocean Plan and the Territorial Sea Plan (ORS 196.435(2)). This provision will ensure that the Ocean Policy Advisory Council's (OPAC) policies get incorporated in the rules and programs of the appropriate agencies.
- b.) The act makes LCDC's state agency coordination responsibilities under ORS 197.180 an official part of the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Program (ORS 196.425(5)). The LCDC coordination rule provides a ready-made set of procedures for use by state agencies to adopt the Territorial Sea Plan.
- c.) The act does not change the statutorily and constitutionally mandated responsibilities of agencies other than DLCD (ORS 196.435(2)). This provision prevents OPAC from directing state agencies to do things that the Legislature has not given the agencies the authority to do.

2.) State Agency Coordination Programs

The Oregon Legislature made LCDC's state agency coordination requirements part of the state's ocean program. All relevant ocean-management state agencies have existing "state agency coordination programs" approved by LCDC. Most of these coordination programs were developed prior to completion of the Ocean Plan and thus typically contain only generic or general statements describing that agency's relationship to the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Program.

In most cases, agencies will amend their existing coordination programs to incorporate relevant provisions of the Territorial Sea Plan. ORS 196.485 and LCDC's rules governing state agency coordination provide the mechanism for review and approval of state agency rules and programs that LCDC has not previously approved.

d. No New Agencies

No additional state agencies are needed to manage the resources of Oregon's territorial sea. The state's existing network management approach for ocean and coastal resources, which includes a strong coordination mechanism through OPAC and the Governor's Office, is appropriate to handle ocean-resource issues.

NOTE: This also appears as a policy statement in the Ocean Plan (pg. 173).

e. Federal Agencies

Federal agencies were invited to participate in the state's process for territorial sea planning. Several did so enthusiastically as a means of coordinating and strengthening their programs and objectives. These agencies will have a program incentive to follow the provisions of the plan and assist in its implementation.

Section 307 (c)(1) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA), amended in 1990, provides that any federal agency activity is subject to the CZMA requirement for consistency if it will affect any natural resources, land uses, or water use in the coastal zone. Oregon's coastal zone includes the territorial sea. The amendments of 1990 overturned the decision of the Supreme Court in *Secretary of the Interior v. California* to make it clear that federal oil and gas lease sales on the outer continental shelf are subject to these consistency requirements. The term "affecting" is to be construed broadly including direct effects and indirect effects later in time or removed in distance.

Federal agencies are required to act consistently with the "enforceable" policies of a state's federally approved coastal-management program. After adoption by the Land Conservation Development Commission, this Territorial Sea Plan will be submitted to the Secretary of Commerce via the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resources Management (OCRM), for approval as part of Oregon's federally approved Coastal Management Program. After approval by OCRM, federal agencies will be required to act consistently with the mandatory or enforceable provisions of this plan.

f. The Public

ORS 196.425(1) incorporates by reference "applicable elements of the Oregon Coastal Management Program" into the Ocean Resources Management Program. Among these applicable elements are the requirements of Statewide Planning Goal 1, Citizen Involvement. Goal 1 requires that citizens be provided the opportunity to be involved in all phases of the

planning process.

Beyond any legal requirement to involve the public in plan preparation and implementation is the overriding need for informed and aware citizens to take personal responsibility to conserve and protect Oregon's ocean resources. The Council recognizes the need for programs to educate, inform, and increase awareness among the general public and various user or interest groups and to communicate the need for personal and community stewardship.

Simply put, government agencies cannot carry out this plan alone or rely on regulations and enforcement. Members of the public must play a major part in helping to meet its goals and objectives.

Oregon Territorial Sea Plan

Amendment of May 4, 2001



PART ONE:

Ocean Management Framework

G. OCEAN MANAGEMENT GOALS AND POLICIES

Note: The preamble, goals, and policies of this document were adopted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission May 4, 2001, and were thereby added to the Oregon Territorial Sea Plan.

Preamble to Ocean Management Goals and Policies:

The Pacific Ocean is an important and defining feature of the State of Oregon. The people of the state, as well as the nation and world, derive numerous economic, aesthetic, cultural, educational, recreational, and ecological benefits and values from the resources of the Pacific Ocean.

The State of Oregon holds the lands, waters, and living resources within its boundaries in trust for the public and, acting through local, state, and federal laws, seeks to ensure that these ocean resources, values, and benefits are conserved for the current and future generations. The state has therefore established in law a program of ocean-resources planning and management that includes ocean-resource goals and policies and seeks to integrate the ocean-management responsibilities of all levels of government, involve the public and users of ocean resources, and promote the conservation of all ocean resources. Oregon places special emphasis on conserving renewable ocean resources because these are expected to provide greater long-term benefits to the state from food production, recreation, aesthetic enjoyment, navigation, and ecosystem stability than non-renewable marine resources.

The State of Oregon recognizes that the ocean area within its jurisdiction is an integral part of the larger marine environment of the Northeastern Pacific Ocean and the entire Pacific Ocean. The highly dynamic, fluid, and interconnected nature of the marine environment, the migratory life stages of numerous marine organisms, and the patterns of economic use of ocean resources by coastal communities serve to extend the state's interests in the conservation of ocean resources to areas beyond state waters. Similarly, the state recognizes that the marine environment extends into coastal estuaries, which provide important habitat for many marine species and which are affected by or affect the larger marine ecosystem.

The State of Oregon encourages the public, ocean users, other coastal states, and nations to embrace the responsibility of stewardship of ocean resources in order to sustain them into the future. The following goals and policies define and assert Oregon's long-term interests in the sustainable use of ocean resources.

GOALS

The following goals and policies of the State of Oregon are mandatory for ocean resources planning and management; all actions by local, state, or federal agencies that affect the ocean resources of the state shall be consistent with them.

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. give higher priority to the protection of renewable marine resources than to the development of non-renewable ocean resources;
2. support development of ocean resources that is environmentally sound and economically beneficial to coastal communities and the state;
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. seek the conservation of ocean resources within the larger marine region that is of ecologic and economic interest to the State of Oregon.

POLICIES

POLICY 1: SCOPE OF AUTHORITY

It is the policy of the State of Oregon that all local, state, and federal plans, programs, and activities that affect the resources and uses of the Oregon territorial sea shall:

- A. be developed, managed, and conducted to maintain and, where appropriate, restore the long-term benefits derived from Oregon's renewable marine resources;
- B. meet the requirements of the Territorial Sea Plan for inventory information and effects-analysis;
- C. protect:
 - 1. renewable marine resources from adverse effects of development of non-renewable resources;
 - 2. the biological diversity of marine life and the functional integrity of the marine-ecosystem;
 - 3. important marine habitat, including estuarine habitat;
 - 4. areas important to fisheries;
 - 5. beneficial uses of ocean resources, such as navigation, food production, recreation, and aesthetic enjoyment that do not adversely affect the resources to be protected in policy items 1-4, above.

POLICY 2: ESTUARIES

It is the policy of the State of Oregon that:

- A. estuaries are an essential part of the marine environment over which the state has jurisdiction;

B. the effects of ocean-resource development activities on the estuarine environment shall be considered through the requirements of the Resource Inventory and Effects Evaluation in the Territorial Sea Plan.

POLICY 3: MANAGEMENT MEASURES

A. It is the policy of the State of Oregon that management measures for ocean resources and uses shall be appropriate to the circumstances and provide flexibility for future actions. Such management measures include:

1. **Cumulative Effects Assessment:** to act with regard for the accumulated consequences or effects of activities in the environment that may occur at a distance, over time, or in combination with other actions;
2. **Adaptive Management:** to adapt management programs to account for variable conditions in the marine environment, the changeable status of resources, and individual or cumulative effects of uses;
3. **Conditional Approvals or Actions:** to place conditions or limit actions to protect or shield other uses and resources;
4. **Special Management Area Plans:** to develop management plans for certain marine areas to address the unique management needs for resource protection, resource utilization, and interagency cooperation in the areas;
5. **Intergovernmental Coordination and Cooperation:** to coordinate, integrate, and co-manage programs and activities with all levels of government, including coastal Indian tribal governments;
6. **Regional Cooperation and Governance:** to cooperate with other coastal states, countries, organizations, and federal agencies within the larger marine region to address common or shared ocean resource management issues.
7. **Public Involvement:** to involve the public and affected groups in the process of protecting ocean resource, especially through public awareness, education, and interpretive programs.

8. **Contingency Plans:** to require contingency plans and emergency procedures for activities or operations that may result in damage to the marine or estuarine environment.

9. **Precautionary Approach:** to take a precautionary approach to decisions about marine resources and uses when information is limited.

B. It is the policy of the State of Oregon to prepare and regularly update a marine research strategy to provide a basis for identifying, funding, and coordinating marine research.

POLICY 4. OCEAN STEWARDSHIP AREA

A. The State of Oregon has interests in the conservation of ocean resources in an Ocean Stewardship Area, an ocean area where natural phenomena and human uses can directly affect uses and resources of Oregon's territorial sea; the Ocean Stewardship Area includes the state's territorial sea, the continental margin seaward to the toe of the continental slope, and adjacent ocean areas;

B. Within the Ocean Stewardship Area, the State of Oregon will:

1. use all applicable state and federal laws to promote its interests in management and conservation of ocean resources within the state's Ocean Stewardship Area;
2. encourage scientific research on marine ecosystems, ocean resources, and oceanographic conditions to acquire information needed to make ocean and coastal-management decisions;
3. seek co-management arrangements with federal agencies when appropriate to ensure that ocean resources are managed and protected consistent with the policies of the Territorial Sea Plan; and
4. cooperate with other states and governmental entities directly and through regional mechanisms to manage and protect ocean resources and uses.

C. The Ocean Stewardship Area is not intended to:

1. change the state's seaward boundary;
2. extend the seaward boundaries of the state's federally approved Coastal Zone under the National Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972;
3. affect the jurisdiction of adjacent coastal states; or
4. alter the authority of federal agencies to manage the resources of the United States Exclusive Economic Zone.
5. limit or otherwise change federal agency responsibilities to comply with the consistency requirements of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act.

POLICY DEFINITIONS

The following definitions give meaning to various terms found in the ocean-resource goals and policies. These definitions are to be considered as policy statements with regard to ocean-resource planning and management.

“Conserve:” to manage in a manner that avoids wasteful uses or wanton destruction of habitat and provides for future availability.

“Long-term values and benefits:” those values and benefits that accrue to future generations because of the continuous availability of marine resources and ecological functions.

“Renewable marine resources:” living marine organisms;

“Protect:” to shield from loss, destruction, or injury, or to save for future potential use.

“Important Marine Habitats” are areas and associated biologic communities that are:

1. important to the biological success of commercially or recreationally caught species or that support important food or prey species for commercially or recreationally caught species;

2. needed to assure the survival of threatened or endangered species;
3. ecologically significant to maintaining ecosystem structure, biological productivity, and biological diversity;
4. essential to any life-history stage of marine organisms, such as feeding, courtship, breeding, spawning, rearing, parental foraging, overwintering, and resting;
5. especially vulnerable because of size, composition, or location in relation to chemical or other pollutants, noise, physical disturbance, alteration, or harvest;
6. unique or of limited range within the state.

“Areas Important to Fisheries” are:

1. areas of high catch (e.g. high total pounds landed and high value of landed catch);
2. areas where highly valued fish are caught even if in low abundance or by few fishers;
3. areas that are important on a seasonal basis;
4. areas important to commercial or recreational fishing activities, including those of individual ports or particular fleets;
5. habitat areas that support food or prey species important to commercially and recreationally caught fish species