

Goals, strategies and outcomes

- The ocean plan must be responsive to the 15 requirements and, in doing so, must organize and focus these requirements in a manner that acknowledges their varying specificity
- Thus, some of the Act's 15 requirements are reflected in the goals, some as elements of strategies, and some as outcomes
- By establishing three broad goals, with four related and specific outcomes, we can focus on developing materials that are both responsive to all 15 requirements and that significantly advance the ocean management 'state of the art'

Goals, strategies and outcomes

- The three goals we have established – integrated ocean management, good stewardship, and adaptive foundation – reflect the highest priority, basic elements needed to build a first generation ocean plan that is responsive to the Act and provides the basis for ongoing work
- Developed from review of all materials in hand: Act, comment, data, capacity (schedule)

Goals, strategies and outcomes

- The strategies describe the information and process needed in response to a particular goal and to achieve a desired outcome
- Certain strategies relate to how various non-spatial elements of the plan will be achieved, such as the plan for the plan
- Other strategies include 'decision guidance' (which also reflect direction/requirements of the Act and public/stakeholder input)

Goals, strategies and outcomes

- Each of the outcomes represents a concrete product. Taken together with comment, data, and analysis developed through the planning process, the outcomes will define the first generation ocean plan

Goals, strategies and outcomes

- Three of the four outcomes reflect the three requirements for tangible products in the Act:
 - develop an integrated management plan
 - identify and protect special areas
 - identify appropriate areas for uses in Ocean Sanctuaries
- The fourth outcome recognizes that much more data and information is needed to address all of the issues identified through the planning process

Planning process

- Baseline map of environmental and use conditions that illustrates areas that should not be considered for new uses (due to basic conflicts: shipping lanes, for example), and areas that should be considered for environmental protection (areas of high ecological value)

Planning process

- We will then review potential and/or desired new uses contemplated by the Act and allowable in Ocean Sanctuaries (aquaculture, renewable energy, sand mining, cables, pipelines, other) to evaluate each use's compatibility with other existing uses and with specific environmental resources

Planning process

- The result of this compatibility analysis will be a generic definition of what uses could be located in what areas with a minimum of conflict
- In combination with the baseline map of environmental and use conditions, the strategies help us determine where use areas should be located, consistent with the Act

Planning process

- However, while the strategies provide guidance, and some planning 'rules of the road,' they are not a fixed formula that leads directly to the identification of management areas
- As we develop maps for the plan, we will be using best professional judgment, and consultation with the OAC, as we apply the strategies to real world conditions

DATA from habitat and fisheries workgroups

↓ ecological valuation index (EVI)

		EVI		
		High	Medium	Low
Level of confidence in data	Higher	Potential SSU area		Potential Use area
	Lower			

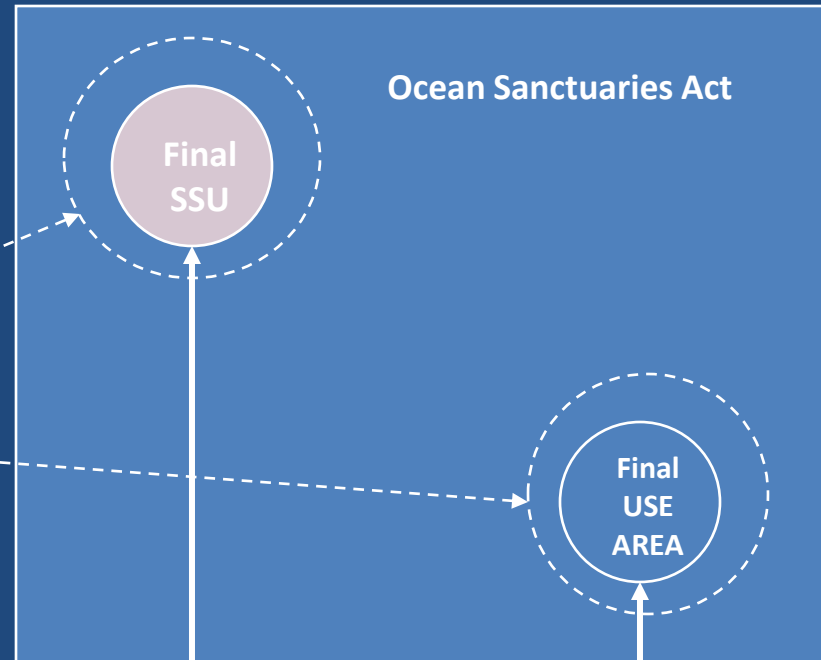
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DATA from sediment, navigation, renewable energy, cultural, fisheries workgroups

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Baseline environmental and use conditions →

Massachusetts waters



Goals/strategies/decision guidance

↑
Analyze potential/desired new uses for impacts to other uses and to resources