

**Implementation Plan  
For A  
Multipurpose Marine Cadastre**

**United States Department of the Interior  
Minerals Management Service**



**Leasing Division  
Mapping and Boundary Branch**

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# Implementation Plan for a Multipurpose Marine Cadastre

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# **Implementation Plan For A Multipurpose Marine Cadastre**

## **INTRODUCTION**

On August 19, 2002, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the Circular No. A-16 "Coordination of Geographic Information and Related Spatial Data Activities." In it, OMB assigned the responsibility for the National Spatial Data Theme, "Cadastral (Offshore)," to the United States Department of the Interior's (DOI) Minerals Management Service (MMS). The MMS assumed this responsibility in a Federal Register Notice dated December 2, 2002, Volume 67, No. 231, page 71588. In response to this policy mandate MMS has developed this Implementation Plan.

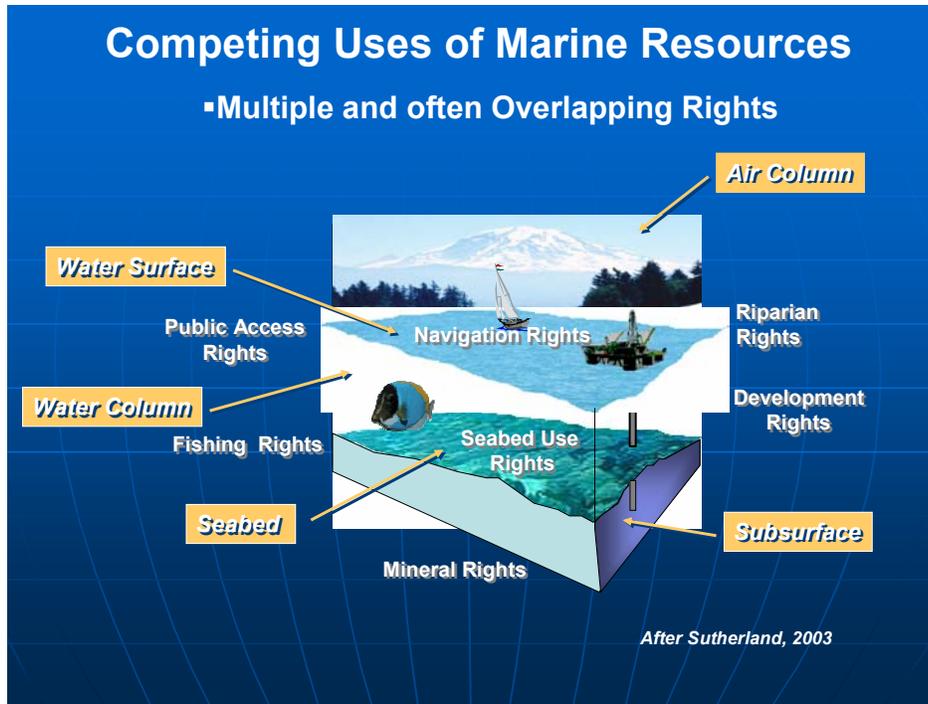
Numerous recent events have underscored the need for not just an Offshore (Marine) Cadastre but for a Multipurpose Marine Cadastre. Some examples include: the development of a national inventory of Marine Managed Areas and Marine Protected Areas, wind farm proposals offshore Massachusetts and elsewhere in the Atlantic, sand and gravel initiatives along large segments of the Atlantic coast, the State of Alaska's interest in oil and gas leasing offshore Bristol Bay, proposed liquid natural gas facilities in the Gulf of Mexico and offshore California, as well as upcoming concerns such as the United States acceding to and becoming party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and in particular Article 76 (Defining the Continental Shelf). These are just a few examples supporting the rationale for MMS to be more proactive in fulfilling its mandate to develop the Offshore (Marine) Cadastre. The Multipurpose Marine Cadastre will provide the mechanism to define and recognize specific areas and their use and/or restricted use in the marine environment.

## **WHAT IS A MULTIPURPOSE MARINE CADASTRE?**

To date there is no one single accepted definition for a marine cadastre, following are some developing definitions.

- A system to enable the boundaries of marine rights and interests, to be recorded, spatially managed, and physically defined in relationship to the boundaries of other neighboring or underlying rights and interests. (OSG Technical Report 9, Office of the Surveyor-General - New Zealand, 1999)
- The objective behind the development of a marine cadastre is to provide a comprehensive spatial data infrastructure whereby rights, restrictions, and responsibilities in the marine environment can be assessed, administered, and managed. (Collier, et al, 2001)
- An information system that facilitates the visualization of the effect of a jurisdiction's private and public laws on the marine environment (e.g., rights, responsibilities, and administration and their associated spatial extent.) ( Ng'ang'a, 2003)

The graphic below helps illustrate the complexities and interactions between rights, restrictions, and responsibilities existing in the marine environment.



The Federal Geographic Data Committee Marine Boundary Working Group has tasked itself to define “marine cadastre” in 2005.

### Objectives of a Multipurpose Marine Cadastre

- To provide a Federal natural resource management perspective and to expand it as interest and versatility of the marine cadastre becomes more apparent with other stakeholders, i.e., coastal State governments, private industry, and the academic community.
- To provide a comprehensive spatial data infrastructure whereby rights, restrictions and responsibilities in the marine environment can be assessed, administered, and managed. Managers will have access to the best available information in order to meet their management, enforcement, and research missions or objectives.

### Benefits of a Multipurpose Marine Cadastre

Development of the Multipurpose Marine Cadastre will provide MMS with the mechanism to define, describe, analyze, and account for every acre/hectare of Federal Offshore Submerged Lands of the United States and its Territories and Possessions under the administration of the Department of the Interior. The Multipurpose Marine Cadastre will be developed as a function of the authority pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA), 43 U.S.C. §§ 1344 and the Territorial Submerged Lands Act (TSLA) 48 U.S.C. §§ 1545, 1705-08.

The Cadastre will also identify overlapping and conflicting rights, interests, and responsibilities in the marine environment. It will allow MMS managers and staff, as well as other Federal agencies, coastal States, private industry and the academic community, to directly access information and resources necessary to promote and conduct good ocean governance.

The MMS Leasing Division’s Mapping and Boundary Branch (MBB) has the lead for the development of the Offshore (Marine) Cadastre. The MBB will coordinate with the agencies of

responsibility to identify or acquire, if appropriate, the data associated with the themes identified below. That is, National Marine Sanctuaries data will come from the National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Wildlife Refuge data will come from United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), etc. The MBB will ensure, to the extent possible, that the data are accurate and up-to-date. In addition, all official MMS marine cadastral products, e.g., Leasing Maps (LM's), Official Protraction Diagram (OPD's), Supplemental Official OCS Block Diagrams (SOBD's), and Planning Area coverages, with associated legal descriptions, will be available on MMS's official website at [www.mms.gov/ld/maps.htm](http://www.mms.gov/ld/maps.htm). All data within the Multipurpose Marine Cadastre will conform to existing data standards and contain supporting metadata.

## **DEVELOPING THE MULTIPURPOSE MARINE CADASTRE**

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

The greatest obstacle to overcome in managing the U.S. marine environment will be the ability to provide seamless data in a manner that best reflects the various roles and responsibilities assigned to numerous Federal departments and their subdivisions. Roles and responsibilities have been mandated over time by a multitude of enabling legislation, Executive Orders, Presidential Proclamations, etc. Generally, those roles and responsibilities are well defined within the context of enabling legislation(s) and/or subsequent legal interpretations and/or actions of some legal body, thus providing departments and agencies with the direction and authority necessary to conduct business. However, there are numerous areas in which these responsibilities overlap and even conflict. For example, within the DOI there are agencies responsible for the protection of the environment, natural resources, and wildlife such as the National Park Service (NPS) and the USFWS. In contrast, there are other agencies tasked with the responsible development of the natural resources, as well as protection of the environment such as the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and MMS. Individual agencies have a fundamental responsibility to look beyond their immediate roles and responsibilities and determine how their particular mandates, actions, and data impact others and vis-a-vis. Full implementation of the Multipurpose Marine Cadastre requires that each agency and their subdivisions fully comply with OMB Circular A-16 and accept their delegated role and responsibility. The key to the ultimate success of this effort is the designation of appropriate individuals within each organization expressly authorized and responsible to actively engage in the process and work cooperatively with other organizations towards this common goal.

### **Proactive Approach to Resolving Boundary Issues**

Boundary issues cannot continue to be left to the last possible minute to be resolved either technically, politically, or socially. Dr. Susan Nichols of the University of New Brunswick sums up the problem quite well "LAW: the law will define the boundary *when and ONLY IF* an issue arises - -." Implementing the Multipurpose Marine Cadastre requires that everyone involved take responsibility for the specific authority(s) placed within their particular departments and/or agencies and subdivisions. If these various entities cannot or will not develop the necessary levels of communications and collaborative partnerships to proactively define and/or resolve boundary issues, then a *comprehensive* Multipurpose Marine Cadastre will never be totally realized.

After nearly five decades of resolving boundary issues of virtually every type, DOI and MMS can emphatically state that boundary issues are not resolved overnight. Experience indicates that resolving a boundary issue can take, depending on its complexities, economics, and politics, up to 18 years. Having a proactive and collaborative approach to boundaries has proven to be the most efficient and effective method to resolving marine boundary issues. The MMS has accomplished this through a process of developing appropriate collaborative partnerships, evaluating issue(s) surrounding a particular geographic area, gathering relevant information, if

available, and determining what the issue(s) are and then scientifically and mathematically defining the alternatives and areal measurements associated with them.

### **Communications**

Developing comprehensive relationships and open communications with other Federal departments, coastal States, private industry, the academic community, and additional stakeholders will be a critical step in the implementation process. If a *comprehensive* Multipurpose Marine Cadastre is going to be implemented in the most efficient and worthwhile manner, it will require open communications amongst all stakeholders.

### **Collaborative Partnerships**

In these times of limited funding and mandates to limit duplication of effort, e.g., OMB Circular A-16, the development of collaborative partnerships is one of the more critical elements necessary for the successful implementation and maintenance of the Multipurpose Marine Cadastre. As stated previously, in the U.S. there are a number of Federal agencies assigned with the authority and/or responsibility for the development and maintenance of a specific marine boundary and/or limit, for resource development and management, nautical charting, protection, enforcement, etc. To a limited extent, stakeholder desire to engage in collaborative partnerships will ultimately determine the success or failure of this effort.

### **REQUIREMENTS OF A COMPREHENSIVE MULTIPURPOSE MARINE CADASTRE**

The Multipurpose Marine Cadastre must provide a comprehensive spatial data infrastructure whereby rights, restrictions, and responsibilities can be assessed, administered, and managed. The cadastre must truly be comprehensive and contain the data necessary to evaluate and determine how these rights, restrictions, and responsibilities interact with one another in the marine environment.

When considering the legal framework for the Multipurpose Marine Cadastre, four things must be taken into account. First, what types of rights exist in a marine context? Second, what laws define those rights? Third, define those rights in a hierarchy of precedence. And fourth, determine or visualize how those various rights interact with one another.

Potentially every appropriate law, boundary, restriction, Army Corps of Engineers permit, or obstruction e.g., pipeline, cable, artificial reef, etc., located in the marine environment could interact with and potentially impact the decisions MMS may make fulfilling its mission responsibilities. A *comprehensive* Multipurpose Marine Cadastre must be dynamic and include, but not be limited to, the following data themes in initially this order of priority:

#### **Primary Cadastre Data Themes**

1. UTM Grid System (Which defines MMS's OCS grid system - Cadastre)
2. National Baseline (as approved by the Interdepartmental Baseline Committee)
3. Coast line (as defined by MMS for Submerged Lands Act purposes)
4. Submerged Lands Act boundaries
  - a. Federal/State boundary (MMS)
  - b. Limit of "8(g) Zone" (revenue sharing line) (MMS)
5. Official Protraction Diagram/Leasing Map (MMS)
6. Maritime boundaries
  - a. Boundaries with adjacent countries (Department of State)
  - b. Three Nautical Mile Line (NOAA)
  - c. Territorial Sea (12 Nautical Miles) (NOAA)
  - d. Contiguous Zone (24 Nautical Miles) (NOAA)
  - e. Exclusive Economic Zone (200 Nautical Miles) (NOAA)

- f. UNCLOS – Article 76 Claims (NOAA)
7. Marine Managed Areas (MMA's) (Pose a unique issues due to the current way they are defined.  
Data will come from a variety of Federal & State agencies)
- a. MMA's are currently defined as follows: The criteria definitions as of now are:
    - Area: The site must have legally defined, fixed geographical boundaries and may be of any size.
    - Marine: The site must be an area of ocean or coastal waters or of the Great Lakes or their connecting waters or an area of land under such waters. This area may include intertidal areas, bays or estuaries.
    - Reserved: The site must be established by and subject to Federal, State, commonwealth, territorial, local or tribal law or regulation.
    - Lasting: The site must provide year-after-year protection for the same period of time each year for at least two years in succession. It must be established with the expectation of, history of or potential for permanence. It must also have a specific mechanism of renewal at the expiration of the protection.
    - Protection: The site must have laws or regulations that are designed to provide the site with increased protection of part, or all of, the natural and cultural resources within the site for the purposes of maintaining or enhancing the long-term conservation of these resources, beyond any that may apply outside the site.
8. Marine Protected Areas (MPA's) (Will come from a variety of Federal & State agencies)
- a. National Marine Sanctuaries (NOAA)
  - b. National Parks (NPS)
  - c. Wildlife Refuges (FWS)
  - d. Ecological Reserves (Will come from a variety of Federal & State agencies)
  - e. National Monuments (NPS – BLM)
  - f. Etc.
9. Coastal State Lateral boundaries

### Supporting Data Themes

1. Sand Borrow Areas
2. Pipelines
3. Fiber Optic Cables
4. Artificial Reef Sites
5. Shipping Fairways and Anchorage Areas
6. Bathymetry
7. Military Restricted Areas
8. Platform Locations
9. Wind Energy Sites
10. Archeological Sites
11. Aqua Farm Sites
12. MMS Leases
13. Liquid Natural Gas
14. Etc.

### Standards

A number of initiatives to develop data standards associated with the marine environment have been undertaken and are either ongoing and/or in various stages of completion and if appropriate, will be incorporated into the design and development of the Multipurpose Marine Cadastre process:

1. National Shoreline Data Standard<sup>1</sup> – This standard is intended to serve the community of users who are involved with geospatial data activities that intersect the U.S. shoreline. The purpose is to clarify (standardize) the complexities of shoreline data by developing a bibliography, a glossary, and a metadata standard, which will be an extension or profile of the FGDC metadata standard.
2. Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata<sup>2</sup> – The objectives of the standard are to provide a common set of terminologies and definitions for the documentation of digital geospatial data. The standard establishes the names of data elements and compound elements (groups of data elements) to be used for these purposes, the definitions of these compound elements and data elements, and information about the values that are to be provided for the data elements.
3. Cadastral Data Content Standard for the National Spatial Data Infrastructure Version 1.3 – Third Revision<sup>3</sup> – The objective of the Cadastral Data Content Standard is to provide a standard for the definition and structure for cadastral data that will facilitate data sharing at all levels of government and the private sector and will protect and enhance the investments in cadastral data at all levels of government and the private sector.

Cadastral data are defined as the geographic extent of the past, current, and future rights and interests in real property including the spatial information necessary to describe the geographic extent. Rights and interests are the benefits or enjoyment in real property that can be conveyed, transferred, or otherwise allocated to another for economic remuneration. Rights and interests are recorded in land records documents. The spatial information necessary to describe rights and interests include surveys and legal description frameworks such as the Public Land Survey System (PLSS), as well as parcel-by-parcel surveys and descriptions.

#### **WHAT WILL THE MULTIPURPOSE MARINE CADASTRE LOOK LIKE?**

The importance of the marine environment to human existence makes it imperative that information models represent the multidimensional nature of reality as closely as possible in order to facilitate good governance. Ng'ang'a, et al. [2001].

The orderly development of lands has historically been dependent upon a system of surveys, supplemented with some sort of grid system by which lands could be located, identified, and legally described. Offshore submerged lands should not be an exception to that practice. In areas that have been subject to oil and gas and mineral development, the Federal Government and coastal State governments have adopted various forms of rectangular grid systems on which offshore lands can be subdivided into readily identifiable and locatable units. These grid systems also provide a base for mapping and a coordinate system for computing offshore boundaries and areal measurements.

The metric-based Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid system was adopted in 1967 as the foundation for the offshore cadastre. This worldwide system works onshore or offshore with equal accuracy, and has a broad zone width. Official Protraction Diagrams based on the UTM grid system encompass the entire extent of the U.S. OCS forming the foundation for the Multipurpose Marine Cadastre.

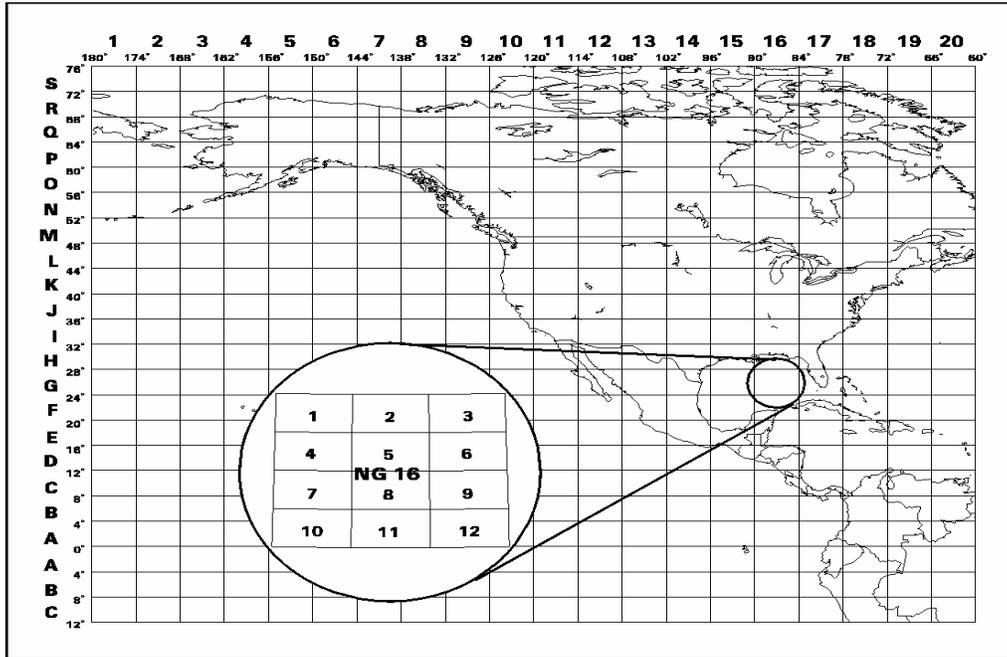
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<sup>1</sup> The National Shoreline Data Standard is available for viewing at [www.csc.noaa.gov/shoreline/](http://www.csc.noaa.gov/shoreline/).

<sup>2</sup> The Metadata Content Standard is available for viewing at [www.fgdc.gov/Metadata/ContStan.html](http://www.fgdc.gov/Metadata/ContStan.html).

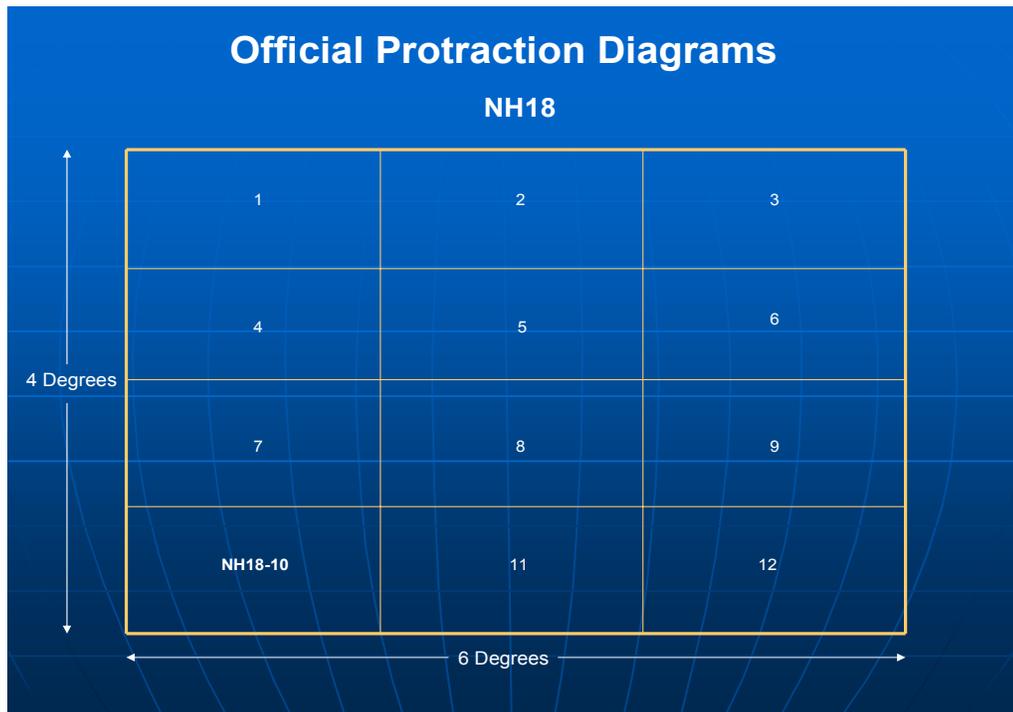
<sup>3</sup> The Cadastral Data Content Standard is available for viewing at [www.fairview-industries.com/webdocs/cad-stand-1-3.pdf](http://www.fairview-industries.com/webdocs/cad-stand-1-3.pdf).

## OFFICIAL PROTRACTION DIAGRAM FRAMEWORK (Based on the UTM Grid System)



**Note:** The numbering system used by the MMS for the Offshore (Marine) Cadastre is based on the United Nations “International Map of the World.”

### MAJOR AND MINOR UTM GRID SYSTEM SUBDIVISIONS

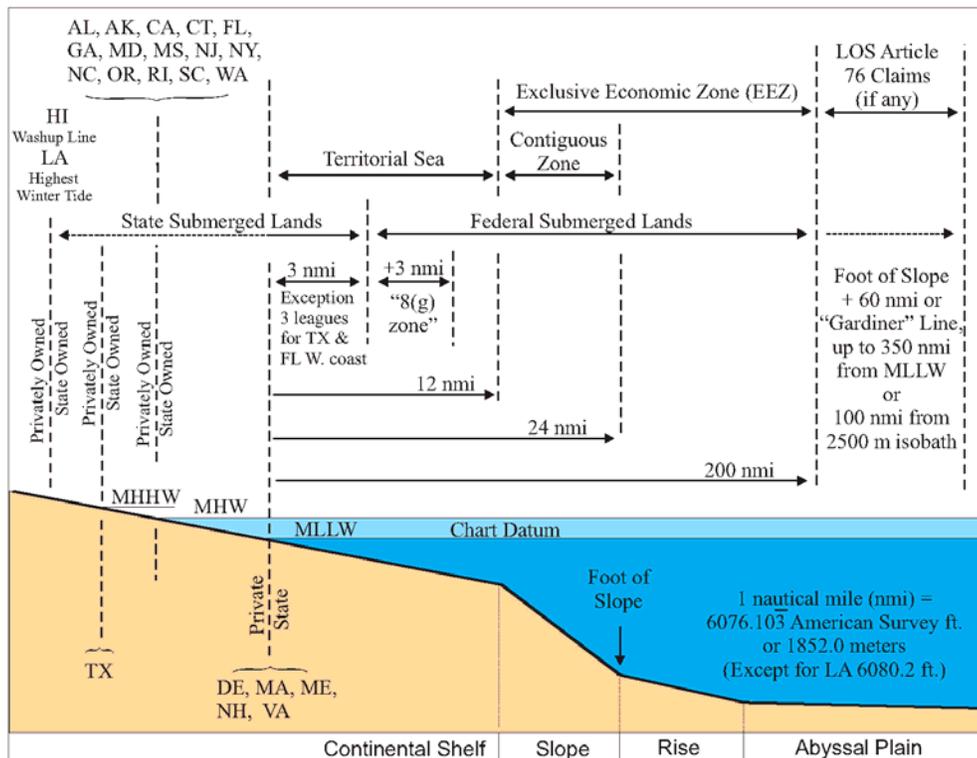


## State Submerged Lands

The Multipurpose Marine Cadastre currently addresses Federal submerged lands only. The second objective of the Multipurpose Marine Cadastre is the extension of the cadastre into State submerged lands. In the U.S., every coastal State has ownership over a given portion of offshore submerged lands seaward to the Submerged Lands Act (SLA) boundary. The SLA boundary is generally three nautical miles seaward of the mean lower low water (MLLW) line, with the exception of Texas and the Gulf coast of Florida, which have ownership out to three marine leagues (9 nautical miles).

The PLSS is the cadastre used to define most Federal and private onshore lands. The PLSS, where it exists, generally stops at the high water line. This leaves a gap of 3 to 9 nautical miles of State-managed submerged lands between the Federal marine cadastre and the PLSS<sup>4</sup>. This causes a bit of a dilemma in that the Federal Government cannot dictate how a Marine Cadastre will be defined or used within State-submerged lands. The problem is further complicated by the fact that offshore leasing has been occurring in some coastal States for longer than 70 years. In the majority of these cases, the States, out of necessity, have developed and extended their own "cadastres" in a number of different ways; some by extending their State Plane Coordinate System seaward, others by extending the PLSS seaward, and still others by drawing straight lines between the coastline and the SLA boundary, cutting it up like a pie. In addition, different States have different laws as to what tidal datums are used for determining State ownership over tidelands.

## Where Does the Marine Cadastre Begin?

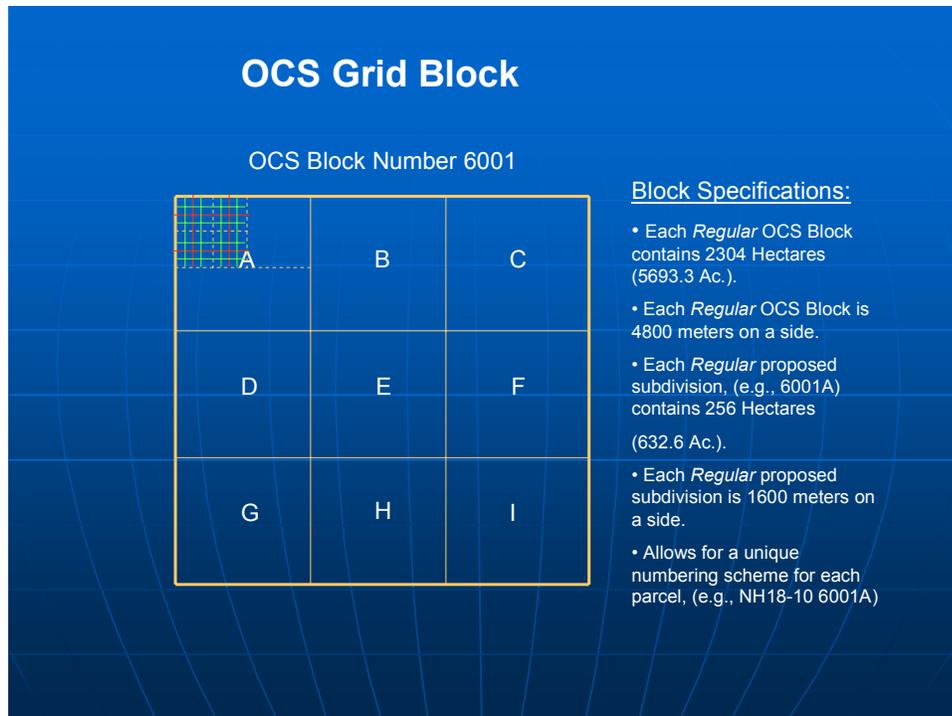


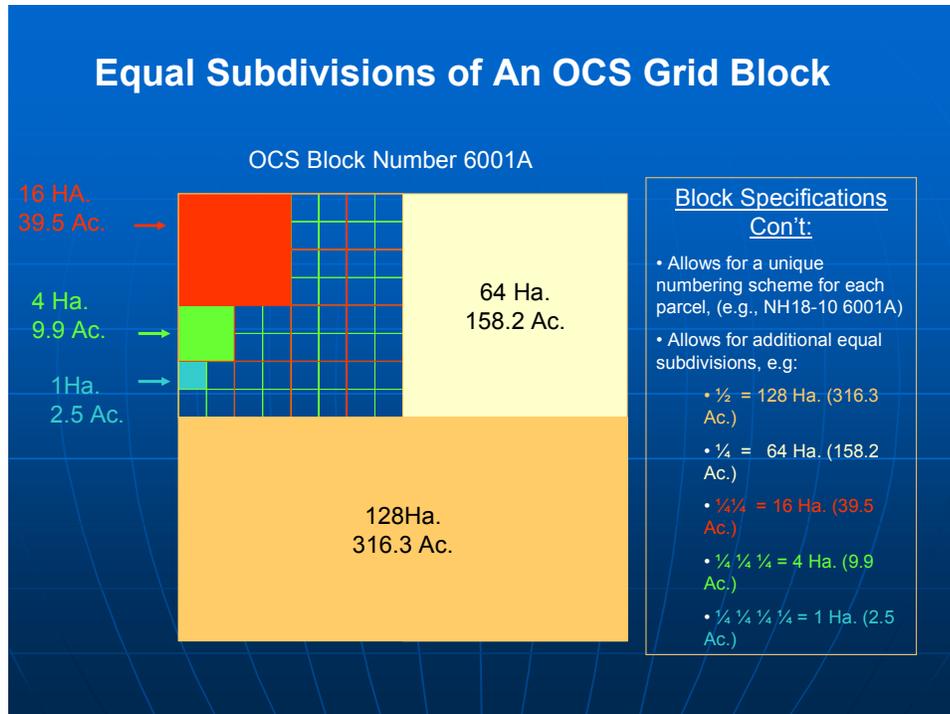
<sup>4</sup> The PLSS does not exist along portions of the east coast of the United States from Maine through Georgia, Texas and Hawaii.

Therefore, the potential for developing consistency into an extension of the marine cadastre within all State submerged lands would be highly improbable. However, for those States that do not currently have an offshore cadastre a possible solution exists.

Over the last two years, the MMS has worked extensively with BLM and the States of Oregon, Washington, and Florida to develop projects designed to extend the Marine Cadastre into State submerged lands. Early in the conceptual stages of the initial project, we needed to decide which cadastre was going to be extended, the PLSS seaward or the Marine Cadastre landward. The final decision was ultimately made by BLM in that they were not comfortable extending the PLSS into the marine environment. The consensus was then to extend the Marine Cadastre landward to intersect with the high water line of the coast as defined either by National Ocean Service (NOS) nautical charts or by a State high water survey and mapping effort. The Oregon and Washington projects are undergoing State review and acceptance and are nearing completion. The Florida project proposal is being considered by the State administration.

The regular OCS Block is 4800 meters square containing 2304 Hectares (5693.3 Acres). The MMS proposed, and the project States adopted, that the standard block be divided into 9 equal portions (blocks), each being 1,600 meters square and containing 256 hectares (632.6 acres). This would closely approximate the size of a section (640 acres) in the land-based PLSS, thus allowing for the continued subdivisions by aliquot part, if desired. This process will allow for and provide a unique numbering scheme for each individual parcel.





Continuation and extension of this effort is contingent on the completion and outcome of a Study "An Assessment of the Impact of Rights and Leases on the Business Case of State and Local Governments - Developing a Business Case for a Marine Cadastre" and on the interest and enthusiasm of coastal States. This Study is scheduled for completion in the summer of 2004.

### SUMMARY

In the conceptualization of the Multipurpose Marine Cadastre, MMS recognized several facts: First, the Cadastre must be dynamic, that is, it must expand, evolve, and adapt to an ever changing world in order to maintain the types of detailed information necessary to provide for good ocean governance. This flexibility will determine how well the Cadastre adapts to evolving and expanding changes in political and legal exigencies; reference datums; the addition of new data categories and the introduction of new technologies and the skill and knowledge associated with these new technologies. Secondly, the Cadastre must be multi-dimensional and address rights, interests, and restrictions in the air column, the water surface, the water column, the seabed, as well as the subsurface. Thirdly, the Cadastre must be balanced in its view of the marine environment. It must provide for the increasing need to develop offshore resources while simultaneously protecting sensitive and critical areas.

As referenced earlier, authorities and responsibilities for various boundaries and related aspects of the marine environment are distributed widely among numerous Federal departments and/or agencies and their subdivisions. There needs to be a concerted effort to recognize and coordinate issues related to overlapping authorities and responsibilities for managing various aspects of the marine environment. Every effort must be made to ensure that the Marine Cadastre contains official information acquired from the agencies of responsibility.

The successful development, implementation, and maintenance of a Multipurpose Marine Cadastre is contingent on our ability and willingness to proactively approach and resolve issues, to develop effective meaningful partnerships, to share information, and to maintain open communications.

## PLANNED ACTIONS AND TIMELINE

### I. Development of the Implementation Plan

- A. Develop Draft Implementation Plan – February 2004 (Completed)
- B. Distribute Draft Implementation Plan to MMS Headquarters and Regional Offices for review and comment – June 2004 (Completed)
- C. Incorporate MMS comments into the Draft Implementation Plan – July 2004
- D. Distribute Final MMS Multipurpose Marine Cadastre Implementation Plan – August 2004
  - a. Federal Register Notice – September 2004
  - b. Via the MMS website at [www.mms.gov/ld/maps.htm](http://www.mms.gov/ld/maps.htm) - September 2004
  - c. Hard copy as appropriate – September 2004

### II. Develop and foster partnerships and communication with other Federal and State agencies.

- A. Continue collaborations through the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC)
  - a. FGDC Committees and Working Groups:
    - i. Marine and Coastal Spatial Data Subcommittee
    - ii. Marine and Coastal Spatial Data Subcommittee's Marine Boundary Working Group
    - iii. Cadastral Subcommittee
- B. Continue participation in the Department of State Interdepartmental Baseline Committee
- C. Continue Memorandum of Understanding with National Ocean Service
  - a. Finalize updated MOU with NOS – August 2004
- D. Continue participation in the International Submerged Lands Conference
  - a. Prepare and present Technical Paper on the "Implementation of a Multipurpose Marine Cadastre" Conference in Halifax, Nova Scotia - September 2004,
- E. Continue/develop dialogue with other countries in the process of developing Marine Cadastres:
  - a. Canada - Ongoing
  - b. Australia – July 2004
  - c. New Zealand – July 2004

### III. Populate and maintain the Multipurpose Marine Cadastre

- A. Coordinate and develop appropriate data themes and agency contact(s) with responsible agencies. – The FGDC Marine Boundary Working Group (MBWG) will be used to facilitate this process. The MBWG will initiate a Work Task for 2005 and beyond, through its membership, to identify key agencies of responsibility, agency contact(s) for boundary and related data, prioritize boundaries and areas requiring immediate action and to ensure data complies with current and/or developing data standards.
  - a. Minerals Management Service – Lee Thormahlen
    - i. Submerged Lands Act Coast line (MBB)
    - ii. Submerged Lands Act Boundary (MBB)
    - iii. Limit of "8(g) Zone" (MBB)
    - iv. Official Protraction Diagrams and Leasing Maps (MBB)
    - v. Supplemental Official OCS Block Diagrams (MBB)
    - vi. Coastal Lateral Boundaries (MBB)
    - vii. Planning Area Limits (Regional Offices)
    - viii. Sand Borrow Sites (Sand and Gravel Branch)
    - ix. Pipelines (Regional Offices)
    - x. Platforms (Regional Offices)
    - xi. Leases (Regional Offices)
    - xii. Wells (Regional Offices)

- b. National Ocean Service – Meredith Westington and Curt Loy
  - i. National Baseline
  - ii. Three Nautical Mile Limit
  - iii. Territorial Sea (12 Nautical Miles)
  - iv. Contiguous Zone (24 Nautical Miles)
  - v. Exclusive Economic Zone (200 Nautical Miles)
  - vi. Marine Protected Areas
  - vii. Article 76 Limit
- c. Department of State – Robert Smith and Ray Milefsky
  - i. International Boundaries
- d. NOAA - Coastal Service Center – Cindy Fowler and David Stein
- e. NOAA - National Marine Sanctuaries – Mitchell Tartt
  - i. Marine Sanctuaries
- f. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – Doug Vandegraft and Steve Kopach
  - i. Wildlife Refuges
- g. U.S. Coast Guard (TBD)
  - i. Shipping Fairways and Anchorage Areas
- h. Environmental Protection Agency – Craig Alvord
- i. Navy (TBD)
  - i. Military Restricted Areas
- j. Air Force (TBD)
  - i. Military Restricted Areas
- k. National Park Service – Frank Sannino
  - i. National Park Boundaries
  - ii. National Monument Boundaries
- l. Federal Communication Commission – Donald Campbell
- m. U.S. Census Bureau – Joe Marinucci
- n. National Geospatial Intelligence Agency – Trent Palmer
- o. Bureau of Land Management – Jason Racette
  - i. National Monuments
- p. Army Corps of Engineers (TBD)
  - i. Artificial Reefs
  - ii. Wind Farms
  - iii. Beach Renourishment Projects
  - iv. Fiber Optic Cable Sites
  - v. Liquid Natural Gas Sites

- B. Prepare inventory of existing data themes – January 2005
- C. Prepare metadata – Ongoing
- D. Make the developing Marine Cadastre available via MMS website at [www.mms.gov/ld/maps.htm](http://www.mms.gov/ld/maps.htm). - Ongoing
- E. Continue/complete ongoing efforts with coastal States to extend the Marine Cadastre into State Submerged Lands:
  - a. Oregon – Completed 2003
  - b. Washington – October 2004
  - c. Florida – Ongoing

IV. Incorporate the Multipurpose Marine Cadastre into the E-Government design process – (TBD)

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