Maine Intergovernmental Renewable Energy Task Force

Port Access Route Study: Approaches to Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts May 11, 2023





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PORT ACCESS ROUTE STUDIES

46 USC 70003 (originally the Ports and Waterways Safety Act)



STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Designate Fairways and Traffic Separation Schemes (TSS) in order to Provide Safe Access Routes for Vessel Traffic to and from U.S. Ports



PORT ACCESS ROUTE STUDY (PARS)

Must Undertake a Study prior to Designating Fairways and TSSs.



DISTRICT COMMANDER

Typically conducted by District Waterways Management in coordination w/ Federal and State agencies and considers input from the maritime community.



RULEMAKING

PARS Results in the Issuance of Rules and Regulations to Designate Fairways and TSSs.





PARS Process

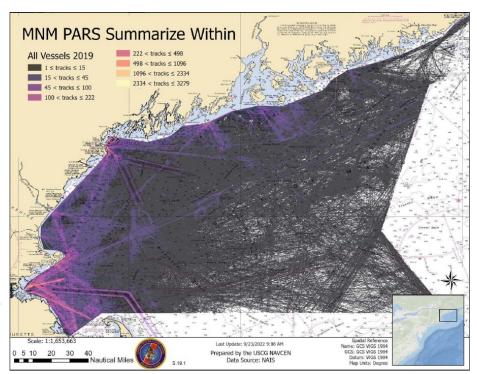
Conducted in accordance with Marine Planning Guidelines (COMDTINST 16003.2B)

Data Gathering

- > 3-years of Automated Identification System (AIS) data
- > 10-years of NOAA Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) data
- > Search & Rescue, Marine Casualty data
- > Fishing activity/statistics
- Public Comments

Engagement

- ➤ Coordinate with Federal, State, Tribal, and Local agencies.
- > Consider views of maritime community.
- > Reconcile the need for safe access routes.







Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts PARS (MNM PARS)

Study Area – Approx. 20,500 square nautical mile region including the Gulf of Maine, New Hampshire Seacoast, and Massachusetts Bay

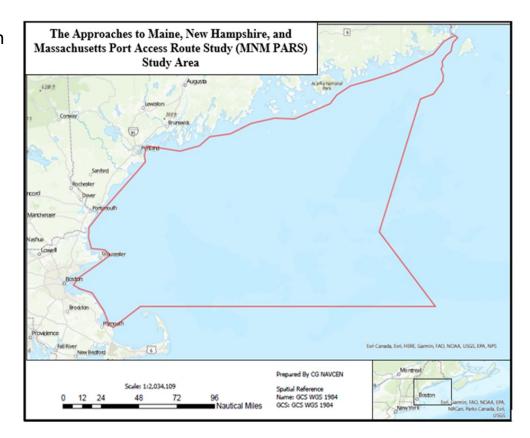
March 31, 2022 – Notice of Study

June 28, 2022 – Notification of Public Meetings

August 19, 2022 – BOEM Announced RFCI for Maine Research Array

January 3, 2023 – Draft Study Published for Comments

April 6, 2023 - Final Report Published







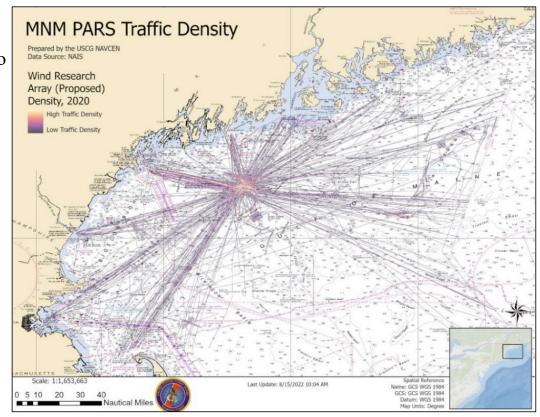
MNM PARS - RECOMMENDATIONS

First Coast Guard District concluded:

<u>There is a need</u> for new routing measure regulations to promote safe navigation and efficient access to ports.

Factors:

- Planned Port Expansion Projects
- Offshore Wind Energy Infrastructure
- Larger vessel classes.
- Greater Traffic Densities
- Changing Traffic Patterns
- Displacement of Traditional Transit Routes
- Weather Conditions & Navigation Difficulty
- Increases in Complex Meeting Situations
- Heightened Risk of Marine Casualties







MNM PARS - RECOMMENDATIONS

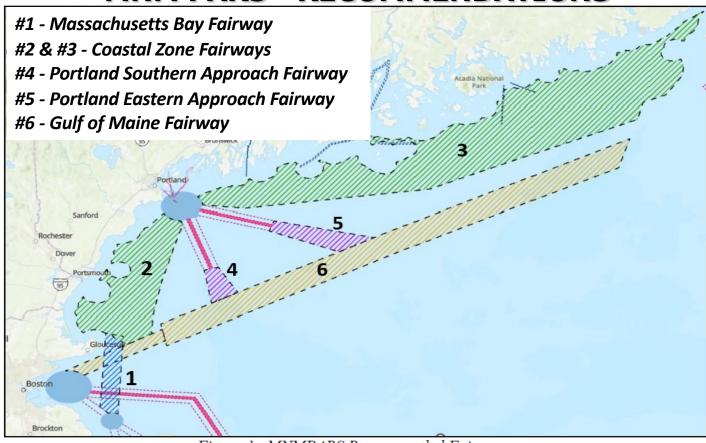
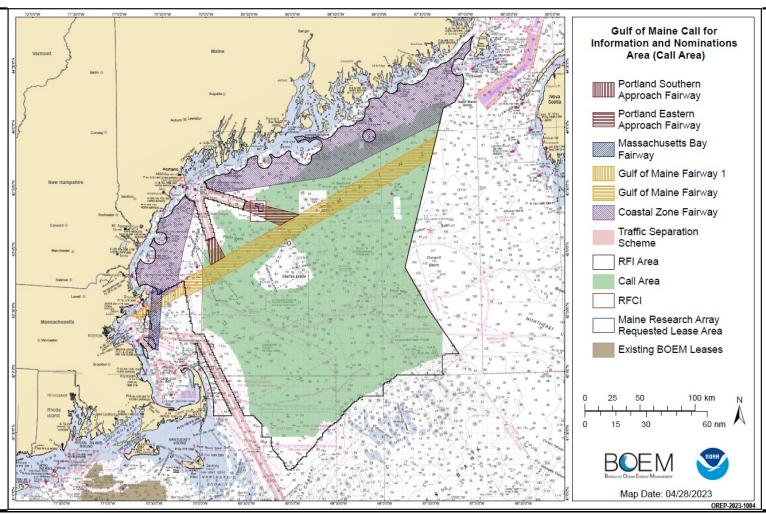


Figure 1 - MNMPARS Recommended Fairways



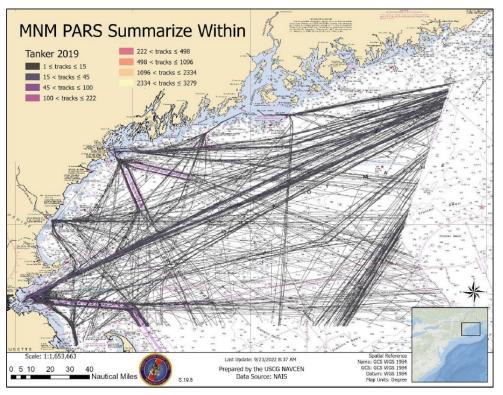


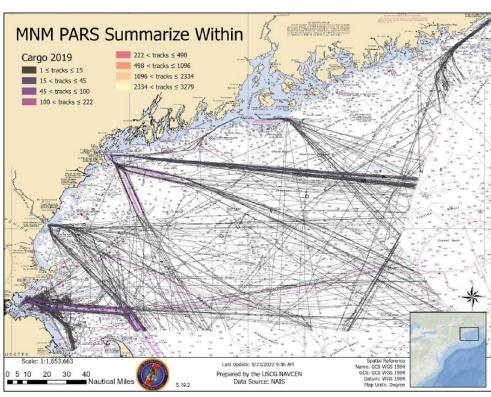






Commercial Tank & Cargo Traffic

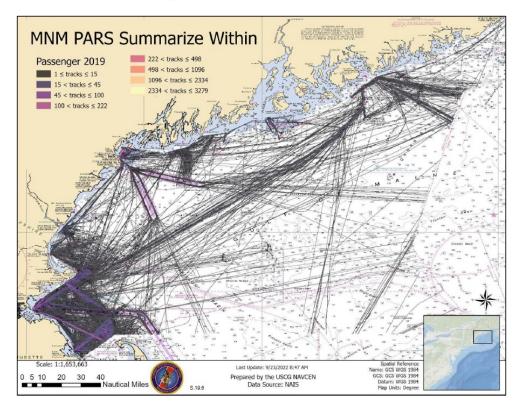


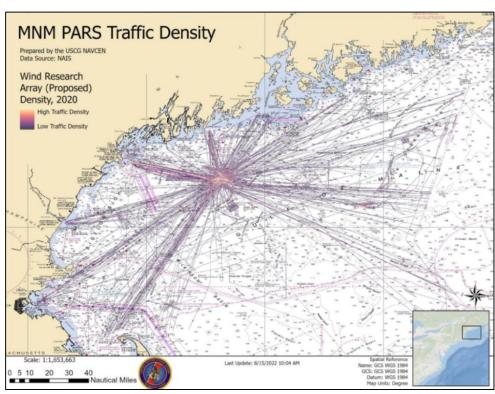






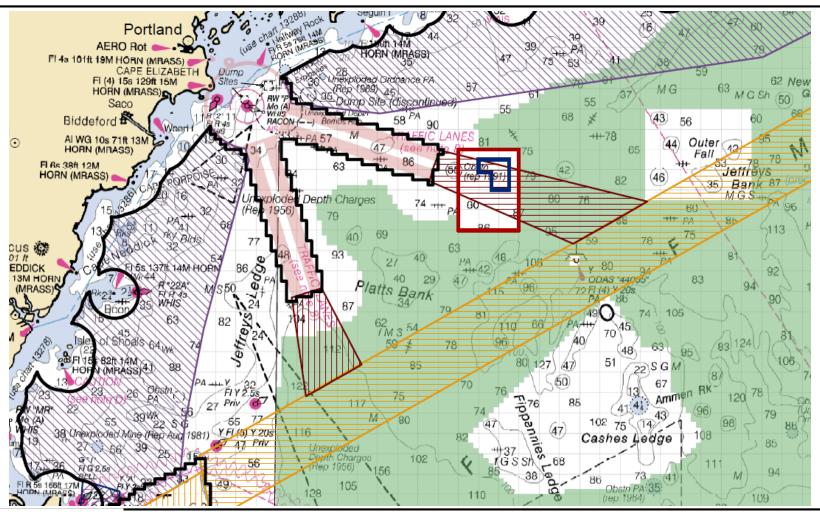
Passenger Vessel & Research Array Traffic





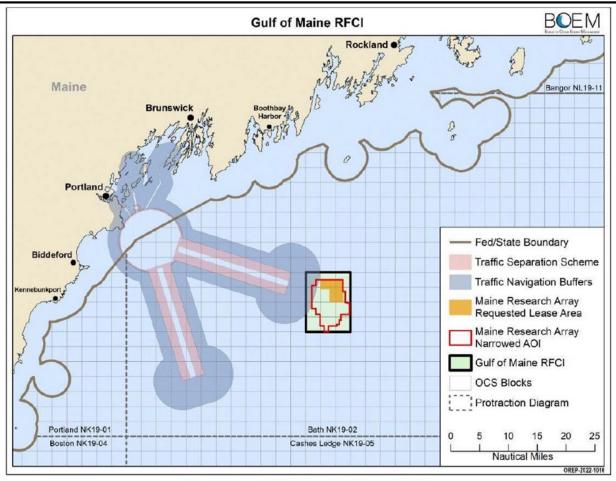










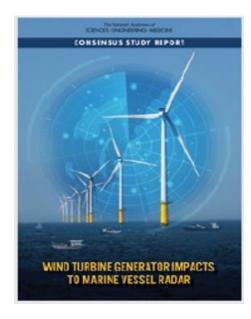


Figure~8-BOEM~Gulf~of~Maine~RFCI





Maine Research Array Concerns



Wind Turbines cause "substantial increase in strong, reflected energy cluttering the operator's display, leading to complications in navigation decision-making."

Location Concerns

- Directly in line w/ TSS traffic.
- Floating design may present hazards to navigation.
- Increased traffic during construction, operations, & maintenance.
- Weather & Sea Conditions.
- Separation space navigating during combined effects of weather, sea state,
 & loss of propulsion/maneuverability.
- Heightened risk of marine causalities.





Future Actions

- USCG Authority to Establish Fairways is Separate from BOEM's Leasing Authority.
- MNM PARS Report & Data Provided to BOEM to include in Suitability Analysis.
- Office of Navigation Systems Validating PARS.
- Initiate Federal Rulemaking Process.

Per 33 CFR § 166.105, shipping safety fairway or fairway means:

A lane or corridor in which **no artificial island or fixed structure, whether temporary or permanent, will be permitted.**

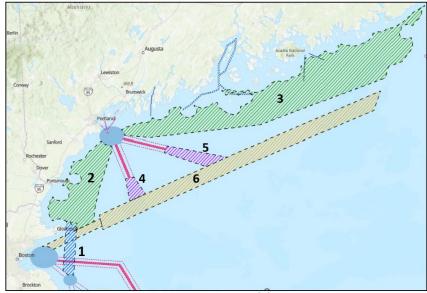


Figure 1 - MNMPARS Recommended Fairways





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Thank You

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