

A Piscatorial Perspective on Community Resiliency and Offshore Development

CoPE Workshop, April 20-22, 2021

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Anholt Havmøllepark, Denmark
Photo: © Bonnie McCay

The Coastal Commons

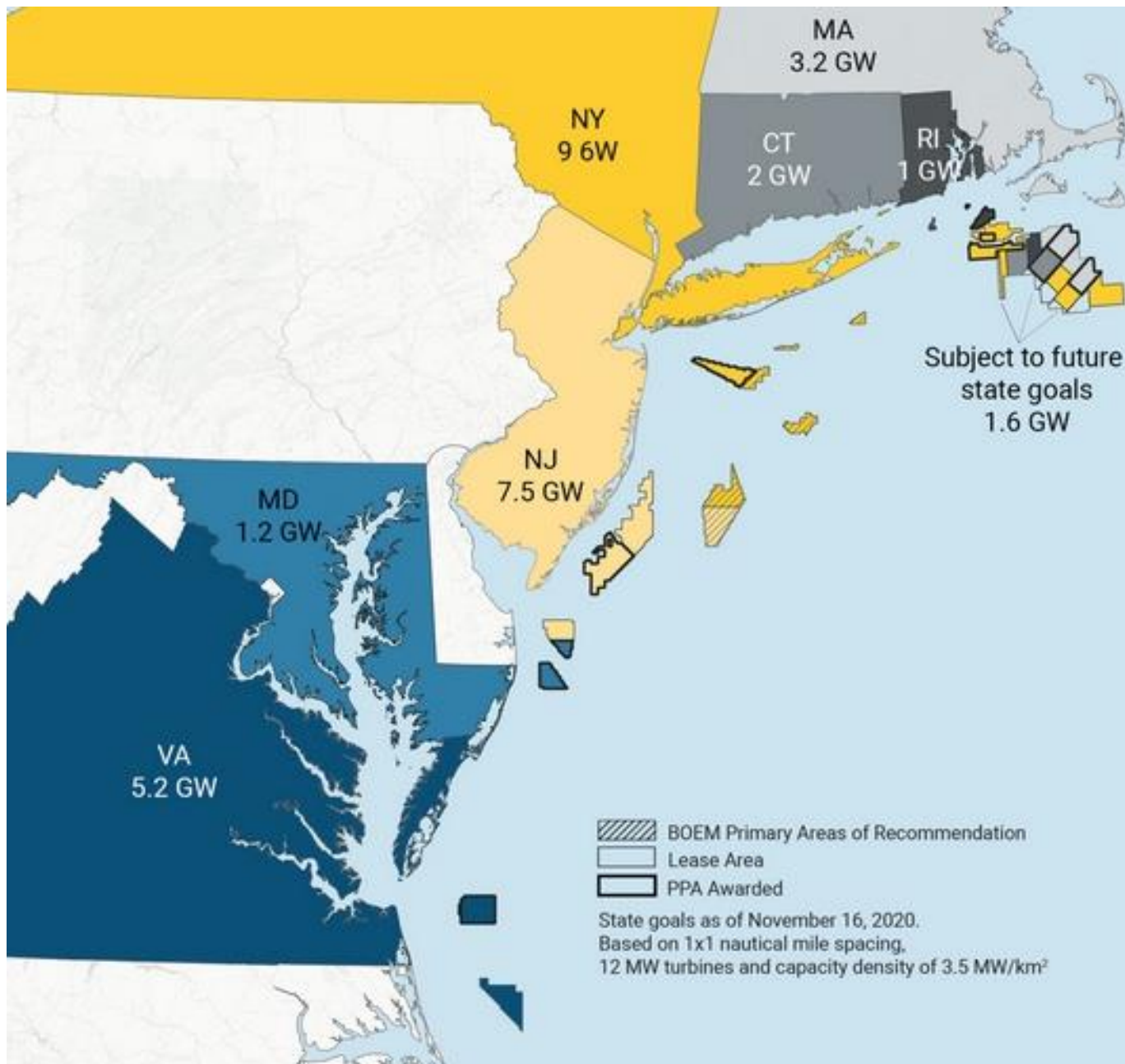
- ▶ Coastal seas as public and common goods:
 - ▶ Public: open to all, one person's use does not affect another's
 - ▶ Common pool resource (CPR): open, but one person's use can affect another's– the resource is “subtractible.”
 - ▶ 'tragedy of the commons'--- individual actions affect the shared resource; individual gets full benefit; others and the future share in the costs, and so it is rational for individuals to harvest even when resource declines, making it worse.
 - ▶ Private property: exclusive use/ownership. Individual accountability for costs as well as benefits.
 - ▶ Privatization of CPR: difficult to bound & defend (non-excludable); but may be done; dividing beneficiaries from others
 - ▶ 'tragedy of the commoners' – those excluded from newly privatized property and those unable to gain access to it in the future.

The Ocean Commons

- ▶ Open access frontier
- ▶ Public resource
 - ▶ Coastal seas, within national jurisdiction
 - ▶ Beyond--“common heritage of mankind”?
 - ▶ Public Trust Doctrine



Photo: © Holderness Fishing Industry Group.



US Lease Areas Are in Demand

LAUTEC

“Blue Growth” and/or “Ocean Grabbing”

- ▶ Industrialization and transformation of marine socio-ecological systems
- ▶ Privatization / quasi-privatization of the ocean commons
- ▶ Capital-intensive, risky; dominance of large multi-national corporations
- ▶ Equitable and inequitable distribution of costs and benefits
 - ▶ Traditional users
 - ▶ Ocean-dependent communities
 - ▶ General public
- ▶ Moving forward: power politics; planning; coalitions; ‘epistemic communities’

While this Panel has found there is a lack of comprehensive information on potential impacts of offshore wind turbine development, these facilities show promise as part of New Jersey's long-term energy solution.

Therefore, it is the recommendation of this panel that New Jersey proceed with a limited test project only, not to exceed 350 megawatts, to obtain practical knowledge of benefits and impacts resulting from offshore wind turbine facilities.

- ▶ NJ Governor's Blue Ribbon Panel 2004-2006
 - ▶ Risk, uncertainty, and adaptive management
 - ▶ REC: Small-scale pilot to improve knowledge base; high uncertainty, but seemingly low risk.

Working with fishermen...



Captain & crew of "Starlight," Atlantic City, with anthropologist B. McCay. Photo: Carolyn Creed.

Stakeholder
Engagement in
extremis!



FISHERMEN'S



ENERGY

Review paper-- fisheries & OWPs

- ▶ Claire Haggett, Talya ten Brink, Aaron Russell, Jeremy Firestone, Mike Roach, Tracey Dalton, and I. 2021. Offshore wind projects: Conflict & engagement in the U.K. & the U.S. Oceanography (special issue).
- ▶ “Just energy transition” –distributional, procedural, recognitional justice
- ▶ Fisheries liaisons; coalitions and “epistemic communities”

OFFSHORE WIND PROJECTS AND FISHERIES

Conflict and Engagement in the United Kingdom and the United States

By Claire Haggett, Talya ten Brink,
Aaron Russell, Michael Roach, Jeremy Firestone,
Tracey Dalton, and Bonnie J. McCay



Fisherman-led Research in a wind farm:

Holderness Fishing Industry
Group, Bridlington, East
Yorkshire, UK

Courtesy of Mike Roach





ABOUT US

The **Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council** is one of eight fishery management councils responsible for the management of marine fisheries in the United States Exclusive Economic Zone. The council develops and manages plans for **fourteen species of fish and shellfish** off the coast of the Mid-Atlantic region. [Learn more.](#)

Offshore Wind Comment Opportunities

Questionnaires and Project-Specific Comment Opportunities

The Coast Guard is seeking additional information related to a notice of study that was published in June 2020, regarding the Northern New York Bight Port Access Route Study. Additional comments are due by May 12, 2021.

- [USCG NY Bight Port Access Route Study](#)

BOEM is seeking comments (due April 28) on what information to consider in an Environmental Assessment related to leasing wind energy areas in the New York Bight.

- [BOEM NY Bight Leasing Request for Comments](#)

BOEM is seeking comments (due April 29) on what information to consider in an Environmental Impact Statement for Ocean Wind LLC's proposed windfarm off New Jersey. Information about how to provide comments, as well as the Construction and Operations Plan, are available [on this page](#). There will be virtual public meetings at the dates and times listed below.

- Tuesday, April 13, 2021; 1:00 p.m.;
- Thursday, April 15, 2021; 5:30 p.m.; and
- Tuesday, April 20, 2021; 5:30 p.m.

Vineyard Wind is seeking input from vessel owners regarding opportunities to hire local vessels to work on offshore wind projects in the future. Interested vessel owners can take a survey which is available at the link below.

Table 1

Select community social vulnerability and fishing dependence indices (from Jepson and Colburn, 2013).

Personal disruption index	Poverty index
Percent unemployed	Percent receiving assistance
Percent in poverty	Percent of families below poverty level
Crime index	Percentage over 65 in poverty
Percent females separated	Percentage under 18 in poverty
Percent with no diploma	
Labor force structure index	Housing characteristics index
Percent females employed	Median rent in dollars
Percent population in the labor force	Median mortgage in dollars
Percent self employed	Median number of rooms
Percent people receiving social security	Percent mobile homes
Commercial fishing engagement index	Commercial fishing reliance index
Value of landings	Value of landings by population
Number of commercial fishing permits	Number of commercial fishing permits by population
Number of dealers with landings	Dealers with landings by population
Pounds of landings	Percent in forestry, farming and fishing occupation

Climate vulnerability & dependence on vulnerable species & species diversity

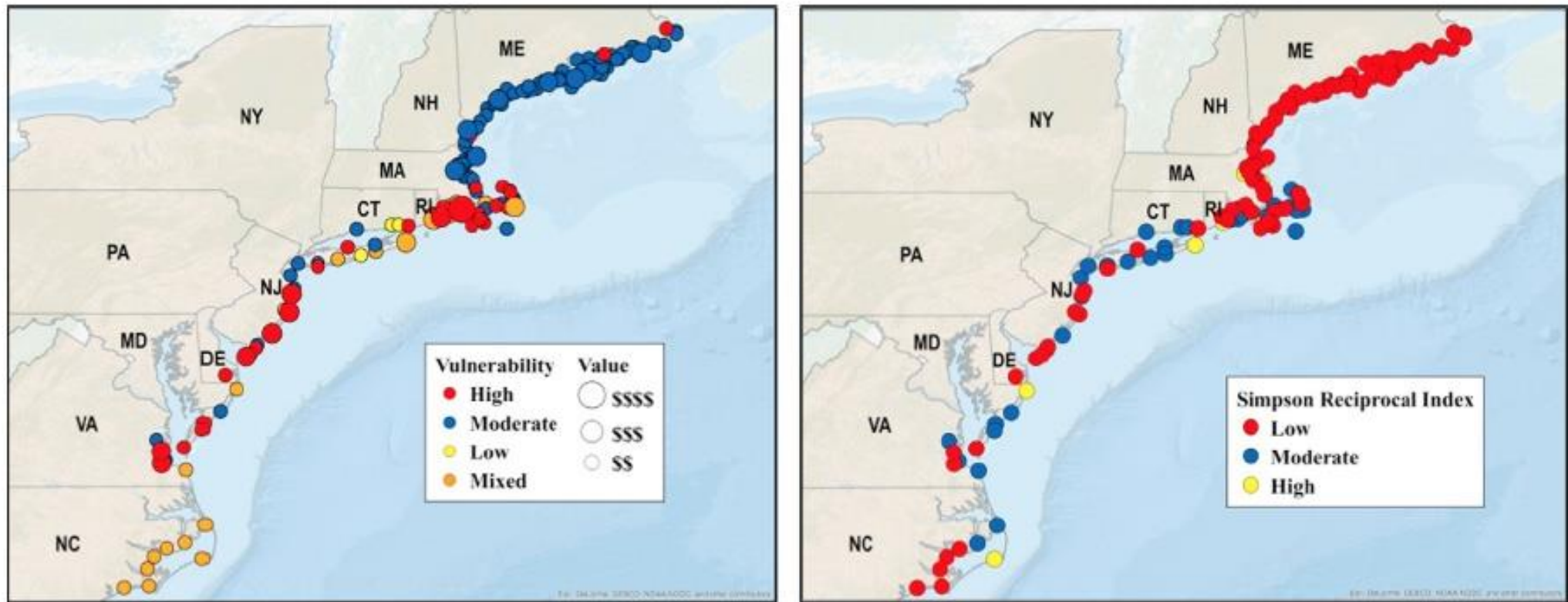


Fig. 6. New England and Mid-Atlantic Fishing communities' climate vulnerability classification based on categories of dependence on vulnerable species (left), and catch diversity scores (Simpson's Reciprocal Index (right)). Only communities with total landings value of 100 thousand dollars or more were mapped.

Vulnerability Indices, 3 communities

(Colburn et al. 2016)

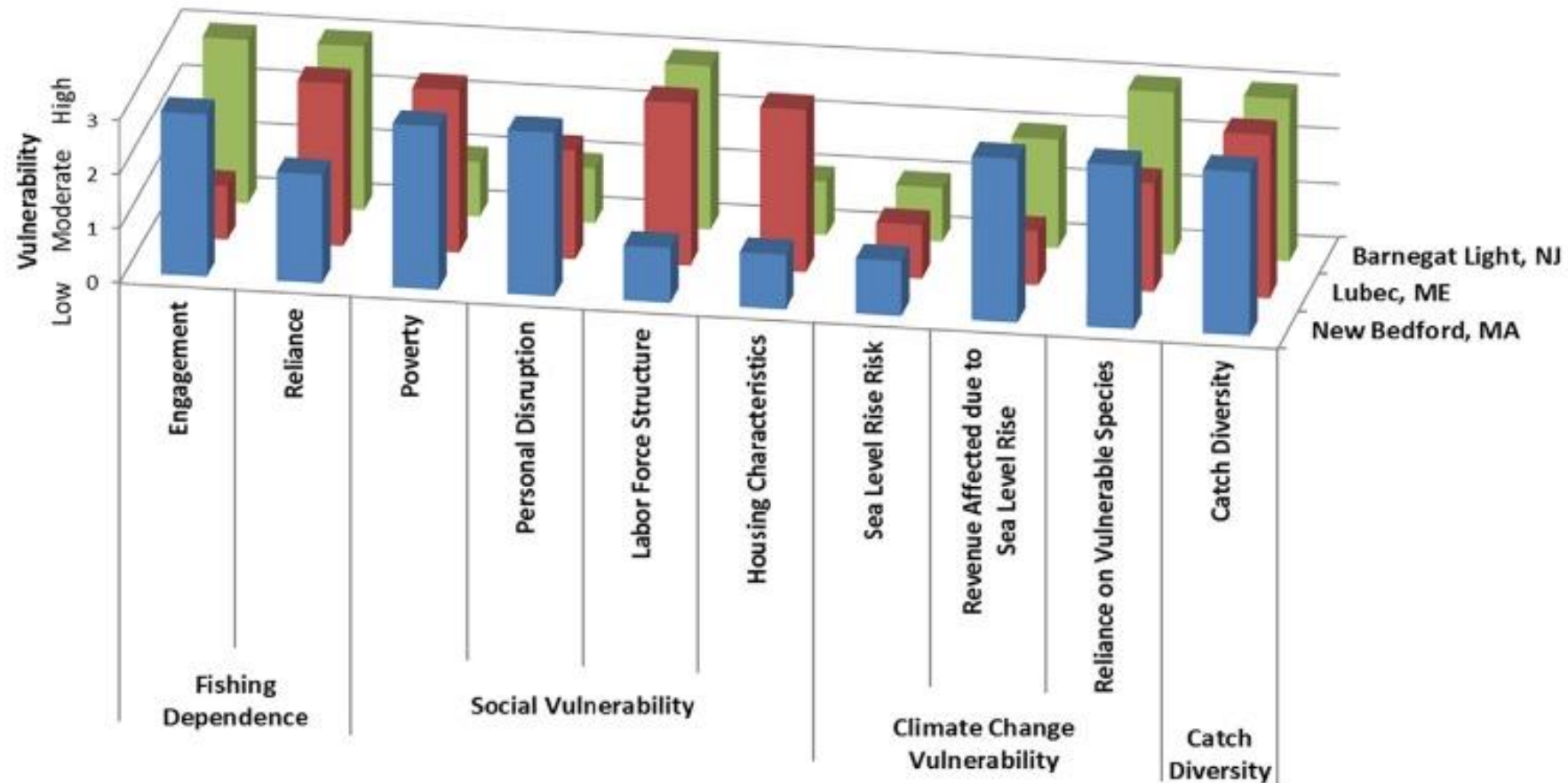


Fig. 7. Combined vulnerability indices for three communities.

Social vulnerability: coastal communities (Colburn et al. 2016)

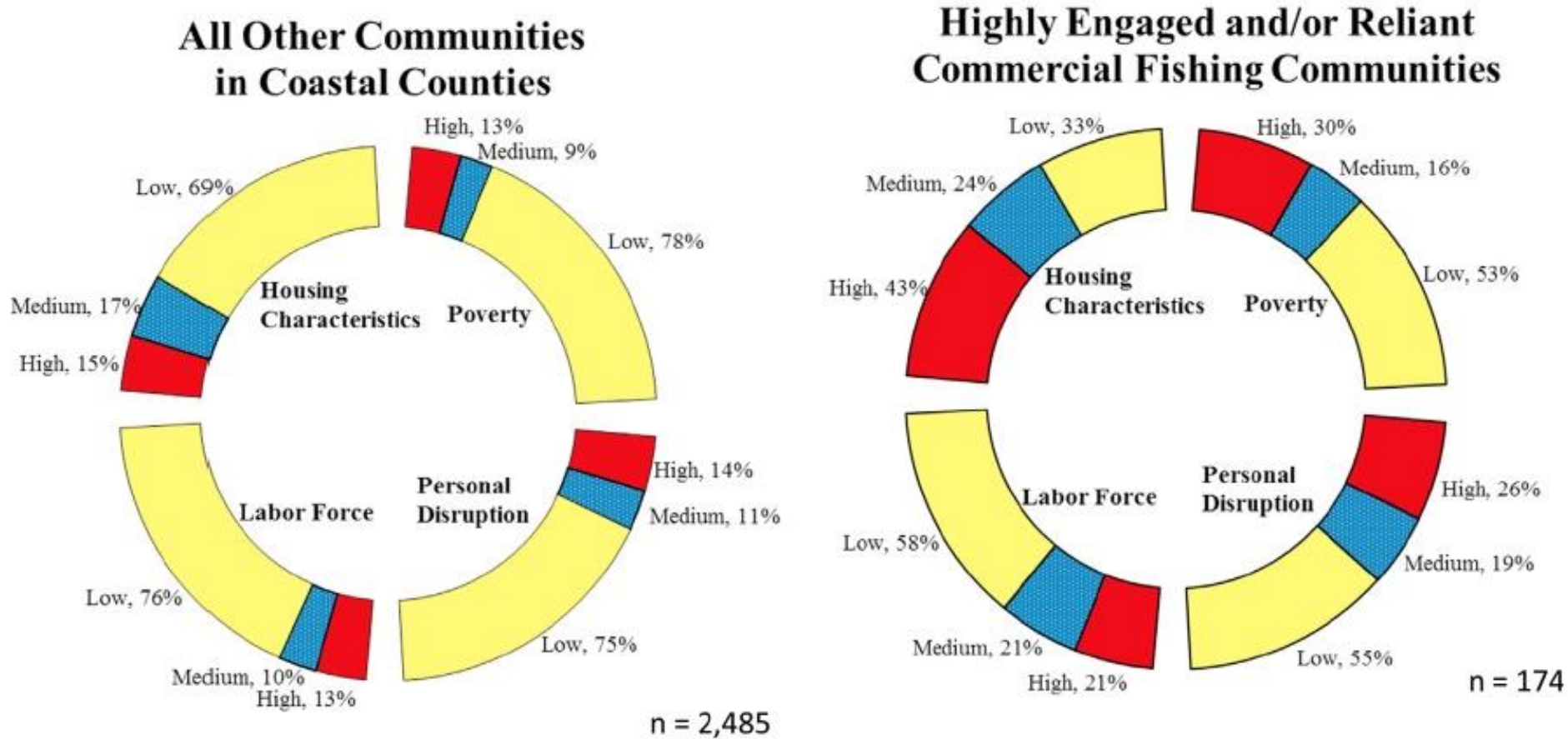


Fig. 2. Social vulnerability in highly engaged and/or reliant commercial fishing communities compared to all other communities in coastal counties.

STRAWS AND CAMEL BACKS





Photo: © Bonnie McCay

THANK YOU
Questions?

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