

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA**  
**COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**  
**FINAL PLAN**

**Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger**



**California Natural Resources Agency**  
**Secretary Mike Chrisman**

**March 2009**

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**DRAFT PLAN**

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. The Energy Policy Act of 2005

The Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP; Program) was established by Section 384 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Act) to assist producing states and their coastal political subdivisions (CPSs) in mitigating the impacts from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas production. The Act authorizes the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, through the Minerals Management Service (MMS), to disburse \$250 million per year for fiscal years 2007 through 2010 to six coastal states (Alabama, Alaska, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas) and their CPSs. Allocations to each state are based on the ratio of qualified OCS revenues offshore of a particular state to the total qualified OCS revenues from all states. In order to receive CIAP funds, states must submit to the Director of the MMS a Coastal Impact Assistance Plan (Plan) describing how these funds will be expended. The director of the MMS must approve that Plan before disbursing any CIAP funds to a state and its CPSs.

The CIAP provisions of the Act, established by amendments to Section 31.d.1 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1356 a.), listed five categories of authorized uses of CIAP funds. Thus, a state or CPS can only use CIAP funds for one or more of the following purposes:

1. projects and activities for the conservation, protection, or restoration of coastal areas, including wetlands;
2. mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife, or natural resources;
3. planning assistance and the administrative costs of complying with the CIAP;
4. implementation of a Federally approved marine, coastal, or comprehensive conservation management plan; and
5. mitigation of the impact of OCS activities through funding of onshore infrastructure projects and public service needs.

### B. Eligible Producing States and Coastal Political Subdivisions

A producing state is defined in the Act (*Section 31(a) (9) (A) and (B)*) as having a coastal seaward boundary within 200 nautical miles of the geographic center of a leased tract within any area of the OCS. This does not include a state with a majority of its coastline subject to leasing moratoria, unless production was occurring on January 1, 2005, from a lease within 10 nautical miles of the coastline of that state. States eligible to receive funding are Alabama, Alaska, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

The Act also specifies eligibility criteria for CPS's (*Section 31(a) (1) and (8)*). A *political subdivision* is defined as "the local political jurisdiction immediately below the level of state government, including counties, parishes, and boroughs." The term *coastal political subdivision* is further defined in the Act as "a political subdivision of a coastal state any part of which political subdivision is (A) within the coastal zone (as defined in Section 304 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (*16 U.S.C. 1453*)) as of the date of enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 [August 8, 2005]; and (B) not more than 200 nautical miles from the geographic center of any leased tract." Given these criteria, (MMS, in consultation with the states, has determined 17 CPS's are eligible to receive CIAP funding in California.

### C. Coastal Impact Assistance Program Allocations

Section 31(b) of the Act directs the MMS to calculate CIAP fund allocations to each state and coastal political subdivision (CPS) for fiscal years (FY) 2007 and 2008 using qualified OCS revenues received for FY 2006. The Act also directs the MMS to calculate allocations

for FY 2009 and FY 2010 funds using the amount of qualified OCS revenues received for FY 2008. Official allocations for FY 2007 and FY 2008 were provided to the state and CPS by the MMS on April 16, 2007. The Act stipulates that 35 percent of each state's share shall be distributed directly to its CPSs. **The MMS will publish official allocation figures for FY 2009 and 2010 no later than April 15, 2009.**

**CIAP Fiscal Year 2007 and 2008 Annual Allocations to California**

<b>Allocation to California</b>	<b>% of Total Allocation</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Amount Direct to State	65%	\$4,838,887.13
Amount Direct to CPS's	35%	\$2,605,554.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$7,444,441.75</b>

The allocation of CIAP funds to each CPS is based on the following formula:

1. 25% allocated based on the ratio of the CPS's coastal population to the coastal population of all CPS's in the state;
2. 25% allocated based on the ratio of the CPS's coastline miles to the coastline miles of all CPS's in the state;
3. 50% allocated based on the relative distance of the CPS from any OCS leased tract used to calculate the state's allocation using ratios that are inversely proportional to the distance between the point in the CPS closest to the geographic center of each leased tract or portion, as determined by the Secretary.

**CIAP Fiscal Year 2007 and 2008 Annual Allocations to California CPSs**

<b>CPS</b>	<b>% of Allocation to CPSs</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Alameda County	2.14%	\$55,796.28
Contra Costa County	1.02%	\$26,482.42
Los Angeles County	17.52%	\$456,521.10
Marin County	1.80%	\$46,986.07
Monterey County	4.49%	\$116,865.78
Napa County	0.13%	\$3,370.30
Orange County	6.11%	\$159,222.51
San Diego County	6.21%	\$161,848.79
City and County of San Francisco	1.13%	\$29,350.71
San Luis Obispo County	7.04%	\$183,485.05
San Mateo	2.67%	\$69,599.23
Santa Barbara County	33.29%	\$867,491.70
Santa Clara County	2.65%	\$69,051.44
Santa Cruz County	1.90%	\$49,520.67
Solano County	0.41%	\$10,699.51
Sonoma County	1.65%	\$42,998.37
Ventura County	9.84%	\$256,264.67
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$2,605,554.61</b>

**Note: The state and CPS allocations for fiscal years 2007 and 2008 listed above will be available for disbursement through grants upon the approval of the state's final Plan by the MMS.**

## **II. DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY**

The Act's CIAP provision requires that the Governor designate a State official and agency to develop the Plan and represent the state in interactions with the MMS for purposes of the Program. In a letter dated November 30, 2005 to Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger designated Secretary for Natural Resources Mike Chrisman as lead state official and the California Natural Resources Agency (Natural Resources Agency) as lead state agency for implementing the CIAP in California. (A copy of this letter can be found in Appendix C.) Secretary for Natural Resources Mike Chrisman may be reached at:

California Natural Resources Agency  
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
Phone: (916) 653-5656

Day-to-day responsibility for development and implementation of the Plan will rest with Natural Resources Agency's CIAP Coordinator, Chris Potter. He may be reached at:

California Natural Resources Agency  
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
Phone: (916) 654-0536

The California Natural Resources Agency oversees policies, activities, and a budget of \$6.4 billion and 16,000 employees in 25 departments, commissions, boards and conservancies. The issues overseen by the Agency run the natural resources gamut from conservation, water, fish and game, forestry, parks, energy, coastal, marine, and landscape. (Note: on January 1, 2009 the California Resources Agency officially changed its name to the California Natural Resources Agency.)

This Plan has been drafted using the template provided by the MMS in its May 2006 Final State Plan Guidelines. The guidelines can be found on MMS's CIAP website located at the following URL: <http://www.mms.gov/offshore/CIAPmain.htm>.

## **III. DESIGNATED CONTACTS FOR COASTAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS**

The 17 eligible CPSs lie totally or partially within the California Coastal Zone, established in accordance with amended section 304(1) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. These CPSs are, in alphabetical order, Alameda County, Contra Costa County, Los Angeles County, Marin County, Monterey County, Napa County, Orange County, San Diego County, San Francisco City and County, San Luis Obispo County, San Mateo County, Santa Barbara County, Santa Clara County, Santa Cruz County, Solano County, Sonoma County, and Ventura County.

The designated point of contact for each of the 17 counties qualified to participate in the CIAP from California are as follows:

<b>County</b>	<b>Name of Contact</b>	<b>Department and Address</b>	<b>Phone No.</b>	<b>Email Address</b>
Alameda	Chris Bazar	Alameda County Community Development Agency Planning Dept. 224 W. Winton Ave, Room 111 Hayward, CA 94544	510-670-5400	<a href="mailto:chris.bazar@acgov.org">chris.bazar@acgov.org</a>
Contra Costa	Abby Fateman	Contra Costa County Community Development Dept. 651 Pine St., North Wing, 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor Martinez, CA 94553	925-335-1272	<a href="mailto:AFate@cd.cccounty.us">AFate@cd.cccounty.us</a>
Los Angeles	Gina Natoli	Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning 320 West Temple Street, Room 1390 Community Studies II Section Los Angeles, CA 90012	213-974-6422	<a href="mailto:gmatoli@planning.lacounty.gov">gmatoli@planning.lacounty.gov</a>
Marin	Kristin Drumm	Marin County Community Development Agency Planning Division 3501 Civic Center Drive, Room 308 San Rafael, CA 94903	415-499-6290	<a href="mailto:KDrumm@co.marin.ca.us">KDrumm@co.marin.ca.us</a>
Monterey	Jeff Main	Monterey County Planning and Building Dept. 2620 First Avenue Marina, CA 93933	831-883-7500	<a href="mailto:mainj@co.monterey.ca.us">mainj@co.monterey.ca.us</a>
Napa	Jeff Sharp	Napa County Conservation, Development and Planning Dept. 1195 Third St., Room 210 Napa, CA 94559	707-259-5936	<a href="mailto:JSHARP@co.napa.ca.us">JSHARP@co.napa.ca.us</a>
Orange	Susan Brodeur	Sr. Coastal Engineer County of Orange Resources and Development Management Dept. 300 N. Flower Street Santa Anna, CA 92702-4048	714-834-5486	<a href="mailto:Susan.Brodeur@rdmd.ocgov.com">Susan.Brodeur@rdmd.ocgov.com</a>
San Diego	Trish Boaz	Chief County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation Resource Management Division 9150 Chesapeake Dr, Suite 200 San Diego, CA 92123	858-966-1370	<a href="mailto:Trish.Boaz@sdcounty.ca.gov">Trish.Boaz@sdcounty.ca.gov</a>
San Francisco	Diane Oshima	Port of San Francisco Pier 1 The Embarcadero San Francisco, CA 94111	415-274-0553	<a href="mailto:Diane.Oshima@sfport.com">Diane.Oshima@sfport.com</a>
San Luis Obispo	Tony Navarro	Housing and Economic Development San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Department County Government Center San Luis Obispo, CA 92408	805-781-5787	<a href="mailto:tnavarro@co.slo.ca.us">tnavarro@co.slo.ca.us</a>
San Mateo	Cecily Harris	Financial Services Manager San Mateo County Department of Parks 455 County Center, 4th Floor Redwood City, CA 94063-1646	650-363-4027	<a href="mailto:charris@co.sanmateo.ca.us">charris@co.sanmateo.ca.us</a>
Santa Barbara	Doug Anthony	Deputy Director Santa Barbara County Planning and Development Dept. Energy Division 123 East Anapamu Street Santa Barbara, CA 93101	805-568-2046	<a href="mailto:Doug@co.santa-barbara.ca.us">Doug@co.santa-barbara.ca.us</a>

County	Name of Contact	Department and Address	Phone No.	Email Address
Santa Clara	Christian Elliot	County of Santa Clara Parks and Recreation Department 298 Garden Hill Drive Los Gatos, CA 95032-7669	408-355-2291	<a href="mailto:christian.elliott@prk.sccgov.org">christian.elliott@prk.sccgov.org</a>
Santa Cruz	Chris Coburn	Water Resources Program Analyst, Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency 701 Ocean Street, Room 312 Santa Cruz, CA 95060	831-454-2763	<a href="mailto:chris.coburn@co.santa-cruz.ca.us">chris.coburn@co.santa-cruz.ca.us</a>
Solano	Dan Sykes	Parks Services Manager Solano County Solano County Parks and Recreation Division 675 Texas Street, Suite 2500 Fairfield, CA 94533-6336	707 784-3118	<a href="mailto:dtsykes@solanocounty.com">dtsykes@solanocounty.com</a>
Sonoma	Elizabeth Tyree	Elizabeth Tyree Department Analyst Sonoma County Regional Parks 2300 County Center Drive, Ste 120A Santa Rosa, CA 95403	(707) 565-2575 (707) 579-8247 Fax	<a href="mailto:ETREE@sonoma-county.org">ETREE@sonoma-county.org</a>
Ventura	Nancy Settle	County of Ventura Resource Management Agency Planning Division 800 S. Victoria Ave. Ventura, CA 93009	805-654-2465	<a href="mailto:Nancy.Settle@ventura.org">Nancy.Settle@ventura.org</a>

**IV. GOVERNOR’S CERTIFICATION OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

The Act’s CIAP provisions require the Governor to certify that the public participated and was able to comment on the development of the state’s Coastal Impact Assistance Plan. A signed letter from the Governor will be included in the final Plan documenting that the opportunity to comment on the draft Plan was provided.

**A. State Initiated Public Involvement**

Public Workshops

The Natural Resources Agency in conjunction with the MMS held two public workshops for county staff and other interested parties on April 17th and 18th 2007 in Santa Barbara and Oakland respectively. Notice, agenda, and list of participants for these two workshops are included in Appendix D.

Other Outreach

Following these workshops and throughout Plan development, Natural Resources Agency and MMS staff continued public outreach with interested parties through one-on-one meetings, phone conversations, email, and written correspondence.

30-day Public Comments Period on Draft Plan

On May 1, 2008 the Secretary for Natural Resources commenced a 30-day public period for a Draft California Coastal Impact Assistance Plan. However, no final Plan was released following this public comment period because on June 12, 2008 and June 13, 2008 the Natural Resources Agency and the 17 eligible counties were informed respectively by MMS officials that it had recently recalculated CIAP funding estimates and that the funding assumptions for FY 2009 and FY 2010 used in the draft Plan were no longer realistic.

Revised Draft Plan

Under MMS’s new funding calculations and estimates, California will still receive \$7.4 million per year in FY 2007 and FY 2008 but California’s share may drop to \$2.9 million per year in

FY 2009 and FY 2010. Rather than receiving \$30 million over the four-year life of the CIAP, California may receive \$20.6 million – a funding reduction of approximately 30%. Because of this anticipated funding reduction, the Natural Resources Agency was advised by MMS officials to revise our four year draft Plan to reflect the new funding projections. Natural Resources Agency staff worked with other state agency staff and county staff to implement the anticipated 30% funding reduction. This revised draft Plan represents an overall funding reduction of 30% from the draft Plan released May 1, 2008. As discussed above, all CIAP funds allocated to California and its CPSs will be available for disbursement through grants upon approval of the final Plan. This includes allocations from FY 2007 and FY 2008.

#### 30-day Public Comments Period on Revised Draft Plan

On October 21, 2008 the Secretary for Natural Resources commenced a 30-day public period for a Revised Draft Coastal Impact Assistance Plan.

#### **B. CPS Initiated Public Involvement**

All counties were required to submit to the state along with their CIAP proposals proof of board of supervisors' consideration and approval. This requirement ensured public noticing and consideration of CIAP proposals within the 17 eligible counties. Board of supervisors approvals are not included in this Plan but are kept on file at the Natural Resources Agency.

As discussed above, counties were notified of reduced funding expectations in June 2008 and directed to submit revised project proposals to the Natural Resources Agency by the end of August 31, 2008. Delays in the submission of these packages resulted primarily from the need for county staff to resubmit their project proposals to boards of supervisors for approval.

#### **C. Public Comment Period for Revised Draft CIAP Plan**

The general public was provided an opportunity to comment on the revised draft CIAP Plan during a 30-day public comment period which commenced on October 21, 2008. In addition, the Natural Resources Agency posted the revised draft Plan at the following URL: <http://www.resources.ca.gov/ocean/CIAP.html>. The comment period was noticed as follows:

- Distribution by e-mail through Natural Resources Agency's Ocean Program listserv. This listserv contains over 4,000 members.

The public was directed to provide all comments in writing to the Natural Resources Agency by the end of the comment period. A summary of the comments received is provided in Appendix E.

#### **V. CONSISTENCY WITH CALIFORNIA'S COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

The federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972 requires that all proposed federal and federally authorized activities, development projects, permits and licenses, and support to state and local governments be reviewed by that state's CZMA implementing agency for consistency with its approved coastal management program. For all of the California Coast, except San Francisco Bay, the state agency responsible for implementing the CZMA is the California Coastal Commission (Coastal Commission). In the San Francisco Bay Area, the CZMA administering agency is the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC). Because the CIAP is a federal activity, the state's revised draft CIAP Plan was subjected to consistency review by the Coastal Commission and BCDC in the fall of 2008. Neither agency identified major issues with the revised draft Plan during its consistency review.



## **VI. COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS**

The CIAP legislation requires that the state plan contain "measures for taking into account other relevant federal resources and programs" (Section 31(d) (2) (E)). As part of the state's effort to satisfy that requirement, the Natural Resources Agency, its departments, and numerous counties have made a concerted effort to include federal entities such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA National Marine Sanctuaries as project partners. Similarly, these same entities have made a concerted effort to propose the implementation of federal or federally related programs through the CIAP (e.g., protecting endangered species, wetlands monitoring, coastal sediment management, and testing for nonpoint source pollution). Federal agencies provided informal comments on proposals that were being considered by the state for CIAP funding. Each project description contained in Section X of this plan includes a separate discussion of coordination with other federal programs; e.g., level of financial assistance from other federal programs. The key federal agencies mentioned above will be formally notified prior to the 30-day public comment period of the opportunity to submit comments.

## **VII. COMPLYING WITH NEPA**

Section 384 of the Energy Policy Act directs the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, through the MMS, to disburse CIAP funds to six coastal states and eligible coastal political subdivisions. Under the Act, the Secretary (MMS) does not have control and authority over the specific nature of the projects beyond identifying that they meet one or more of the authorized uses specified by the Act. Accordingly, the MMS is not required to conduct a detailed environmental review of individual projects pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Some of the projects proposed by coastal states or coastal political subdivisions, however, may require permits from other Federal agencies that have direct regulatory authority over aspects of the project that require NEPA review. In that circumstance, state and local agencies would be required to consult with the appropriate federal agencies to ensure NEPA compliance.

## **VIII. STATE CIAP PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM**

### **A. Solicitation of Proposals**

The Natural Resources Agency has worked cooperatively with state agencies, the eligible 17 coastal counties, and the general public (see Section IV) to compile a group of projects that are consistent with the authorized uses specified in the Act. A description of the Program, guidelines for application, and project selection criteria were disseminated through workshops, mailings, and email lists.

The projects that are included in the Plan embody principles of sustainable ocean and coastal restoration and protection. Project proposals included in this plan meet authorized use categories on page 1 and are organized under the following major 15 categories:

1. Climate Change
2. Coastal Habitat Restoration
3. Coastal Habitat Protection and Public Access
4. Coastal Sediment Management
5. Coastal Water Quality
6. Coastal Wetlands
7. Energy

8. Invasive Species
9. Mapping
10. Marine Debris
11. Marine Law Enforcement
12. Marine Life Protection Act/Marine Life Management Act Implementation
13. Public Education and Outreach
14. Science and Research
15. CIAP Administration

### **B. California Ocean Protection Council's Five-Year Strategic Plan**

The State of California has decided to also use the California Ocean Protection Council's (COPC) Five-Year Strategic Plan as a criterion for deciding which projects to fund.

The COPC was created on September 23, 2004, when Governor Schwarzenegger signed the California Ocean Protection Act (COPA) into law. The COPC consists of two Cabinet Secretaries, the Chair of the State Lands Commission, two public members, and two *ex-officio* legislative members. The purpose of the COPC is to improve the coordination and management of California's ocean and coastal resources. The council is tasked with the following responsibilities:

- Coordinate activities of ocean-related state agencies to improve the effectiveness of state efforts to protect ocean resources within existing fiscal limitations.
- Establish policies to coordinate the collection and sharing of scientific data related to coast and ocean resources between agencies.
- Identify and recommend to the Legislature changes in law.
- Identify and recommend changes in federal law and policy to the Governor and Legislature.

In September 2006 the council released its first five-year strategic plan. The COPC's strategic plan identifies the goals, objectives, and strategies that the council will implement to protect ocean and coastal resources. In some cases, the COPC will take a lead role managing an ocean or coastal resource issue of statewide importance; in others, it will provide or identify funding for specific initiatives; in still others, it will recommend needed changes to state or federal laws or regulations. The COPC's Strategic Plan can be downloaded from the Internet at the following URL:

[http://resources.ca.gov/copc/docs/OPC\\_Strategic\\_Plan\\_2006.pdf](http://resources.ca.gov/copc/docs/OPC_Strategic_Plan_2006.pdf).

Each project proposal in the California CIAP Plan (Plan) includes a discussion of how the project will advance the state toward meeting the goals and objectives of the COPC's Five – Year Strategic Plan in the following areas:

- **Governance:** One of the COPC's principal goals is to evaluate the way California protects and conserves its ocean and coastal ecosystem resources and to recommend legislative or administrative changes where needed. COPA states that California "needs to coordinate governance and stewardship of the state's ocean, to identify priorities, bridge existing gaps, and ensure effective and scientifically sound approaches to protecting and conserving the most important ocean resources."
- **Research and Monitoring:** Solving complex ocean resource problems will require a better scientific understanding of the underlying functioning of ocean and coastal ecosystems. COPA requires COPC to "establish policies to coordinate the collection

and sharing of scientific data related to coast and ocean resources between agencies.”

- **Ocean and Coastal Water Quality:** California’s ocean and coastal ecosystems extend from the top of watersheds, down rivers and into bays, estuaries, and lagoons, into the nearshore ocean, and ultimately to deep waters off the coast. The ocean is usually the end point of land-based pollutants that flow from coastal watersheds. Nearshore impairment of water quality can result from municipal sewage discharges, industrial waste discharges, dredge spoils, and agricultural and urban runoff. Impaired water quality undermines the ability of coastal ecosystems to support healthy fisheries, recreational opportunities, and other beneficial uses.
- **Physical Processes and Habitat:** California’s ocean and coastal ecosystems reflect a diverse array of physical habitats, including coastal rivers and wetlands, sandy and rocky beaches, nearshore and offshore rocky reefs and plains, and submarine canyons. These habitats are affected by natural and human-caused factors, including sea level rise, complex oceanographic processes, dredging, river impoundments and diversions, and certain types of fishing gear. Habitats must be maintained and restored to support fisheries, the diversity of California’s coastal wildlife, and recreational and commercial opportunities.
- **Ocean and Coastal Ecosystems:** California’s ocean and coastal ecosystems have supported human use for many centuries. Although management of activities that exploit or affect California’s wildlife and plants has improved, unsustainable uses have reduced the capacity of ecosystems to provide goods and services that range from the enjoyment of viewing wild creatures to the production of food and industrial materials. California can benefit from several laws that provide tools that support human use of wild plants and wildlife consistent with long-term economic and ecological values, including the Marine Life Management Act (MLMA) and the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA). Meeting the challenges of the future will require understanding both the potential and the limits of our ocean resources.
- **Education and Outreach:** A strong link exists between the public’s understanding of the natural environment and their willingness to protect and preserve natural resources. Statewide, a lack of public knowledge exists about the ocean and its problems. However, recent surveys indicate that Californians support efforts to protect the oceans and are interested in learning more about them. Ocean stewardship could be dramatically improved through statewide outreach programs.

## C. Selection of Proposals

### State Process

The Natural Resources Agency received a total of 140 proposals (i.e., 68 state proposals and 72 county proposals). State and county project proposals were first screened by a committee made up of staff from the Natural Resources Agency and the COPC to make sure that they were eligible for funding under the authorized uses specified in the Act. Next the committee evaluated all proposals using the following criteria:

1. Does the project address an area of critical coastal or ocean resource need?
2. How cost effective is the project?
3. What is the certainty of the project’s benefits?
4. How sustainable are the project’s benefits?

In addition, state agencies and counties were required to discuss in each proposal how their project(s) would advance the state toward meeting the goals and objectives of the COPC's Strategic Plan in the following areas:

- Governance,
- Research and Monitoring,
- Ocean and Coastal Water Quality,
- Physical Processes and Habitat,
- Ocean and Coastal Ecosystems, and
- Education and Outreach

On January 28, 2008 a committee consisting of Natural Resources Agency and COPC staff presented their CIAP funding recommendations for state proposals to the Secretary for Natural Resources Mike Chrisman. The Secretary approved the committee's recommendations to fund 29 state projects and directed Natural Resources Agency staff to develop the state's Plan based on the approved recommendations.

#### Reduction in CIAP Funding Estimate – State

Of the 29 state project proposals that were included in the May 2008 draft Plan, 25 remain. The following four projects were dropped because alternate funding was identified or the project was deemed a low priority for the state agency sponsoring the project:

1. Socio-Economic Study for Environmental Impact Review for the Marine Life Protection Act (Department of Fish and Game) – alternate funding was identified.
2. Long-Term Shoreline Change in San Francisco: Projecting Patterns, Impacts, and Strategies for the Mitigation of Sea Level Rise (State Coastal Conservancy) – alternate funding was secured.
3. San Francisco Bay Area Water Trail Education Program (State Coastal Conservancy) – alternate funding was secured.
4. Espa Lagoon Restoration, Phase 1 (State Parks) – low priority project for the department.

#### County Process

During February of 2007 the Natural Resources Agency's CIAP Coordinator and the MMS Regional CIAP Coordinator conducted public outreach to the 17 eligible CPSs (i.e., counties). Through this outreach a point of contact for each county was established (see Section III above). Each point of contact was asked to lead the solicitation, development, and selection of CIAP project proposals in his/her county. In addition to submitting CIAP project proposals to the Natural Resources Agency, county points of contact were required to submit proof of county board of supervisors' consideration and approval of all CIAP proposals to be submitted to the Natural Resources Agency for inclusion in the state's CIAP Plan.

#### Reduction in CIAP Funding Estimate – Counties

Of the 72 county project proposals that were included in the May 2008 draft Plan, 64 remain. Projects each were dropped by Los Angeles County (2), San Mateo County (1), Santa Cruz County (2), and Ventura County (3). The need to provide funding for higher priority projects was the reason cited for dropping these projects.

#### **D. How the State of California will Manage, Implement, and Monitor the CIAP**

As the designated state lead, the Natural Resources Agency has the authority to manage, implement, and monitor implementation of the state CIAP Plan. Day-to-day responsibility for the implementation of the CIAP will rest with state's CIAP Coordinator Chris Potter. He may be reached at:

California Natural Resources Agency  
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
Phone: (916) 654-0536  
Email: [chris.potter@resources.ca.gov](mailto:chris.potter@resources.ca.gov)

All state contact with the MMS will be through the Natural Resources Agency's CIAP Coordinator.

In addition to its own projects, the Plan includes projects from the following seven Natural Resources Agency departments plus the COPC: Department of Boating and Waterways, Department of Fish and Game, Department of Parks and Recreation, Coastal Commission, San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, State Lands Commission, and State Coastal Conservancy. The seven departments and the COPC will manage their own projects; however, the Natural Resources Agency will manage the grants issued by the MMS. All grant applications will be submitted to MMS by the Natural Resources Agency, and all CIAP funds will be issued from the MMS to the Natural Resources Agency. The Natural Resources Agency will issue subgrants to the seven departments and the COPC on a project-by-project basis. The Natural Resources Agency will transfer CIAP grant funds to the appropriate department upon the receipt of an itemized invoice for expenditures incurred or upon the approval of the MMS for advance payment. The Natural Resources Agency, its seven participating departments, and the COPC each has its own established accounting system through which each track project and grant expenditures.

The Natural Resources Agency will monitor state project progress through maintaining regular communication with the project contacts and biannual project updates. The Natural Resources Agency will provide project contacts with a template for project updates/status reports that will focus the updates on achievement of milestones, progress on measurable objectives, unexpected delays, and expenditures. At a project's conclusion, the Natural Resources Agency will verify and document the successful completion of the measurable outcomes. Should the outcomes not be met, the Natural Resources Agency will work with the project contact to determine what steps and budget is necessary to complete the project. Should a state project change courses or fall short of projected outcomes the Natural Resources Agency CIAP Coordinator will work as a liaison between the project agency and MMS in order to keep MMS apprised of project revisions or to amend the grant as needed.

The Natural Resources Agency worked closely with the 17 eligible counties during the development of their project proposals to ensure that these proposals met the MMS Guidelines; this includes qualifying under the authorized uses set forth in the Act. The county project proposals are included in the State of California CIAP Plan. However, each county will apply for and manage their grants without Natural Resources Agency involvement or oversight. Each county will work directly with MMS on approval of their grants and dispersal of grant funds. Each county will monitor the progress of their individual projects and provide grant reports to MMS. The Natural Resources Agency will request copies of the grant reports from each county. Some counties have submitted multiple

proposals for inclusion in the plan. Based on conversations with county points-of-contact, the Natural Resources Agency understands that each county has an established accounting system through which they will track project and grant expenditures. The Natural Resources Agency will assist counties, as needed, to review grant proposals or to assist in discussions with MMS.

All state and county proposals are provided in their entirety in Section VIII of this Plan. The Natural Resources Agency intends to review the state CIAP Plan annually to evaluate whether or not it still reflects the state's and CPS's project priorities. Should priorities shift, the Natural Resources Agency will amend the State of California Coastal Impact Assistance Plan. The amended Plan will be subject to public review and comment and will be submitted to MMS for approval in the same manner as the original Plan.

#### **E. Compliance with Relevant Federal, State, and Local Laws**

The Natural Resources Agency, the COPC, and the Natural Resources Agency's departments have implemented ocean and coastal protection, restoration, and planning projects for several decades and have worked diligently to ensure that all projects comply with all relevant local, state, and federal laws. Compliance with those laws will be a prerequisite for approval of CIAP grants by the MMS. During the CIAP planning process, the Natural Resources Agency and its departments coordinated with the relevant federal regulatory and resource agencies to solicit their opinions regarding potential projects and potential regulatory problems. The Natural Resources Agency intends to collaborate with those entities throughout the development phase of each project. In some cases, projects have already received all necessary permits through the appropriate local, state, and federal regulatory entities. Copies of those permits will be provided to MMS at the appropriate time. In addition to addressing regulatory issues, Natural Resources Agency personnel have coordinated with other coastal restoration and protection efforts in California to help ensure consistency and eliminate duplication of effort.

#### **F. Description of the Major Activities and/or Categories to be Funded by the CIAP**

Projects included in this Plan are organized by the following major categories:

- 1. Climate Change:** Coastal management practitioners from around the country are now in agreement that global climate change will have far-reaching and long-term adverse impacts on coastal areas and resources, such as the California coastline and the coastal resources protected by the California Coastal Act. Californians are also increasingly concerned generally about the impacts of climate change – particularly more severe droughts, increased air pollution, and increased flooding. Projects in this category will help the California Coastal Commission, the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, coastal California cities and counties, and other state and federal agencies with authorities within the state's coastal areas in grappling with how to best prepare for the expected impacts of global climate change.
- 2. Coastal Habitat Restoration:** Coastal habitat restoration encompasses the range of remedies used to repair, reinvigorate, or replace parts of the coastal environment that have been lost or injured as a result of human activities or natural events. Restoration projects as diverse as planting salt marshes and repairing coral reefs have involved ecologists and schoolchildren, lawyers and crane operators, fishermen, divers, and engineers. Coastal habitat restoration can provide an effective means of redressing human impacts on the coastal environment and the completion of each new restoration project improves the California's capability to

repair the damage inflicted on its coast. Projects in this category aim to restore coastal habitat along the California coast in State Parks and other areas.

- 3. Coastal Habitat Protection and Public Access:** The California Constitution guarantees the rights of all citizens to access and use the shoreline. This right is recognized by NOAA's Office of Coastal Resource Management in its certification of California's Coastal Management Program. The California Coastal Commission, the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, the State Coastal Conservancy, the California State Lands Commission, local governments, and non-profit organizations all play a role in assuring this access and use. Projects in this category will improve public access facilities at specific locations, while some are designed to support the broader statewide objective of creating a trail along the entire coast of California.
- 4. Coastal Sediment Management:** California's spectacular coastline includes sandy beaches, sheer bluffs, rocky headlands, intertidal zones, and other diverse shoreline types. This variety of landforms, combined with complex oceanographic and geologic conditions as well as human activities that affect site conditions and the delivery and movement of sand to and along the coast, results in erosion rates that vary from one segment of the coast to another. It has been estimated that approximately 85 percent of the California coast is actively eroding, while the coastal population in California continues to rise. The projects in this category address the need for a statewide approach for evaluating the sediment (including sand) management needs of our watersheds, wetlands, and beaches, all of which are interrelated.
- 5. Coastal Water Quality:** Because the technical and policy aspects of nonpoint source pollution control are continually evolving, it can be difficult for state and local agencies regulating water quality to assess the effectiveness of their requirements or to keep up with the development of new tools that can improve land use decisions and regulation that impact water quality. The Coastal Commission has implemented California's federally approved Coastal Nonpoint Source (NPS) program since 2000. Projects in this category will improve coastal water quality by providing information to inform better land use decisions, especially at the local level, where those decisions are primarily made.
- 6. Coastal Wetlands:** It has been estimated that California has lost 90% of its historic coastal wetlands over the last 100 years. This loss can largely be attributed to filling. Because of federal and state laws and regulations passed in the late 60's and early 70's, filling of wetlands is now extremely limited and must accompany mitigation for loss of wetland habitat and function. However, new threats to coastal wetlands exist. These include invasive plant and animal species, coastal and nonpoint source pollution, and sea-level rise, to name a few. In recognition of these substantial wetland losses and continued threats, the state has begun to implement a statewide wetlands monitoring program to track its wetland resources. Initial efforts to implement this program have been on the coast and in coordination with numerous state and federal agencies. The projects in this category aim to increase the quality and quantity of California's important coastal wetlands by increasing the state's capacity to protect and scientifically monitor these wetlands.
- 7. Energy:** Over the next decade and beyond, California anticipates the development of large, complex coastal energy and ocean resource-related projects. Five types of expected projects are: 1) power plant projects; 2) proposals to develop state tideland

- oil and gas reserves from existing federal platforms; 3) review of energy elements for amended Local Coastal Plans; 4) fiber optic cable proposals; 5) alternative energy development (tidal and wave energy) and 6) proposals for desalination facilities. The proposals in this category are intended to help state and local governments address the impacts of these types of developments.
- 8. Invasive Species:** The introduction of invasive species into West Coast waters and coastal areas threatens the ecological, social, public health, and economic integrity of the region's marine and terrestrial resources. Because these species have few natural controls in their new habitat, they spread rapidly and destroy native plant and animal communities, damage recreation opportunities, lower property values. One estimate suggests that aquatic invasive species cause a loss of \$120 billion annually to the U.S. economy. There are a variety of vectors through which invasive species may be introduced, including release from ballast water, escape from aquaculture production areas, the use of live bait, inappropriate disposal of unwanted aquarium species, or transportation on the hulls of commercial and recreational vessels. Examples of invasive species presently found on the California coast and in coastal waters include cordgrasses (genus *Spartina*), European green crab (*Carcinus maenas*), Chinese mitten crab (*Eriocheir sinensis*), *Caulerpa taxifolia*, and veldt grass (*Ehrharta calycina*) to name a few. Proposals in this category aim to control and/or eradicate invasive species that plague areas of the California coast and coastal waters.
- 9. Mapping:** Accurate statewide mapping of seafloor substrates, marine habitat types, and bathymetry (underwater topography) of California's coastal and nearshore waters is crucial to guiding multiple ocean management decisions. For example, designating and monitoring marine protected areas, understanding sediment transport and sand delivery, ensuring shipping safety, identifying dredging and dumping sites, helping identify fault dynamics, helping describe tsunami potential, regulating offshore coastal development, and illuminating the dynamics of fisheries and other marine species, are just a few of the applications that would benefit from coastal and marine mapping data and products. Detailed bathymetric maps are also critical in the development of an ocean circulation model that will allow better prediction of potential ocean responses to environmental and anthropogenic changes. Although small sections of the coast, including some federal waters, have been mapped to varying extents and resolutions, a comprehensive and seamless map of the state's near- and offshore benthic and marine resources does not currently exist. In 2007 the COPC authorized \$15 million for this program, largely devoted to data collection. Proposals in this category aim to support the California sea floor mapping project by producing fully interpreted, classified and attributed geologic and habitat maps.
- 10. Marine Debris:** Since the 1970's, marine debris has been widely recognized as a threat to the marine environment. Despite global treaties to prevent dumping at sea and minimize land-based sources, and increasing efforts worldwide to protect water quality, the quantity of marine debris in the world's oceans is increasing. As an illustration of the magnitude of the problem, the densities of micro-plastics have tripled during the last decade in California and the North Pacific Gyre. Through ingestion, entrapment and entanglement, marine debris harms hundreds of wildlife species, some of which are threatened or endangered species under California or federal law. Plastic and other debris litters our beaches, and represents a threat to California's \$46 billion ocean-dependent, tourism-oriented economy and in certain



circumstances may pose a public health threat. California state and local agencies spend millions of dollars per year to prevent this litter from entering the ocean. At its February 7, 2007 meeting, the COPC called attention to the significant threat of marine debris to the state's marine and coastal environment and adopted a resolution calling for the continuation and expansion of watershed-based cleanups, and the promotion of education and outreach on the impacts of plastic debris and litter prevention. Proposals in this category aim to reduce marine debris by working with coastal communities in establishing model marine debris reduction programs.

- 11. Marine Law Enforcement:** A legislative study in the mid 1990's revealed the black market profits from poached California fish and wildlife estimated to be over \$100,000,000 annually. This was second only to the illegal drug trade. The illegal take of fish and wildlife and habitat destruction are two of the most significant factors impacting fish and wildlife populations in California. Compliance with statewide fishery regulations (including many specific legislative mandates such as the Marine Life Protection Act) is a critical component for successfully managing the marine environment on an ecosystem basis. Compliance issues such as poaching (illegal take of living resources) can significantly reduce the accuracy of scientific data collection that is used to determine conservation or preservation management efforts. Proposals in this category aim to support the on-water boat patrol enforcement activities of the California Department of Fish and Game. On-water patrols are critical because many of the state and federal management regulations in effect are spatial in orientation, that is, the regulations include water depths, longitude and latitude parameters and ocean area closures.
- 12. Marine Life Protection Act Implementation (MLPA):** In 1999, the California legislature approved the MLPA requiring the Department of Fish and Game to improve the array of existing marine protected areas (MPAs) and create a statewide network of MPAs within state waters. The goals of the MLPA are to help sustain, conserve, and protect marine populations and ecosystems; to help rebuild depleted marine populations; to improve recreational, educational and study opportunities; and to ensure that MPAs have clearly defined objectives, effective management measures, adequate enforcement, and are based on sound scientific principles. These areas will be designed and managed to take full advantage of the multiple benefits that can be derived from MPAs including the protection of the state's marine life, habitats, and ecosystems within the MPAs. Projects in this category aim to support the California Department of Fish and Game in its efforts to implement the requirements of the MLPA.
- 13. Science and Research:** Science and research should be the foundation of good public policy, though often it is not due to a variety of factors. Factors reducing the utilization of research findings in public policymaking include funding deficiencies, the need for more directed research, and the lack of coordination between researchers and policy makers. However, the State of California must support marine research to remain in the forefront of progressive resource management. The projects proposed in this category address the need for new initiatives to support and coordinate statewide marine research initiatives, site specific research initiatives, or infrastructure for existing research facilities.
- 14. Public Education and Outreach:** As discussed in the COPC's Five-Year Strategic Plan, a strong link exists between the public's understanding of the natural environment and their willingness to protect and preserve natural resources.

Throughout California a lack of knowledge exists about the ocean and coast and the problems they face. However, recent surveys indicate that Californians support efforts to protect the oceans and are interested in learning more about them. The projects proposed in this category address this need.

**15. CIAP Administration:** As discussed in the introduction of this Plan, Section 384 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 appropriates CIAP funding to the Mineral Management Service which will then distribute these funds to eligible states and coastal political subdivisions. The legislation also requires eligible states, including California, to submit Coastal Impact Assistance Plans detailing how the funds will be expended. MMS's October 2008 CIAP guidance document provides additional administrative CIAP requirements on the states such as disbursing funds and overseeing project implementation. The state CIAP Administration category consists of the Natural Resources Agency's proposal to secure sufficient resources to meet the requirements discussed above and to ensure successful implementation of the plan.

**G. Estimate of Funds to be Spent on Each Authorized Use**

The 2005 Energy Policy Act stipulates the five following categories of authorized uses of CIAP funds:

1. projects and activities for the conservation, protection, or restoration of coastal areas, including wetlands;
2. mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife, or natural resources;
3. planning assistance and the administrative costs of complying with the CIAP;
4. implementation of a Federally approved marine, coastal, or comprehensive conservation management plan; and
5. mitigation of the impact of OCS activities through funding of onshore infrastructure projects and public service needs.

The following tables show estimates of the funds by state and CPS that will be spent annually on each authorized use. For those projects that address more than one authorized use, only the primary authorized use was considered. Only Tier 1 projects are represented in the tables below. Tier 1 projects are those projects that are anticipated to utilize 100 percent of a state's and or CPS's CIAP fiscal year allocation. Tier 2 projects are for backup purposes only; i.e., instances where no Tier 1 project can accommodate a funding augmentation from surplus funds. Approved Tier 2 projects may receive grant funding without a state formally amending its Plan.

**State Projects: Estimate of allocated funds to be spent on each authorized use**

Authorized Use (See above)	FY 2007 Allocation	FY 2008 Allocation	FY 2009 * Estimated Allocation	FY 2010 * Estimated Allocation	TOTALS
1	\$4,009,562	\$4,009,562	\$1,706,991	\$1,706,991	\$11,433,106
2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
3	\$192,325	\$192,325	\$82,425	\$82,425	\$549,500
4	\$673,000	\$673,000	\$273,000	\$273,000	\$1,820,000
5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,838,887</b>	<b>\$4,838,887</b>	<b>\$2,062,416</b>	<b>\$2,062,416</b>	<b>\$13,802,606</b>

**CPS Projects: Estimate of allocated funds to be spent on each authorized use**

Authorized Use (See above)	FY 2007 Allocation	FY 2008 Allocation	FY 2009 * Estimated Allocation	FY 2010 * Estimated Allocation	TOTALS
1	\$2,165,494	\$2,130,889	\$630,669	\$650,668	\$5,577,719
2	\$118,571	\$118,571	\$38,626	\$38,626	\$314,394
3	\$42,201	\$42,201	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$102,402
4	\$279,288	\$313,892	\$170,283	\$150,283	\$913,745
5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,605,554</b>	<b>\$2,605,553</b>	<b>\$848,577</b>	<b>\$848,576</b>	<b>\$6,908,260</b>

\* Note: Projected FY 2009 and FY 2010 allocations are based on communications with MMS staff during June 2008. These are only estimates and not official allocation figures. Official allocation figures for FY 2009 and FY 2010 will be released by the MMS no later than April 15, 2009.

**IX. PROPOSED PROJECT LISTS**

As recommended in the MMS Guidelines, tables showing spending estimates by calendar year per authorized use, estimated cost subtotals by fiscal year allocations, and estimated cost subtotals as a percentage of fiscal year allocation are provided in Appendix A. These tables cover the following:

- Projects for Fiscal Years 2007 – 2010 Proposed by the State of California.
- Projects for Fiscal Years 2007 – 2010 Proposed by CPSs
  - All CPS’s combined
  - Alameda County
  - Contra Costa County
  - Los Angeles County
  - Marin County
  - Monterey County
  - Napa County
  - Orange County
  - San Diego County
  - City and County of San Francisco
  - San Luis Obispo County
  - San Mateo County
  - Santa Barbara County
  - Santa Clara County
  - Santa Cruz County
  - Solano County
  - Sonoma County
  - Ventura County

**X. PROPOSED PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS**

**A. State of California Projects**

Below are brief descriptions of the 25 state CIAP project proposals selected for inclusion in California Coastal Impact Assistance Plan. A more detailed description of each project is provided in Appendix B. All state project proposals are Tier 1.

**San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC):** Over the past two years, the BCDC has taken on a leadership role in the Bay Area by initiating analyses and discussion of the potential impacts of climate change on the San Francisco Bay Region. We recommend funding a proposal that enables BCDC to continue and to expand this leadership role. We also recommend funding a proposal for developing a regional sediment plan for San Francisco Bay.

**BCDC Climate Change Program (\$770,000)**

- The Commission proposes to develop a program to assist local governments in preparing for sea level rise in San Francisco Bay.
- The program will consist of three elements: 1) developing data sources, 2) developing a head of tide/tidal surge study, and 3) developing a vulnerability assessment framework and assisting local governments in conducting vulnerability assessments.
- BCDC has taken on a leadership role in identifying the potential effects of climate change on San Francisco Bay and preparing local governments for sea-level rise.

**Regional Sediment Management (\$175,000)**

- The Commission proposes to develop a regional sediment management (RSM) strategy and plan for San Francisco Bay. This plan will enable federal, state, and local agencies with jurisdiction in the San Francisco Region to better manage and allocate sediment resources in the Bay.
- Tasks will include: 1) identifying, gathering, and cataloging existing data on sediment distribution and processes in San Francisco Bay, 2) working with researchers and resource managers to identify data gaps and key management questions, 3) developing a research agenda that is coordinated with Bay Area research institutions, 4) developing an RSM plan framework, 5) identifying and evaluating where serious erosion can be expected in the Bay and potential mitigation strategies, and 6) synthesizing data and lessons learned into a final RSM plan.
- Development of the RSM plan will be coordinated with the efforts of the Coastal Sediment Management Group (CSMW) which is working towards establishing regional sediment management plans for the entire California coast. BCDC's plan will contain the same elements as the four regional sediment management plans currently being developed through the CSMW.

**BCDC Total = \$945,000**

**Department of Boating and Waterways (DBW):** For Boating and Waterways, we recommend funding a proposal that will enable the department to continue issuing grants to local and regional governments for the development of Regional Sediment Management Plans. The development of these plans is essential to the implementation of the state's Coastal Sediment Master Plan.

### **Coastal Regional Sediment Management Plans (\$700,000)**

- In conjunction with the Coastal Sediment Management Workgroup (CSMW), DBW proposes to develop two regional sediment management (RSM) plans along the coast.
- The CSMW and the development of RSM plans are major priorities in the *Governor's Ocean Action Plan* and the *COPC Strategic Plan*.
- Strongest candidates for RSM plans are Humboldt Bay, Orange County, Santa Cruz, Humboldt Bay, and Morro Bay.
- Subgrants will be issued to local or regional governments for actual plan development. DBW and CSMW will provide oversight.
- Plans will complement the four RSM plans currently being developed by the CSMW in San Diego County (with assistance from SANDAG), Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties (with assistance from BEACON), southern Monterey Bay (with assistance from AMBAG), and Los Angeles County.

### **Boating and Waterways Total = \$700,000**

**Department of Fish and Game (DFG):** Our funding recommendations for DFG are the result of numerous conversations with department staff and reflect the department's priorities for the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA), Marine Life Management Act (MLMA), and marine law enforcement.

### **Ecosystem-based Monitoring and Research in Support of the MLPA and MLMA (\$1.91 million)**

- DFG proposes to use an ROV to explore and expand a network of deep-water sampled areas along the California coast.
- This will include continued monitoring of the MLPA Central Coast study region plus the addition of new MPA regions as they are implemented.

### **Marine Law Enforcement Enhancement (\$1.0 million)**

- DFG proposes to purchase new marine patrol boats, new dockside support equipment for patrol boats and marine electronic equipment and upgrade existing department patrol boats.

### **DFG Total = \$2,914,606**

**Coastal Commission:** For the Coastal Commission, we recommend funding a package of four proposals that focuses on implementing core Commission programs. This includes providing and developing information on public coastal access and implementing the state's coastal nonpoint source pollution program. The package also addresses emerging areas such as climate change and energy and ocean-based projects.

### **Coastal Access and Resource Maps and Associated Publications and Products (\$560,000)**

- The Commission proposes to develop a set of statewide maps of coastal accessways and coastal resources for publication in a variety of formats to inform and educate the public about the California coast.
- The project will have five components: 1) GIS-based coastal maps and printed guidebooks for the Southern Coast and the North Central Coast, 2) folding maps of coastal accessways in Malibu, 3) web-based guide to California coastal access, 4) California Coastal Access Guide (7<sup>th</sup> ed.), and 5) California Coastal Atlas.

### **Coastal Water Quality Technical Transfer (\$525,000)**

- The Commission proposes to design and conduct a series of workshops that will address the impacts of land use on coastal water quality. Target audience will be state and local agency land use planners, decision-makers and permit writers, design professionals, developers, and public works staff.
- The Commission has implemented the state's federally approved Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Program since 2000. These workshops will be an important element in further implementing the coastal nonpoint source pollution program.
- The OPC will be a project partner in this program, coordinating its work on water quality policies and issues to the materials presented at the workshops.

### **Climate Change and the California Coastal Act – Rising to the Challenge - A Guide to Addressing Coastal Act Issues (\$420,000)**

- The Commission proposes to develop an on-line guide about addressing climate change impacts within the context of the Coastal Act.
- Targeted users will include Commission staff, local government planners, permit applicants, energy entrepreneurs, and policy-makers/decision-makers.
- The Commission also proposes to implement a training program for staff and a public education program that primarily targets the specific end users for the guide, but will also inform the general public.

### **Energy and Ocean-Based Projects and the California Coastal Act (\$175,000)**

- The Commission proposes to develop a program that will more efficiently and effectively assist energy and ocean-based project applicants before and during the permit application process. Also targeted by this program will be state and local agency land use planners, decision-makers and permit writers, design professionals, developers, and public works staff.
- Energy and ocean-based projects are increasing in numbers and complexity and have major statewide and national significance. Types of projects will include oil and gas production facilities, LNG terminals and facilities, alternative facilities, power

plants, desalination plants, fiber optic cables, oil and gas platform decommissioning, oil spill response and remediation, and aquaculture.

- The cornerstone of this program will be a report developed by staff titled "Meeting the Challenge of Alternative Energy, Liquified Natural Gas, Desalination, Power Plants and Other Emerging Technologies, Energy and Ocean-Base Projects".
- The report will also be made available to the public through the Commission's website and in hardcopy.

**Coastal Commission Total = \$1.68 million**

**Coastal Conservancy:** For the Coastal Conservancy, we recommend funding a package of four proposals that focuses primarily on coastal habitat restoration. This includes eradication of invasive species in San Francisco Bay, a dam removal project on the Carmel River, and managing shoreline erosion and retreat at Surfers' Point in Ventura.

**Invasive *Spartina* Control Program (\$950,000)**

- The Conservancy proposes to continue a program to eradicate invasive *Spartina* and hybrids from 1,800 acres in San Francisco Bay.
- The Conservancy will also develop a *Spartina* eradication plan for the Humboldt Bay region. This project will support Action 3.4 of the West Coast Governors' Agreement on Ocean Health which calls for eradication of non-native *Spartina* along the entire West Coast by 2018.

**San Clemente Dam Removal Project (\$904,000)**

- The Conservancy proposes to work with federal and state partners in removing the San Clemente dam on the Carmel River in Monterey County.
- Removing the dam would permanently resolve a public safety threat of dam failure, enhance biological connectivity of the river corridor, and restore the natural sediment supply to the downstream watershed and beach.

**Surfer's Point Managed Retreat (\$400,000)**

- The primary goal of this project is to implement a sustainable solution to shoreline erosion at this location, adjacent to the mouth of the Ventura River.
- If this project is successful, it could serve as a case-study for other locations along the Coast that are experiencing problems with shoreline erosion and retreat.

**Coastal Conservancy Total = \$2.25 million**

**California Ocean Protection Council (COPC):** For the COPC, we recommend funding four proposals that reflect COPC priorities. This includes seafloor mapping, building COPC

capacity to address emerging scientific issues, and ocean and coastal public education and outreach.

#### **California Seafloor Mapping Program, Product Development (\$910,000)**

- The Conservancy proposes to use data collected for the state seafloor mapping program to produce a series of 1:24,000 scale bathymetry and geologic and habitat interpretation maps spanning the entire California land-sea margin.

#### **Science Services for the Ocean Protection Council (\$420,000)**

- The COPC will work with the California Ocean Science Trust (OST) to address scientific issues that arise related to the work of the Council.
- The OST will build programmatic capacity to deliver sound technical and scientific advice and reports to the Council through the COPC Science Advisor.

#### **Thank You Ocean Public Awareness Campaign (\$200,000)**

- The COPC proposes to continue implementing the Thank You Ocean public awareness campaign through the purchase of media time.
- Campaign will only be implemented after the development of a strategic plan.

#### **Santa Cruz Marine Debris Program (\$210,000)**

- The COPC proposes to develop a pilot program in the City of Santa Cruz to establish a model marine debris reduction program that could be adopted by other communities.
- This model will demonstrate techniques for engaging community citizens, businesses, and government in the prevention and reduction of marine debris in the marine and coastal environment.

**COPC Total = \$1.74 million**

**Natural Resources Agency:** For the Agency, we recommend funding four proposals that reflect Agency and Ocean Resources Management Program priorities. This includes developing a wetlands monitoring toolkit for all state agencies, the West Coast Governors' Agreement on Ocean Health, and preparing for a California and the World Ocean Conference in 2010. We are also recommending funding for administration of the CIAP.

#### **Development and Implementation of California's Wetland Monitoring Tool Kit to Support State Regulatory and Nonregulatory Wetland Programs (\$795,000)**

- The Natural Resources Agency proposes to build on the current federal investment of \$1.3 million to further develop and implement a standardized set of wetland assessment and tracking tools for California wetlands and riparian areas. This



program has been the subject of two Board of Governors' meetings and is being carried out under its direction.

- Tools include the California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM), online GIS, and the statewide wetlands and riparian inventories.
- Project partners include the Coastal Conservancy, Coastal Commission, DFG, State Water Resources Control Board, coastal Regional Water Quality Control Boards, San Francisco Estuary Institute, USEPA, and USFWS.

**Implementation of the Action for the West Coast Governors' Agreement on Ocean Health (\$225,000)**

- The Natural Resources Agency will retain a contractor to lead the implementation actions contained in the West Coast Governors' Agreement Action Plan and for the development of action specific work plans.

**California and the World Ocean '10 (\$120,000)**

- The Natural Resources Agency proposes to hold a California and the World Ocean '10 (CWO '10). The conference will look back over the previous four years and assess California's success in achieving the mission and goals of the Governor's Ocean Action Plan, as well as implementing the California Ocean Protection Council's Strategic Plan.
- CWO '10 will again seek the views and innovative ideas of the international community in addressing current ocean and coastal resource management issues in California.

**CIAP Administration and Support (\$549,500)**

- Natural Resources Agency proposes to create two dedicated staff positions, one administrative and one policy, to support the implementation of the state's CIAP Plan.
- The Agency submitted a separate BCP for these two positions in the fall of 2007. Consequently, this funding amount is already reflected in the Governor's proposed '08 budget.

**Natural Resources Agency Total = \$1.69 million**

**State Lands Commission:** We recommend funding the State Lands Commission's very successful coastal hazards removal program. These hazards are primarily derelict oil and gas structures located on state tidelands in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties.

**Santa Barbara Channel Hazards Removal Program (\$700,000)**

- The State Lands Commission proposes to eliminate derelict structures within or adjacent to state lands along the coastline of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties.

Other hazards, when discovered, will be incorporated into the program and removed as funding permits.

### **State Lands Commission Total = \$700,000**

**Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks):** For State Parks we recommend funding a package of four proposals that focuses primarily on coastal habitat restoration and protection. This includes establishing a program to address the runoff from unpaved roads, restoration of dunes at Montana de Oro State Park and restoration of dunes at Glass Beach. We also recommend funding for a dedicated State Parks staff position to work as an MLPA liaison to DFG.

### **Treatment and Management of Unpaved Roads in Coastal Watersheds (\$722,000)**

- State Parks proposes to establish a program to inventory and treat unpaved roads that are contributing sediment and causing erosion in priority state coastal parks.
- This program will modify routes and conditions to reduce the impact of erosion and runoff from poorly sited or improperly maintained roads.
- Methods used to achieve a smaller footprint will include narrowing, outsloping, and redesigning.

### **Marine Life Protection Act Implementation (\$188,000)**

- State Parks proposes to create a dedicated staff position to support the department's role in planning and implementing the MLPA. This is supported by both DFG and the MLPA Initiative staff.
- Staff will support the department's involvement in each of the four remaining regional MLPA study regions.
- Ocean Program staff are currently working with State Parks in developing an appropriate BCP for this position.

### **Coastal Dune Restoration at Morro Dunes Natural Preserve (\$150,000)**

- State Parks proposes to undertake a program to remove veldt grass (a non-native invasive plant) from the sand spit area (619 ac.) of Morro Dunes Natural Preserve located within Montana de Oro State Park in San Luis Obispo County.
- The Preserve is home to many rare and endemic plant and animal species, some with significant federal and/or state status.

### **Glass Beach Coastal Trail and Perched Dune Restoration Project (\$119,500)**

- State Parks proposes to restore 6 acres of coastal bluffs and perched dunes and construct 0.75 miles of the California Coastal Trail with spur trails leading to beach access and overlook decks.

- This project includes removing non-native plants, propagating and planting native plants, and rehabilitating severely eroded coastal bluffs and perched dunes.

**Department of Parks and Recreation Total = \$1.18 million**

**B. Coastal Political Subdivision Projects**

Below are brief descriptions of the 64 project proposals (i.e., 38 Tier 1 and 26 Tier 2) submitted by the 17 CPS for inclusion in the California Coastal Impact Assistance Plan. All projects listed are Tier 1 unless noted otherwise. A more detailed description of each project is provided in Appendix B.

**Alameda County**

**South Bay Salt Pond Restoration and Adaptive Management: Ponds E12 and E13 (\$147,936)**

- The purpose of this proposed project is the monitoring and adaptive management of the restoration of Salt Ponds E12 and E13 at Eden Landing in South San Francisco Bay.
- The goal of the restoration project is to establish ponds of varying salinities that are expected to support bird species that have come to rely on salt ponds.
- Ponds E12 and E13 total 230 acres are owned by the California Department of Fish and Game and are part of the South San Francisco Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project.

**Contra Costa County**

**Volunteer Creek Monitoring Program - Tier 1 (\$70,211)**

- There are three components to the proposed project 1) GPS surveys of physical features of creeks, 2) bioassessment surveys using benthic macroinvertebrates, and 3) Resource and Monitoring Assistance Center.
- The data collected will document baseline conditions of creeks in Contra Costa County that drain the San Joaquin Delta and San Francisco Bay.
- The data will assist local jurisdictions in making management decisions and supply local creek groups with information need to design restoration, apply for grant funding and target education efforts

**Contra Costa Watershed Forum - Tier 2 (\$70,211)**

- The proposed project is an outgrowth of the first countywide Creek and Watershed Symposium held in 1999 (attended by approximately 300 people) and consists of fifty organizations, including state and local agencies, local non-profit environmental and education organizations, community volunteer groups, and private citizens.
- Members work together to find common approaches to making water resources healthy, functional, attractive and safe for communities.

**Los Angeles County**

**Marina del Rey Harbor Parking Lot 5 Water Quality Enhancement Project - Tier 1 (\$114,497)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to assist with complying with the Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basins Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). This project will directly improve the current impairment of Basin F in the Back Basins of the Marina del Rey Harbor.
- In 1998 and again in 2002, the Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basin F was designated as impaired water bodies by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board for disease-causing pathogens such as total coliform, fecal coliform, and enterococcus.

**Marina del Rey Harbor Parking Lot 7 Water Quality Enhancement Project - Tier 1 (\$122,496)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to assist with complying with the Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basins Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). This project will directly improve the current impairment of Basin E in the Back Basins of the Marina del Rey Harbor.
- In 1998 and again in 2002, the Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basin E was designated as impaired water bodies by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board for disease-causing pathogens such as total coliform, fecal coliform, and enterococcus.

**Will Rogers State Beach Coastline Project - Tier 1 (\$836,288)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to construct a seawall, restore slopes, provide public access, and stabilize the parking lot and Pacific Coast highway at Will Rogers State Beach.
- The project will also include landscaping the coastal bluffs with native vegetation in order to restore and conserve the natural ecosystem native to the area.

**Marina del Rey Local Coastal Program Periodic Review Response - Tier 1 (\$137,177)**

- It is expected that the California Coastal Commission will issue its Marina del Rey Local Coastal Program (LCP) Periodic Review in late 2008. The County is required to respond to the Periodic Review with amendments to the LCP and/or an explanation as to why the recommendations will not be incorporated into the LCP. This project will prepare a response to the Periodic Review and analyze the potential of amending the LCP to implement Coastal Commission recommendations.

**Santa Catalina Island Local Coastal Program Update - Tier 2 (\$200,000)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to update the Santa Catalina Island Local Coastal Program (LCP). The LCP's land use plan and a local implementation program were certified by the California Coastal Commission in 1983 and 1989, respectively.
- The island's permanent population, now approximately 3,700 people, has increased by almost 55 percent from the 2,400 recorded in 1980. This significant population increase, in addition to changes in housing conditions, infrastructure needs, the economy and environmental concerns have highlighted the need to revise the LCP

### **Marin County**

#### **Local Coastal Program Update - Tier 1 (\$124,578)**

- The proposed project consists of updating the county's Local Coastal Program (LCP) which was originally adopted by the California Coastal Commission in 1980-81. The proposed LCP update will build upon initial steps taken in 2003-2004.
- The LCP consists of two separate documents (i.e., Unit I and Unit II) that address the southern and northern portions of the County's coastal zone.

### **Monterey County**

#### **Local Coastal Program Update - Tier 1 (\$299,590)**

- The California Coastal Commission certified the Monterey County Local Coastal Program in the mid 1980s which includes four land use plans, four related implementing ordinances, and one development zoning ordinance that covers approximately 60 miles of coastline watershed in the unincorporated area of Monterey County.
- This project includes phase 1 of 2 phases: environmental review and updating the four land use plans over three years and an interim zoning ordinance. Preparation of related implementing ordinances (Phase 2) and the permanent zoning ordinance will occur after phase 1 for two to three more years.

#### **Coast and Ocean Regional Roundtable - Tier 1 (\$10,054)**

- The proposed project will provide a regional forum to consider the land-sea nexus of coastal resource management for those actively engaged in conservation, protection and restoration of coastal resources within Monterey County.

#### **Streetsweeper Required to Meet NPDES Permit Requirements - Tier 2 (\$301,864)**

- The purpose of the project is to provide for the collection of sediments and other pollutants off of county roads and streets by replacement and operation of one street sweeper.
- Project will lead to increased protection of coastal areas and wetlands and reduce damage to fish, wildlife and natural resources by reducing polluted storm water run off into the habitats of streams and coastal waters. In addition, the project will help meet the requirements of the state and federal storm water pollution permits which also have the purpose of protecting streams and coastal resources.

### **Napa County**

#### **Napa River Salmon Monitoring Project (\$8,930)**

- The purpose of this project is to continue annual monitoring of Chinook salmon within Napa River. Monitoring efforts would focus on assessing spawning distribution, reproductive success, and achieving a population index.
- The goal of the monitoring activities is assess the effectiveness of watershed management measures put in place to protect and conserve Napa County's coastal fisheries resources.

## **Orange County**

### **Newport Bay Watershed Stormwater Trash Management Plan (\$225,000)**

- The purpose of this proposed project is to develop a Newport Bay Watershed Stormwater Trash Management Plan (Plan) to decrease debris entering coastal waters.
- The Plan will be developed in coordination with the Orange County Stormwater Program; the Trash and Debris Task Force; Cities of Newport Beach, Tustin, Santa Ana, Costa Mesa, Irvine, and Lake Forest; Orange County Public Works Division; the Irvine Ranch Water District; The Irvine Company; the Orange County Coastkeeper; the California Department of Transportation; the University of California Irvine; and other interested parties.
- The Plan is intended to establish a proactive program at the watershed management area scale that could be used as a county-wide model.

### **Talbert Wetlands Habitat Enhancement (\$197,174)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to remove invasive exotic plants in order to allow native habitat to reappear naturally, for overall enhancement to wetlands habitat in South Talbert Nature Preserve. Removal of exotic plants would be done by a combination of mechanical removal and herbicide treatments.
- South Talbert Nature Preserve is an approximately 88.5 acre portion of Talbert Nature Preserve located near the mouth of the Santa Ana, and adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Santa Ana River and its parallel Greenville-Banning Channel.

## **San Diego County**

### **Biological Surveys in the Escondido Creek Watershed (\$52,724)**

- The purpose of this proposed project is to perform baseline biological surveys over a one-year period (encompassing one spring/summer survey season) for land owned by the County in Escondido Creek. These surveys (both plant and animal) will be performed using scientifically repeatable methodologies that are acceptable to the County of San Diego and state and federal wildlife agencies.
- Escondido Creek is a critically important part of the proposed San Diego North County Multiple Species Conservation Program (NCMSCP) Plan, which is currently being prepared by the County of San Diego.

### **San Diego Regional Beach Sand Project Planning (\$161,849)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to complete the preliminary analysis of offshore sand borrow sites, including sand quality, quantity, and location in preparation of replenishing sand on the region's eroding beaches.
- The county's coastline consists primarily of narrow beaches backed by steep sea cliffs. It is erosional, with notable exceptions being localized and short-lived accretion due to nourishment activities. The beaches and cliffs have eroded for thousands of years by ocean waves and rising sea levels.

### **Tijuana River Valley Wetland Exotic Removal (\$214,573)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to remove noxious invasive plants such as giant reed, tamarisk, garland chrysanthemum and crystalline iceplant and potential replanting of native riparian plants in 60.2-acre wetland habitat restoration site located in the Tijuana River Valley.
- This project would implement the City of San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) which specifically calls for the restoration of the riparian corridor in Tijuana River Valley by removing exotic plant species.

### **City and County of San Francisco**

#### **Port of San Francisco Pier, Wharf and Apron Removal, Repair, and Maintenance Program (\$77,815)**

- The purpose of this proposed project is to repair failing Port of San Francisco pier infrastructure and replace creosote-treated piles and materials which pose environmental and water quality hazards to San Francisco Bay.
- The Port's portfolio of properties includes scores of pile-supported piers, pier decks, pier aprons, and wharves. Most of these properties are historic structures, built from the early 1900s up to about 1940.

### **San Luis Obispo County**

#### **Invasive Species Removal in the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes - Tier 1 (\$20,000)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to remove Veldt grass (*Ehrharta calycina*) and beach grass (*Ammophila arenaria*) from the Guadalupe Nipomo Dunes Complex. These species are aggressive invaders and prolific reproducers and could cause a major ecological shift in the Dunes Complex.
- Invasive species removal guidelines, priorities, and techniques are established through the Restoration Task Force, a group of local experts in the field of dunes restoration.

#### **Los Osos Habitat Conservation Plan - Tier 1 (\$220,125)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to complete a regional multi-species Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for the coastal community of Los Osos. The Los Osos HCP would be a community-wide endangered species protection program that would balance the preservation of threatened and endangered species and sensitive habitat with planned development in Los Osos.
- The HCP would ensure compliance with the federal and state endangered species acts and the California Coastal Act while permitting hookups to a new wastewater treatment facility for a new development within the Los Osos area.

#### **Elfin Forest Restoration - Tier 1 (\$25,000)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to remove invasive plants and plant native vegetation in phases from the roughly 30-acre Elfin Forest which is located within the coastal community of Los Osos directly adjacent to the Morro Bay Estuary and Morro Bay State Park.

- The Elfin Forest is owned and managed by San Luis Obispo County Parks Division with the help of Small Wilderness Area Preservation.

#### **Pismo Creek Estuary Enhancement and Dune Stabilization - Tier 1 (\$118,981)**

- The proposed project will bring a group of landowners and interested parties together to create a restoration plan for the Pismo Creek estuary.
- The estuary has been modified by residential and private development in the City of Pismo Beach. The estuary extends approximately 0.75 miles upstream of the Pacific Ocean to the U.S. Highway 101 Bridge.

#### **Administrative Costs for CIAP - Tier 1 (\$102,402)**

- The purpose of this proposed project is to provide for planning and administration of the County of San Luis Obispo CIAP. The County Department of Planning and Building (Planning) has the authority to manage, implement and monitor the County's CIAP. All contact with the Mineral Management Service (MMS) will be through Planning.

#### **Community Wildland Fire Safety Improvement Project - Tier 2 (\$125,000)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to remove dead vegetation, downed wood, and accumulated debris from around homes and the many vacant lots in Cambria as fire protection measures for the community.

#### **Fiscalini Ranch Preserve, Miscellaneous Projects - Tier 2 (\$109,120)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to continue and improve ongoing projects on the Fiscalini Ranch Preserve. These projects include but are not limited to: 1) Docent Walk Program; 2) annual wildflower show; 3) increase annual issues of the Friends of Fiscalini Ranch Preserve Newsletter; 4) native plant survey; 5) annual conservation easement report; 6) invasive plant species removal; and 7) pet-waste removal bags (installation of doggie bag dispensers).

#### **Low Impact Development Standards Implementation - Tier 2 (50,000)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to expand ongoing education and outreach programs to increase awareness of the quality of local waters through educational presentations targeting individuals, schools, and local agencies about the source activities affecting ocean and coastal water quality as the most effective means to prevent water pollution.

#### **Oso Flaco Lakes Water Quality and Sedimentation - Tier 2 (\$124,500)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to continue the implementation of the Oso Flaco Lakes Water Quality and Sedimentation Assessment.
- The following tasks would be undertaken: 1) necessary field studies to quantify a water, nutrient (including nitrates), and sediment budget for the lake; 2) topographic and bathymetric survey of the lake cross-sections for planning purposes and to evaluate the effectiveness of management measures; and 3) evaluation of new water quality and sediment data, both collected as part of this study and by others, to identify critical threats to beneficial uses of the lake.



### **Strategic Plan Implementation Project - Tier 2 (\$366,970)**

- The proposed project would mobilize the county's institutional and local non-profit organizational capacity to further the Ocean Protection Council's coastal and ocean management goals in south Central California.
- The SPIP would target staff of local and regional resource agencies and local nonprofit conservation organizations, as well as key individuals from among community-based groups, business and professional groups, academic programs, and elected officials for participation in four regional roundtables that will focus on: (1) land use policy and related ocean protection and water quality issues; (2) identify key institutional resources and existing programs; and (3) bring technical experts together with local citizens from a broad spectrum of interests to devise a coordinated plan for implementing the OPC Strategic Plan

### **San Mateo County**

#### **Fitzgerald Marine Reserve Vegetation Management Plan (\$184,539)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to prepare and implement a Vegetation Management Program for the Fitzgerald Marine Reserve uplands area and to prepare and implement a Revegetation Plan for San Vicente Creek.
- The purpose of the proposed project is to prepare and implement a Vegetation Management Program for the Fitzgerald Marine Reserve uplands area and to prepare and implement a Revegetation Plan for San Vicente Creek. The Reserve is 402 acres in size and is located on the north coast of San Mateo County. It is under joint custodianship of the San Mateo County Department of Parks and the California Department of Fish and Game and is part of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

### **Santa Barbara County**

#### **Point Sal Reserve Public Access Project Report Tier 1 (\$464,827)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to identify and implement the best option for providing public access to the Point Sal Reserve that the County recently acquired from private ownership. Presently there is a locked gate and no public road or trail access to Point Sal Reserve because of storm damage to Point Sal Road and because of prohibition of public access across Vandenberg Air Force Base (VAFB). This project would reopen access to coastal lands and beaches that have been used and enjoyed by the public for over a century.

#### **Goleta Beach Park Coastal Access and Recreational Enhancement Tier 1 (\$1,501,322)**

- The purpose of this project is to place a permeable-pier, beach-stabilization system in order to provide environmentally sound, long-term protection of the park and sandy beach area at Goleta Beach County Park.
- Over the last 15 years, Goleta Beach County Park has experienced incremental loss of facilities and infrastructure due to the loss of sandy beach area from El Niño type storm and wave activity. Since 1998, the park has suffered severe damage involving loss of sandy beach area, critical beach access parking and park facilities and infrastructure.

**Santa Ynez River Tamarisk and Arundo Project - Tier 1 (\$100,000)**

- The purpose is of this project to eradicate the noxious<sup>1</sup> weeds arundo (*Arundo donax*) and tamarisk (*Tamarix spp.*) from the bed, banks, and overbanks of the Santa Ynez River.
- Arundo and tamarisk are fast growing invasive and noxious weeds that can dominate a riparian corridor thereby increasing the fire risk from the increased biomass and flood risk from errant stalks that can pile up behind bridges and obstructions. Arundo and tamarisk can exclude native vegetation and reduce biodiversity and habitat quality. Arundo and tamarisk use more water than native plants, thus reducing the water available for native habitat.

**Program to Reduce Water Pollution from Targeted Businesses - Tier 1 (\$100,000)**

- The purpose of this project is to reduce water pollution from businesses through the development and implementation of a pilot program. Businesses have the potential to significantly contribute to storm water pollution through incorrect handling of wastes, generation of runoff from parking lots, inadequate maintenance of fleet vehicles, and other practices. Many of the business practices that adversely affect water quality can be corrected through education and training.

**Education to Reduce Water Pollution in Coastal Areas - Tier 1 (72,000)**

- The purpose of the project is to implement a broad-based water quality/pollution education program for residents of Santa Barbara County beachside communities. Public messages would address water quality impacts using posters, radio, bus, print material, and theater ads. Community events unique to targeted groups would also be orchestrated.

**Creekside Resident Water Pollution Education - Tier 1 (\$12,000)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to establish a two-part education effort targeted at addressing creekside water pollution. The first part would be the installation of river identification signs at approximately 40 bridge crossings. Much of the illegal dumping occurs at these types of crossings. The second part is to target residents living adjacent to creeks through educational mailings and other outreach activities..

**Public Opinion Survey - Tier 1 (\$50,000)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to conduct a survey that would do the following: 1) assess effectiveness of the County's Storm Water Management Program's efforts to date on education and outreach, and 2) determine whether funding to support this program could be approved. The results would be used to develop, modify, and improve outreach programs so that they better focus educational funding and determine whether voters would be willing to approve a tax or find another funding mechanism to fund the storm water program.

**Santa Claus Lane Beach Access - Tier 2 (\$450,000)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to facilitate safe pedestrian crossing of the Union Pacific railroad tracks to the beach at Santa Clause Lane in the City of Carpinteria. The project would include the installation of public restrooms and

construction of an off-road beach parking area and other ancillary facilities (fencing, landscaping, and irrigation).

- The crossing would provide access to the beach for emergency vehicles and (once a year) for maintenance vehicles that are needed for sand nourishment. Beachgoers commonly park just inland of the Union Pacific railroad right-of-way and walk across the tracks to gain access to a popular local beach located along Santa Claus Lane in the Carpinteria area.

#### **Jalama Beach Improvements - Tier 2 (\$296,319)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to replace seven existing septic tanks along with an associated grease trap at the concession / store area and associated misc. sewer pipe at Jalama Beach County Park. This project would increase wastewater retention time in tanks reducing the amount of solids entering the leach field system, particularly during peak use season.
- Jalama Beach County Park has 1,700 lineal feet of beach and ocean frontage. It is a popular park because it offers easy access to the beach and shoreline for camping and recreational enthusiasts.

#### **Gobernador Debris Basin Modification - Tier 2 (\$300,000)**

- The purpose of the project is to design and modify the Gobernador Debris Basin dam to include an open channel with pools and a natural boulder bed. The design would allow the debris basin to pass sediment, sand and gravel while maintaining its intended function of capturing larger debris.
- The debris basin is currently an impassable barrier to migrating fish thus preventing the use of 5.4 miles of upstream spawning habitat for the endangered Southern California steelhead.

#### **Dog and Equestrian Use Program at Rancho Guadalupe Dunes County Park - Tier 2 (\$200,000)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to create the necessary conditions and rules that would allow dog and equestrian use of Rancho Guadalupe Dunes County Park within the limitations of the Rancho Guadalupe Habitat Conservation Plan. The project would include the development of information brochures, as well as the monitoring and the preparation of a use report to evaluate the trial programs implemented to allow dog and equestrian uses in the park.

#### **Carpinteria Creek Arundo Removal Project - Tier 2 (\$25,000)**

- The purpose of the project is to eradicate the noxious weed arundo (*Arundo donax*) from the bed, banks, and overbanks of Carpinteria Creek. Arundo is an extremely fast growing invasive and noxious weed that can out-compete and exclude native plants, thus reducing biodiversity.

#### **Arroyo Burro Creek Arundo Removal Project - Tier 2 (\$50,000)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to eradicate the noxious weed arundo (*Arundo donax*) from the bed, banks, and overbanks of Arroyo Burro Creek. Arundo is an extremely fast growing invasive and noxious weed that can out-compete and exclude native plants, thus reducing biodiversity.

### **Goleta Slough Protection - Tier 2 (\$50,000)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to control four patches of pampas grass and any isolated plants along the Highway 101 right-of-way adjacent to Goleta Slough.

### **Gaviota Coast Acquisition(s) Tier 2 (\$1,000,000)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to preserve sensitive coastal habitat along the Gaviota coast by acquiring land or conservation easements.
- The Gaviota coast provides panoramic coastal views from the slopes of the Santa Ynez Mountains on the north to the coastal bluffs, beaches, ocean and Channel Islands on the south. This area also represents 50% of the remaining rural coastline in Southern California. It is rich in history, cultural resources, recreational resources, and biological diversity, including numerous rare and endangered species.

### **Camino Majorca Beach Access Stairway Improvements - Tier 2 (\$200,000)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to construct structural upgrades and improvements to an existing coastal access stairway, located in the community of Isla Vista. This beach access stairway has been in place for over 20 years. Structural upgrades and improvements include: inspection of structure support steel, replacement or capping of existing support caissons and installation of corrosion resistance stair treads and handrail system.

### **Ocean Beach County Park Estuary Boardwalk - Tier 2 (\$150,000)**

- The purpose of the proposed park is to construct a wooden ADA boardwalk at low elevation extending for approximately 215 feet northeast from the Ocean Beach parking lot into the estuary of the Santa Ynez River.
- A viewing platform with seating and low interpretive panels would be constructed at the far end of the boardwalk, to encourage visitors to enjoy the view. And an interpretive/educational kiosk would be constructed at the parking lot end of the boardwalk to provide information relating to environmental concerns, seabird identification, and natural habitats.

### **Walter Capps Park - Tier 2 (\$148,822)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to develop a 2-acre open-space park in the community of Isla Vista. In March 2006, final acquisition was completed on 5 private parcels along Del Playa Drive in Isla Vista. The County and community now know this park as the future Walter Capps Memorial Park. Facilities on this bluff top park will be designed to be relocated as anticipated bluff erosion retreats into the open space area. Engineering design has been completed for the project.

## **Santa Clara County**

### **Mercury Remediation at Almaden Quicksilver County Park (\$183,086)**

- The purpose of this project is to reduce mercury levels in the creeks and waterways at Almaden Quicksilver County Park. The methods used to accomplish this goal would be erosion control and establishment of vegetative cover, removal of mining wastes (calcines) from three locations within the Park, and enhancement of riparian habitat at calcine removal sites. The landscape design of the remediation areas will incorporate native plants that are indigenous to the area.

## **Santa Cruz County**

### **Shingle Mill Gulch Project - Tier 1 (\$49,520)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to improve fish passage at two culvert crossings along Shingle Mill Gulch, a tributary to Corralitos Creek in Santa Cruz County. The Corralitos Creek watershed has been identified as key spawning and rearing fisheries habitat for steelhead, which are listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.
- Implementation of the project would improve access to over 5,000 feet of potential spawning and rearing habitat upstream of the two culvert crossings.

### **Gold Gulch Culvert Replacement - Tier 1 (\$49,520)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to improve fish passage at a culvert along Gold Gulch, a tributary to the San Lorenzo River Watershed in Santa Cruz County. The project would replace an existing undersized, poor-condition culvert with a properly sized open-bottom arch set on concrete footings. This action would improve fish passage year round for steelhead, which are listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.

### **County Culvert Replacement Program - Tier 1 (\$32,268)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to implement a Culvert Replacement and Sediment Control Program for the San Lorenzo, Soquel, and Aptos Creek watersheds. The road erosion control measures implemented through this project would reduce sediment load by as much as an estimated 120 to 360 tons. The Aptos TMDL found that roads in the Valencia Creek subwatershed alone deliver almost 11,000 tons sediment/year.

### **Corralitos Creek at Post Mile 2.95 - Tier 2 (\$44,520)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to remove barriers to fish migration along Corralitos Creek by modifying an existing box culvert at the County Eureka Canyon Road crossing on Corralitos Creek at post mile 2.95. Modifications would be consistent with current fish passage design criteria from the National Marine Fisheries Service and the California Department of Fish and Game.

### **Kings Creek Road Culvert Retrofit - Tier 2 (\$42,020)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to reduce erosion and sedimentation in the San Lorenzo River Watershed in Santa Cruz County by retrofitting the culvert at Kings Creek Road post mile 0.75.
- The San Lorenzo River is one of the more productive and restorable anadromous fish streams within Santa Cruz County and it currently supports native populations of steelhead trout.
- The reduction of accelerated erosion and sediment delivery to stream channel systems has been identified by experts as one of the most important element needed for long-term restoration of salmon habitat, and the eventual recovery of salmonid populations.

### **Blue Trail Dam - Tier 2 (\$16,134)**

- The proposed project would focus on developing design alternatives and implementing one of the alternatives to reduce erosion and sedimentation in Arana

Gulch. The alternatives could involve either a) notching the dam completely to the elevation of the channel bed immediately downstream or b) notching the dam halfway relative to the downstream channel bed elevation. An outside alternative may be to seal the breached lower valve. All three alternatives would imply that a majority of the dam structure would remain in place following implementation of the project.

**Disc Golf Course - Tier 2 (\$16,134)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to retrofit or replace two culvert crossings from tributaries that drain the DeLaveaga Disc Golf Course. The primary purpose of the work program is to address non-functioning road culverts and a severely degraded reach of tributary channel, which drains to the West Branch of Arana Gulch.

**Solano County**

**Lynch Reservoir Wetland Resources Planning (\$28,376)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to complete reservoir related projects and habitat enhancements at the newly opened Lynch Canyon Open space to allow for safe public access. The project will prepare environmental documents for the purpose of obtaining water rights for and completing reservoir improvements and wetland restoration at an existing reservoir at the Lynch Canyon Open Space.
- Lynch Canyon Open Space is a 1,039-acre public open space in the western hills of Solano County. The north fork of Lynch Canyon has an in-stream 79- acre-foot reservoir which is the specific location of the project. The 13-acre reservoir and 3.5-acre downstream wetland restoration area is contiguous with riparian habitat up and down stream from the project site.

**Sonoma County**

**Bodega Bay Trail (\$114,004)**

- The purpose of proposed project is to construct up to four segment totalling 1.54 miles of the California Coastal Trail in the town of Bodega Bay. Project would also include completing the necessary programmatic environmental review.

**Ventura County**

**Coastal Biological Resource Impact Mitigation Program - Tier 1 (\$193,000)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to research and develop empirically-derived guidelines for implementing biological resource protection mitigation strategies in the coastal zone of Ventura County. The project would include the preparation of a Coastal Zone Master Environmental Assessment that inventories biological resources, their functions and values.

**Local Coastal Program Amendments - Tier 1 (\$352,400)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to update the documents which comprise Ventura County's Local Coastal Program (LCP). Much of this effort would be focused on identifying those sections of the Coastal Area Plan and the Coastal Zoning Ordinance that require revision, and adapting the non-coastal policies, programs, and regulations to coastal circumstances and needs.
- The scope of the amendments and updates will likely cover the following: 1) Biological and Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Protection. 2) Enforcement, 3) Integrate Non-Coastal Zone Resource Protections, and 4) Climate Change.

**Watercourse Buffer Ordinance - Tier 1 (\$134,000)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to prepare a proposal, for Ventura County Board of Supervisors consideration, for a watercourse buffer ordinance. The ordinance would establish setback buffers around watercourses. Within these buffers, development activity such as land clearing, building of structures, grading, paving, deposition of refuse or debris, and planting of invasive species would be restricted. Further, the ordinance would promote the maintenance of riparian buffers in their natural state, with native plants and species.

**Climate Change Mitigation and Preparation Program - Tier 2 (\$369,400)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to develop a climate change action plan for Ventura County. The plan would quantify the emission reductions of projects already implemented and identify new measures to be undertaken to meet adopted target reductions. In addition, the plan would include a timeline identifying major project milestones and project phasing, potential financing mechanisms, and an assignment of staffing resources for project implementation.

**BEACON Beach Nourishment Assistance - Tier 2 (\$160,000)**

- The purpose of the proposed project is to carry out the monitoring of two opportunistic beach nourishment projects. Potential projects sites include any of three designated South Central Coast Beach Enhancement Program nourishment sites within Ventura County including Oil Piers Beach, Surfers Point, and Port Hueneme Beach.

**Local Coastal Program Map Amendments - Tier 2 (\$150,000)**

- The purpose of this project is to identify those maps for which updated information is most important (and available). The updated information will be converted to GIS shapefile format. This will allow the County to 1) print out fine-scale maps for whatever local area is under review; and 2) query, summarize, and cross-tabulate the data as needed to address specific issues.