

City of Morro Bay

City Council Agenda

Mission Statement

The City of Morro Bay is dedicated to the preservation and enhancement of the quality of life. The City shall be committed to this purpose and will provide a level of municipal service and safety consistent with and responsive to the needs of the public.

REGULAR MEETING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 2015 VETERANS MEMORIAL HALL - 6:00 P.M. 209 SURF ST., MORRO BAY, CA

ESTABLISH QUORUM AND CALL TO ORDER

MOMENT OF SILENCE

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

CLOSED SESSION REPORT

MAYOR & COUNCILMEMBERS' REPORTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS & PRESENTATIONS –

PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS – None

PUBLIC COMMENT - Members of the audience wishing to address the Council on City business matters not on the agenda may do so at this time. For those desiring to speak on items on the agenda, but unable to stay for the item, may also address the Council at this time.

To increase the effectiveness of the Public Comment Period, the following rules shall be followed:

- When recognized by the Mayor, please come forward to the podium and state your name and address for the record. Comments are to be limited to three minutes.
- All remarks shall be addressed to Council, as a whole, and not to any individual member thereof.
- The Council respectfully requests that you refrain from making slanderous, profane or personal remarks against any elected official, commission and/or staff.
- Please refrain from public displays or outbursts such as unsolicited applause, comments or cheering.
- Any disruptive activities that substantially interfere with the ability of the City Council to carry out its meeting will not be permitted and offenders will be requested to leave the meeting.
- Your participation in City Council meetings is welcome and your courtesy will be appreciated.

A. CONSENT AGENDA

Unless an item is pulled for separate action by the City Council, the following actions are approved without discussion.

A-1 APPROVAL OF MINUTES FOR THE SPECIAL CLOSED SESSION CITY COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON SEPTEMBER 8, 2015; (ADMINISTRATION)

RECOMMENDATION: Approve as submitted.

A-2 APPROVAL OF MINUTES FOR THE CITY COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON SEPTEMBER 8, 2015; (ADMINISTRATION)

RECOMMENDATION: Approve as submitted.

A-3 RESOLUTION 62-15 RESTATING REQUIREMENT FOR PARAMEDIC LICENSES, ALLOWING FIRE CHIEF DISCRETION TO CONDITIONALLY POSTPONE REQUIREMENT, AND RESCINDING RESOLUTIONS 19-91 AND 29-01; (FIRE)

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt Resolution 62-15 as submitted.

A-4 TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT OF COUNCIL MEMBER JOHN HEADDING AS LIAISON TO THE HARBOR ADVISORY BOARD; (ADMINISTRATION)

RECOMMENDATION: Approve as submitted.

A-5 APPROVAL OF TWO NEW LICENSE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE CITY OF MORRO BAY AND GAFCO, INC. (GEORGE LEAGE, GREAT AMERICAN FISH COMPANY) FOR LEASE SITE 110W-112W & 111.5W, AND THMT, INC. (TROY LEAGE, HARBOR HUT) FOR LEASE SITE 122-123/122W-123W FOR USE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY IN THE FRONT STREET PARKING LOT AREA FOR TRASH ENCLOSURES; (HARBOR)

RECOMMENDATION: Approve the two License Agreements for use of public property for trash enclosures at 1196 Front Street, as proposed.

B. PUBLIC HEARINGS - NONE

C. UNFINISHED BUSINESS/SECOND READING AND ADOPTION OF ORDINANCES

C-1 WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (WRF) PROPOSED OUTREACH PROGRAM; (PUBLIC WORKS)

RECOMMENDATION: Review the proposed outreach program for the WRF program, and provide comment and feedback as needed to refine the program as appropriate.

C-2 RESOLUTION NO. 63-15 ESTABLISHING A FEE SUBSIDY AND COST RECOVERY POLICY; (RECREATION/HARBOR)

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt Resolution No. 63-15 Establishing a Fee Subsidy and Cost Recovery Policy.

D. NEW BUSINESS

D-1 DISCUSSION OF NEXT STEPS FOR AUTOMATED WATER METER READING AND CONSOLIDATED BILLING; (ADMINISTRATION)

RECOMMENDATION: Discuss and provide direction to staff.

D-2 COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT (CODE ENFORCEMENT) PROGRAM UPDATE; (COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT)

RECOMMENDATION: Receive report and provide comments.

D-3 CONSIDERATION OF HARBOR ADVISORY BOARD RECOMMENDATION ON CHUMASH HERITAGE NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY NOMINATION, AND POSSIBLE CITY COUNCIL POSITION; (HARBOR)

RECOMMENDATION: Consider the Harbor Advisory Board Recommendation on the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary Nomination, and Possible City Council Position.

E. COUNCIL DECLARATION OF FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

F. ADJOURNMENT

The next Regular Meeting will be held on Tuesday, **October 13, 2015 at 6:00 pm** at the Veteran's Memorial Hall located at 209 Surf Street, Morro Bay, California.

THIS AGENDA IS SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT UP TO 72 HOURS PRIOR TO THE DATE AND TIME SET FOR THE MEETING. PLEASE REFER TO THE AGENDA POSTED AT CITY HALL FOR ANY REVISIONS OR CALL THE CLERK'S OFFICE AT 772-6205 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

MATERIALS RELATED TO AN ITEM ON THIS AGENDA SUBMITTED TO THE CITY COUNCIL AFTER DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGENDA PACKET ARE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION AT CITY HALL LOCATED AT 595 HARBOR STREET; MORRO BAY LIBRARY LOCATED AT 625 HARBOR STREET; AND MILL'S COPY CENTER LOCATED AT 495 MORRO BAY BOULEVARD DURING NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT, IF YOU NEED SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO PARTICIPATE IN A CITY MEETING, PLEASE CONTACT THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICE AT LEAST 24 HOURS PRIOR TO THE MEETING TO INSURE THAT REASONABLE ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO PROVIDE ACCESSIBILITY TO THE MEETING.

MINUTES – MORRO BAY CITY COUNCIL
SPECIAL CLOSED SESSION MEETING –
SEPTEMBER 8, 2015
CITY HALL CONFERENCE ROOM – 4:00 P.M.

PRESENT:	Jamie Irons	Mayor
	John Headding	Councilmember
	Christine Johnson	Councilmember
	Noah Smukler	Councilmember
ABSENT:	Matt Makowetski	Councilmember
STAFF:	Susan Slayton	Administrative Services Director/ Acting City Manager
	Joe Pannone	City Attorney
	Scot Graham	Community Development Director
	Eric Endersby	Harbor Director

ESTABLISH QUORUM AND CALL TO ORDER

SUMMARY OF CLOSED SESSION ITEMS - The Mayor read a summary of Closed Session items.

CLOSED SESSION PUBLIC COMMENTS - Mayor Irons opened the meeting for public comments for items only on the agenda. Mayor Irons reported receiving a letter from Theodore Schade to be entered into the record as public comment regarding Item CS-1 the lot on Mindoro Street. Seeing no further comment, the public comment period was closed.

The City Council moved to Closed Session and heard the following items:

CS-1 GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54956.8 – CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR:

Property: Outfall Facilities Previously Used by Dynegy, located adjacent to the easterly side of Morro Rock.

Negotiating Parties: Eric Markell

Agency Negotiators: David Buckingham, City Manager and Joseph Pannone, City Attorney

Negotiations: Price and Terms of Payment

Property: A portion of APN 065-022-008

Negotiating Parties: Chevron, USA Inc.

Agency Negotiators: David Buckingham, City Manager and Joseph Pannone, City Attorney

Negotiations: Price and Terms of Payment

Property: Vacant City-owned lot on Mindoro Street (APN 065-113-066)

Negotiating Parties: Frankie Ciano, Ciano Real Estate

Agency Negotiators: David Buckingham, City Manager and Joseph Pannone, City Attorney

Negotiations: Price and Terms of Payment

Councilmember Johnson recused herself from this item and left the closed session meeting due to her property being located within 500 feet of the subject property. She returned to the closed session meeting after the remaining Members concluded discussing this item.

CS-2 GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54957.6 - CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS

Agency Designated Representatives: Susan Slayton, Administrative Services Director and David Buckingham, City Manager

Employee Organization: Service Employee's International Union, SEIU Local 620

CS-3 CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION

Paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 54956.9

Name of Case: Save the Park et al v. City of Morro Bay with Real Party in Interest Daniel Reddell et al., CV 120085

The City Council reconvened to Open Session.

The Council did not take any reportable action pursuant to the Brown Act.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 5:55 p.m.

Recorded by:

Brooke Austin
Deputy City Clerk

MINUTES - MORRO BAY CITY COUNCIL
REGULAR MEETING – September 8, 2015
VETERAN’S MEMORIAL HALL – 6:00 P.M.

PRESENT:	Jamie Irons	Mayor
	Noah Smukler	Councilmember
	John Headding	Councilmember
	Christine Johnson	Councilmember
ABSENT:	Matt Makowetski	Councilmember
STAFF:	Susan Slayton	Administrative Services Director/ Acting City Manager
	Joe Pannone	City Attorney
	Brooke Austin	Deputy City Clerk
	Rob Livick	Public Works Director
	Scot Graham	Community Development Manager
	Eric Endersby	Harbor Director
	Amy Christey	Police Chief
	Steve Knuckles	Fire Chief

ESTABLISH QUORUM AND CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 6:10 p.m.

MOMENT OF SILENCE

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

CLOSED SESSION REPORT – Mayor Irons announced there were no reportable actions from closed session.

MAYOR AND COUNCILMEMBERS’ REPORTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS & PRESENTATIONS

<https://youtu.be/fup5T5YIGRk?t=2m3s>

PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS

<https://youtu.be/fup5T5YIGRk?t=2m59s>

Community Choice Aggregation Presentation

Peter Rumble of California Clean Power presented information about Community Choice Aggregation.

PUBLIC COMMENT

<https://youtu.be/fup5T5YIGRk?t=32m5s>

Jaynae Franklin of the House of JuJu provided the business spot. House of JuJu is a family owned and operated business. The restaurant features six signature burgers and other menu options. The name is based on her mother’s name Julie; JuJu is what the grandkids call her. The family has a passion to serve and they appreciate the local community’s support.

Glenn Silloway, a member of the Board of the Historical Society Morro Bay, invited the public to join them at historicalmorrobay.org. He also mentioned it is Local History Month and there is a display available in the library. The coastal cleanup will take place on September 19th at Tideland Park beginning at 8:45 a.m. and they are looking for volunteers. Also, on November 8th from noon until 2:00 p.m., there will be a presentation on World War II and its impacts on the history of Morro Bay. He reminded everyone of the hidden history and walking tour projects.

Marvin Victor, Morro Bay, distributed pictures and would like potholes fixed at Orcas and Panorama Street. The berm is being wiped out, and he is worried his house will be flooded.

Sandra Sandini, Morro Bay, echoed Mr. Victor's concern regarding the potholes at Orcas and Panorama Street. She stated there is a problem with the asphalt being broken up and debris spread about. She mentioned there was a water main break in the 80's on Panorama Street knocking houses off their foundations and is concerned a strong storm could do something similar.

Robert Davis, Morro Bay, expressed his appreciation on behalf of the residents of Morro Bay to Dawn Beattie for taking on the project of getting the pathway panels at the Cloisters Development, which had faded and weathered over time, replaced.

Mike Dombrowski, Morro Bay, reported a missing no parking sign at the bike lane in front of 1163 Main Street. He also voiced concern about the lack of trash receptacles at seating areas on the pedestrian pathway, which leads to debris. He noted large amounts of debris that have been dumped in the parking area near Harbor Department Office. He also suggested length of vehicle restrictions from the Morro Dunes RV Park entrance going south, so that large vehicles are not trying to turn around in that area.

Jan Searby, speaking on behalf of the Morro Coast Audubon Society and herself as a resident, supports the ban on polystyrene

Karen Perry, Morro Bay, spoke in support of the ban on polystyrene.

Lynda Merrill, Morro Bay, spoke regarding Item D-2. She is in favor of regulating polystyrene. She mentioned a State Senate Bill on continued protection of endangered sea otters and asked Council to show support of it. She also commented on Consent Calendar Item A-6 requesting an update on the status of her previous request to establish a location where hard copies of information regarding the new Wastewater Treatment Plant could be available for public review.

The public comment period was closed.

Council and staff responded to issues raised during public comment.

A. CONSENT AGENDA
<https://youtu.be/fup5T5YIGRk?t=1h8m39s>

Unless an item is pulled for separate action by the City Council, the following actions are approved without discussion.

A-1 APPROVAL OF MINUTES FOR THE SPECIAL CITY COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON AUGUST 17, 2015; (ADMINISTRATION)

RECOMMENDATION: Approve as submitted.

A-2 APPROVAL OF MINUTES FOR THE SPECIAL CLOSED SESSION CITY COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON AUGUST 24, 2015; (ADMINISTRATION)

RECOMMENDATION: Approve as submitted.

A-3 APPROVAL OF MINUTES FOR THE CITY COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON AUGUST 25, 2015; (ADMINISTRATION)

RECOMMENDATION: Approve as submitted.

A-4 PROCLAMATION DECLARING SEPTEMBER 2015 AS “CHILDHOOD CANCER AWARENESS MONTH”; (ADMINISTRATION)

RECOMMENDATION: Approve as submitted.

A-5 STATUS REPORT OF A MAJOR MAINTENANCE & REPAIR PLAN (MMRP) FOR THE EXISTING WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT; (PUBLIC WORKS)

RECOMMENDATION: Receive and file.

A-6 MONTHLY WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (WRF) PROGRAM UPDATE; (PUBLIC WORKS)

RECOMMENDATION: Receive and file.

A-7 APPROVAL OF A LICENSE AGREEMENT WITH MMBS, LLC/BOB FOWLER FOR TEMPORARY USE OF A PORTION OF HARBOR DEPARTMENT STORAGE/WORK YARD SPACE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF DOCKS FOR LEASE SITE 113W IMPROVEMENTS: (HARBOR)

RECOMMENDATION: Approve the Temporary License Agreement for Use of Public Property with MMBS, LLC.

A-8 RESOLUTION NO. 61-15 AUTHORIZING STAFF TO APPLY FOR A RECYCLED WATER FEASIBILITY GRANT FROM STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD; (PUBLIC WORKS)

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt Resolution No. 61-15.

The public comment period for the Consent Agenda was opened; seeing none the public comment period was closed.

Councilmembers Headding and Smukler requested Item A-6 be pulled for separate consideration.

MOTION: Councilmember Johnson moved the Council approve Items A-1 through A-8, excluding A-6, of the Consent Agenda. The motion was seconded by Councilmember Headding and carried unanimously, 4-0.

A-6 MONTHLY WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY (WRF) PROGRAM UPDATE;
(PUBLIC WORKS)
<https://youtu.be/fup5T5YIGRk?t=1h9m25s>

Councilmember Headding requested clarification on certain expenditures and made several suggestions regarding the format of the new detailed report.

Councilmember Smukler asked Director Livick to review the Near-Term Schedule and to highlight some of the opportunities available for public outreach and engagement.

MOTION: Councilmember Headding moved the Council approve Item A-6 of the Consent Agenda. The motion was seconded by Councilmember Smukler and carried unanimously, 4-0.

A brief recess was called at 7:40 p.m. and the meeting reconvened at 7:49 p.m.

B. PUBLIC HEARINGS - NONE

C. UNFINISHED BUSINESS / SECOND READING AND ADOPTION OF ORDINANCES

C-1 ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE NO. 595 AMENDING VARIOUS PROVISIONS OF TITLE 5 OF THE MORRO BAY MUNICIPAL CODE RELATING TO BUSINESS TAXES: (ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES)
<https://youtu.be/fup5T5YIGRk?t=1h30m15s>

Administrative Services Director Susan Slayton presented the staff report and responded to Council inquiries.

The public comment period for Item C-1 was opened.

Robert Davis questioned how the exemption for nonprofits works.

Dawn Beattie mentioned there is a nonprofit application and wondered if the language on it had been clarified. She also wondered why the wording has been changed when it is still called a business license in other jurisdictions.

The public comment period for Item C-1 was closed.

Director Slayton stated that Section 5.08.110 refers to a new nonprofit exemption for flea market vendors only. However, there is already an exemption for nonprofits and that will continue.

City Attorney Pannone stated that the change was made from business license to business tax because the City is not a licensing authority, they are a taxing authority.

MOTION: Mayor Irons moved the Council adopt Ordinance 595 by title only and waiving further reading. The motion was seconded by Councilmember Smukler and carried unanimously, 4-0.

C-2 ONE YEAR REVIEW OF PUBLIC OFF-THE-BOAT COMMERCIAL FISH SALES POLICY FOR PUBLIC DOCKS AND PIERS; (HARBOR)
<https://youtu.be/fup5T5YIGRk?t=1h42m20s>

Harbor Director Endersby presented the staff report and responded to Council inquiries. He stated there has been no problems with off-the boat commercial fish sales, so staff and the Harbor Advisory Board recommend an ongoing policy to allow it to continue on a permanent basis.

The public comment period for Item C-2 was opened; seeing none the public comment period was closed.

Councilmember Johnson wanted to point out this is one way government can implement a policy to help businesses and she feels the fishermen should market themselves with the means available. She likes the idea of a standard flag and an old-fashioned chalkboard as low-tech alternatives to Apps and social media. She also mentioned the Harbor Festival would be a good place for promotion

Mayor Irons suggested some of these marketing tools may need to be folded into the policy update.

MOTION: Councilmember Johnson moved the Council approve the permanent allowance of off-the-boat commercial fish sales on the City's public docks and piers. The motion was seconded by Councilmember Heading and carried unanimously, 4-0.

D. NEW BUSINESS

D-1 APPROVAL OF ABSENCE OF COUNCIL MEMBER MATT MAKOWETSKI FROM ATTENDANCE AT COUNCIL MEETINGS FOR A 90-DAY PERIOD; (ADMINISTRATION)
<https://youtu.be/fup5T5YIGRk?t=1h54m5s>

Administrative Services Director Slayton presented the staff report and, along with City Attorney Pannone, responded to Council inquiries.

The public comment period for Item D-1 was opened; seeing none the public comment period was closed.

Mayor Irons reported he is in support of the leave of absence. He appreciated hearing from Mayor Higginbotham at the recent Mayor's Meeting who related a similar situation that was granted and had favorable results. He also is supportive of continuing compensation for Councilmember Makowetski as an elected official.

Councilmember Johnson stated Matt Makowetski was elected to a four-year term which just began and 90 days is a small time period compared to the full term, so she is supportive of granting the requested leave to allow him to fully recover. She also highlighted his letter stated that if he was unable to return, he would let Council know and she believes he will. She is also comfortable with continuing compensation, as she is sure he is keeping up with Council issues being discussed.

Councilmember Headding is in support of a 90-day leave of absence. He also believes Councilmember Makowetski is staying apprised of Council issues, so he is supportive of continuing compensation. He questioned the effective date for granting the leave. He suggested using the last date of the meeting actually attended or the date of the letter.

Councilmember Smukler stated existing policy creates determination on a case-by-case analysis. He feels Councilmember Makowetski has a serious and uncontrollable condition that definitely warrants the leave. In speaking with Councilmember Makowetski, he does not want to continue to receive compensation. However, he thinks it is impossible for councilmembers to separate themselves from their duties and Councilmember Makowetski is still participating as much as possible, so he is supportive of continued compensation. He is also concerned that Councilmember Makowetski be able to return to avoid creating a vacancy and the requirement for Council to make an appointment. Councilmember Smukler is filling in as the alternate on the Estuary Board. He suggested the alternates on other boards due the same. There is no alternate to the Harbor Advisory Board, so someone should be appointed to cover.

MOTION: Mayor Irons moved the Council approve Council Member Makowetski's request for a 90-day leave of absence beginning September 22, 2015. The motion was seconded by Councilmember Johnson.

There was additional discussion amongst councilmembers and the City Attorney regarding the date the leave of absence should begin. Mayor Irons withdrew his original motion with the agreement of Councilmember Johnson and restated it with the following motion.

MOTION: Mayor Irons moved the Council approve Council Member Makowetski's request for a 90-day leave of absence beginning September 9, 2015. The motion was seconded by Councilmember Johnson and carried unanimously, 4-0.

MOTION: Mayor Irons moved the Council direct the Administrative Services Director to continue to pay Council Member Makowetski's compensation during the approved leave of absence. The motion was seconded by Councilmember Heading and carried unanimously, 4-0.

Mayor Irons sought agreement by councilmembers to fill in as alternatives on other boards Councilmember Makowetski is assigned to. There is no alternate to the liaison on the Harbor Advisory Board, so Councilmember Heading volunteered to step in. City Attorney Pannone stated that an item to make that appointment would come back on the next Consent Agenda for approval since it was not on tonight's agenda.

D-2 CONSIDERATION OF AN ORDINANCE REGULATING EXPANDED POLYSTYRENE (EPS) FOOD CONTAINERS AND PRODUCTS; (PUBLIC WORKS)
<https://youtu.be/fup5T5YIGRk?t=2h30m50s>

Public Works Director Livick presented the staff report and responded to Council inquiries.

The public comment period for Item D-2 was opened.

Robert Davis, Morro Bay resident, spoke in support of the ban. He would also like to find safe alternatives for raw meat and fish.

Rosalie Duvall spoke in support of the ban. She thinks businesses should form a consortium to buy environmentally safe products in bulk.

Ric Deschler spoke in support of the ban. He feels the undue economic hardship percentage should be higher and stated he avoids restaurants that use expanded polystyrene.

Janine Rands spoke in support of the ban. She is involved with the group SLO Foam Free. She stated she has been in discussions with the IWMA and once five cities in the County approve bans, the IWMA has agreed to take on the item for all of the unincorporated areas of the County.

The public comment period for Item D-2 was closed.

Councilmember Johnson expressed her concern over a lack of leadership at the countywide level from IWMA and that Council hasn't heard from those opposed to the ban. She encouraged staff to participate in a business outreach effort. She suggested a campaign with the tagline "Foam-free MB" to market this. She encouraged staff to seek stakeholder input early and often and make that top priority. She is also interested in seeking more information about alternatives for raw meat and fish products. She would also encourage a "buy in bulk" program. The SLO Chamber of Commerce was able to celebrate the change as a customer demand.

Councilmember Heading is a chemist and highlighted the invention of polystyrene, its chemical composition, carcinogenic nature, ability to leach and lack of biodegradability. The only way to get rid of it is to incinerate it; however, that is very costly and also produces harmful chemicals. We are a marine environment, EPS floats and mammals and fish routinely mistake it as food and it cannot be digested. He is supportive of the policy and suggests getting the education started.

Councilmember Smukler agreed with the previous comments. He clarified his thought regarding the IWMA, he feels they should be leading the way on the ban. There was a lot of success with the ban on plastic bags and this is a similar issue. He would like communication to be sent to the IWMA because we are members and expect for them to facilitate this type of action. He also stated that EPS creates more volume in refuse. There are viable alternatives readily available and as a marine sanctuary and due to its public health effects, it is a no brainer. Perhaps Chamber can serve as agent for buy in bulk program.

Mayor Irons supports the ban as well with more discussion regarding specific items and the undue hardship exception. He suggested sending out notices along with business tax certificate renewals. He is also supportive of a letter to IWMA. If New York City could do it, we should be able to do it. The financial burden to maintain the product is greater than the cost of available alternatives. There are businesses already leading the way and not using EPS products.

Councilmember Headding suggested a letter of concern to IWMA based on the City's pursuit of an ordinance and seeking recommendations that are more uniform throughout the County.

Mayor Irons suggested Councilmember Headding draft the letter since he is the IWMA representative.

Council was in agreement to pursue passing an ordinance to ban EPS including food containers, the retail sale of other EPS products (such as coolers, pool toys, packing peanuts, etc.), an exception for undue hardship, an "in lieu of fine" program and seeking stakeholder input.

MOTION: Councilmember Headding moved to send a letter to the IWMA outlining Council's concern and approach in dealing with the issue of polystyrene and the adverse chemical effects on individuals and the ecosystem in general and ask for input on their global consideration of their plan for a countywide policy for both handling and dealing with this issue and authorize him to sign it. Seconded by Councilmember Smukler.

MOTION: Councilmember Smukler moved to pursue an ordinance regulating the use of EPS, direct staff to begin implementation of a public education campaign, communicate with the IWMA about the future of countywide regulations and return with a draft ordinance. The motion was seconded by Councilmember Johnson and carried unanimously, 4-0.

E. COUNCIL DECLARATION OF FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

Mayor Irons, with the support of the other councilmembers, requested a future discussion based on tonight's presentation on Community Choice Aggregation with options to proceed and what other cities are doing. Councilmember Smukler would also like to see an updated proforma analysis to the feasibility report already submitted.

Councilmember Smukler requested waste management at the Rock and visitor servicing areas be an item of discussion at the Public Works Advisory Board. Mayor Irons requested an update on

the Big Belly waste containers as part of that discussion. Councilmember Johnson requested the staff analysis regarding trash previously provided to Council be included in the discussion. This should result in a recommendation back to Council.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 10:06 p.m. to the next regular City Council meeting to be held on **Tuesday, September 22, 2015** at 6:00 p.m. at the Veteran's Memorial Hall, 209 Surf Street, Morro Bay, California.

Recorded by:

Brooke Austin
Deputy City Clerk



AGENDA NO: A-3

MEETING DATE: September 22, 2015

Staff Report

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

DATE: September 10, 2015

FROM: Steven C. Knuckles, Fire Chief

SUBJECT: Resolution 62-15 restating requirement for paramedic licenses, allowing Fire Chief discretion to conditionally postpone requirement, and rescinding Resolutions No. 19-91 and 29-01.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends adoption of Resolution 62 -15 to continue to require paramedic qualifications for all levels of sworn permanent Firefighters positions, but authorize the Fire Chief to hire an otherwise qualified Firefighter, as a probationary employee, conditioned on the postponement of meeting that paramedic requirement within a set period of time. In addition, staff recommends rescinding Resolutions 29-01 and 19-91.

ALTERNATIVES

Continue our full-time Firefighter sworn hiring using Resolution 29-01, Resolution 19-91, and the City's Personnel and Regulations (the "Personnel Rules") subsection 10 (b).

FISCAL IMPACT

The costs of this proposal are expected to be minimal or nonexistent due to offsetting factors. Some overtime costs will be incurred to assure constant paramedic staffing. However, employees hired under the terms of the proposed Resolution will not be eligible for permanent employment, promotion or paramedic pay incentive provided for in the Memorandum of Understanding with the Morro Bay Firefighters and the Personnel Rules, until licensed and accredited as a paramedic. Additionally, all costs and employee hours related to enrolling in and attending paramedic class will be borne by the employee under the terms of a conditional employment agreement.

Currently the Morro Bay Fire Department's paramedic service is fully funded through the Ambulance Performance Operation Contract (APOC) that is approved by the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors.

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Prepared By: SK

Dept Review: SK

City Manager Review: DWB

City Attorney Review: JWP

BACKGROUND

On February 11, 1991, the City Council, through Resolution 19-91, established a requirement for all new permanent, full-time Fire Department personnel to be paramedic certified before appointment. That was done to reduce the impact of training personnel to become paramedics. Projected expenses for a City-sponsored paramedic training program is approximately \$30,000 to \$40,000. The impact not identified at the time was the perspective of our 'closing the door,' on our reserve firefighters and other qualified firefighters, at large, for the possibility of permanent employment as a Morro Bay Firefighter.

We have found, over the years, we have trained some very capable Reserve Firefighters, who, because of the lack of career opportunities in Morro Bay due to the paramedic license requirement, have left our program to gain employment elsewhere as firefighters. That has added greatly to the turnover rate in our Reserve program.

On May 8, 2001, the City Council, though Resolution 29-01, conditionally allowed the postponement of a paramedic license for current and tenured Reserve Firefighters in good standing for 4 years. In addition, the Fire Department is restricted to only one Firefighter EMT to participate in a Paramedic program at a time. Resolutions 19-91 and 29-01 work in concert with the Personnel Rules subsection 10 (b), the latter of which allows, by resolution or ordinance, establishment of a longer probationary period for specific classes.

Since Resolution 29-01 was adopted, the Fire Department has been able to hire 8 full-time personnel from our Reserve Firefighter program with 4 not having their Paramedic license and accreditation prior to their appointment. Each of the 4 Firefighters not having the Paramedic license were given probation periods up to 4 years, requiring them to obtain their Paramedic license and accreditation as per Resolutions 19-91 and 29-01 and Personnel Rules and Regulations. Currently, of the Firefighters who were hired pursuant to the flexibility provided by those Resolutions and the Personnel Rules, we have 6 full-time Firefighters still enjoying employment with us, one retirement, and one who sought employment at a northern California fire department.

DISCUSSION

Discussions during strategic planning processes were held to identify ways to reduce full-time employee turnover and to increase Reserve Firefighter Program retention. Some primary issues were consistently identified as program challenges were high cost of housing, changing family needs, limited area career opportunities in all areas of employment, and the inability of reserve firefighters to gain the training required to meet the pre-employment requirement of a paramedic license.

Adoption of the proposed Resolution does not guarantee employment for any member of our Reserve Firefighter program or any Firefighter at large. It merely provides an opportunity for interested and qualified Firefighters to compete in an open and competitive selection process. The only consideration that would be granted to a Reserve Firefighter or Firefighter EMT, at large, who meet minimum qualifications is, if they prevailed as the top candidate in an open selection process, then they would be eligible to be appointed as a probationary Firefighter without currently having

attained a paramedic license.

The rescinding of Resolution 19-91 and Resolution 29-01, and the adoption of Resolution 62-15 will enable the Fire Chief to appoint Reserve Firefighters and Firefighters, at large, through a competitive selection process. In addition, the adoption of Resolution 62-15 would allow the continuation of requiring non-Paramedics to obtain their license during an extended probation period.

Those potential full-time employees would be hired only under the following conditions:

- They will remain a probationary Firefighter until they obtain a State of California Paramedic license (EMT-P) along with San Luis Obispo County accreditation as per section 10 (b) of the Personnel Rules.
- All training costs, including classroom hours, tuition, travel, and living expenses will be the responsibility of the employee.
- Participation in a paramedic class will be scheduled at the discretion of the Fire Chief; based on the Fire Department's ability to maintain adequate staffing levels.
- Paramedic certification must be obtained within four years after the date of hire, unless otherwise extended by the Fire Chief for good cause.
- Failure to obtain paramedic certification or meet the conditions set forth herein would constitute the employee failing probation.

CONCLUSION

Staff believes in its mission to protect the health and welfare of our community by providing Paramedic services. Our Paramedic program is fully funded through APOC. Staffing 4 persons on duty 24 hours a day by using Reserve Firefighters to augment the 4th position and being able to provide service for simultaneous incidents, staff currently believes the City benefits from the requirement for all full-time sworn staff to be qualified and accredited Paramedics. If additional full-time Firefighting staffing is provided in the future, then the Fire Chief and staff would review and recommend future Paramedic staffing levels. Staff believes rescinding Resolutions 19-91 and 29-01 and replacing them with Resolution 62-15 will be beneficial in our continued effort to maintain a strong and healthy component of full-time and Reserve Firefighters. It will provide an incentive and a means that may lead to full-time employment for our Reserve Firefighters and qualified Firefighters at large.

ATTACHMENTS

Resolution 19-91

Resolution 29-01

Morro Bay Personnel and Regulations section 10 (b)

Proposed Resolution 62-15

RESOLUTION NO. 19-91

**A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE PROVISION OF
PARAMEDIC EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES BY
TRAINED PERSONNEL OF THE CITY OF MORRO BAY**

T H E C I T Y C O U N C I L

City of Morro Bay, California

WHEREAS, in its mission to protect the health and welfare of its community, the City of Morro Bay has a long-standing tradition of providing emergency pre-hospital care services through qualified personnel of the Morro Bay Fire Department; and

WHEREAS, since the mid-1970's, the City of Morro Bay has offered basic life support and advanced life support services during local emergency medical situations without cost to the recipient(s); and

WHEREAS, the City of Morro Bay is currently an approved Emergency Medical Technician II (EMT II) care provider as authorized by the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Medical Services Agency (EMSA); and

WHEREAS, said EMSA now offers a local curriculum and training course to certify Emergency Medical Technician-Paramedic personnel to administer the most advanced emergency medical pre-hospital care and technologies available; and

WHEREAS, in effort to maintain and offer the best pre-hospital care available through City personnel, two (2) ballot measures raising revenues to partially fund a comprehensive municipal program of emergency medical services to incorporate an upgrade to Paramedic level services were submitted to the Morro Bay electorate for consideration; and

WHEREAS, in 1989 and again in 1990 the Morro Bay voters failed to pass the ballot measures with the necessary two-thirds affirmative vote; and

WHEREAS, the EMS Agency Board of Directors will offer one final local course for the conversion of Emergency Medical Technician II's to Paramedics in April 1991; and

WHEREAS, properly-trained Paramedics can perform seven (7) more emergency medical procedures and utilize fifteen (15) more medications than EMT-II's; and

WHEREAS, recognizing the increased costs associated with offering a higher level of emergency medical care (Paramedic) without a corresponding increase in revenues, it is deemed appro-

priate and necessary to elevate this municipal service program in the interests of the health and welfare of the Morro Bay community.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of Morro Bay, California, that the City of Morro Bay does hereby declare itself to be a provider of Emergency Medical Technician-Paramedic pre-hospital care services, and by this resolve does hereby petition the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Medical Services Agency to authorize and approve said Paramedic designation for the City of Morro Bay; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Classification Plan of the City of Morro Bay is hereby amended to require Paramedic qualifications as a pre-requisite for all levels of sworn firefighting positions of the City, and said qualification shall be applicable to all new hires after 01 January 1991 in said permanent, firefighting positions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Morro Bay City Council at a regular meeting thereof held on the 11th day of February, 1991 on the following vote:

AYES: Baker, Luna, Mullen, Wuriu, Sheetz

NOES: None

ABSENT: None


ROSE MARIE SHEETZ, Mayor

ATTEST:


ARDITH DAVIS, City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 29-01

A RESOLUTION TO CONDITIONALLY WAIVE THE REQUIREMENT OF PARAMEDIC LICENSE AS A PRE-EMPLOYMENT CONDITION FOR CITY FIRE SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR QUALIFIED RESERVE FIREFIGHTERS

THE CITY COUNCIL
City of Morro Bay, California

WHEREAS, in its mission to protect the health and welfare of its community, the City of Morro Bay has provided emergency pre-hospital care services through qualified personnel of the Morro Bay Fire Department; and,

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 19-91, passed and adopted on the 11th day of February 1991, the City of Morro Bay declared itself to be a provider of Emergency Medical Technician - Paramedic pre-hospital care services; and,

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 19-91 amended the Classification Plan of the City of Morro Bay to require paramedic qualifications as a prerequisite for all levels of sworn firefighting positions of the City hired after January 1, 1991 in permanent firefighting positions; and

WHEREAS, in its mission to protect the health and welfare of its community, the City of Morro Bay has a long-standing tradition of augmenting full-time staffing of the Morro Bay Fire Department with qualified and dedicated Reserve Firefighters and Reserve Fire Engineers; and

WHEREAS, in recent years the Morro Bay Fire Department has experienced a high turnover rate of its Reserve firefighters resulting in increased reserve training and recruitment costs; and

WHEREAS, a conditional waiver of the pre-employment paramedic license requirement for qualified reserve firefighting personnel will enhance the possibility of a full-time career opportunity with the Morro Bay Fire Department and encourage reserve program employment retention.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council, City of Morro Bay, California that Resolution No. 19-91 is hereby amended to allow the City to hire current reserve employees who are in good standing and have more than three years of experience with the Morro Bay Fire Department as a Reserve firefighter.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that these employees are employed under the following conditions:

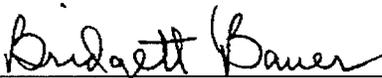
1. Only one employee would be allowed to participate in a paramedic training program at a time.
2. They remain a probationary firefighter until they obtain a State of California paramedic license (EMT-P) along with San Luis Obispo County accreditation.
3. All training costs, including classroom hours, tuition, travel, and living expenses will be the responsibility of the employee.
4. Participation in a paramedic class will be scheduled at the discretion of the Fire Chief; based on the Fire Department's ability to maintain adequate staffing levels
5. Paramedic certification must be obtained within four years of the date of appointment, unless otherwise extended by the Fire Chief.
6. Failure to obtain paramedic certification or meet the conditions set forth herein constitute the employee failing probation.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of Morro Bay at a regular meeting held on the 14th day of May, 2001, by the following vote:

AYES: Crotzer, Elliott, Peirce, Peters
NOES: None
ABSENT: Anderson
ABSTAIN: None



JANICE PETERS, Vice-Mayor



BRIDGETT BAUER, City Clerk

MORRO BAY PERSONNEL RULES AND REGULATIONS

Section 10 (b)

Duration of probationary period

All appointments shall be tentative and subject to a probationary period of not less than six months actual service, except that the probation period for sworn police and fire employees shall be for a period of not less than twelve months actual service. The City Council may, by resolution or ordinance, establish a longer probationary period for specified classes.

An employee's probation period may only be extended an additional six months' time upon request of the appointing authority and approval of the Personnel Officer for purposes of further evaluations, observation, and / or development.

MORRO BAY PERSONNEL RULES AND REGULATIONS

Section 10 (b)

Duration of probationary period

All appointments shall be tentative and subject to a probationary period of not less than six months actual service, except that the probation period for sworn police and fire employees shall be for a period of not less than twelve months actual service. The City Council may, by resolution or ordinance, establish a longer probationary period for specified classes.

An employee's probation period may only be extended an additional six months' time upon request of the appointing authority and approval of the Personnel Officer for purposes of further evaluations, observation, and / or development.

RESOLUTION NO. 62-15

**RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF MORRO BAY, CALIFORNIA, RESTATING
THE REQUIREMENT FOR NEWLY HIRED MORRO BAY FIREFIGHTERS TO HAVE
PARAMEDIC LICENSES, ALLOWING THE FIRE CHIEF DISCRETION
TO CONDITIONALLY POSTPONE COMPLIANCE WITH THAT REQUIREMENT
AND RESCINDING RESOLUTIONS NO. 19-91 AND 29-01**

**THE CITY COUNCIL
City of Morro Bay, California**

WHEREAS, in its mission to protect the health and welfare of its community, the City of Morro Bay has provided emergency pre-hospital care services through qualified personnel of the Morro Bay Fire Department; and,

WHEREAS, since the mid-1970's, the City of Morro Bay has offered Basic Life Support and Advanced Life Support services during local emergency medical situations without additional cost to the recipient(s); and

WHEREAS, the City of Morro Bay is currently an approved Emergency Medical Technician Paramedic (EMT-P) care provider as authorized by the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Medical Services Agency (EMSA); and

WHEREAS, the City of Morro Bay declared itself to be a provider of Emergency Medical Technician Paramedic (EMT-P) pre-hospital care services; and,

WHEREAS, the Classification Plan of the City of Morro Bay to require paramedic qualifications as a prerequisite for all levels of sworn firefighting positions or as determined by the Fire Chief hired in permanent firefighting positions; and

WHEREAS, in its mission to protect the health and welfare of its community, the City of Morro Bay has a long-standing tradition of augmenting full-time staffing of the Morro Bay Fire Department with qualified and dedicated Reserve Firefighters and Reserve Fire Engineers; and

WHEREAS, in recent years the Morro Bay Fire Department has experienced a high turnover rate of its Reserve firefighters resulting in increased reserve training and recruitment costs; and

WHEREAS, a conditional waiver of the pre-employment paramedic license requirement for qualified Reserve Firefighters, Reserve Engineers, and qualified Firefighters at large will enhance the possibility of a full-time career opportunity with the Morro Bay Fire Department and encourage reserve program employment retention.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council, City of Morro Bay,

California, as follows:

Section 1. Resolution No. 19-91 and Resolution No. 29-01 are hereby rescinded.

Section 2. Except as set forth hereinafter, the City shall hire as a full-time firefighter employee only someone who is otherwise qualified and holds a current and valid State of California paramedic license (EMT-P), accompanied by a San Luis Obispo County accreditation.

Section 3. Notwithstanding the requirements of Section 1, at the Fire Chief's discretion, the City may hire an otherwise qualified person as a probationary full-time firefighter subject to the following conditions:

- a. That person shall remain a probationary firefighter until he/she has obtained a State of California paramedic license (EMT-P), along with San Luis Obispo County accreditation,
- b. All training costs, including classroom hours, tuition, travel, and living expenses to obtain that license and accreditation shall be the sole responsibility of that person,
- c. Participation by that person in a paramedic class will be scheduled at the discretion of the Fire Chief; based on the Fire Department's ability to maintain adequate staffing levels,
- d. That license and accreditation must be obtained within four years after the date of appointment as a probationary firefighter, unless otherwise extended by the Fire Chief, for good cause and
- e. Failure to obtain that license or accreditation or meet the other conditions required for full-time employment or as set forth herein constitutes the employee failing probation.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Morro Bay at a regular meeting thereof held on the 22nd day of September, 2015 on the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

JAMIE L. IRONS, Mayor

ATTEST:

DANA SWANSON, City Clerk



AGENDA NO: A-4

MEETING DATE: September 22, 2015

Staff Report

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council **DATE:** September 9, 2015

FROM: Susan Slayton, Administrative Services Director

SUBJECT: Temporary Appointment of Council Member John Headding as Liaison to the Harbor Advisory Board

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the City Council appoint Council Member Headding as the Council liaison to the Harbor Advisory Board. This is a temporary appointment, lasting until Council Member Makowetski is able to resume his full duties as a sitting Council Member.

ALTERNATIVES

As Council Member Headding volunteered to assume this role, there are no alternatives proposed.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no fiscal impact to this decision.

BACKGROUND

At the August 25, 2015, City Council meeting, Mayor Irons read a letter from Council Member Makowetski, requesting a leave of absence, for up to 90 days, for health reasons. At the end of the meeting, a future agenda item, to address that letter, was requested. On September 8, 2015, the City Council approved the request. Council discussed Council Member Makowetski's liaison duties with the Harbor Advisory Board, at which point Councilmember Headding stated he would volunteer to assume that role. Staff was asked to bring an agenda item to the next Council meeting, formalizing Council Member Headding's temporary appointment.

CONCLUSION

It is staff's recommendation the Council appoint Council Member Headding as the temporary liaison to the Harbor Advisory Board.

Prepared By: SS

Dept Review: SS

City Manager Review: DWB

City Attorney Review: JWP



AGENDA NO: A-5

MEETING DATE: September 22, 2015

Staff Report

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

DATE: September 16, 2015

FROM: Eric Endersby, Harbor Director

SUBJECT: Approval of Two New License Agreements Between the City of Morro Bay and GAFCO, Inc. (George Leage, Great American Fish Company) for Lease Site 110W-112W & 111.5W, and THMT, Inc (Troy Leage, Harbor Hut) for Lease Site 122-123/122W-123W for Use of Public Property in the Front Street Parking Lot Area for Trash Enclosures

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Council approve the two license agreements for use of public property for trash enclosures at 1196 Front Street, as proposed.

ALTERNATIVES

Council may elect not to approve the proposed license agreements, and direct staff accordingly.

FISCAL IMPACT

If approved, then there will be a small increase in revenue to the Harbor Fund of \$30 per month (\$15/month for each License Agreement) with the license fees.

BACKGROUND

Historically, both the Great American Fish Company (GAFCO) and Harbor Hut (HH) lease sites had an agreement with the power plant to house their trash dumpsters and grease containers adjacent to their lease sites along the top of the revetment in the parking lot between GAFCO and HH. That area is power plant-owned property.

The City's project of building the boardwalk along that stretch of waterfront in the early 2000's eliminated the enclosure location, and the leaseholders (George Leage and Troy Leage) negotiated with the City staff, at the time, for a satisfactory resolution. That solution consisted of GAFCO and HH being issued a Temporary Encroachment Permit for a location abutting the Harbor Department storage yard fence at the time in the Front Street Parking Lot, prior to reconstruction of the City's Lift Station #2, with the stipulation the permit would expire when the lift station was rebuilt and the area reconfigured.

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Prepared By: EE

Dept Review: EE

City Manager Review: DWB

City Attorney Review: JWP

Current staff can find no written evidence of what the post-construction intent or plan was for continued housing of the dumpsters; however, a new dumpster enclosure was built adjacent to the reconfigured Harbor/Lift Station yard at the City's expense. As currently configured, neither GAFCO nor HH lease sites can adequately house their waste storage/disposal needs.

DISCUSSION

Staff has determined a license agreement is necessary to continue to allow these leaseholders to use public property for their private business use. Staff has negotiated the attached license agreements with the following highlights:

- Fair market license fee of 8% of the appraised value of the property, akin to the City's standard waterfront leasing policy and based on the recent property value appraisal of the Triangle Parking Lot.
- Separate metering and payment for water for quenching hot barbeque ashes produced by the restaurants.
- Initial term of one year, with provision for administrative (Harbor Director) renewal for the second and subsequent years at the discretion of the City.
- Use is considered "temporary" in nature until a better, more permanent long-term location for the use be investigated and implemented.
- If the City determines it in the best interest of the public (such as if the Maritime Museum or other potential projects move forward in the area), then the City may move the enclosure to an alternate location in the area or reconfigure the enclosure at Licensee's expense.
- The use is subject to the City's standard insurance requirements for lease sites.
- Provision the City or Licensee may terminate the license, with or without cause, on 30-days' notice.

CONCLUSION

Staff is recommending approval of the attached temporary license agreement to allow GAFCO and HH to continue to utilize public property off-site of their leases to house their trash, recycling, used fry oil and barbeque ash storage needs. The agreements proposed provide adequate flexibility for the City and Licensees to investigate other potential locations for the use, including on the Licensee's own lease sites, or reconfiguration or relocation of the enclosure to best serve the public good. A small amount of revenue will be realized and the use will be covered by the Licensee's insurance with the City named as additionally insured.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft License Agreement (one sample agreement presented; both will be identical)
2. Overhead view of the dumpster enclosure area as currently configured.

TEMPORARY LICENSE AGREEMENT

FOR USE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

The City of Morro Bay, a municipal corporation, (“Licensor”) hereby grants to **[GAFCO, Inc, or THMT, Inc., as applicable]** (“Licensee”) a license (“this License”) for use of the real property located on the Front Street Parking Lot at 1196 Front Street, Morro Bay, CA, illustrated on the attached Exhibit A (the “Premises”), subject to all the following terms and conditions:

1. **USE:** Subject to all the provisions of this License and only in recognition of the purpose set forth in this Paragraph, Licensee shall have permission to non-exclusive use of one half of the 410 square-foot trash enclosure on the Premises (the “Licensed Area”) solely for temporary and proper storage of ash/trash/recycling/cooking oil until properly disposed of on behalf of Licensee by a qualified hauling company. The Licenses Area is also noted on Exhibit A.

Only ash/trash/recycling/cooking oil derived from Lease Site **[110W-112W & 111.5W, or 122-123/122W-123W, as applicable]** will be allowed to be temporarily and properly stored in the Licensed Area.

Licensee acknowledges Lease Site **[110W-112W & 111.5W, or 122-123/122W-123W, as applicable]** will also be allowed use of the Licensed Area pursuant to a separate license agreement.

Licensee is allowed to have a new water meter and hose bib installed for sole purpose of ash extinguishment in the Licensed Area. Licensee is responsible for all costs of installation and maintenance of any, and all utilities or services associated with, the water meter.

No storage of hazardous materials of any sort will be allowed on the Premises,, including, but not limited to, such materials as fuels, chemicals, paints and oils.

The foregoing shall be defined as the “Permitted Uses.”

Licensee understands and agrees it is Licensor’s desire Licensee determine a long-term permanent solution for storing Licensee’s garbage, recycling, ash and used cooking oil on Licensee’s Lease Site, if feasible. Licensor and Licensee also understand the importance to Licensee to have a reasonable location for storing Licensee’s garbage, recycling, ash and used cooking oil and with that understanding in mind Licensor and Licensee agree to work together to find a reasonable relocation site, as each may determine necessary. for that storage, as each may determine feasible.

2. LICENSOR REQUIREMENTS: In connection with the Permitted Uses, Licensee shall comply with all applicable Federal, State and local laws rules and regulations, including payment of local business taxes, if applicable.
3. EFFECTIVE DATE OF LICENSE: This License shall be effective upon the date it is signed on behalf of Licensor, as long as it has also been signed on behalf of Licensee (the "Effective Date").
4. TERM: The term of this License shall be for 365 days from the Effective Date (the "Term") or termination pursuant to Paragraph 16, below.
5. RENEWAL: Licensor's Harbor Director may, at his/her sole discretion, administratively execute successive one-year renewals of this License (the "Extended Term"). The Extended Term shall be effective only if an amendment to this License is signed by Licensor's Harbor Director, or designee and Licensee.
6. FEES: Licensee shall pay to Licensor Fifteen Dollars and No cents (\$15.00) per month payable on the first of each month commencing on the first full calendar month after the date of this License (the "License Fee").

On each July 1, commencing with July, 2016, the License Fee shall be increased in an amount equal to the increase in the Consumer Price Index (the "CPI") for the 12-month Index average of the immediate preceding calendar year. The CPI referred to herein is the CPI (all items indexes, all urban consumers) for Los Angeles - Riverside - Orange County, California, compiled and published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1982-84 Base Year = 100. A decrease in the CPI shall have no effect on the License Fee. If the CPI is discontinued, then another similar established method for determining increases in costs shall be used instead.

7. MAINTENANCE: Licensee shall be responsible to maintain the Premises in a clean and presentable manner and keep the area abutting the Premises free from waste, debris, trash and other rubbish. Upon termination this License for any reason, Licensee shall leave the Premises free from waste, debris, trash, pollution/spills and other rubbish and in a good condition, subject to normal wear and tear.
8. SIGNS: Licensee shall not allow any signs to be posted on the Premises unless required by law and not without the prior written approval of Licensor's Harbor Director, and subject to all applicable Licensor zoning laws, rules and regulations and all required land use Licensor approvals and permits shall be obtained.
9. IMPROVEMENTS: Licensee shall not make any improvements to the Premises without prior approval from Licensor's Harbor Director. Upon termination of this License for any reason, any improvements of any kind installed by or on behalf of Licensee and left on Premises shall become the property of Licensor at no cost whatsoever, including any damages for condemnation, inverse condemnation or relocation benefits or loss of

goodwill, however, Licensee and Licensor further agree that Licensor has the option and right to require Licensee to remove any improvements of any kind installed by or on behalf of Licensee upon the Premises at the termination of this License, however occurring, providing Licensor gives Licensee notice, in writing, no later than thirty days prior to termination of License. If Licensor exercises such option and Licensee fails to remove such improvements within sixty days after termination of License, Licensor shall have the right to have such improvements removed at expense of Licensee.

10. LICENSEE OBLIGATIONS: Termination of this License shall not terminate Licensee's obligations pursuant to Paragraphs 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.
11. TAXABLE INTEREST: This License is not intended to create any interest in real property. If it is determined, by a governmental agency dually authorized to make such decision, this License creates any taxable interest, including, but not limited to, a possessory interest, then Licensee shall be solely responsible to pay such taxes to the extent such taxes are required by law to be paid.
12. HOLD HARMLESS: Licensee agrees to and hereby does hold harmless, indemnify and defend Licensor and its officers, agents and employees ("Indemnitees") from any claim, judgment, liability, award, damages, loss or expense, including reasonable attorney's fees and court costs, arising out of or related to the use of the Premises by Licensee, including, but not limited to, any hazardous materials releases; provided, that Licensee's obligation to indemnify and hold harmless shall apply only to the extent Licensee, its officers, employees or agents caused the claim, loss or expense. For purposes of this License, hazardous materials shall mean any materials as defined by State or Federal laws.
13. INSURANCE: Without limiting the obligation set forth in the immediately preceding sentence, during the term of this License Licensee shall provide evidence of insurance as provided in Exhibit B.
14. NO LIENS ON PREMISES: Licensee shall not permit or suffer any mechanic's or materialman's or other lien of any kind or nature to be recorded or enforced against the Premises for any work done or materials furnished thereon at the instance of requirement of or on behalf of Licensee; and Licensee agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Licensor and the Premises against and from any and all liens, claims, demands, costs and expenses of whatsoever nature in any way connected with such work done, labor performed or material furnished in connection with Licensee's use of the Premises.
15. RIGHT TO TERMINATE/NO DISPLACEMENT LIABILITY: Either party shall have the right to terminate this License, with or without cause, upon thirty-days' (30-days') written notice to the non-terminating party. Licensor shall not be liable (i) for any displacement or relocation benefits or expenses experienced by Licensee, (ii) for reimbursement for any improvements installed by Licensee or (iii) for any damages in condemnation, inverse condemnation, loss of goodwill or other legal or equitable bases resulting, directly or indirectly, from any action or inaction of or on behalf of Licensor that may be in any way connected with any termination of this License for any reason or

any relocation of Licensee from the Premises for any reason. Upon termination of this License, Licensee shall no longer be responsible for any fees under this License, as specified in Paragraph 6 of this License.

16. GOVERNING LAW: The terms of this License shall be interpreted according to the laws of the State of California. If arises out of this License, then venue shall be in the Superior Court of San Luis Obispo County.
17. LITIGATION FEES: If either party commences action against the other party arising out of or in connection with this License, then the prevailing party shall be entitled to have and recover from the other party reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit.
18. LICENSOR USE OF PREMISES: Licensor may use the Premises for ash/trash/recycling/cooking oil storage; provided, that such use shall not unreasonably interference with or prevent in any substantial way Licensee's ability to utilize the Premises for the purposes set forth herein. In addition, without any implied or expressed limitation on Licensor's authority and right to access and inspect the Premises in its governmental capacity, Licensor shall have the right to access at any time to the Premises for inspections.

At any time during the Term or any Extended Term, Licensor reserves the right to have Licensee relocate its ash/trash/recycling/cooking oil storage to an alternate location at sole discretion of Licensor. The costs for that relocation and any repairs required on the Premises due to Licensee's use of the Premises shall be borne solely by Licensee.

19. TRANSFERABILITY AND ASSIGNABILITY: The License is neither transferable nor assignable by Licensee without the written consent of Licensor.
20. NOTICES: All notices given or required to be given pursuant to this License shall be in writing and may be given by personal delivery or by mail. Notice sent by mail shall be addressed as follows:

To Licensor:

City of Morro Bay
Attn: Harbor Director
1275 Embarcadero
Morro Bay, CA 93442

With Copy to:

Joseph W. Pannone
Aleshire & Wynder, LLP
2361 Rosecrans Avenue, Suite 475
El Segundo, CA 90245

To Licensee:

[GAFCO, Inc., or THMT, Inc., as applicable]
Address
Morro Bay, CA 93442

21. ENTIRE AGREEMENT: This License (i) constitutes the entire agreement of the parties hereto relating to the use, operation and maintenance of the Premises and (ii) shall supersede prospectively from the date it is entered into any and all prior written or oral negotiations or agreements of the parties relating to the Premises. This License shall not be modified in any particular except by a written amendment duly executed by the parties.

LICENSEE

Dated: _____

Dated: _____

LICENSOR

Dated: _____

By: _____
David Buckingham, City Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ALESHIRE & WYNDER, LLP

By: _____
Joseph W. Pannone, City Attorney

EXHIBIT A
AERIAL OF PREMISES

(Immediately behind this page)

**CITY OF MORRO BAY
EXHIBIT B**

INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

Prior to the beginning of and throughout the duration of the Agreement, Licensee will maintain insurance in conformance with the requirements set forth below. Licensee will use existing coverage to comply with these requirements. If that existing coverage does not meet the requirements set forth here, Licensee agrees to amend, supplement or endorse the existing coverage to do so. Licensee acknowledges that the insurance coverage and policy limits set forth in this section constitute the minimum amount of coverage required. Any insurance proceeds available to Licensor in excess of the limits and coverage required in this agreement and which is applicable to a given loss, will be available to Licensor.

Licensee shall provide the following types and amounts of insurance:

Commercial General Liability Insurance using Insurance Services Office “Commercial General Liability” policy from CG 00 01 or the exact equivalent. Defense costs must be paid in addition to limits. There shall be no cross liability exclusion for claims or suits by one insured against another. Limits are subject to review but in no event less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence.

Business Auto Coverage on ISO Business Auto Coverage from CA 00 01 including symbol 1 (Any Auto) or the exact equivalent. Limits are subject to review, but in no event to be less than \$1,000,000 per accident. If Licensee owns no vehicles, then this requirement may be satisfied by a non-owned auto endorsement to the general liability policy described above. If Licensee or Licensee’s employees will use personal autos in any way on this project, then Licensee shall provide evidence of personal auto liability coverage for each such person.

Property Damage Insurance in an amount of not less than \$1,000,000 for damage to the property of each person on account of any one occurrence.

Workers Compensation on a state-approved policy form providing statutory benefits as required by law with employer’s liability limits, if required.

Excess or Umbrella Liability Insurance (Over Primary) if used to meet limit requirements, shall provide coverage at least as broad as specified for the underlying coverages. Any such coverage provided under an umbrella liability policy shall include a drop down provision providing primary coverage above a maximum \$25,000 self-insured retention for liability not covered by primary but covered by the umbrella. Coverage shall be provided on a “pay on behalf” basis, with defense costs payable in addition to policy limits. Policy shall contain a provision obligating insurer at the time insured’s liability is determined, not requiring actual payment by the insured first. There shall be no cross liability exclusion precluding coverage for claims or suits by one insured against another. Coverage shall be applicable to Licensor for injury to employees of Licensee, subcontractors or others involved in the Work. The scope of coverage provided is

subject to approval of Licensor following receipt of proof of insurance as required herein. Limits are subject to review but in no event less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence.

Insurance procured pursuant to these requirements shall be written by insurer that are admitted carriers in the state California and with an A.M. Bests rating of A- or better and a minimum financial size VII.

General conditions pertaining to provision of insurance coverage by Licensee. Licensee and Licensor agree to the following with respect to insurance provided by Licensee:

1. Licensee agrees to have its insurer endorse the third party general liability coverage required herein to include as additional insureds Licensor, and its officials, employees and agents, using standard ISO endorsement No. CG 2010 with an edition prior to 1992. Licensee also agrees to require all Licensees, and subcontractors to do likewise.
2. No liability insurance coverage provided to comply with this Agreement shall prohibit Licensee, or Licensee's employees, or agents, from waiving the right of subrogation prior to a loss. Licensee agrees to waive subrogation rights against Licensor regardless of the applicability of any insurance proceeds, and to require all Licensees and subcontractors to do likewise.
3. All insurance coverage and limits provided by Licensee and available or applicable to this agreement are intended to apply to the full extent of the policies. Nothing contained in this Agreement or any other agreement relating to Licensor or its operations limits the application of such insurance coverage.
4. None of the coverages required herein will be in compliance with these requirements if they include any limiting endorsement of any kind that has not been first submitted to Licensor and approved of in writing.
5. No liability policy shall contain any provision or definition that would serve to eliminate so-called "third party action over" claims, including any exclusion for bodily injury to an employee of the insured or of any Licensee or subcontractor.
6. All coverage types and limits required are subject to approval, modification and additional requirements by Licensor, as the need arises. Licensee shall not make any reductions in scope of coverage (*e.g.*, elimination of contractual liability or reduction of discovery period) that may affect Licensor's protection without Licensor's prior written consent.

7. Proof of compliance with these insurance requirements, consisting of certificates of insurance evidencing all of the coverages required and an additional insured endorsement to Licensee's general liability policy, shall be delivered to Licensor at or prior to the execution of this Agreement. In the event such proof of any insurance is not delivered as required, or in the event such insurance is canceled at any time and no replacement coverage is provided, Licensor has the right, but not the duty, to obtain any insurance it deems necessary to protect its interests under this or any other agreement and to pay the premium. Any premium so paid by Licensor shall be charged to and promptly paid by Licensee or deducted from sums due Licensee, at Licensor's option.
8. It is acknowledged by the parties of this agreement that all insurance coverage required to be provided by Licensee or any subcontractor, is intended to apply first and on a primary, noncontributing basis in relation to any other insurance or self insurance available to Licensor.
9. Licensee agrees to ensure that subcontractors, and any other party involved with the project who is brought onto or involved in the project by Licensee, provide the same minimum insurance coverage required of Licensee. Licensee agrees to monitor and review all such coverage and assumes all responsibility for ensuring that such coverage is provided in conformity with the requirements of this section. Licensee agrees that upon request, all agreements with subcontractors and others engaged in the project will be submitted to Licensor for review.
10. Licensee agrees not to self-insure or to use any self-insured retentions or deductibles on any portion of the insurance required herein and further agrees that it will not allow any Licensee, subcontractor, Architect, Engineer or other entity or person in any way involved in the performance of work on the project contemplated by this agreement to self-insure its obligations to Licensor. If Licensee's existing coverage includes a deductible or self-insured retention, the deductible or self-insured retention must be declared to Licensor. At the time Licensor shall review options with the Licensee, which may include reduction or elimination of the deductible or self-insured retention, substitution of other coverage, or other solutions.
11. Licensor reserves the right at any time during the term of the contract to change the amounts and types of insurance required by giving the Licensee ninety (90) days advance written notice of such change. If such change results in substantial additional cost to the Licensee, Licensor will negotiate additional compensation proportional to the increase benefit to Licensor.
12. For purposes of applying insurance coverage only, this Agreement will be deemed to have been executed immediately upon any party hereto taking any steps that can be deemed to be in furtherance of or towards performance of this Agreement.
13. Licensee acknowledges and agrees that any actual or alleged failure on the part of Licensor to inform Licensee of non-compliance with any insurance requirements in no way

imposes any additional obligations on Licensor nor does it waive any rights hereunder in this or any other regard.

14. Licensee will renew the required coverage annually as long as Licensor, or its employees or agents face an exposure from operations of any type pursuant to this agreement. This obligation applies whether or not the agreement is canceled or terminated for any reason. Termination of this obligation is not effective until Licensor executes a written statement to that effect.
15. Licensee shall provide proof that policies of insurance required herein expiring during the term of this Agreement have been renewed or replaced with other policies providing at least the same coverage. Proof that such coverage has been ordered shall be submitted prior to expiration. A coverage binder or letter from Licensee's insurance agent to this effect is acceptable. A certificate of insurance and/or additional insured endorsement as required in these specifications applicable to the renewing or new coverage must be provided to Licensor within five days of the expiration of the coverages.
16. The provisions of any workers' compensation or similar act will not limit the obligations of Licensee under this agreement. Licensee expressly agrees not to use any statutory immunity defenses under such laws with respect to Licensor, its employees, officials and agents.
17. Requirements of specific coverage features or limits contained in this section are not intended as limitations on coverage, limits or other requirements nor as a waiver of any coverage normally provided by any given policy. Specific reference to a given coverage feature is for purposes of clarification only as it pertains to a given issue, and is not intended by any party or insured to be limiting or all-inclusive.
18. These insurance requirements are intended to be separate and distinct from any other provision in this agreement and are intended by the parties here to be interpreted as such.
19. The requirements in this Section supersede all other sections and provisions of this Agreement to the extent that any other section or provision conflicts with or impairs the provisions of this Section.
20. Licensee agrees to be responsible for ensuring that no contract used by any party involved in any way with the project reserves the right to charge Licensor or Licensee for the cost of additional insurance coverage required by this agreement. Any such provisions are to be deleted with reference to Licensor. It is not the intent of Licensor to reimburse any third party for the cost of complying with these requirements. There shall be no recourse against Licensor for payment of premiums or other amounts with respect thereto.

21. Licensee agrees to provide immediate notice to Licensor of any claim or loss against Licensee arising out of the work performed under this agreement. Licensor assumes no obligation or liability by such notice, but has the right (but not the duty) to monitor the handling of any such claim or claims if they are likely to involve Licensor.

Exhibit A
1196 Front Street



described in greater detail in Attachment 1:

1. *Key stakeholder interviews*
2. *Community workshops*
3. *Technical presentations*
4. *Water Reclamation Facility Citizens Advisory Committee (WRFCAC) meetings*
5. *City Council study sessions and hearings*
6. *Formal Environmental Review process*
7. *Coordination with outside permitting agencies*
8. *WRF Program website and promotional materials*

Schedule

In order to achieve the City Council’s stated 5-year implementation goal, it is necessary to conduct many aspects of the program simultaneously and get public input as early as possible. For that reason, it is expected there will be many outreach efforts concentrated over the next several months, whether in support of the ongoing Facility Master Plan, or more generally in support of the overall process, which will ultimately include a Master Water Reclamation Plan. Other aspects of outreach will include the formal environmental review process as well as interagency consultation associated with project permitting and coordination.

Early on, the program management team will be creating a website dedicated to the effort, which will serve as an important vehicle for the free flow of information between the City, its consultant team, and the greater Morro Bay community.

The following table identifies major outreach activities anticipated within the next several months, as well as a longer-term schedule that includes activities whose timing cannot be as easily anticipated. Please refer to Attachment 1 for a complete description of anticipated outreach efforts.

Summary of Outreach Program and Schedule			
Forum	Purpose	Key Topics	Timing
Short-Term Program <i>(through Jan 2016)</i>			
City Council study session	Education and Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Program • Near-Term Schedule • Outreach Concept • Master Reclamation Plan 	August 17, 2015
WRFCAC meeting	Education and Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facility Master Plan Update • CEQA/NEPA Consultant Selection • Concept on Outreach Program 	Sept 1, 2015
Interagency coordination (various agencies and locations)	Public Agency Outreach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain input on permitting needs, critical path items, and agency 	Informal meetings with the following agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California Coastal Commission • SLO County • RWQCB • State Water Resources Control 	Ongoing from Sept 2015 through life of project; Formal meetings TBD as needed

Summary of Outreach Program and Schedule			
Forum	Purpose	Key Topics	Timing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> concerns Gain input on funding opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board (including Division of Drinking Water) LAFCo CDFW Army Corps of Engineers NOAA Fisheries Caltrans Bureau of Reclamation 	
City Council study session	Education and Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outreach Program FMP Progress Update 	Sept 22, 2015
Website development and promotional materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program Branding Creating Mechanisms for Distributing Information Industry Outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website creation Program Logo Newsletters/Flyers E-Blasts Registration for potential industry to facilitate teaming and sharing of information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media created Sept-Nov 2015 Information sharing ongoing
WRFCAC meeting	Review and Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review CEQA/NEPA scope Preliminary lift station alternatives and recommendations Update on grant/loan opportunities 	October 6, 2015
Stakeholder Interviews	Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get focused feedback on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Concerns in Process Facilities to include Reclamation Issues 	Early October 2015 (stakeholders identified in Sept 2015)
City Council hearing	Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of CEQA/NEPA consultant 	October 13, 2015
Community Workshop #1:	Process and Goals Review, Education and Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of City goals Overview of FMP Process Community input on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilities programming visual/design issues 	mid-October 2015
Technical Presentation #1:	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical presentation on Alternative Delivery approaches 	October 17, 2015
WRFCAC meeting	Technical Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interim report on progress of FMP 	Late October 2015
WRFCAC meeting	Technical Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary findings from ongoing hydrogeologic study and salinity control plan Formal update on program schedule, budget, and cashflow 	Nov 3, 2015
City Council study session	Education and Update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program update WRFCAC input on FMP 	November 2015
WRFCAC meeting	Technical Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FMP Tech Memoranda 5 (Offsite Facilities) and 6 (Biosolids Treatment) Recommendation to Council on 	mid-Nov 2015

Summary of Outreach Program and Schedule			
Forum	Purpose	Key Topics	Timing
		project delivery approach for Phase I WRF	
General Plan/LCP Workshop	Education and feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe General Plan/LCP concepts in the context of the FMP Discuss common issues and coordination 	Nov-Dec 2015
Technical Presentation #2:	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquid treatment technologies evaluated in FMP 	November 2015
WRFCAC meeting	Technical Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FMP Tech Memoranda 7 (Liquid Treatment Processes) and 8 (Future Potable Reuse) 	early Dec 2015
Community Workshop #2:	Presentation and Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary site concepts for draft FMP Visual simulations for WRF site and influent lift station site Community feedback 	early Dec 2015
Technical Presentation #3:	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic waste disposal and energy conversion 	December 2015
Release of NOP for EIR	CEQA Notice of Preparation for EIR	No meeting; begins 30-day public review period for scope	early Dec 2015
EIR Scoping meeting	Formal CEQA scoping meeting	Public feedback on EIR scope	December 2015
WRFCAC meeting	Presentation and feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft FMP Feedback and recommendation to Council 	January 2016
City Council hearing	Presentation, feedback and FMP adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of FMP as project basis Direction to Program Management team for completing the FMP Initial scoping meeting for Master Reclamation Plan (assuming grant is awarded by January) Formal update of schedule, budget, and cashflow 	February 2016
Long-Term Program (2016 and beyond)			
Community Workshops #3 and #4	Process and Goals Review, Education and Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input on Master Water Reclamation Plan; Presentation of Plan in response to feedback 	2016
Environmental Review Process	Formal environmental documentation and public review	Environmental review of FMP and Master Reclamation Plan (likely CEQA+ process)	2016; includes formal public review and workshops
WRFCAC meetings	Various; TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical memos 	Monthly in 2016 and

Summary of Outreach Program and Schedule			
Forum	Purpose	Key Topics	Timing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclamation Plan • CEQA/NEPA documentation • Recommendation for selection of Alternative Delivery Design team 	beyond
City Council study sessions and hearings	Various; TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmation of project goals; • Modifications to WRF Program as needed • Technical memos • Review and adoption of Reclamation Plan • Review and Certification of CEQA/NEPA documentation • Request for Proposal Review and approval of contractors for design and alternative delivery • Select Alternative Delivery Design team 	As needed in 2016 and beyond
Additional Community Workshops	Various; TBD	TBD	TBD, as needed
Interagency coordination (various agencies and locations)	Public Agency Outreach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain input on permitting needs, critical path items, and agency concerns • Initiate permitting process as appropriate 	Informal and formal consultation and permitting as needed with the following agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California Coastal Commission • SLO County • RWQCB • State Water Resources Control Board (including Division of Drinking Water) • LAFCo • CDFW • Army Corps of Engineers • NOAA Fisheries • Caltrans • Bureau of Reclamation 	2016 and beyond, as needed
Website development and promotional material	Update as needed	TBD	2016 and beyond, as needed

ATTACHMENTS

1. Memorandum from JFR Consulting describing WRF Community Outreach Program

Memorandum

Date: September 22, 2015

To: Morro Bay City Council; Water Reclamation Facility Citizen Advisory Committee

From: WRF Program Management Outreach Team (John Rickenbach, AICP; and Debbie Rudd, AICP)

Subject: City of Morro Bay Water Reclamation Facility, Community Outreach Program

Community outreach throughout the City of Morro Bay (City) Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) Program will be key to helping the process run smoothly and with success. The following memorandum describes the outreach strategy that the Project Team will undertake to engage the community early on and throughout the WRF process. This outreach program includes involving a broad cross-section of the greater Morro Bay community, in a variety of ways and settings, to get quality feedback. The primary components of the program include:

1. *Key stakeholder interviews*
2. *Community workshops*
3. *Technical presentations*
4. *Water Reclamation Facility Citizens Advisory Committee (WRFCAC) meetings*
5. *City Council study sessions and hearings*
6. *Formal Environmental Review process*
7. *Coordination with outside permitting agencies*
8. *WRF Program website and promotional materials*

Though this program outlines various likely outreach activities, it is important to remain flexible and allow for redirection and variations of the exercises and activities as the process evolves. This will allow the Program Management Team to learn from the community and customize the workshop and meetings to optimize their effectiveness.

A. Overall Strategic Framework

The success of the outreach program depends on reaching a variety of audiences, each with its own interests relative to implementing the new facility. **Table 1** summarizes the key stakeholder groups, their objectives in the context of the project, and how the program intends to involve them in the overall process.

Table 1. Strategic Framework for Targeting Key Stakeholders		
Stakeholder Group	Objectives for the Group	Outreach Approach(es)
General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education on City process • Understand impacts to water rates • Receive feedback to guide program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal communication • Stakeholder interviews • Workshops • Website/Newsletters/E-blasts/Surveys
City Council/WRFCAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affirmation of stated goals • Education on City process • Present technical information • Receive feedback and direction • Relationship of risk, cost, schedule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops • Status reports • Formal Presentation of Draft Deliverables
Potential Recycled Water Customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education on City process • Determine level of interest • Identify key motivations to participate • Identify critical path items to achieve reclamation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal communication • Stakeholder interviews • Technical workshops
Interested Public Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education on City process • Identify permitting requirements • Identify needs and constraints • Identify and complete critical path items • Prevent surprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal communication • Ongoing updates • Formal consultation • Workshops
Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote fair competition • Get best value for City • Reduce risk to City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical workshops • Website with registration/ contact sharing

B. Outreach Program Components and Timing

As noted in the introduction, our team intends to use a variety of approaches and forums to reach the various general stakeholder groups described in **Table 1** above, and we intend to gain feedback through the life of the program. This is crucial in order to allow both the technical team and elected officials to adjust the program as needed to respond to evolving perspectives in the community.

Although we have a very good idea how the next several months are likely to proceed, it is not possible to accurately predict what long-term outreach strategies will need to be employed in order to most effectively realize the City's overall goals. For that reason, our plan addresses both short-term and long-term approaches, and the likely timeframe associated with the use of the various outreach methods. We intend to update this program periodically as the overall process evolves.

The intent and conceptual understanding of each outreach approach is briefly described below. **Table 2** then summarizes how each component would be used during the program, and its timing in the context of the overall program schedule. Note also that each approach is color-coded in the descriptions below (and keyed to its inclusion within **Table 2**) to more clearly show how the various outreach components relate to one another over the length of the program.

1. Key Stakeholder Interviews. Communicating with stakeholders early in the process will allow stakeholders to express any concerns, issues, and ideas in a private setting before we hold the community workshop and before we begin designing. These interviews open up the communication paths for future connections throughout the process.

The first step is to identify these key stakeholders, or representatives of key stakeholder interest groups. To a large extent, this was accomplished in the previous site selection phase of the process, but the Program Management (PM) Team will work with City staff to refine the list to include stakeholder interest that may either have been previously underrepresented, or did not previously exist.

Once identified, we intend to organize interviews into like-minded small groups, likely to include property and business owners, environmental interest groups, neighborhood representatives, possible reclaimed water customers, and others with an interest in the project. In this way, we can maximize efficiency and receive more comprehensive feedback to inform the overall process.

Over a two-day period, the PM Team will conduct 30 to 60 minute interviews with key stakeholders. We will facilitate a discussion to help the team understand issues that we will be faced with during the process. Specifically, the interviews will focus on gaining feedback on the following issues:

- *Overall concerns to address throughout the process;*
- *Features to include within (or design issues related to) the new Water Reclamation Facility; and*
- *Concerns related to the Master Water Reclamation Plan process*

Debbie Rudd of RRM design Group will lead the stakeholder interviews, supported by John Rickenbach.

2. Community workshops. The program management team will facilitate community workshops that will focus on two key aspects of the program:

- *Facilities Master Plan*
- *Master Water Reclamation Plan*

In the near term, workshops will focus on different aspects of the Facilities Master Plan (FMP). Specifically, we will be seeking input from the community on possible amenities that could be included in the facility or on the site, as well as the visual aspects of the design, including architectural and massing issues to ensure community compatibility. We will convey this input to the FMP team, who will use it to inform the overall master plan, in the context of achieving adopted city goals related to these issues. Once we have a draft plan available, a second workshop will be conducted to present the key plan components, which will provide the community an opportunity to confirm whether or not we are on the right track from their perspective. The WRFCAC and City Council can then use this feedback to fine-tune their stated goals, if needed, as the project moves forward.

Workshops related to the Master Water Reclamation Plan will follow once the FMP is near completion, and the wastewater treatment aspects of the project are well understood. In all likelihood, these workshops will occur in 2016, and follow a similar pattern to those associated with the FMP: an initial workshop to educate and receive feedback, with a second workshop to convey how the draft Master Water Reclamation Plan responded to this input, with more feedback as needed.

John Rickenbach and Debbie Rudd will lead the community workshops.

3. Technical presentations. The program will include a variety of presentations that describe various technical aspects of the FMP or the Master Water Reclamation Plan. Often, these will be based on a variety of technical memoranda that are essential to the production of these reports. These will be conducted as public workshops, with a primary focus on education, so that the general public and decisionmakers can understand provide meaningful feedback far in advance of the completion of these technical documents, which form the basis of the overall project that will be implemented.

The primary authors of the reports will conduct these presentations: Black & Veatch in the case of the FMP, and MKN in the case of the Master Water Reclamation Plan.

4. Water Reclamation Facility Citizens Advisory Committee (WRFCAC) meetings. The WRFCAC has both a key technical and advisory role in the overall process. The WRFCAC will be a crucial forum to present technical information, gain crucial feedback, and make recommendations to the City Council to move the WRF program forward. WRFCAC meetings are held monthly, but when additional input is needed, we expect that their meeting schedule may be accelerated. This would be the case, for example, during the preparation of the FMP.

5. *City Council study sessions and hearings.* Similar to the WRFCAC, the City Council has several important roles in the overall process. In addition to approving contracts and providing general direction guiding the process, the City Council's most important role is to set the goals that drive the entire program. The Council will be asked from time to time to affirm or modify these goals as needed to respond to evolving conditions associated with implementing the WRF program. The City Council will also serve as an important forum for various study sessions related both to community workshop and interview input, as well as technical input from consultants associated with the overall process. The City Council will have an ongoing role throughout the entire process.

6. *Formal environmental review (CEQA and NEPA) process.* The project will be subject to formal environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The CEQA process includes a formal public scoping meeting, as well as coordination of public and agency comments regarding the scope received during a 30-day period following the release of the Notice of Preparation. Once the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is released to the public, a 45-day review period begins, during which the City and its environmental consulting team will formally respond to comments, which will ultimately be considered in the Final EIR. This process has the potential to result in changes to the proposed project that would lessen potential impacts to the environment.

7. *Coordination with outside permitting agencies.* The WRF will require a variety of permits from state and federal resource regulatory agencies. It is crucial to initiate a dialogue with these agencies from the outset, in order to better understand their permitting requirements, and whatever critical path items there may be in order to secure needed permits.

Key resource regulatory permitting agencies for this project could include:

- *State Water Resources Control Board*
- *Regional Water Quality Control Board*
- *California Department of Fish and Wildlife*
- *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*
- *NOAA Fisheries*
- *Bureau of Reclamation*
- *San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (SLOCAPCD)*

The WRF will also require a variety of permits from state and federal land use permitting agencies, notably the California Coastal Commission among others. Annexation of the project site will also require coordination with San Luis Obispo Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo). Coordination with San Luis Obispo County will also be required, because while the facility is allowed at that location under its LCP, a specific alternatives analysis will be required to support that finding. In addition, a Caltrans encroachment permit would be needed if pipelines will be located within the Caltrans right-of-way.

As with the resource regulatory agencies, early consultation will be crucial, which will help define and guide the most time-effective approach to implementing the WRF. Key land use permitting agencies could include:

- *California Coastal Commission*
- *LAFCo (annexation to the City)*
- *City of Morro Bay (consistency with GP/LCP and local land use permits)*
- *San Luis Obispo County (coordination on LCP consistency)*
- *California Department of Transportation (Caltrans Encroachment Permit)*

It is anticipated that coordination with these permitting agencies will occur throughout the process, and will consist of informal meetings, formal consultation, and the permit application process. In many cases, the permit application process will need to be coordinated with the environmental review process.

8. **WRF Program website and promotional materials.** The entire program depends on clear communication and easy access to the many reports and other materials associated with the effort. To this end, the program management team, led by Konig Media and MKN, will put together a website dedicated to the WRF program. This will function as a platform for the dissemination of program materials, and will also be used to inform the public about the schedule, upcoming events, and future opportunities to participate in the process.

The team, led by RRM Design Group, will provide a logo design to brand the WRF program and use on documents, website, and exhibits. As the program moves forward, the team will also prepare graphics and exhibits to put on the website, e-blasts, newsletters, and use during meetings.

Table 2 summarizes these key outreach components and how they would be coordinated within the schedule of the overall WRF program.

Table 2. Summary of Outreach Program and Schedule			
Forum	Purpose	Key Topics	Timing
Short-Term Program <i>(through Jan 2016)</i>			
City Council study session	Education and Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Program • Near-Term Schedule • Outreach Concept • Master Reclamation Plan 	August 17, 2015
WRFAC meeting	Education and Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facility Master Plan Update • CEQA/NEPA Consultant Selection • Concept on Outreach Program 	Sept 1, 2015
Interagency coordination (various agencies and locations)	Public Agency Outreach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain input on permitting needs, critical path items, and agency concerns • Gain input on funding opportunities 	Informal meetings with the following agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California Coastal Commission • SLO County • RWQCB • State Water Resources Control Board (including Division of Drinking Water) • LAFCo • CDFW • Army Corps of Engineers • NOAA Fisheries • Caltrans • Bureau of Reclamation 	Ongoing from Sept 2015 through life of project; Formal meetings TBD as needed
City Council study session	Education and Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach Program • FMP Progress Update 	Sept 22, 2015
Website development and promotional materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program Branding • Creating Mechanisms for Distributing Information • Industry Outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website creation • Program Logo • Newsletters/Flyers • E-Blasts • Registration for potential industry to facilitate teaming and sharing of information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media created Sept-Nov 2015 • Information sharing ongoing
WRFAC meeting	Review and Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review CEQA/NEPA scope • Preliminary lift station alternatives and recommendations • Update on grant/loan opportunities 	October 6, 2015
Stakeholder Interviews	Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get focused feedback on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Key Concerns in Process ✓ Facilities to include ✓ Reclamation Issues 	early October 2015 (stakeholders identified in Sept 2015)
City Council hearing	Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of CEQA/NEPA consultant 	October 13, 2015
Community Workshop #1:	Process and Goals Review, Education and Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of City goals • Overview of FMP Process • Community input on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ facilities programming ✓ visual/design issues 	mid-October 2015

Table 2. Summary of Outreach Program and Schedule			
Forum	Purpose	Key Topics	Timing
Technical Presentation #1:	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical presentation on Alternative Delivery approaches 	October 17, 2015
WRFCAC meeting	Technical Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim report on progress of FMP 	Late October 2015
WRFCAC meeting	Technical Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary findings from ongoing hydrogeologic study and salinity control plan • Formal update on program schedule, budget, and cashflow 	Nov 3, 2015
City Council study session	Education and Update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program update • WRFCAC input on FMP 	November 2015
WRFCAC meeting	Technical Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FMP Tech Memoranda 5 (Offsite Facilities) and 6 (Biosolids Treatment) • Recommendation to Council on project delivery approach for Phase I WRF 	mid-Nov 2015
General Plan/LCP Workshop	Education and feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe General Plan/LCP concepts in the context of the FMP • Discuss common issues and coordination 	Nov-Dec 2015
Technical Presentation #2:	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquid treatment technologies evaluated in FMP 	November 2015
WRFCAC meeting	Technical Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FMP Tech Memoranda 7 (Liquid Treatment Processes) and 8 (Future Potable Reuse) 	early Dec 2015
Community Workshop #2:	Presentation and Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary site concepts for draft FMP • Visual simulations for WRF site and influent lift station site • Community feedback 	early Dec 2015
Technical Presentation #3:	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic waste disposal and energy conversion 	December 2015
Release of NOP for EIR	CEQA Notice of Preparation for EIR	No meeting; begins 30-day public review period for scope	early Dec 2015
EIR Scoping meeting	Formal CEQA scoping meeting	Public feedback on EIR scope	December 2015
WRFCAC meeting	Presentation and feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft FMP • Feedback and recommendation to Council 	January 2016
City Council hearing	Presentation, feedback and FMP adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of FMP as project basis • Direction to Program Management team for completing the FMP • Initial scoping meeting for Master Reclamation Plan (assuming grant is awarded by January) • Formal update of schedule, budget, and cashflow 	February 2016

Table 2. Summary of Outreach Program and Schedule			
Forum	Purpose	Key Topics	Timing
Long-Term Program (2016 and beyond)			
Community Workshops #3 and #4	Process and Goals Review, Education and Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input on Master Water Reclamation Plan; • Presentation of Plan in response to feedback 	2016
Environmental Review Process	Formal environmental documentation and public review	Environmental review of FMP and Master Reclamation Plan (likely CEQA+ process)	2016; includes formal public review and workshops
WRFAC meetings	Various; TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical memos • Reclamation Plan • CEQA/NEPA documentation • Recommendation for selection of Alternative Delivery Design team 	Monthly in 2016 and beyond
City Council study sessions and hearings	Various; TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmation of project goals; • Modifications to WRF Program as needed • Technical memos • Review and adoption of Reclamation Plan • Review and Certification of CEQA/NEPA documentation • Request for Proposal Review and approval of contractors for design and alternative delivery • Select Alternative Delivery Design team 	As needed in 2016 and beyond
Additional Community Workshops	Various; TBD	TBD	TBD, as needed
Interagency coordination (various agencies and locations)	Public Agency Outreach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain input on permitting needs, critical path items, and agency concerns • Initiate permitting process as appropriate 	Informal and formal consultation and permitting as needed with the following agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California Coastal Commission • SLO County • RWQCB • State Water Resources Control Board (including Division of Drinking Water) • LAFCo • CDFW • Army Corps of Engineers • NOAA Fisheries • Caltrans • Bureau of Reclamation 	2016 and beyond, as needed
Website development and promotional material	Update as needed	TBD	2016 and beyond, as needed



AGENDA NO: C-2

MEETING DATE: September 22, 2015

Staff Report

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

DATE: September 8, 2015

FROM: Sam Taylor, Deputy City Manager

SUBJECT: Resolution No. 63-15 Establishing a Fee Subsidy and Cost Recovery Policy

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the City Council adopt Resolution No. 63-15 establishing a Fee Subsidy and Cost Recovery Policy.

ALTERNATIVES

Instead of setting subsidy levels by policy, the Council could continue the present practice, which essentially validates the master fee schedule on which some fees have a subsidy included and others do not.

FISCAL IMPACT

A general tightening up of our fee subsidy levels will have a measurable impact on City revenues. Simply establishing a standard of full cost recovery for Community Development and Public Works engineering fees will likely generate around \$200,000 per year in revenue required to improve those services.

BACKGROUND

The City has two basic sources of revenue: taxes and fees. Fees are charged for various City services – from reviewing planning permits to issuing building permits to renting a City facility to participation in recreation programs.

By law, fees may not exceed the reasonable cost of providing the service in question, except to the extent the fee is to voluntarily purchase a City product, partake in a voluntary participation in a City-program or use of City-property. That reasonable cost should, however, include not only the staff time required to perform the service, but also a reasonable calculation of all of the additional operations, maintenance and capital replacement costs the City bears to provide the service.

“Cost recovery” is a term of art used to describe the establishment of fees to recover some or all of the costs of providing such services. “Full cost recovery” means the user of a service is charged the full cost the City bears for providing that service. “Fee subsidy” is a related term used to indicate to what level

Prepared By: ST

City Manager Review: DWB

City Attorney Review: JWP

the City may choose to subsidize some or all of the cost of a particular service.

In May 2015, the City of Morro Bay received an organization and financial study from Management Partners, Inc. (“MPI”), suggesting ways to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of City operations.

One of the major suggestions from MPI was the City needed to work on ensuring appropriate cost recovery for services provided. MPI noted there are cases in which the City is not capturing 100 percent of the cost of a service through the fees it charges to provide the work.

MPI did laud the Recreation Services Division for having adopted a cost recovery model, however. That model was adopted after MPI’s original report to the City in 2008.

The City should be very deliberate in determining what services might be subsidized, and to what extent. That is because the money used to subsidize any service comes from the City’s general revenues – the taxes paid by others who may not be directly benefitting from said service.

Based on previous discussions with the Council, departments reviewed their fees and, as appropriate, also held in-depth discussions with various advisory bodies. Staff has determined the majority of fees should, appropriately, be set to capture 100 percent of the costs to deliver services. That includes fees related to planning and building, Public Works, utilities, and most general fees.

Two areas in which advisory bodies have explicitly recommended fee subsidies are in the area of Harbor and Recreation.

As noted previously, the Recreation Services Division already had a cost recovery model for programming. The Recreation & Parks Commission held a special meeting on August 19, 2015, to consider an update to that model and unanimously adopted a modified version to recommend to the Council. The model is largely left intact, though Adults Sports has been moved to a tier designed to capture more costs from participants, Jr. Life Guards was moved down a tier to provide further relief to users and the Teen Center was brought to the lowest tier, intended for those programs that provide the greatest communitywide benefit.

The Harbor Advisory Board, in review with staff, noted nearly 100% cost recovery is occurring on most fees. Two fees, however, have been proposed for subsidization: the slip fee and T-pier fee. The HAB recommended fees that cover approximately 84.85% and 85.67% of costs, respectively.

DISCUSSION

City Council members in 2015 have already adopted the most recent Master Fee Schedule. Within that schedule, most fees, including for Public Works, Community Development and most General fees, are already being captured at 100% cost recovery.

Morro Bay has a strong history of support for both the local fishing industry and recreation programming. Much of the discussion related to fee subsidies has focused on those two areas.

It is clear a lack of subsidy for recreational programming would substantially impact local children who want to participate in sports programs and youth activities provided by the Recreation Services program. More than 51 percent of the children who attend Del Mar Elementary School qualify for the free or

reduced lunch program.

At the same time, the City has an interest in providing recreational opportunities for adults. The Recreation & Parks Commission (the “RPC”) recommendations lean toward ensuring local children have continued affordable opportunities to participate in recreation programming, while ensuring adults have such opportunities, but pay their fair share. Staff supports that recommendation. The RPC has also moved the Teen Center from a category of potentially capturing up to 20% of its costs to the category in which it recovered 0-10%. At this time, the only revenue to the Teen Center is through the snack bar, and it basically breaks even. Staff is concerned attempting to recover additional fees from the Teen Center may discourage participation.

Having said that, both for the Teen Center and for general youth recreation programming, staff’s interest is in working to find additional cost saving measures so the programs remain inviting and worthwhile for local youth, but also more affordable, both for the participants and the City’s budget. Staff is working diligently now to reduce the costs of sports programs for this very reason. Rather than simply focusing on cutting the user fee, actually reducing the cost of the program benefits both the child and Morro Bay as a whole. For instance, rather than making all children pay for a basketball to participate, the City could purchase balls in bulk, allow use during the season and then collect them – and spread the cost of those balls out over many years, thereby reducing the equipment costs included within the fees. Staff is also seeking local business sponsorships of sports teams. If all basketball teams were sponsored by local businesses, then local children would see an additional 10 percent reduction in their costs to participate.

Cost recovery does not have to be an either-or proposition in terms of impact to the budget or the participant. The City will continue to work to be mindful of the impact to both the City’s budget and local youth and we will work to reduce the costs accordingly, while still providing the wonderful service.

As it relates to Harbor fees, the Harbor Advisory Board felt it appropriate to provide a minor subsidy for the slip fees and T-pier fees. With an 84.85% recovery, the slip fee would be set at \$4.65 per foot per month, per the HAB’s recommendation. A 100% recovery rate would be a fee of \$5.48 per foot per month.

While the T-pier rate would capture 100% of costs at 30 cents per foot per day, the HAB recommended a rate of 26 cents per foot per day. That would capture approximately 86.67% of those costs. Those recovery rates were recommended with the level of public benefit in mind.

Considering the HAB recommendation, staff recommends council set the Harbor slip and T-pier recovery as a straight and simple 85% for both fees instead of 84.85% and 86.67%.

CONCLUSION

In general, the City should aim toward full cost recovery for most services, especially those for which the benefit is primarily individual. For services with a broader community benefit, some level of subsidy is reasonable.

With that in mind, staff recommends adoption of the attached resolution, providing for subsidies for certain Harbor and Recreation Services fees.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Fee Subsidy & Cost Recovery Policy Resolution No. 63-15 and Exhibit A
2. Recreation & Parks Commission/Harbor Advisory Board meeting support materials

RESOLUTION NO. 63-15

**RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF MORRO BAY, CALIFORNIA,
ESTABLISHING A FEE SUBSIDY AND COST RECOVERY POLICY**

**THE CITY COUNCIL
City of Morro Bay, California**

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Morro Bay recognizes the importance of collecting fees sufficient to cover program/activity costs; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Morro Bay also recognizes the importance of offering affordable fees for programs and activities to some segments of the citizenry through established cost subsidies; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Morro Bay recognizes the value and importance of the providing services, programs and activities to Morro Bay residents as well as the broader Estero Bay area.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Morro Bay, California, hereby establishes the following fee subsidy policy and cost recovery guidelines for each service category:

1. General Fees

No subsidy.

2. Community Development and Engineering Services
 Planning and Building Services
 Engineering Services
 Appeals

No subsidy.

3. Recreation and Facility Rental Fees

Facility rental charges shall remain at the existing cost recovery rate of 100%. Recreation programming cost recovery shall be pursuant to the attached Exhibit A.

4. Harbor Enterprise Fund Fees

All fees except the slip fee and T-pier fee shall recover costs of service at 100%. The slip fee and T-pier fee shall recover 85% of costs.

5. Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund Fees

No subsidy.

PASSED AND ADOPTED, by the City Council of the City of Morro Bay, at a regular meeting thereof held on the 22nd day of September 2015, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

JAMIE L. IRONS, Mayor

ATTEST:

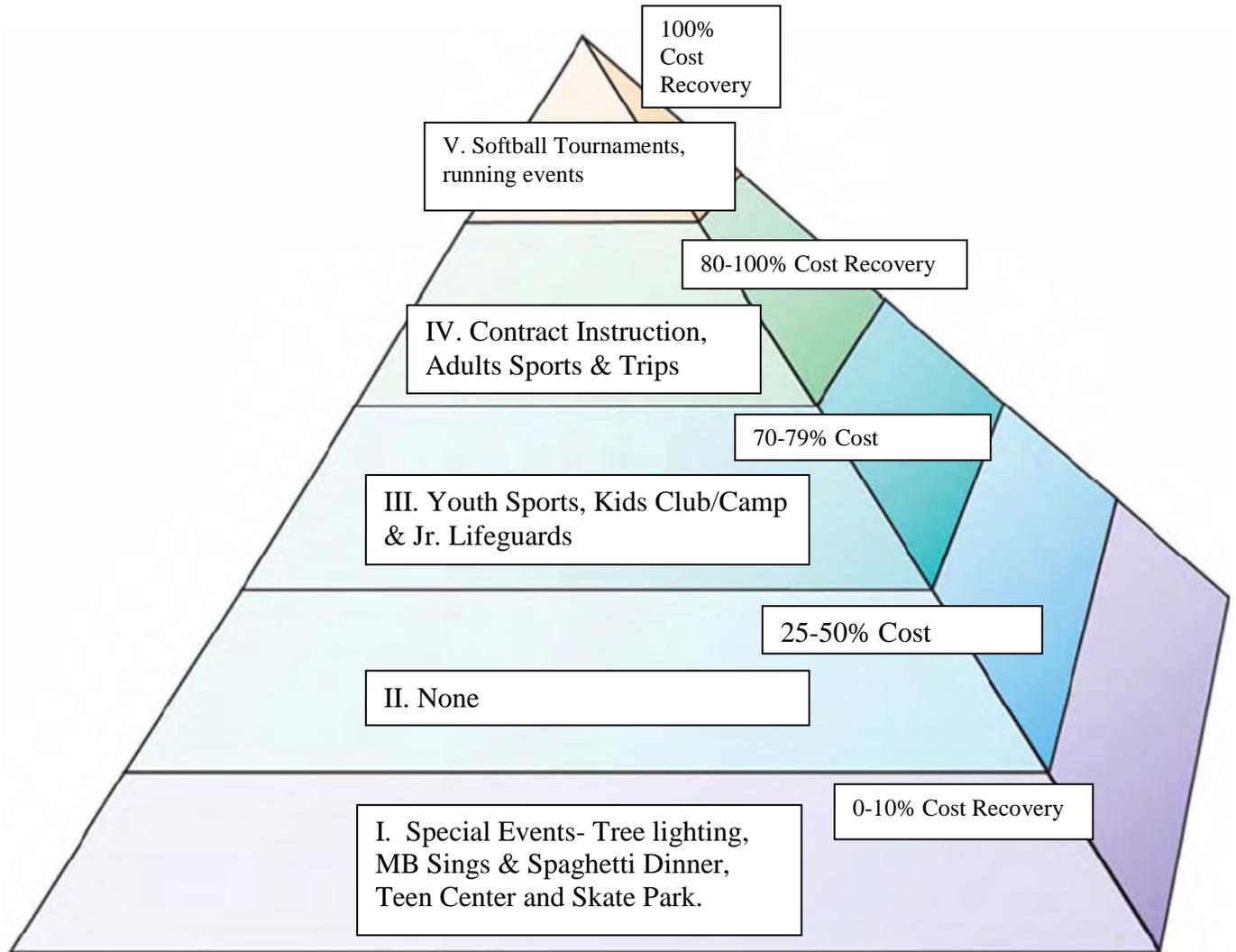
DANA SWANSON, City Clerk

EXHIBIT A

2015

Morro Bay Recreation and Parks: Cost Recovery and Subsidy Allocation

This Pyramid shows the Community Benefit and Individual benefit of the programs and services that Morro Bay Recreation and Parks offers. As well as the cost recovery level these programs and services have been set at.



Pyramid Level

- V- Mostly Individual (Enterprise Service)
- IV- Considerable Individual Benefit (Private Service)
- III. Individual/Community Benefit (Merit Service)
- II. Considerable Community Benefit (Enhanced Service)
- I. Mostly Community Benefit (Basic Service)



AGENDA NO: D-1

MEETING DATE: August 19, 2015

Staff Report

TO: Recreation & Parks Commission Members **DATE:** August 10, 2015

FROM: Sam Taylor, Deputy City Manager

SUBJECT: Program Fees & Cost Recovery

RECOMMENDATION

The Recreation and Parks Commission (RPC) should provide a recommendation to the City Council regarding the Recreation Services Division's program cost recovery model as to whether it should remain the same or be modified in some way.

ALTERNATIVES

No alternatives are recommended.

FISCAL IMPACT

Fiscal impacts of modifying the cost recovery model vary. Lowering the individual cost recovery goals would mean the City's taxpayers would further subsidize recreational programming through the General Fund budget. Increasing the individual cost recovery goals would alleviate some burden on the General Fund, but it would likely have a negative impact on children and families, who may not be able to afford the full cost of participation.

BACKGROUND

In May 2015, the City of Morro Bay received an organization and financial study from Management Partners, Inc., suggesting ways to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of City operations.

One of the major suggestions from our consultants at Management Partners was the City needed to work on ensuring appropriate cost recovery for services provided. They noted that there are cases in which the City is not capturing 100 percent of the cost of a service through the fees it charges to provide the work.

However, in the 2015 study, Management Partners did note that the Recreation Services Division had implemented a cost recovery model to establish targets for recovery levels based on program type. They lauded this best management practice by the Recreation Services Division.

Based on the recommendations of Management Partners, various departments are reviewing their cost

Prepared By: ST Dept Review: _____
City Manager Review: _____
City Attorney Review: _____

recovery models and seeking adoption of updated models from the City Council. In the case of the Recreation Services Division, it is appropriate for the Recreation & Parks Commission to review the existing model and supplemental information and make a recommendation to the City Council.

DISCUSSION

Staff has conducted a basic analysis of costs of programs based on available information. This process was not easy, nor perfect, in particular due to the limitations of the City's current budget software program. Much of this analysis had to utilize a minor error factor and also an individual program cost allocation was not possible with time available related to each individual sport. For that reason, the analysis is an average of most of the City's sports program offerings, as well as an average of Kids Camp and Kids Club. Staff believes, however, that this is an adequate snapshot of program costs in order to review the cost recovery model. In the future, staff intends to further refine and build program budgets (as opposed to line item budgets, which is the only actual option within the City's budget software, therefore a lot of work will be necessary to create detailed program budgets ... but it is feasible) over the next year.

As noted in Exhibit A (attached), the Division is doing well in most categories based on the existing cost recovery model, though technically not meeting all recovery goals.

Where the City excels is in cost recovery for softball tournaments (intended to capture 100 percent of the costs of staff time and materials) and Jr. Lifeguards, the minimum standards for sports programs, Kids Camp and Kids Club are very nearly met. The City does not meet the cost recovery model's goal for the Teen Center, and could not meet it under the existing operating plan for the Center (i.e. ~ no fees are charged for participation and the only revenue generated is from concessions at the Center).

It is crucial that the City of Morro Bay understand each of its programs and services, what they cost, and what funding sources are available to provide those programs and services. In the case of recreational programming, much of the costs are recovered through fees paid by users of those programs. However, as noted by the cost recovery chart, there are cases in which some programs are also supported by the City's General Fund. In other words, other taxpayer funds are used to supplement funding for these programs.

This is not a statement for or against such supplementation. Many cities spend community funds – as opposed to user fees – to pay for recreational programming. However, such a decision is a policy decision and should be borne out of thoughtful community conversation by our residents, the RPC, and the City Council.

The question, then, becomes, how much of each type of program should be paid by user fees and how much should be paid by the rest of the community.

There is no denying that recreational programming provides numerous benefits to the community. Recreational opportunities provide personal benefit to users; build family unity; increase health and fitness; work to provide children with activity opportunities that can help reduce incidents of crime, drug use; and more.

The community, the RPC and the Council must have a healthy community conversation about the costs versus those community benefits.

The City of Morro Bay's goal will be to continue to ensure our community has amazing recreational opportunities. The model for how to deliver those services will be one of innovation and creativity, and ever mindful of the expenditures we make on behalf of taxpayers.

Recreation Services Division staff has already begun to consider ways to provide services to the community in creative ways or to help reduce costs for participants, and we will continue to do so. For instance, staff is preparing to reach out to local businesses to be sponsors for youth basketball teams in the upcoming season. An entire team's T-shirts can be purchased for \$90, and this can save \$11.25 for each child who wants to play. If a business sponsors the team, children would receive nearly a 10 percent discount on registration. We will also not force every child to purchase their own ball, instead providing balls for use by teams and spreading the cost of those purchased balls over numerous years, further reducing the cost of participation. Every bit of savings goes a long way toward both helping more children participate.

CONCLUSION

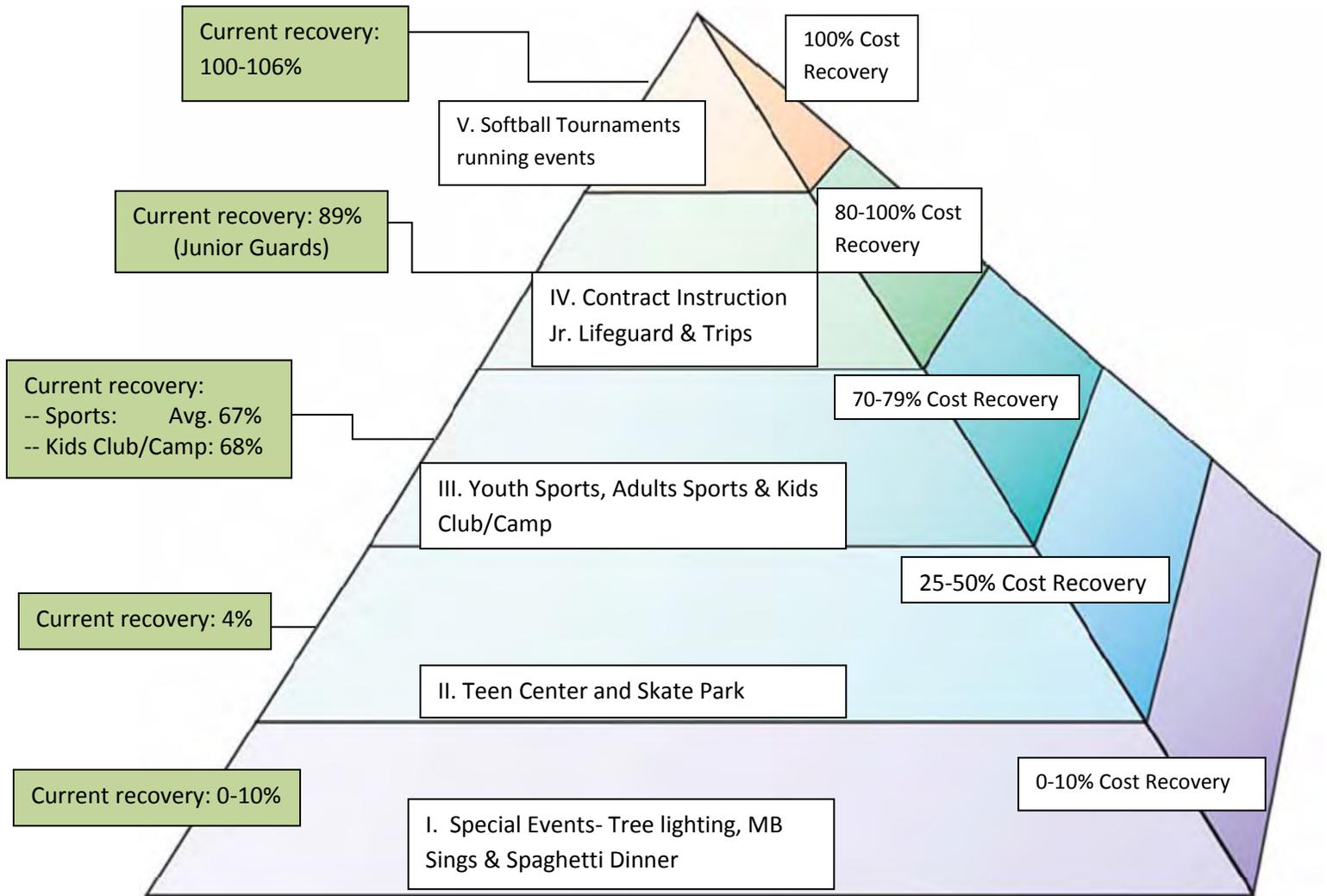
The RPC should review the cost recovery information provided and make a recommendation to the City Council about the model. This recommendation can be to leave the model where it is, to increase the recovery goals or to decrease the recovery goals. If the RPC increases or decreases the recovery goals, staff asks that RPC members provide a clear explanation of why so that can be transmitted to the City Council for their understanding.

EXHIBIT A

Morro Bay Recreation and Parks: Cost Recovery and Subsidy Allocation

This Pyramid shows the Community Benefit and Individual benefit of the programs and services that Morro Bay Recreation and Parks offers. As well as the cost recovery level these programs and services have been set at. This model was adopted after the 2008 Management Partners report.

This document shows the current model and how the City is meeting these goals.



Pyramid Level
V- Mostly Individual (Enterprise Service)
IV- Considerable Individual Benefit (Private Service)
III. Individual/Community Benefit (Merit Service)
II. Considerable Community Benefit (Enhanced Service)
I. Mostly Community Benefit (Basic Service)



AGENDA NO: C-3

MEETING DATE: June 4, 2015

Staff Report

TO: Harbor Advisory Board **DATE:** May 28, 2015

FROM: Eric Endersby, Harbor Director

SUBJECT: Continued Discussion and Recommendations on Harbor Department Master Fee Schedule

RECOMMENDATION

Consider the various Harbor Department fees for services and use of City facilities for fee recommendations to the department and City Council. Staff is recommending the fee schedule as proposed in the attached Harbor Department Master Fee Analysis spreadsheet.

FISCAL IMPACT

Positive fiscal impact if greater cost recovery is implemented from current fee levels.

BACKGROUND

At the May 7, 2015 Harbor Advisory Board meeting, agenda item D-2 was discussion and recommendation on the Harbor Department Master Fee Schedule. Of primary discussion at that meeting was the current commercial fishing vessel slip fees and the degree of cost recovery of those fees.

On May 7 the Board passed motions to recommend: not raising the commercial fishing slip fees from current levels - but to bring back further analysis on utility recovery, and to increase lease administration fees by 50%. No other motions were passed.

The Board concurred to continue the item to a future meeting and requested staff to bring back an analysis on a more global scale with total revenues based on overall fee levels rather than on a fee-by-fee basis. The staff report for the Master Fee agenda item from the May 7 meeting is attached to this staff report for reference.

Prepared By: EE

Dept. Review: EE

DISCUSSION

The Harbor Department Master Fee Analysis spreadsheet includes all Harbor fees broken down into Current, 100% Recovery and Proposed rates, with calculating percentages and total revenue projections. At current fee levels, staff estimates 87.3% cost recovery and \$342,103 in total revenue. At 100% estimated cost recovery, revenues are \$393,212. At currently proposed rates, estimated recovery is 92.3% with \$362,932 in revenue.

Regarding utility recovery, as noted in the May 7 staff report, estimated utility cost for the commercial fishing slips is \$0.51 per foot per month if the utility costs are evenly distributed across all slips. While sets of slips are metered, individual slips currently are not.

If utility cost recovery is implemented, the simplest method is to evenly distribute those costs across all slips and build them into the monthly slip fees. It should be noted, however, that this method estimates utility costs based on an historic or “look-back” basis of the previous year’s actual costs. This is essentially how the t-pier electric is done, however, there is a separate flat fee for electricity for those vessels actually using it.

A second method of utility cost recovery is to regularly bill users in arrears on actual costs incurred and distributed evenly over all users, based on the metered usage at each set of slips for the set of slips that meter services.

The third method of utility recovery is to install individual electric and water metering on all the slips. While this is the most accurate method to recover actual costs from actual users, it is also the most expensive to implement, monitor and maintain. A very rough estimate for installing electric metering on all commercial fishing slips is \$25,000 for materials and labor. For water metering, the only practical method is to install coin or token-operated metering units serving multiple slips, the rough cost estimate of which is \$10,000.

The Master Fee Analysis spreadsheet as-presented includes totalized revenue columns and analysis on percent of cost recovery for the various items. Staff is seeking Board and public input, discussion and recommendation on the various fees.

CONCLUSION

As currently presented under the existing fee structure, the Harbor Fund in sum total is estimated to generate approximately \$12,000 in excess revenue next year to “deposit” in the Harbor Accumulation Fund, which is the source of capital funding needs. Although a far cry from the financially dire situation a few years back, as currently projected and without a combination of new and/or enhanced revenue sources, including adequate cost recovery via our various fees, current revenues will not support the capital needs of the waterfront’s future.

Board input and recommendations will be brought back to the City Council at a future Council meeting for consideration in establishing and approving the 2015/2016 Master Fee Schedule.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Staff report from Master Fee item D-2 on the 5/7/15 Harbor Advisory Board agenda.
2. Harbor Department Master Fee Analysis spreadsheet.



AGENDA NO: D-2

MEETING DATE: May 7, 2015

Staff Report

TO: Harbor Advisory Board **DATE:** April 28, 2015

FROM: Eric Endersby, Harbor Director

SUBJECT: Discussion and Recommendations on Harbor Department Master Fee Schedule With Regard to Subsidy Levels and Cost Recovery

RECOMMENDATION

Consider the various Harbor Department fees for services and use of City facilities for fee cost recovery recommendations to the City Council.

FISCAL IMPACT

Positive fiscal impact if greater cost recovery is implemented from current levels.

BACKGROUND

At the April 14, 2015 City Council meeting, agenda item number D-2 was a discussion and direction on City-wide Master Fee rates as they relate to cost recovery and level of subsidy. A copy of that staff report is attached to this report for background and further information. At that meeting staff was seeking Council input and direction on the various fees for services charged by the City. Regarding Harbor fees, Council direction was to bring the item to the Harbor Advisory Board for input and recommendations to Council.

DISCUSSION

All City-provided services and facilities have associated costs including long-term capital replacement, ongoing maintenance and repair, utilities, insurance and administrative overhead. Harbor Department staff have estimated the actual costs of the department's various services and facilities for Harbor Advisory Board consideration and recommendation to Council on what level of cost recovery/subsidy the Board considers appropriate for various fees. As a general rule, less than full cost recovery of fees for services and facilities is predicated on some degree of public benefit derived from that service or facility.

Prepared By: EE

Dept. Review: EE

SLIP FEES

Currently there are three main rates for the City's 50 commercial fishing-assigned slips:

- \$4.15 per foot per month for qualified commercial fishermen in assigned slips.
- \$8.30 per foot per month for transient (commercial or recreational) subleases of vacant assigned slips when our fishermen are gone fishing.
- \$1.15 per foot per day up to seven days for transient subleases of vacant slips.

Current estimated average cost to provide the City's 50 commercial fishing slips over a 30-year amortized capital basis:

- \$5.48 per foot per month. This includes, on a per-month basis:
 - \$3.49 capital replacement and maintenance/repair
 - \$1.23 administrative overhead
 - \$0.25 insurance
 - \$0.40 electricity
 - \$0.11 water

Current California coastal commercial fishing vessel slip rate average for those harbors polled with discounted commercial rates (Santa Cruz, Monterey, Santa Barbara, Ventura – Harbor Village, Channel Islands – municipal, Oceanside):

- \$9.37 per foot per month.

Current recreational vessel slip average rate for above-polled harbors:

- \$11.20 per foot per month.

Current recreational vessel slip average rate in Morro Bay for those facilities polled (Morro Bay Marina, State Park Marina, Estero Landing, The Boatyard, Morro Bay Landing, Bay Front Marina, DeGarimore's Central Coast Fuel and Ice):

- \$13.36 per foot per month.

In addition, assigned commercial fishermen, when away from their slips for any calendar month, are eligible for a 75% "vacancy rate" discount from their regular slip rate. Although this results in a decrease in slip revenues from our assigned slip holders, by assigning these vacant slips to transient vessels at the higher transient rate, the net result is revenues sufficient to offset the vacancy loss.

Staff recommend the Board consider what degree of cost recovery is appropriate with the assigned commercial slip fees.

T-PIER FEES

The City operates two "t-piers" on an unassigned, first-come, first-served basis. Pier usage fees do not distinguish between commercial and recreational, and currently are:

- \$.25 per foot per month.
- \$2.35 per day for electrical use.

Due to the piers' transient unassigned basis, it is impossible to quantify a vessel per-month basis of cost, therefore, annual cost versus overall pier revenues will be used. In addition, since the two piers are capitalized on a very different basis (the South T-Pier was rebuilt after a fire destroyed it in the early 1990's at full cost to the City with a \$2M loan, while the North T-Pier is "original" with no City capital acquisition costs and major maintenance and repair episodes occurring every 20 years), the average annual cost for the two piers (not including electricity) is:

- \$62,706

3-year per-pier average annual revenue from the two t-piers:

- \$63,000

For electrical use, on the North T-Pier in 2013/2014 we collected approximately \$4,480 in daily use fees, while we were billed \$4,868 from PG&E. On the South T-Pier we collected approximately \$6,310 while we were billed \$6,982 from PG&E. Therefore, on both piers there is an approximate 9% shortfall of revenue to expense for electricity.

Staff recommend the Board consider what degree of cost recovery is appropriate with the t-pier tie-up and electrical fees.

PRIVATE MOORING AGREEMENT FEES

Of the approximate 125 moorings in Morro Bay, 25 are leased in a block by Morro Bay Marina, and 25 are leased in a block by the Morro Bay Yacht Club. As such, both blocks have a set lease rate that was based on the current mooring agreement fees at the time of negotiation.

Of the remaining approximately 70 moorings under private ownership, all have full cost recovery with their \$81.10 monthly rate.

CITY-OWNED MOORING RENTAL FEES

The City's 6 moorings are currently at 100% cost recovery and at a near-market rate of \$215 per month. Current Morro Bay market rate is approximately \$260/month.

Staff recommend the Board consider whether our City-owned moorings be at or very near a full-market rate.

LIVEABOARD FEES

All liveaboards must be permitted per Morro Bay Municipal Code Section 15.40. Four fees currently exist for liveaboard permitting:

- \$120 biennial permit fee.
- \$69 vessel biennial permit inspection fee if done by Harbor Patrol (there is no City inspection fee if the liveaboard has an approved marine surveyor conduct their inspection).
- \$15.75 monthly service fee for vessels on moorings.
- \$32.45 for vessels in assigned City commercial fishing vessel slips

Current estimated costs associated with administering the liveaboard ordinance on a biennial basis are:

- \$160 administrative overhead for permit management.
- \$80 administrative overhead for permit vessel inspection.
- \$378 service fee for vessels on moorings (no change from current but billed on a biennial basis). The service fees are predicated on liveaboard use and impact on the City's vessel sewage pumpout, water and electrical usage and publicly provided trash services.
- \$778 service fee for vessels in assigned City commercial fishing vessel slips (no change from current but billed on a biennial basis).

Staff recommend the Board consider what degree of cost recovery is appropriate for liveaboard fees.

VESSEL ASSISTANCE

Emergency vessel assistance is not charged, except in very rare cases of willful negligence. Non-emergency vessel assistance is provided free of charge once to any given boater in any six month period. Second and subsequent vessel assistance fees are at a full cost-recovery basis billable on current hourly rates for personnel and equipment.

Staff recommend the Board consider whether the first non-emergency vessel assistance request for any given boater be at a full recovery basis or remain on a courtesy basis as is current policy.

LAUNCH RAMP PARKING

The current launch ramp parking fees are:

- \$1 per hour, or,
- \$5 maximum per day.

Current estimated annual costs for administration of the pay parking program are \$16,065 and consist of:

- \$13,565 administrative overhead.
- \$2,500 contract services and maintenance.

Current annual revenues (expected to increase with a longer recreational fishing season implemented this year) are:

- \$25,000

Current rates, although due for a modest increase, allow for full recovery of all personnel, contractual and basic maintenance costs, with a modest overage for capital and major maintenance fund accumulation.

LEASE ADMINISTRATION

Three fees currently exist for lease administration, they are:

- \$1,000 for Master Lease approval.

- \$500 for Council-approved lease actions (subleases, assignments and assumptions, deeds of trust).
- \$175 for administratively-approved lease actions.

Current estimated costs for lease administration are:

- \$2,000 for Master Lease approval. Based on current administrative overhead costs, this equates to a very conservative 25 hours of staff time on Master Lease approval from initial direction through negotiation and final approval.
- \$640 for Council-approved lease actions. Based on current costs this equates to 8 hours of staff time on these actions.
- \$240 for administratively-approved lease actions. Based on current costs this equates to 3 hours of staff time on these actions.

Staff recommend the Board consider what degree of cost recovery is appropriate for lease administration fees.

CONCLUSION

Staff is seeking Harbor Advisory Board consideration and recommendations on appropriate levels of cost recovery for the various Harbor Department fees for services and facilities, taking into account, among other things the degree of public benefit derived from said services and facilities. Board input and recommendations will be brought back to the City Council at a future Council meeting for consideration in establishing and approving the 2015/2016 Master Fee Schedule.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Staff report from Master Fee item D-2 on the 4/14/15 City Council agenda.

HARBOR DEPARTMENT MASTER FEE ANALYSIS

SEE NOTES

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
<u>FEE</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>100% Cost Recovery Est.</u>	<u>% Recovery Current Rate</u>	<u>Proposed Rate</u>	<u>% Recovery Proposed Rate</u>	<u>Proj. Revenue Current Rate</u>	<u>Proj. Revenue Proposed Rate</u>	<u>Proj. Revenue 100% Recovery Rate</u>
1. Commercial fishing slips - per foot per month	\$4.15	\$5.48	75.73%	\$4.65 (Note 1)	84.85%	\$87,400	\$97,930	\$115,410
2. Transient slips - per foot per month	\$8.30	\$8.30	100.00%	\$8.30	100.00%	\$31,500	\$31,500	\$31,500
3. Transient slips - per foot daily rate	\$1.15	\$1.15	100.00%	\$1.15	100.00%	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500
4. Head float berth - monthly	\$185.00	\$185.00	100.00%	\$185.00	100.00%	\$6,600	\$6,600	\$6,600
5. T-Pier - per foot per day	\$0.25	\$0.30	83.33%	\$0.25	83.33%	\$64,000	\$64,000	\$76,800
6. T-Pier electrical - per day	\$2.35	\$2.58	91.09%	\$2.58	100.00%	\$11,000	\$12,077	\$12,077
7. City moorings - monthly	\$215.00	\$235.00 (Note 2)	91.49%	\$235.00	100.00%	\$25,800	\$28,200	\$28,200
8. Private moorings - monthly	\$81.10	\$81.10	100.00%	\$81.10	100.00%	\$61,200	\$61,200	\$61,200
9. Anchorage area after 5 days - per foot per day	\$0.20	\$0.20	100.00%	\$0.20	100.00%	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$4,500
10. Guest moorings - per foot per day	\$0.25	\$0.25	100.00%	\$0.25	100.00%	\$100	\$100	\$100
11. Temp moorage, large vessels/equipment - per day	\$165.00	\$165.00	100.00%	\$165.00	100.00%	\$165	\$165	\$165
12. Dry storage - daily	\$2.85 (Note 3)	\$2.85	100.00%	\$2.85	100.00%	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
13. T-Pier hoist - per use	\$13.00	\$14.00	92.86%	\$14.00	100.00%	\$1,170	\$1,260	\$1,260
14. Wharfage - per ton	\$0.90	\$0.90	100.00%	\$0.90	100.00%	\$1,900	\$1,900	\$1,900
15. Liveaboard permit administration	\$120.00	\$160.00	75.00%	\$160.00	100.00%	\$3,600	\$4,800	\$4,800
16. Liveaboard permit inspection	\$69.00	\$80.00	86.25%	\$80.00	100.00%	\$2,070	\$2,400	\$2,400
17. Liveaboard service fee (on moorings) - per month	\$15.75	\$15.75	100.00%	\$15.75	100.00%	\$2,835	\$2,835	\$2,835
18. Liveaboard service fee (in City slips) - per month	\$32.45	\$32.45	100.00%	\$32.45	100.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0
19. Lease administration - master lease approval	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00	50.00%	\$2,000.00	100.00%	\$3,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
20. Lease administration - action requiring Council approval	\$500.00	\$640.00	78.13%	\$640.00	100.00%	\$1,500	\$1,920	\$1,920
21. Lease administration - action requiring Admin approval	\$175.00	\$240.00	72.92%	\$240.00	100.00%	\$1,750	\$2,400	\$2,400

22. Vessel assistance, one officer, one boat - per hour	\$183.00	\$194.00	94.33%	\$194.00	100.00%	\$1,098	\$1,164	\$1,164
23. Vessel assistance, each additional officer - per hour	\$69.00	\$80.00	86.25%	\$80.00	100.00%	\$415	\$481	\$481
24. Launch ramp parking - per hour (5 hr max)	\$1.00	\$1.00	100.00%	\$1.00	100.00%	\$300	\$300	\$300
25. Launch ramp parking - max per day	\$5.00	\$5.00	100.00%	\$5.00	100.00%	\$22,270	\$22,270	\$22,270
26. Launch ramp parking - annual permit	\$110.00	\$110.00	100.00%	\$110.00	100.00%	\$4,430	\$4,430	\$4,430
						Proj. Revenue Current Rate	Proj. Revenue Proposed Rate	Proj. Revenue 100% Recovery Rate
					TOTALS	\$343,103	\$362,932	\$393,212
						DIFFERENCE	\$19,829	\$30,280
					Total Revenue Percent of 100% Cost Recovery	87.3%	92.3%	100.0%

Note 0 These cost recovery estimates should be considered bare minimums to account for quantifiable and measurable costs associated with the various fees and services, and other costs incurred on a more global and non-specifically quantifiable scale exist, such as general harbor patrol or customer services, that cannot be quantified on a fee-by-fee basis.

Note 1 Includes additional \$0.50 for utility recovery

Note 2 Based on fair market rate recovery

Note 3 \$2.85 per day per each 170 square feet (one standard 8.5' x 20' parking space) used



Harbor Department Master Fee Schedule



Master Fee Schedule

Purpose

The purpose of this presentation is provide the Harbor Advisory Board with an overview of all department fees, including recommended fee levels, for Board consideration and recommendation to City Council.



Master Fee Schedule

Recommendation

Staff Recommends the Harbor Advisory Board:

- Consider the various Harbor Department fees for services and use of City facilities for recommendation to the department and City Council.
- Department staff are recommending the fees as proposed in the attached Harbor Department Master Fee Analysis spreadsheet.
- Board recommendations will be brought to the City Council, along with Department recommendations, for Council consideration at the July 14, 2015 meeting for setting the City's 2015/2016 Master Fee schedule.



Master Fee Schedule

Discussion

1. The City of Morro Bay has a commitment to provide a high level of facilities and services in a cost-effective and efficient manner.
2. All these facilities and services come at a cost from operational year-to-year costs to longer-term capital costs.
3. Based on recent analysis by the Harbor Department, it is clear that at current fee, permit and rental rates there are insufficient revenues to adequately cover all operational and capital needs in the long-term.



Master Fee Schedule

Discussion

4. It is identified that, ideally, approximately \$425,000 of excess annual revenue over operational needs are required each year over the next five years to meet all of the department's capital needs.

5. These needs on a bare-minimum level are approximately \$250,000 annually.

6. Now that the power plant outfall lease revenues have ceased, excess revenues available for these needs have been averaging approximately \$90,000-\$160,000 per year in the most recent years.



Master Fee Schedule

Discussion

7. All costs must be paid for in a number of ways and from a number of sources from user fees, permit fees and lease site rents.

8. The Harbor Department's estimated total 2016 revenues of approximately \$1,900,000 consist of approximately \$1,555,000 in lease site rents and \$345,000 in user and permit fees.

9. It is the City's duty and responsibility to ensure the revenues to cover costs are adequately and fairly levied from a various array of sources.



Master Fee Schedule

Discussion

10. While further decreases in operational costs may be had by greater efficiencies or cuts in some services, cuts and efficiencies will not completely bridge the gap and a combination of greater cost recovery and new or enhanced fees are needed to get the department on a more solid financial footing for both operational but mainly long-term capital needs.

11. The City recognizes and honors the long-standing supportive and collaborative relationship it has with its commercial fishermen and the fishing industry.



Master Fee Schedule

Discussion

12. Our approach is a sensible but tricky one to balance the three-legged stool of providing the excellent and high-level of service and facilities we do, our fiduciary responsibility to recover costs through fees, and recognizing and committing to the City's long-standing and important support of the commercial fishing industry.

13. For our slips, the bottom line is a bare minimum of \$139,000 is needed per year in combined slip and sublease revenue to meet our operational and capital commitment needs to provide our 50 commercial fishing vessel slips.



Master Fee Schedule

Discussion

14. Current fee levels need a very modest increase in some areas, including commercial fishing slips in the amount of \$0.50 per foot per month, to ensure that everyone is paying their fair share to meet the overall operational and capital expense needs.

15. Other fees, such as lease administration fees and mooring fees also require increases to ensure full cost recovery or to keep up with current market rates.

16. For our slips, our goal is ensuring sufficient revenues in order to move....



Master Fee Schedule

Conclusion

FROM
THIS:





Master Fee Schedule

Conclusion

TO
THIS:





AGENDA NO: D-1

MEETING DATE: September 22, 2015

Staff Report

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council **DATE:** September 15, 2015

FROM: Dave Buckingham, City Manager

SUBJECT: Discussion of Next Steps for Automated Water Meter Reading and Consolidated Billing

SITUATION

City staff requires direction from the City Council on next steps to take with regard to the automated water meter reading and consolidated billing. To be clear, this item is *not* a discussion of the pros and cons of any proposal for automated meter infrastructure (AMI) and billing. This item is simply a process question, what “next” step does the Council direct in the process.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the updated and refined financial analysis received since the Public Works Advisory Board (PWAB) considered this item in July, staff recommends the Council send the item back to the PWAB for further expert analysis and consideration before the item comes to Council for consideration and decision.

ALTERNATIVES

- Direct staff to reject the current proposal from Fathom water, release another RFP with additional outreach to potential proposing businesses, and then take responses back through a full process beginning with the PWAB before bringing to Council for decision.
- Bring the current Fathom proposal to the Council now for consideration and decision.

FISCAL IMPACT

This process question poses no fiscal impact. Current research and proposal for AMI shows a measurable cost savings to the water fund.

BACKGROUND

City Goal 10.f - Water Metering and Billing - directs staff to “research and bring to Council for decision a contract arrangement for automated water meter reading and complete billing.” Staff has been working on this objective for nine months.

01181.0001/268468.1

Prepared By: DWB

Dept Review: _____

City Manager Review: DWB

City Attorney Review: JWP

Following initial research, staff released an RFP for automated meter reading and billing on April 23. The RFP allowed a four-week response period, a period that was extended by about 10 days with a final response date of June 1. The City received one response from Fathom Water.

It is not necessarily surprising Fathom was the only respondent as it is perhaps the only company that provides comprehensive/consolidated automated meter reading with billing. Some companies provide automated meter reading, others provide billing services, but few provide both of those services under a single contract.

Staff brought the Fathom proposal to the PWAB twice over the summer and the PWAB had a lot of great discussion on the pros and cons of the proposal. Ultimately, the PWAB forwarded a “negative” recommendation to the Council. So, the current status is the PWAB sent a recommendation to Council and, thus, the next step is for Council to consider that recommendation.

While the PWAB forwarded a negative recommendation, it appeared fairly clear had the Board Members felt the freedom to do so, the PWAB may well have asked staff to do additional research, answer some remaining questions, and bring the item back to the PWAB for further consideration. However, the PWAB apparently felt, perhaps because of staff statements, it was required to act on the item in July, and, therefore, it forwarded a negative recommendation to the Council, based primarily on lack of full information.

Since the July PWAB meeting/recommendation, staff has gathered additional information, especially on the finances of the proposed contract, and believes that information should be presented to the PWAB Members for their expert analysis. Generally, the PWAB had three concerns with the proposal: finances, timing and the single response to the City RFP.

Finances. As noted, staff has gathered and analyzed more precise, reliable and understandable financial details on the proposal. Staff is confident the project will present measurable cost savings in the first year, increasing fairly significantly in the out years. Staff believes that information should be presented to the PWAB for reconsideration.

Timing. The PWAB expressed some concern about the timing of this proposal juxtaposed with the recent water rate increase. Because some of the comparison data in the proposal was based on cost per meter, there was clearly confusion and concern on the part of some members of the public that this proposal would further increase water rates beyond the recently passed 5-year increases. The passage of several months to this point, and clarifications to the PWAB the proposal does not dictate or require any increase to water rates (it could over time, in fact, limit the planned rate increases) may well have mitigated that PWAB concern.

Single Response to RFP. The PWAB was also concerned the City received only one response to the RFP. As noted above, that is not necessarily surprising. It should also be noted responding professionally to an RFP can require a substantial investment by a responding business – there are often occasions when a well-positioned company is a sole respondent. Still, the PWAB expressed some level of concern because multiple options were not considered. The City’s RFP was out for four weeks, and the City extended the response period for a further 10 days to provide opportunity for all interested companies to respond.

DISCUSSION

The question at hand is what is the appropriate next step in this process? While the PWAB forwarded a recommendation to Council, staff is in receipt of more accurate and better analyzed financial information that was not available at the time of the July PWAB meeting. Thus, staff believes it most useful to provide that information to the PWAB Members for their expert analysis before bringing the item to Council for consideration. That would also provide an additional opportunity for public input, and further address the “timing” concern expressed by the PWAB. So, staff recommends, in any case, Council ask the PWAB to take another look at any AMI proposal.

There is a question of whether it is important to try to get additional companies to bid on this proposal. As noted, staff is generally comfortable, in this circumstance, with having a single response. However, if Council believes having – or at least seeking again - multiple responses to this RFP is quite important, then Council may want to direct staff to reject the current Fathom proposal and release a second RFP.

Possible Alternatives

If Council is “OK” considering a single proposal, then staff recommends Council return this item to the PWAB for further consideration based on the updated financial information that appeared to be the primary concern from the PWAB.

If Council believes it is important to seek additional proposals, then staff recommends the Council reject the current Fathom bid and direct staff to release another RFP for automated meter reading and billing.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends Council return the item to the PWAB for further analysis and consideration before the item comes to Council for final consideration and decision.

Monday, September 21, 2015

The following public correspondence related to Agenda Item D-1 was received by the City Council following posting of the agenda.

Dana Swanson - Fwd: Smart water meters

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

From: Jamie Irons
To: Dana Swanson
Date: 9/21/2015 8:55 AM
Subject: Fwd: Smart water meters

SEP 21 2015

Administration

Dana,

For the record.

Jamie

>>> Nancy Foley <nackyann@gmail.com> 09/21/15 7:54 AM >>>

Dear Mayor,

I urge you to please drop the idea of these new meters. They are so expensive and from what I understand whatever revenue is acquired will be sent out of state! Is that true? In any event, more radio frequency around our homes is a bad idea. I'm sure the council can find a better way to spend this money that won't be so controversial.

Again, please find another use for the city money than on these expensive new meters.

Thank you,

Nancy Foley
964 Balboa
Morro Bay

Dana Swanson - Re: don't need automated water meters

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: linda.fidell@csun.edu
Date: 9/20/2015 3:49 PM
Subject: Re: don't need automated water meters
CC: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us

SEP 21 2015

Administration

Hi Linda,
Thanks for your input. I'm copying the city clerk for our agenda correspondence records.
Sincerely,
Christine

Christine Johnson
Council member, City of Morro Bay
805-305-3759
[Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us](mailto:cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us)

Sent from my iPad.

On Sep 20, 2015, at 6:51 AM, linda fidell <linda.fidell@csun.edu> wrote:

This sounds like a bad idea to me. Like the smart electric meters, another intrusion into our privacy.

Linda

Dana Swanson - Re: smart water meters

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

SEP 21 2015

Administration

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: chloefishdog@hotmail.com
Date: 9/20/2015 3:49 PM
Subject: Re: smart water meters
CC: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us

Hi Alex,
 Thanks for your input. I'm copying the city clerk for our agenda correspondence records.
 Sincerely,
 Christine

Christine Johnson
 Council member, City of Morro Bay
 805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

On Sep 20, 2015, at 10:56 AM, Christine Johnson <christinemjohnson@mac.com> wrote:

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Alex <chloefishdog@hotmail.com>
Date: September 20, 2015 at 10:20:40 AM PDT
To: Jamie Irons <jirons@morro-bay.ca.us>, christinemjohnson@mac.com,
 Noah Smuckler <nsmukler@morro-bay.ca.us>, John Heading
 <jheading@morro-bay.ca.us>, Matt Makowetski <mmakowetski@morro-bay.ca.us>
Subject: smart water meters

Greetings,

Don't you think you have enough things on your plate. We are a quiet, unsophisticated little city that has not solved our water or waste water problems yet you want to take on smart meters. Let some other larger and more affluent city be the guinea pig.

Cheers,
 Alex and Nancy Beattie

Dana Swanson - Re: water meters to smart meters

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: sstew49815@aol.com
Date: 9/20/2015 3:50 PM
Subject: Re: water meters to smart meters
CC: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us

RECEIVED
 City of Morro Bay

SEP 21 2015

Administration

Hi Susan,
 Thanks for your input. I'm copying the city clerk for our agenda correspondence records.
 Sincerely,
 Christine

Christine Johnson
 Council member, City of Morro Bay
 805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

On Sep 20, 2015, at 2:24 PM, Susan Stewart <[sstew49815@aol.com](mailto:ssstew49815@aol.com)> wrote:

Greetings. I received this email, which expresses most of what I would like to say on the automated water meter system. As a taxpayer, I am tired of seeing city money go to outsource jobs and tired of the idea that any technology to add to our daily mix is better than what existed before.

Give us some good reasons that taking away local jobs and increasing the cost of an already expensive proposition is a good idea. This is not economic revitalization, or even smart engineering--this is part of the movement to make this town a place that those of us in the working class can't afford to live. Listen to your own PWAB board, listen to the city and county of SLO, and don't buy in to bettering Arizona's economy to the detriment of our own.

Susan Stewart

Request to attend September 22 City Council Meeting

It is very important that people show up to the City Council meeting on September 22nd. They will be discussing the mega-million dollar transition to an automated water meter system. I'm not sure whose idea this was or how it became a council priority, but it needs to be dropped from their priority goals list.

Neither the City of SLO nor SLO County Public Works have any plans or interest in going with automatic meters. They indicated that it was too expensive and wasn't needed. Why does Morro Bay need to experiment with this expensive process?

Right now the roughly \$300,000 spent for meter reading and billing

expenses stays in the local, regional economy. The automated meter system will cost an *additional* \$300,000 a year for the meter exchanges, technical support and 15 years of financing. The combined total of \$600,000 annually of locally generated money will now be sent to a firm in Phoenix, Arizona. Not one dollar will be recirculated back into our local economy. Sending over \$600,000 a year of local monies out of state undermines the local economic vitality efforts that the city has been paying for and trying to promote for years.

After the citizens' Public Works Advisory Board (PWAB) heard the presentation twice they gave it a negative recommendation, but staff at the Public Services Department is still pushing the idea. It is imperative that you attend this meeting and ask the council to drop this project and stop wasting staff time pursuing automated meters.

Go to the city website and read the staff reports for the last two PWAB meetings and educate yourselves about this mega-million dollar program and then attend the City Council meeting this coming Tuesday, September 22nd.
Ric Deschler

Dana Swanson - Re: automated water meter system

From: Jamie Irons
To: Jacob and Kalila Volkov
Date: 9/21/2015 2:00 PM
Subject: Re: automated water meter system
CC: Dana Swanson

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

SEP 21 2015

Administration

Dear Kalilia,

Thank you for your email. I have included our City Clerk in this response so your comments are part of the record.

Jamie

>>> "Jacob and Kalila Volkov" <jandkvolkov@att.net> 09/21/15 1:12 PM >>>

Dear Mayor Irons,

As I am unable to attend tomorrow night's City Council meeting, please accept this email as one "vote" against the automated water meter system idea for Morro Bay. The fact that many European countries have banned smart meters is enough data for me to reject the idea for our community. I urge the council to support the PWAB's recommendation and continue with regular meters.

Thank you very much.

Kalila Volkov

Member—Canzona Women's Ensemble & SLONightWriters

Author, *Hiking Trail, Treasure Land* and *Fishing for Equilibrium: The power of a diary*

www.kalilavolkov.com

772-7334 h

268-0081 c

Dana Swanson - Re: water meters to smart meters

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: sstew49815@aol.com
Date: 9/20/2015 3:50 PM
Subject: Re: water meters to smart meters
CC: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us

RECEIVED
 City of Morro Bay

SEP 21 2015

Administration

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Sincerely,

Christine

Christine Johnson
 Council member, City of Morro Bay
 805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

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Go to the city website and read the staff reports for the last two PWAB meetings and educate yourselves about this mega-million dollar program and then attend the City Council meeting this coming Tuesday, September 22nd.
Ric Deschler

Dana Swanson - Re: automated water meter system

From: Jamie Irons
To: Jacob and Kalila Volkov
Date: 9/21/2015 2:00 PM
Subject: Re: automated water meter system
CC: Dana Swanson

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

SEP 21 2015

Administration

Dear Kalilia,

Thank you for your email. I have included our City Clerk in this response so your comments are part of the record.

Jamie

>>> "Jacob and Kalila Volkov" <jandkvolkov@att.net> 09/21/15 1:12 PM >>>

Dear Mayor Irons,

As I am unable to attend tomorrow night's City Council meeting, please accept this email as one "vote" against the automated water meter system idea for Morro Bay. The fact that many European countries have banned smart meters is enough data for me to reject the idea for our community. I urge the council to support the PWAB's recommendation and continue with regular meters.

Thank you very much.

Kalila Volkov

Member—Canzona Women's Ensemble & SLONightWriters

Author, *Hiking Trail, Treasure Land* and *Fishing for Equilibrium: The power of a diary*

www.kalilavolkov.com

772-7334 h

268-0081 c

Tuesday, September 22, 2015

The following additional correspondence related to Agenda Item D-1 was received by the City Council.

From: Jamie Irons <jirons@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: nicole@briandorfman.com
CC: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us
Date: 9/21/2015 8:57 PM
Subject: Re: Smart Meters

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

SEP 22 2015

Administration

Thank you Nicole for you input. There is much to consider and I expect thoughtful discussion. I have copied our City Clerk so your comments are part of the record.

Best,
Jamie

Sent from my iPhone

> On Sep 21, 2015, at 3:23 PM, "Nicole Dorfman" <nicole@briandorfman.com> wrote:

>

> Dear City Council Members,

> I am writing to let you know that I oppose the installation of so-called Smart Meters in Morro Bay. It is an added expense that we do not need. I urge you to reconsider your support for this program.

>

> Sincerely,

> Nicole Dorfman

> 570 Olive Street

> Morro Bay

>

Dana Swanson - Fwd: No smart water meters**RECEIVED**
City of Morro Bay

From: Jamie Irons <jirons@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us
Date: 9/21/2015 8:46 PM
Subject: Fwd: No smart water meters

SEP 22 2015

Administration

Smart meter comment for tomorrow's CC meeting.
For the record.
J

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Linda Stedjee" <lstedjee@charter.net>
Date: September 21, 2015 at 5:55:54 PM PDT
Subject: No smart water meters

I am completely opposed to the idea of smart water meters. This scheme is financially unsound and, more importantly, poses a risk to the health of residents. The only potential beneficiary is the vendor.

Those who oppose this idea are not a bunch of Luddites opposed to technology and progress. The concerns are real and the evidence of the dangers of smart meters is substantial.

It has been suggested that these meters are safe because emf the emissions level from each meter is low, and the meters are a ways from each house. That is an invalid argument because we are not talking about installing just one meter. We are talking about installing a huge number, and the effect would be cumulative, surrounding us with more emf pollution.

People once thought that cigarettes and DDT and drugs like thalidomide were safe, and those who opposed them were ridiculed and marginalized. Now we know these things are indeed as bad as, if not worse than the early protestors said they were. Many scientists with strong credentials oppose these meters. Don't fall for a slick sales pitch from the vendor. Protect the welfare of Morro Bay residents and say no to this unnecessary and risky technology.

Linda Stedjee

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

SEP 22 2015

Administration

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: Flywaco@juno.com
CC: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us
Date: 9/21/2015 8:25 PM
Subject: Re: Agenda item D-1

Thanks for your input, Barry. I'm forwarding it to the city clerk for agenda correspondence record keeping.
Sincerely,
Christine

Christine Johnson
Council member, City of Morro Bay
805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

> On Sep 20, 2015, at 5:25 PM, Barry Branin <Flywaco@juno.com> wrote:

>

>

> It would be nice to have some economic data in the staff report.

> The Council defers to the PWAB to make a recommendation.

> Then when the Staff doesn't like the decision they want a "do over".

> That is not the way it is supposed to work.

> The Council needs to support the PWAB or they will lose their great work.

> The Staff needs to reflect the well studied PWAB thoughts, and the community, and not be in their own little world.

> Barry Branin

> Bcc to Council

>

> Sent from my iPad

>

>> On Sep 20, 2015, at 4:54 PM, Nancy Bast <fairviewnancyb@gmail.com> wrote:

>>

>> Friends,

>> Please read the Colonel's report on smart meters, he seems to live in an alternate universe.

>>

>> <http://ca-morrobay.civicplus.com/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/2534>

>>

>>

>> <9.22.15 City Council Meeting Agenda and Staff Reports.pdf>

>>

>>

>>

>> Sent from my iPad -

Dana Swanson - Re: Water smart meters

RECEIVED

City of Morro Bay

SEP 22 2015

Administration

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: flamingos@charter.net
Date: 9/21/2015 7:50 PM
Subject: Re: Water smart meters
CC: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us

Thanks for your input, Janice. I'm forwarding your email to the city clerk for record keeping on all agenda correspondence.

Sincerely,
Christine

Christine Johnson
Council member, City of Morro Bay
805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

On Sep 21, 2015, at 9:57 AM, <flamingos@charter.net> <flamingos@charter.net> wrote:

Hello, All,

As you know, I'm concerned about our increasing water and sewer rates and this proposal about smart meters to be installed and billed by an Arizona company instead of keeping the process in the City where we have control of costs, has me even more concerned. I tried to look at the PWAB minutes for their discussion and reasons for recommending against Fathom, but the last minutes on line are from July, referencing a future special meeting for the discussion. Where are the minutes of that meeting? It's hard to stay informed if the information is not available.

City staff salaries are extremely high compared to the average Morro Bay citizen. I know those salaries are in keeping with other cities and therefore have always supported and defended them, but please keep in mind that what seems a small increase to someone making between \$30,000 – \$100,000 per year is huge to someone living on \$16,000 per year, as I do.

Given what I have heard and read to date, I hope the Council will uphold PWAB's denial.

Janice Peters
772-4656

Dana Swanson - Re: smart meters on agenda

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: winholtz@sbcglobal.net
Date: 9/22/2015 7:21 AM
Subject: Re: smart meters on agenda
CC: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay
SEP 22 2015
Administration

Thanks for your input, Betty.

I'm copying the city clerk to ensure this email is included in all agenda correspondence.

Sincerely,
Christine

Christine Johnson
Council member, City of Morro Bay
805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

On Sep 22, 2015, at 2:07 AM, betty winholtz <winholtz@sbcglobal.net> wrote:

Dear City Council:

The three choices for action on this item all presume that this exploration should continue:

1. *Return to PWAB.* However, the Board cast a "no" vote recommending any further information go to you, the city council. They're done with it.
2. *Reopen for bid.* Why, after PWAB and the public overwhelmingly do not see this as a viable way to solve the problem of replacing old meters.
3. *Fathom forward.* The only reason to bring their proposal forward is to vote it down.

Another choice. Agree that this goal has been accomplished: the exploration has occurred. The town has learned it is not what they want. Explore alternative ways to accomplish the fundamental goal: en masse meter replacements which stimulate the local economy and preserve jobs.

Sincerely,
Betty Winholtz

SEP 22 2015

Administration

From: Joyce Ford <joyce.delaroca@charter.net>
To: <council@morro-bay.ca.us>
Date: 9/22/2015 11:07 AM
Subject: Water Meter

Morro Bay Officials and Department Head,

Thank you, for all your efforts on behalf of this Beloved City.

What is the intended reason for City-wide smart meter installation? How is the proposed smart meter for reading water usage going to be financed?

The citizens of MB are beginning to feel the mounting costs for the new water treatment plant and increased water fees. Are we also going to absorb the costs for the intended smart meter?

I not in favor to pay for something that is not necessary.

Another City job and perhaps more jobs might end because of this proposed installation, too!

I am not in favor with replacing jobs with a smart meter technology.

Our new City Manager hired an outside deputy who is paid from the City budget and he turns around and seeks an outside administrative support person who is also City paid.

Is it practical to pay the costs of hiring three people to get one job done!

It took a Civil Grand Jury investigation of City government to get Council to hire the long overdue, continually ignored and desperately needed code enforcement officer. And then to only pay for a part-time work basis.

I have mounting concerns about allocation and use of City funds.

An ongoing example of a lack of the practical need of our City not being met and continually being mitigated, is that I am consistently denied City help to clean up the public right of way adjacent to my property, from pedestrian loitering and littering, heavy dog duty use (misuse) and pavement potholes. The information given to me for not addressing these issues is that there is no money!!!

Please, don't overlook the basic, daily needs to maintain and clean Morro Bay. This takes focus of time, effort and money, too.

Thank you,
Joyce Ford
206 Surf Street
510-685-5168

Dana Swanson - Re: I oppose the automated water meter system.

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: scmullen9951@gmail.com
Date: 9/22/2015 11:15 AM
Subject: Re: I oppose the automated water meter system.
CC: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us

SEP 22 2015

Administration

Hi Susan and thanks for your input.
I'm forwarding your email to our city clerk as agenda correspondence as well.
Thanks,
Christine

Christine Johnson
Council member, City of Morro Bay
805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

On Sep 22, 2015, at 11:13 AM, Susan Mullen <scmullen9951@gmail.com> wrote:

Dear Council Members and City Manager

I am unable to attend the meeting tonight so I am voicing my total opposition to the proposed automated water meter system on your agenda tonight. I am going to be on a fixed income soon and am already reeling from the increased water and sewer rates (as well as PG&E). The cost of the automated system is excessive and will send our money out of the area to out of state contractors. I ask that you vote no on this proposal and keep the current plans for replacing meters as is.

thanks

Susan Mullen
2200 Greenwood Ave.
Morro Bay, Ca.
93442
[805-610-5225](tel:805-610-5225)

--

President Eisenhower put it this way:

Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed.

437 Kern
Morro Bay, CA 93442
September 21, 2015

RECEIVED

City of Morro Bay

SEP 22 2015

City Hall

City Council
City of Morro Bay
595 Harbor
Morro Bay, CA

Dear City Council:

It's hard enough to absorb the rate increases you have put upon us for both sewer and water simultaneously.

I have heard that the citizens' committee rejected the proposed smart meters with outsource billing. I agree with that decision. No more review is necessary. The current style of meters works just fine; that's the direction you need to be exploring for replacement. Not smart meters, not outsourcing. Keep it local.

Sincerely,


Judy Landers

The goal behind the community enhancement program is to bring to the attention of property and business owners any existing code violations, which could have a negative impact on the neighborhood, property and the community of Morro Bay as a whole. The intent behind the program is to obtain voluntary compliance and cooperation and to instill an atmosphere of personal responsibility for the wellbeing of the community. A successful program will help make Morro Bay a better place to live, work, visit, shop and recreate.

Program Components

Implementation of the Community Enhancement Program involves the following components:

- Hire Code Enforcement Officer(s) – Status: In process
- Create Community Enhancement webpage – Status: The base webpage is up and can be found at the following link: <http://www.morro-bay.ca.us/index.aspx?NID=843>. Staff will be adding content to the page as program development matures.
- Incorporate Community Enhancement Program discussion in water bill mailer for October 2015.
- Implementation of Cityworks: Cityworks will include a Code Enforcement component where complaints can be logged and tracked online. It is anticipated implementation of the Cityworks permitting, asset management, business license/tax certificate and code enforcement system will take between six and nine months. Staff is currently working on contract execution for Cityworks and their implementation partner Timmons Group. Kick-off for implementation is anticipated to start within the next 2 to 3 weeks.
- Create Community Enhancement Flyers for ten common code violations – Status: In process

Flyer Topics

1. Water use
2. Parking: inoperable vehicles, vehicles parked on the street over 72 hours, timed parking enforcement in the downtown and on the Embarcadero.
3. Fences - height, location
4. Garbage cans – visible from street
5. RV Parking (both on site and off)
6. Signs
7. Improvements in the right of way/encroachments
8. Unsightly conditions on private property-Junk/trash on a lot
9. Shrubbery – site distance
10. Illegal Camping

Code Enforcement Protocol

Once the code enforcement officers are hired they will immediately commence with the first phase of active enforcement whereby they will hand out warnings through the first three months of program

implementation, likely running from the end of October 2015 through January of 2016. Starting in February of 2016, the code enforcement officers will adhere to the following protocol:

1. Identify code violation
2. If possible, rectify violation through immediate voluntary compliance
3. If immediate compliance is not possible, then send warning or 1st notice of violation allowing 10-working days to rectify the violation.
4. If violation is not corrected within 10-working days, then a 2nd notice is sent out allowing 5-working days to rectify the violation and identifying the potential for issuance of an administrative citation in amounts consistent with Municipal Code Section 1.03.050.
5. If the violation is not corrected within in 5-working days, then an administrative citation is issued. Separate citations may be issued for each and every day the violation persists.
6. The City may also treat a violation of the Municipal Code as an infraction or a misdemeanor. That process is administered through the City Prosecutor function of the Office of the City Attorney.

CONCLUSION

The City Council has taken proactive steps toward the creation of a Community Enhancement program over the last eight months. To date, the City has allocated funding resources toward the hire of code enforcement personnel; recruitment has commenced and will close just prior to the Council meeting on September 22nd. Staff has launched a public awareness campaign consisting of the following: 1) introduction of a new webpage for Community Enhancement, 2) publication of an article in the Bay News back on April 1st of this year, 3) an informational notice will be mailed out in the October 2015 water bills providing a brief introduction to the Community Enhancement program, and 4) staff will be making regular Facebook posts regarding code enforcement topics.

Staff is also in the process of developing flyers that outline the top 10 code enforcement issues encountered in the City and a code enforcement protocol has been developed that will take a case from initial identification through resolution/compliance.

Staff recommends the City Council review the information provided in the staff report and provide appropriate comment/direction.



AGENDA NO: D-3

MEETING DATE: September 22, 2015

Staff Report

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

DATE: September 16, 2015

FROM: Eric Endersby, Harbor Director

SUBJECT: Consideration of Harbor Advisory Board Recommendation on Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary Nomination, and Possible City Council Position

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the City Council consider the recommendation of the Harbor Advisory Board (HAB) that the City of Morro Bay continue to oppose National Marine Sanctuary designation in area waters, and direct staff accordingly.

ALTERNATIVES

1. Adopt the recommendation of the HAB that the City of Morro Bay continue to oppose National Marine Sanctuary designation in area waters, and direct staff to draft a letter to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for the Mayor's signature accordingly.
2. Do not adopt the recommendation of the HAB and direct staff to write a sanctuary support letter to NOAA for the Mayor's signature accordingly.
3. Do not take a "support" or "oppose" position on the Chumash Heritage nomination or any National Marine Sanctuary designation in area waters and allow Resolution No. 18-12 to stand.

If Alternative 1 is chosen, staff recommends the City Council reiterate its support of Resolution No. 18-12, included with this staff report as Attachment 3.

If Alternative 2 is chosen, staff recommends the City Council rescind Resolution No. 18-12 as it would be in opposition to a sanctuary "support" position.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no fiscal impact at this time.

Prepared By: EE

Dept Review: EE

City Manager Review: DWB

City Attorney Review: _____

BACKGROUND

The Northern Chumash Tribal Council has submitted a nomination to NOAA for a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary that would incorporate local waters and extend from the southern border of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary off Cambria south to below Point Conception. The nomination is currently under review by NOAA for consideration of acceptance.

At their August meeting, the HAB declared a future agenda item for a special HAB meeting in September to consider the Chumash Heritage sanctuary nomination for taking a possible position and recommendation to the City Council in time to be considered by the Council at their September 22, 2015 meeting.

DISCUSSION

The HAB staff report and attachments from the September 15, 2015 special meeting, included with this staff report as Attachments 1 & 2, provide staff's summary of the sanctuary nomination process, the status of the Chumash Heritage proposal to date, and an abundance of documentation to support the staff report. Therefore, the information and supporting documentation will not be repeated here.

The Harbor Advisory Board met on September 15, 2015, at the Community Center Multi-Purpose Room. Approximately 25 people were in attendance in the audience, with seven HAB members present. The Morro Bay Commercial Fisherman's Organization representative was alternate Tom Hafer.

After taking approximately 20 minutes of public comment, the HAB deliberated for approximately 40 minutes and voted unanimously to recommend the City Council continue its opposition stance toward marine sanctuary designation in area waters. Out of ten public speakers, two were in support of the Chumash Sanctuary nomination, while eight were in opposition to the Chumash or any sanctuary designation. The authors or any authorized speakers for the Chumash Heritage sanctuary nomination were not in attendance.

Proponents of sanctuary designation claimed a sanctuary's ability to protect wildlife, ensure water quality protections, prohibit gas and oil development or sea floor disturbance, prohibit acoustic testing, increased economic activity and the proposed Chumash Heritage sanctuary would not affect fishing or harbors as reasons for supporting sanctuary designation.

Opponents of sanctuary designation claimed sanctuary's negative effect on commercial and recreational fishing, including negative economic impacts; an overabundance of government regulation with no further layers needed; adequate fishery and other protectionist regulation already in place; the anomaly of the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant and its effects on the ocean ecosystem being in a proposed marine sanctuary; and loss of local control as reasons for opposing sanctuary designation.

All HAB members agreed with the public comment raised in opposition to sanctuary designation, and raised additional issues of potential negative impacts to existing aquaculture and kelp harvesting activities, possible prohibitions on wave and wind energy development, the validity of the economic study on the Chumash proposal commissioned by the Sierra Club, and raised questions of what things the Chumash sanctuary was proposing to protect that aren't already receiving adequate protection?

CONCLUSION

Staff is seeking Council consideration of the HAB recommendation to continue to oppose national marine sanctuary designation in area waters, and direction of what position, if any, the Council chooses to adopt with regard to the Chumash Heritage nomination, in particular, or sanctuary designation in area waters, in general.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Harbor Advisory Board staff report from the September 15, 2015 Special Meeting regarding Chumash Heritage sanctuary nomination
2. Attachments to September 15, 2015 Special Meeting staff report on Chumash Heritage sanctuary nomination
3. Morro Bay Resolution No. 18-12
4. City Council correspondence received

The NMSA should be reauthorized every five years, but has been enabled by continuing resolutions of Congress since its last true reauthorization in 2000. In 2010, Congresswoman Lois Capps co-authored a bill to reauthorize the NMSA, however, that bill failed. A link to the NMSA itself is available at:

<http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/library/national/nmsa.pdf>

In 2014, NOAA revised the process for sanctuary designation, changing from a “top-down” site evaluation process to a “bottom-up” nomination one. In the “bottom-up” nomination process, a community or entity builds a nomination and submits it to NOAA. NOAA then performs an initial review for completeness and that it meets the basic requirements for submission. If it does, it goes on to a second, more thorough NOAA review where it is evaluated and must meet at least one of four National Significance Criteria categories, and must meet all seven of seven Management Consideration categories. Management Consideration 7, broad community-based and other support, is especially important and critical. A link to the nomination process is available at:

<http://www.nominate.noaa.gov/>

If a nomination meets at least one National Significance Criteria and all seven Management Considerations, NOAA will add the site to an inventory list of potential new national marine sanctuary sites. NOAA may then consider an area on the inventory list for future designation in a completely separate public process that can take years to complete.

DISCUSSION

Under this new process five nominations were submitted to NOAA: Eubalaena Oculina in Florida submitted 9/2014, Mallows Bay in Maryland submitted 9/2014, Aleutian Islands in Alaska submitted 12/2014, Lake Michigan in Wisconsin submitted 12/2014, and Chumash Heritage on our own coast submitted 2/2015. Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary, submitted by the Northern Chumash Tribal Council, is proposed to connect the Monterey Bay and Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuaries.

Of these five, Eubalaena Oculina and Aleutian Islands were declined by NOAA, and Eubalaena was subsequently withdrawn 8/2015. Mallows Bay and Lake Michigan were both accepted, and Chumash Heritage was declined but subsequently resubmitted 7/2015 after NOAA made suggestions on areas in which the nomination package could be improved. Chumash Heritage was accepted as a complete application by NOAA in the initial review process, and is currently under review by NOAA for compliance to the National Significance Criteria and Management Consideration categories.

Attachment 1 to this staff report is the Chumash Heritage sanctuary proposal package as re-submitted, and Attachment 2 is NOAA’s letter of denial for the original Chumash submission. Attachment 3 is NOAA’s Sanctuary Nomination Process Guide which lists the submittal process

in more detail, in addition to listing the National Significance Criteria and Management Considerations.

The possibility of a new national marine sanctuary in local waters, or expansion of an existing sanctuary either north or south to encompass local waters, have a controversial history in San Luis Obispo County as evidenced by several resolutions in opposition passed over the years by the Morro Bay City Council. Attachment 4 is the most recent resolution passed in 2012.

CONCLUSION

Attached to this staff report are numerous informational and other documents, as well as “pro” and “con” documents regarding marine sanctuary designation. Staff is seeking Harbor Advisory Board review of the pertinent documentation and public input in order to make a recommendation, if any, for the City Council to consider at their September 22, 2015 meeting for a possible Council position on the Chumash sanctuary proposal.

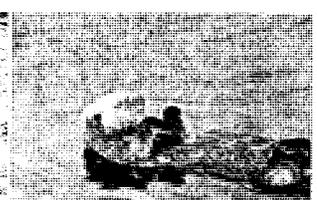
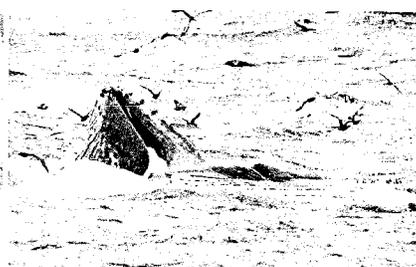
ATTACHMENTS

1. Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary proposal, including supporting letters
2. NOAA Chumash Sanctuary nomination denial response dated 3/6/15
3. NOAA Sanctuary Nomination Process Guide
4. Morro Bay City Council Resolution 18-12
5. NOAA’s Regulation of Fishing in National Marine Sanctuaries document, July 2008
6. Sierra Club’s Potential Economic Impacts of the Proposed Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary document, September 2014
7. Commentary document on Sierra Club’s economic impact document by Monica Galligan
8. Various San Luis Obispo Tribune news articles and viewpoints, 2015
9. Sierra Club’s Santa Lucia Chapter information page on Chumash sanctuary proposal
10. New Times commentary article, December 2014
11. Northern Chumash Tribal Council letter to Port San Luis Harbor Commission, June 2015
12. Minutes from Port San Luis Harbor Commission meeting, June 23, 2015, and Resolution 15-08 from Port San Luis Harbor Commission June 23, 2015 meeting
13. Morro Bay Community Quota Fund letter to NOAA regarding Chumash nomination, March 2015
14. Alliance of Communities for Sustainable Fisheries letter to NOAA regarding new or expanded sanctuaries on the West Coast, February 2015
15. Opinion article from The Rock online publication, February 2015
16. California Marine Affairs and Navigation Conference (CMANC) position paper on the National Marine Sanctuaries Act

Attachment 1

Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary Nomination

June 2015



Northern Chumash Tribal Council



With thanks to the Sierra Club, Surfrider Foundation, and countless community activists in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties who have given their time and energies in support of this project.

"The new marine sanctuary nomination process is an exciting opportunity to strengthen protections for our precious coastlines and marine ecosystems, and it takes a ground-up, consensus-driven approach with broad-based community support, including local fishermen, tribes, business, and other stakeholders. I am pleased that there is a local effort to take advantage of this opportunity and look forward to working with all these local stakeholders to ensure that everyone's input is fully considered as the process moves forward."

-Representative Lois Capps, 24th Congressional District, February 2, 2015

Cover: Chumash Tomol 'Elye'wun paddlers crossing at Santa Cruz Island. California, Channel Islands NMS, 2006. Photographer: Robert Schwemmer, CINMS, NOS, NOAA.

Blackeye goby (*Rhinogobiops nicholsii*). Kari Larson.

PISCO divers gear up to enter the water at San Simeon Point during a subtidal monitoring project. Josh Pederson / NOAA MBNMS.

Lunge feeding humpback whale with sooty and pink sheerwaters. Sophie Webb / NOAA SWFSC

Southern Sea Otter. Steve Lonhart / NOAA MBNMS.

2014 Monterey Bay SportsFest at Del Monte Beach in the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Steve Lonhart

Section 1 – Basics**Name: Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary Proposal****Nominator Name/Affiliation:** Fred Collins, Northern Chumash Tribal Council**Point of Contact:** Fred Collins, Northern Chumash Tribal Council, 67 South Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 (805) 801-0347**Section II – Introduction**

Designation of the proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary will ensure protection of one of the most culturally and biologically diverse coastlines anywhere in the world. These waters are essential to the heritage of the Chumash, one of the few ocean-going bands among the First People of the Pacific Coast. The marine environment also provides a very special sense of place to coastal communities and international visitors because of the significant historic, archaeological, cultural, aesthetic and biological resources found here.

Point Conception, an intact natural and cultural landscape and nationally significant archaeological district, is sacred to the Chumash as the Western Gate. This significance is affirmed in contemporary marine science observations of this ecosystem. Located in a dynamic setting where two oceanographic regimes transition, these waters are critical to the sustenance of ecologically and commercially important species and support critical habitat that connects biogeographical species assemblages. This abundance of resources accounts for the richness and cultural complexity of the Chumash heritage.

The cultural significance of Chumash heritage makes this proposed national marine sanctuary the only one of its kind. The Chumash once lived in villages west of current tidal lines and on Point Conception. The ocean has submerged the homes of the Chumash ancestors. Protecting these submerged ancient villages from future industrial encroachment will ensure the resting places of the ancestors remain undisturbed.

Natural resource protection is in harmony with the Chumash history of nurturing health and balance. As stewards of the ocean and land, Chumash have been guardians of this region for thousands of years. This legacy expands and connects sanctuary concepts to include under-represented indigenous cultural and historic values. Protecting coastal resources and the Chumash concept of connectivity of all things provide special education, outreach and interpretive opportunities to enrich our national understanding and awareness of stewardship.

A central value of Chumash heritage is “Thrivability,” a balanced connected understanding of the natural world being practiced by many indigenous communities worldwide. Observing, learning and adapting to the interconnections of habitat, the Chumash value caring for the ecosystems of both ocean and land. The closest analog in the resource agency realm is the ecosystem-based management approach of the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS.) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) strategic plan mirrors this concept of Thrivability. Navigating toward a future where people, communities, and ecosystems prosper and are resilient in the face of stresses of coastal urbanization, exploitation of ocean and coastal resources, and the pervasive effects of climate change on society and the environment results in a prospering and flourishing planet. And that is Thrivability.

Thrivability extends and enhances the message of ONMS ecosystem-based management and natural

resource protection while celebrating the importance of core indigenous values. It is a cycle that reinvests energy for future use and stretches resources further. It transcends sustainability by creating an upward spiral of greater possibilities and increasing energy. Each action builds the foundation for new things to be accomplished. Thrivability emerges from the persistent intention to create more value than one consumes. When practiced over time, this builds a world of ever increasing possibilities.

The Northern Chumash Tribe has teamed with local communities and organizations in a growing grassroots movement. These partners will be key contributors to the success of a proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary. San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara County communities want the central coast productive ocean waters to have the highest levels of protection for all generations to come. Establishment of a national marine sanctuary will preserve this special place and will add a distinctive treasure to the ONMS system.

Narrative Description – a brief overview of the nomination

Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties are popular destinations for recreation and tourism. Local, regional and international visitors are drawn by the beauty of the coast, the lure of wine country, outdoor recreational opportunities, and international festivals. The chambers of commerce, visitors' bureaus and stewardship travel organizations have vibrant programs that partner with government agencies and NGOs to do outreach and education. There are numerous museums, docent programs, education and conservation efforts already present in the area. Local volunteer communities are active in restoring and preserving historical and cultural resources (such as the Dana Adobe, Port San Luis Lighthouse, Fiscalini Ranch, and the Pismo Preserve;) maintaining trails (city and county trails, the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail and the California Coastal Trail,) helping maintain open spaces and public areas and interpreting the historic, cultural, biological, and aesthetic resources of this dynamic area. Thus stewardship focused on onshore coastal resources is prevalent in the area.

The proposed sanctuary contains diverse unique ecosystems. The central coast contains a key transition zone that includes vital upwelling of great bioproductivity providing sustenance for the proposed area and adjacent marine sanctuaries. There is a meeting of diverse benthic features, including a submarine canyon and two subsea basins that converge just offshore of Point Conception. The habitat can be characterized by a range of substrate types and depths that provide structure for a variety of organisms, including kelp forest, soft bottom and rocky reef communities. Large concentrations of kelp are found in the rocky nearshore of the central coast from Point Conception to Point Mugu. Wetlands, estuaries and rookeries abound in the proposed area. The Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes are the largest remaining dune system south of San Francisco and the second largest in California.

These diverse habitats are crucial for vulnerable species such as the endangered western snowy plover and the threatened southern sea otter. The area includes designated critical habitat for the endangered black abalone, Chinook salmon, coho salmon, Morro shoulderband snail, California red-legged frog and leatherback sea turtle. Sustaining these vulnerable populations requires maintaining ecosystem diversity through protection of this wide variety of representative and unique habitats.

In addition to the unique ecosystem, there are extensive cultural and archaeological Chumash sites in the area. There is evidence of early Chumash maritime navigation for travel and trade along the

coast and offshore islands. On land, there are more than a thousand recorded archaeological sites and 193 that have been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This provides a well-preserved archaeological record, spanning at least 15,000 years and containing evidence representative of specific time periods in cultural history. Chumash sites, including evidence of astronomical observatories, are now submerged off the current coastline.

Supplementary to the submerged Chumash historic and cultural resources, there are over 40 known historic shipwrecks in the region. The “Graveyard of the Pacific,” the area contains the Navy’s worst peacetime loss shipwrecks, the gold-laden steamship *S.S. Yankee Blade* and the oil tanker, *SS S.S. Montebello*. Sanctuary designation will preserve, study and interpret these distinctive natural treasures that are of special historic, cultural and archaeological significance.

Goals Description

1. Designate a unique indigenous cultural sanctuary that extends and deepens the ONMS natural resource protection message with the philosophy of Thrivability and heritage of the Chumash and First Peoples.
2. Protect and manage internationally significant ecological transition zone supporting high biological diversity and density of numerous important marine species.
3. Protect, study and interpret the region’s maritime heritage and Chumash cultural heritage.
4. Establish comprehensive management program to address increasing offshore industrial threats to vital habits, species and heritage resources.
5. Promote, support and collaborate with scientific research institutions to monitor ocean resources in a unique living laboratory. The overlap of biogeographic boundaries where oceanographic regimes meet provides one of the best biological and geological resources in the world for the study of ecosystem transition zones and climate change.
6. Monitor, survey and study the historical, present and future impacts of climate change on ecological processes, including those at the transition zone, and human occupation including past native settlements and contemporary coastal communities.
7. Enhance collaboration and partnerships - federal, state, local, tribal, NGOs and private sector to achieve critical management goals for the area.
8. Develop and extend education and outreach using existing visitors’ centers, tourism bureaus, educational institutions, museums, NGOs and adjacent sanctuary resources in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties.
9. Protect economic health of the area including commercial and recreational fisheries; whose viability depends on the health of the marine resources. The proposed sanctuary shall have no impact on treaty fishing rights and impose no future regulations upon commercial or recreational fishing.

Location Description

The proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary is located along the south Central California coastline, from Gaviota Creek in Santa Barbara to Santa Rosa Creek in Cambria (see Figure 1.) The western boundary of the proposed sanctuary is west of the submerged Santa Lucia Bank along the Santa Lucia Escarpment. The eastern boundary is the mean high tide line. These pristine coast waters are between Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS) and Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS.) The boundaries are 100 miles north of Los Angeles and 190 miles south of San Francisco, covering 140 miles of coastline.



Figure 1 – Proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary.

Section III – Criteria Information

Criteria 1: *The area's natural resources and ecological qualities are of special significance and contribute to: biological productivity or diversity; maintenance or enhancement of ecosystem structure and function; maintenance of ecologically or commercially important species or species assemblages; maintenance or enhancement of critical habitat, representative biogeographic assemblages, or both; or maintenance or enhancement of connectivity to other ecologically significant resources.*

Transition Zone - The ecological systems in the California central coast contain qualities of special significance making this a distinctive and remarkable addition to ONMS. Here a unique interaction of species and natural phenomena occurs, feeding the web of life along the eastern rim of the Pacific Basin. The nutrients sustain diverse species, feed planktonic communities and kelp forests, and support various life stages of marine flora and fauna.

The multitude of diverse and important ecosystems provides a critical transition area for the ocean and coastal zones. The Oregonian Temperate Eastern Pacific current and the Californian Subtropical American Eastern Pacific current meet in the coastal waters off Point Conception. This region is unique in the complex interaction of the southward-moving California current, the warmer northward subcurrent, the nearshore northward-moving seasonal Davidson Current, and upwelling. Ocean fronts of warm and cool water act to increase bioproductivity improving the habitat and increasing fishery production. These fronts create convergent zones that aggregate food and resources in the ocean.

The terrain around Point Conception, combined with the change in orientation of the coastline from north-south to east-west, causes counterclockwise eddies to form east of the point. These eddies fluctuate from time to time and place to place, leading to highly variable winds along the southern coastal strip. Point Conception also marks the change in the prevailing surface winds from northwesterly to southwesterly. Offshore geological features such as the Santa Lucia Bank, Arguello Canyon, Concepcion Canyon, Rodriguez Seamount and Santa Barbara Basin provide this area with high physiographic complexity contributing to bioproductivity. Santa Lucia Bank is known as a hotspot for krill density attracting high marine mammal and bird diversity (See Figure 2).

This combination of terrain, wind and water currents, and oceanographic regimes creates biological productivity and diversity that is of special significance as an internationally recognized transition zone unlike any other found in the ONMS system. These natural resources and ecological qualities maintain critical habitat, diverse species and bioproductivity that provide important ecosystem linkages to the adjacent areas. A proposed sanctuary would enhance protection for these vital natural resources through ecosystem based management and adaptive strategies to maintain and enhance the ecosystem structure and function of this important transition zone.

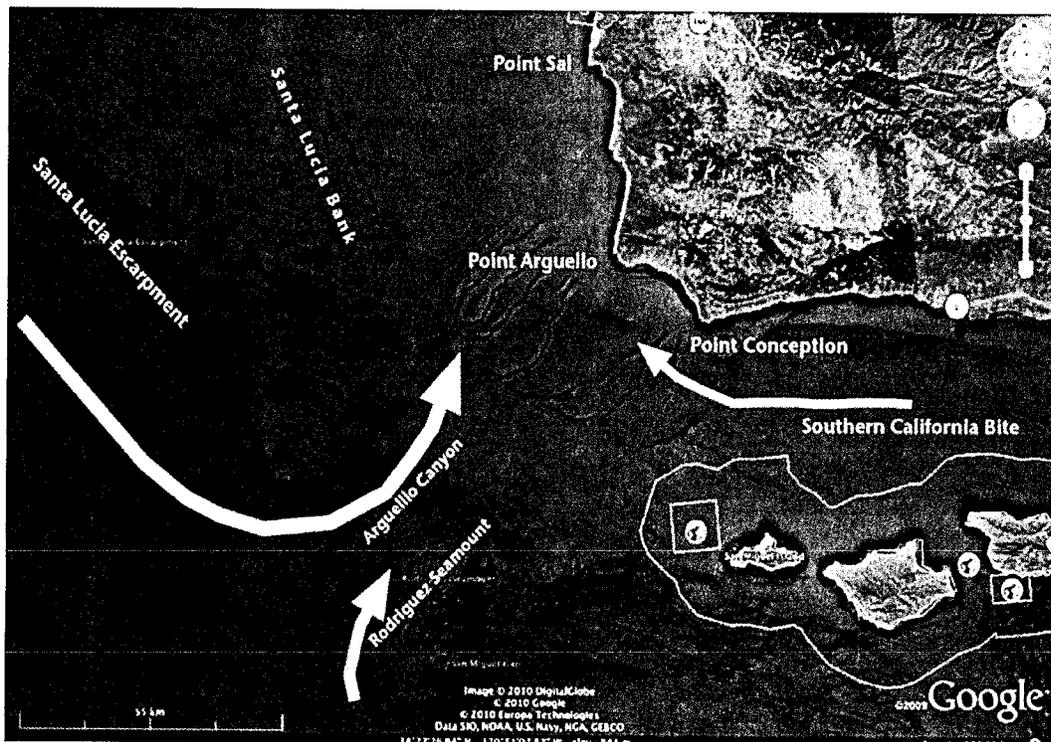


Figure 2 - Santa Lucia Bank, Arguello Canyon, Rodriguez Seamount, Point Conception.

Marine Flora and Fauna – The proposed sanctuary contains ecologically and commercially important species and species assemblages. Point Conception is considered to be a biogeographic boundary and overlap transition zone for numerous southern and northern species. It contains a diverse array of biological communities in dynamic settings where northern or southern extent of many species' ranges end and overlap, corresponding to major oceanographic features. These waters are important transiting and foraging habitat for numerous species. It is a region recognized for its abundance, importance and persistence. Several hundred invertebrate species inhabit the mainland shelf and slope. Many of these species have biogeographic breaks near Point Conception. Others are

more transient and have population centers north or south of the region. There are 25 threatened and endangered species in the proposed sanctuary including white North America abalone, southern sea otter, Southern California steelhead, as well as killer and humpback whales. (See Appendix for list.)

Benthic communities of world-wide significance thrive in the area. The high diversity and density of benthic populations resemble that of the North Sea, one of the world's most productive regions. The meiofaunal (small benthic invertebrates) community is among the highest density reported globally. The macroinfauna diversities and abundances are much larger than those north or south along the California coast. The abundance of benthic populations appears related to the area's unique combination of characteristics -- the transition zone, the geology of the area, composition of the sea floor, complex currents, and upwelling.

Significant ecological hotspots occur in continental shelf and nearshore waters from Santa Lucia Bank, Point Conception down through the Northern Channel Islands. The area around Point Conception and Santa Lucia Bank has been identified as a krill hotspot critical to key ecosystem functions such as trophic transfer. Bird density and diversity is linked to krill and krill-predator availability, an important component of marine ecosystems. This is prime territory on the Pacific Flyway, a major migratory route for birds, and acts as a stopover during north and south migrations. Over 195 species of marine birds use open water, shore or island habitats in the Southern California Bight south of Point Conception (See Figure 3.) Onshore, important breeding and nesting sites for threatened and endangered species such as the western snowy plover and California least tern are found along the coast's critical habit. In this area spatial patterns of bird, fish, invertebrate and mammal habitat also overlap (See Figure 4.)

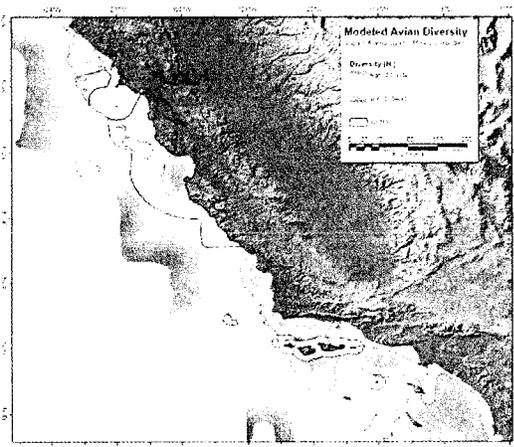


Figure 3 – Modeled Avian Density.

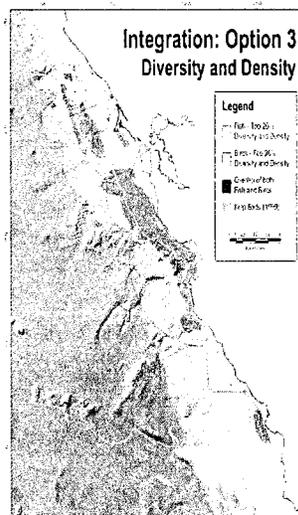


Figure 4 – Integration: Diversity & Density.

This area includes important migratory paths and feeding locations for marine mammals including humpback, Baird's, fin, blue and sperm whales, dolphins and the vulnerable Morro Bay harbor porpoise stock. Commercially harvested fish species include sablefish, Dover sole, shortspine, longspine, and rex sole. Flora and fauna of the area are associated with two distinct oceanographic and climatic provinces critical to maintaining the biodiverse species assemblages to the north and the south of Point Conception. The natural resource protection strategies employed in the ONMS

adaptive ecosystem management will maintain resilience in these vital commercially and environmentally important species.

Southern Sea Otter – With their nearshore distribution, southern sea otters are especially susceptible to human-induced stressors in their environment, representing effective sentinels of the nearshore and coastal ocean health. The species plays a keystone role in preventing kelp forests from being overgrazed by herbivorous invertebrates such as sea urchins and large gastropods. Their larger role in the broader influences of this otter-herbivore-kelp trophic cascade, including the indirect effects on other coastal species and ecosystem processes, and the evolutionary consequences over longer periods of time require continuing research and study.

When MBNMS was established in 1992, the boundaries were designed with the southern sea otter range in mind. Now, vitally important areas of the southern sea otter range are in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties south of current sanctuary protection. According to the 2014 southern sea otter census survey, 32% of the vulnerable species is now located in the proposed sanctuary (See Figure #5.) The scientific community has concluded that range expansion is critical to the species’ recovery and the Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo County coast is an area where expansion and recovery should be promoted. The proposed nomination would substantially increase the amount of occupied southern sea otter habitat within ONMS protection and could provide a buffer zone for the expansion of this ecologically important keystone and sentinel species.

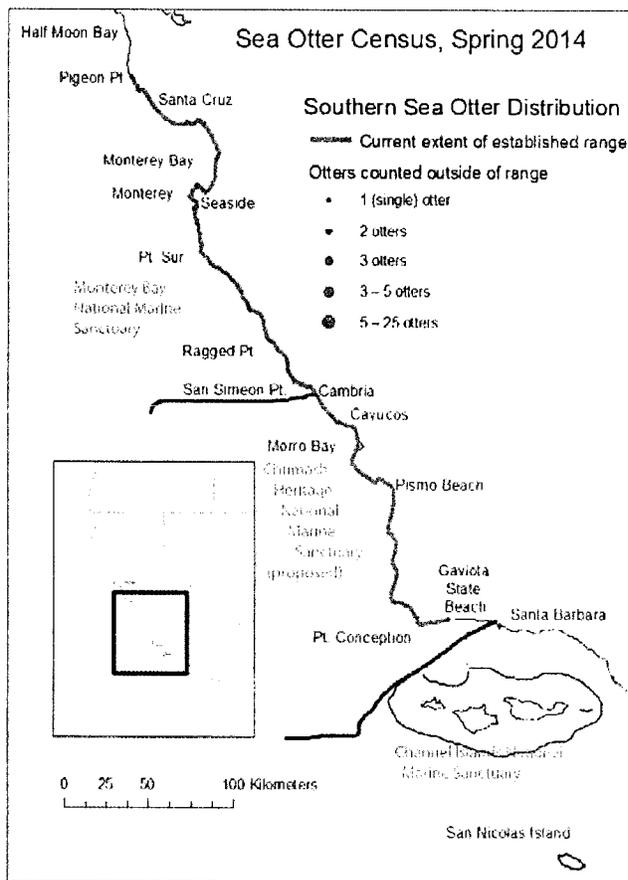


Figure 5 – Southern Sea Otter Range and Census 2014.

Kelp Forest, Seagrasses, Wetlands, Shallow and Deep Water Ecosystems – The proposed sanctuary contains critical habitat for diverse species. Large areas of important habitats such as kelp, seagrasses and wetlands along with a mixture of deep and shallow waters support many important species including commercial fishes and the threatened southern sea otter.

Kelp forests are critical habitat for many species, including commercial fishes and the threatened southern sea otter. Large kelp concentrations are found from Point Conception to Point Mugu. These rocky intertidal kelp forests support a vast trophic web feeding and sheltering invertebrates, young-of-the-year and juvenile fishes, rockfish, piscivorous birds, and marine mammals with populations of both the northern and southern oceanographic provinces. Kelp and algae form under-stories that provide numerous benthic, mid-water, and surface habitats, nursery areas and protective covers. These diverse habitats form an ecosystem structure that supports and maintains thriving species assemblages and enhances connectivity with adjacent Sanctuary ecosystems.

There are numerous lists and maps that illustrate the nationally and internationally significant marine species' densities and diversities in the proposed sanctuary area. Detailed maps can be found on the proposed sanctuary website at: <http://chumashsanctuary.com/area/>.

Criteria 2: *The area contains submerged maritime heritage resources of special historical, cultural, or archaeological significance, that: individually or collectively are consistent with the criteria of eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; have met or which would meet the criteria for designation as a National Historic Landmark; or have special or sacred meaning to the indigenous people of the region or nation.*

Chumash Heritage Special Cultural Sites – The proposed sanctuary contains a significant part of the ancient history of our nation. It envelops a special sense of place, uniting historic, cultural and natural resources with a unique ocean heritage. The Chumash are an early ocean-going coastal people with thousands of years of artifacts and evidence that make a significant contribution covering an expansive period of our early history.

Point Conception is a highly revered sacred place for the Chumash. According to Chumash cosmology, it is a gateway for the souls of the dead to enter the heavens and begin their celestial journey to paradise (Similaqsa.) Sanctuary designation will provide significant protection for this region that the Chumash hold in their hearts with deep reverence for the ocean, the land and all the living things there.

The ocean is an integral part of Chumash culture and heritage. The unique environment, a south-facing coast with a channel sheltered by the offshore islands, allowed coastal Chumash to develop fishing and trading with Chumash residing on the offshore islands. They fished with a complex array of fishing gear, including harpoons, shell carved hooks, nets, lines, sinkers and fish traps. The tomol, the only sewn sea going plank canoe caulked with tar in North America, is central to Chumash heritage even today. Accomplished mariners, Chumash used their solar, lunar and stellar knowledge to create complex solstice and stellar alignments only now being rediscovered.

In Chumash culture, the concept of Thrivability is a balanced connected understanding of the natural world. Observing, learning and adapting to the interconnections of habitat, the Chumash value caring for the ecosystems of both ocean and land. It remains important to Chumash families

today. Chumash descendants are in the midst of a cultural revival that is a testament to their rich cultural heritage. The tomol is a symbol of connection with the past, the ocean and maritime culture. The tomol keeps the ways of our ancestors alive for generations to come. The Chumash way of life is interwoven with the ocean and the many clans who still exist and thrive on the Central Coast. Today, Chumash people celebrate their ancestral ocean voyages in tomol canoes to honor their ancestors' crossings to the offshore islands and continue to honor ceremonial sites within their historic areas.

In the coastal zone, several significant Chumash village and foraging sites are found near Point Sal and within the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes. Extensive shell mounds from thousands of years of clamming have been documented. Off Pismo Beach, an unknown number of submerged sites are located along possible old drainage systems dating back nearly 20,000 years. The old Chumash capital near Avila Beach and other archaeological Chumash sites have been partially covered by rising seas. Significant Chumash solstice alignments pass along coastal areas and then continue offshore to now submerged rock outcrops. Chumash coastal and submerged sacred site areas continue northward to Ragged Point. These sacred ancient historic and cultural sites embody distinctive characteristics of an indigenous seagoing people and have yielded important historic and prehistoric information. However, significant portions of the area have not been surveyed and inventoried. Rising sea level and oil spills threaten archaeological resources in the intertidal and nearshore zones making study of these sites even more crucial and imperative. There is much more to be learned from these areas that can enlighten and inform us about ancient human coastal culture and history. These areas will benefit from sanctuary protection against the disturbance or collection of important artifacts and sites. (See Figure 6.)

By studying and preserving the cultural legacy of the Chumash, unique historic sacred sites will be protected and our understanding of their culture and history expanded. The Chumash legacy of Thrivability, a balanced, connected understanding of the natural world caring for the ecosystems of land and ocean, will expand and enrich the stewardship and natural resource protection message of the ONMS.

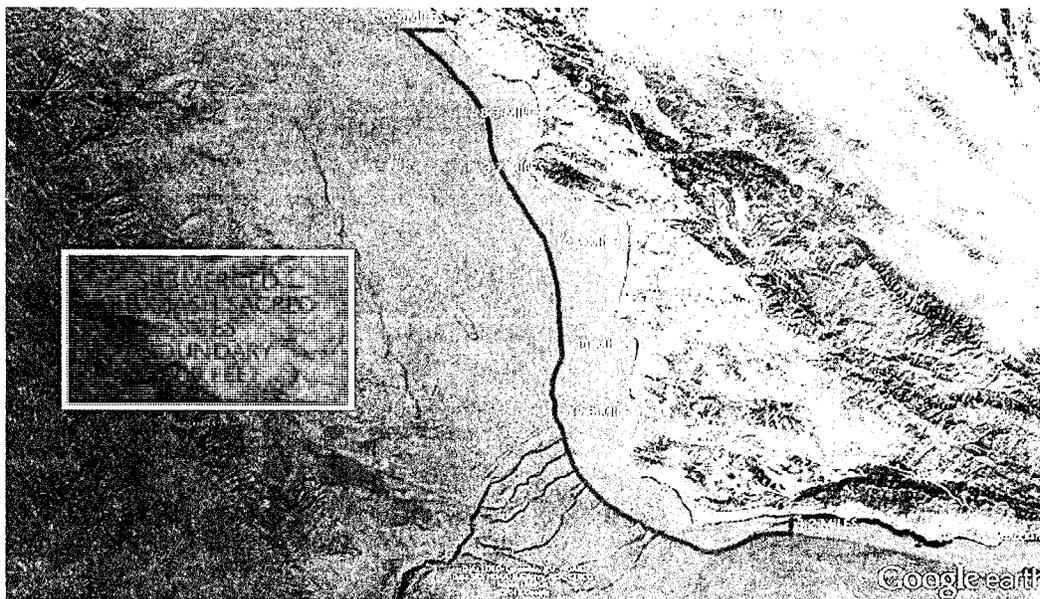


Figure 6 – Chumash Submerged Sacred Site Region.

Maritime Heritage – Not only will the proposed sanctuary focus on Chumash maritime heritage, but the area is rich with more recent maritime heritage shipwrecks. Because of the area’s rocky coastline, a large number of shipwrecks occurred along the coast, several of national significance. One of the most well-known shipwrecks is the oil tanker *S.S. Montebello*. A single Japanese submarine torpedo sank the *S.S. Montebello* carrying 3 million gallons of Santa Maria crude oil just two weeks after Pearl Harbor. Located just seven miles off the coast, the *S.S. Montebello* has been the subject of multiple NOAA research efforts by archaeologists, historians and biologists. In 2003, MBNMS and CINMS staff and local agencies conducted reconnaissance dives to monitor the condition of the vessel and characterize the fish and invertebrate assemblages. A later survey in 2011 determined that there was no substantial oil threat from the sunken oil tanker.

Two miles north of Point Arguello, seven U.S. Navy destroyers ran aground and sank in 1923, the Navy’s worst peacetime loss, the “Hondo Point Disaster.” Point Arguello has been called the “Graveyard of the Pacific,” and is home to over 40 known shipwrecks (See Appendix.) Probably the most famous was the wreck of the *SS Yankee Blade* in 1854 when 415 people perished as the steamship hit the near shore rocks. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the *SS Yankee Blade* shipwreck gold bullion has since been recovered.

The proposed sanctuary contains shipwrecks representing many different periods of history and culture. Some of these submerged resources have been studied while others remain to be surveyed. Along with the known and still to be discovered submerged sites of the Chumash people, this area can become a leading research destination combining history of indigenous people and their sacred sites covering thousands of years of coastal occupation with more contemporary historic shipwrecks in the Graveyard of the Pacific.

Criteria 3: *The area supports present and potential economic uses, such as: tourism; commercial and recreational fishing; subsistence and traditional uses; diving; and other recreational uses that depend on conservation and management of the area's resources.*

Tourism, recreation, agriculture, viticulture, commercial and recreational fishing, aquaculture and educational institutions are important economic sectors in the region.

San Luis Obispo County – recreation, tourism, retail trade, education and healthcare services, and government. The public employment sector dominates with large state institutions including California State Parks, Cal Poly State University, Cuesta College, Atascadero State Hospital, the California Men’s Colony, and the California Youth Authority.

Santa Barbara County – recreation, tourism, retail trade, education and government. The public employment sector dominates with institutions including Vandenberg Air Force Base and University of California at Santa Barbara (UCSB), a public research institution ranked ninth among all public universities by *U.S. News and World Report*. UCSB’s marine science program was recognized as a major contribution to their high ranking.

From 2005 to 2011, according to the National Ocean Economics Program) San Luis Obispo County’s ocean tourism and recreation economy grew from \$227 million to \$252 million. Santa Barbara County’s ocean tourism and recreation economy grew from \$512 million to \$564 million.

People come to the region to swim, surf, ski, sail, kayak, dive, picnic on the beach, beachcomb, take

ocean tours and see whales, dolphins and elephant seals. While they are here, they contribute to the local restaurants, grocery stores, lodging, camping facilities and other commercial services. These valuable economic sectors depend on the conservation and management of the area's natural resources to continue to attract visitors to the healthy ocean and coastal zones. A national marine sanctuary would strengthen and connect important existing management among local, state and federal partners to keep this area an international attraction for tourism, recreation and commercial uses while encouraging good stewardship of the natural resources. The vibrant existing tourism base provides the ONMS a wonderful platform to educate national and world visitors about the importance of sanctuaries and natural resource protection. This region has a large and varied tourism base that will increase the number of ocean and climate literate people who are capable of making informed and responsible decisions that may impact the ocean and its resources.

A study commissioned by the Sierra Club entitled "The Potential Economic Impacts of the Proposed Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary" estimated that designation of a national marine sanctuary on San Luis Obispo County would conservatively:

- Result in additional revenues of \$18,245,014 annually and 547 new jobs.
- Increase tourism in San Luis Obispo County by at least 5% or more if marketing were done to promote new museums and sites of historic and cultural significance

Much of the economic impact from a new sanctuary will be dependent on the extent to which a) the sanctuary staff aggressively market the unique natural, cultural, and historic resources as a focal point for preservation and education, b) the local tourist industry markets the sanctuary, c) academics and NGOs seek to leverage the sanctuary for research funding, d) the amounts of funding forthcoming from the Federal Government, and e) the extent to which Sanctuary policies lead to tangible improvements in coastal ecosystems.

Commercial and recreational fishing contribute to the regional economy. In 2012, the value of the regional landings was \$6,200,000 in Morro Bay and \$10,400,000 in Santa Barbara. The San Luis Obispo County fishing economy generated \$2,420,947 and a GDP of \$8,263,000.

The fisheries are dependent upon the productivity of the region's important transition zone upwelling and biomass maintenance. Aquaculture at onshore abalone farms and oyster operations in the region are impacted by harmful algal blooms and ocean acidification. A proposed sanctuary can bring comprehensive and coordinated management of critical habitats that support these vital commercial and ecologically important resources.

Many economic sectors such as aquaculture, commercial fisheries, tourism, recreation and the harbor economies depend on a healthy ecosystem. Protecting this area, rich with biodiversity, is vitally important to the shifting ocean regimes that come with climate change. As temperatures rise and acidification changes, study of transition zones becomes important and may provide early signals of environmental stressors and their impacts. The proposed marine sanctuary can reduce the environmental perturbations and allow populations and ecosystems to survive the coming changes through research, monitoring and adaptive ecosystem management.

Criteria 4 – *The publically derived benefits of the area, such as aesthetic value, public recreation, and access to places depend on conservation and management of the area's resources.*

Conservation and management of this area's abundant wildlife and natural beauty are crucial to

prevent negative impacts to the public's aesthetic, cultural and recreation experiences. The proposed sanctuary will bring conservation and management benefits to the public by assisting coastal cities and counties with recreational beach access, ocean water quality, and marine education to preserve and enhance aesthetic value, marine habitat protection, and public recreation.

This area includes recreational opportunities in California State parks, beaches, and reserves as well as county and city parks (Los Osos Oaks State Natural Reserve, Montana de Oro State Park, Estero Bluffs State Park, Morro Bay State Park/Morro Strand State Beach, Pismo State Beach, Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area, Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes, Jalama Beach, Point Sal State Beach, Gaviota Slough, Gaviota State Park, the Juan Bautista Anza National Historic Trail.) This is a limited list of the parks but due to space constraints we have not explained in detail all of the publically derived benefits but would welcome the opportunity to do so.

The proposed sanctuary will contribute to the preservation and protection of the offshore resources linked to the existing onshore parks. The onshore parks need the protection that sanctuary designation provides to maintain the public's aesthetic and recreational quality experiences in the coastal zone. Prohibition of offshore industrialization and maintenance of water quality is key to the public benefit.

Section IV – Consideration Information

Consideration 1 - *The area provides or enhances opportunities for research in marine science, including marine archaeology.*

Per *The Island Chumash: Behavioral Ecology of a Maritime Society*, by Douglas Kennett, "some archaeologists consider the people that lived on this section of the California coast to be among the most socially and politically complex hunter-gatherers in the world."

The proposed sanctuary will enhance, support and collaborate with established scientific research and monitoring of coastal resources. This exceptional and unusual region contains numerous dynamic and complex characteristics that make it significant and noteworthy for marine research. These features provide a wealth of opportunities for NOAA, the ONMS and partner scientists to conduct research in many different fields. Sanctuary designation will attract research grants, increase collaboration in research and monitoring with adjacent sanctuaries, and increase scholarship in seagoing indigenous heritage and prehistoric archaeology.

Transition Zone - Though many oceanographic processes have been described in great detail, our understanding of their linkages to ecological processes is just unfolding. This area has special circumstances that make it an unprecedented living laboratory to study these linkages. Geographic, geological and biological features provide a transition mixing zone around Point Conception. At this area there are bioproductivity shifts, important biogeographic mixing zone and overlapping boundaries for many species. As various stressors occur, these boundaries and mixing zones become shifting passages of instability and change.

El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) provide chain reactions of oceanographic changes strongly evident in the area. The relaxation of the trade winds in the central and western Pacific results in shifts in temperature, sea level, onshore and northward flow and reduced coastal upwelling of deep, cold, nutrient-rich water. These changes create a shift

in abundance of plankton with a decrease in planktivorous invertebrates and fishes. This results in a shortage of food for marine mammals and seabirds. The recurring El Niño pattern is one of the strongest in the ocean-atmosphere system and may directly affect the composition and structure of biological communities.

The PDO occurs every 20 to 30 years shifting the surface water temperature in the central and north Pacific Ocean. This shift impacts production in the eastern Pacific Ocean affecting organism abundance and distribution throughout the food chain. Numerous changes in terrestrial and marine ecosystems are associated with the PDO. Changes in zooplankton abundance impact species that rely upon zooplankton and their predators for food; species such as Cassin's auklets, Sooty Shearwaters and marine mammals.

High marine bird diversity along the shelf from Morro Bay to Point Conception spreads throughout the Southern California Bight. Upwelling off of Point Conception, Point Arguello and the Santa Lucia Bank attracts seabirds, marine mammals and fishes. Linkages between oceanographic character, marine biological productivity and bird populations correlate to high bioproductivity. Marine commercial resources rely on this productivity for feeding, reproduction and migration.

This transition zone provides an important living laboratory for integrating concurrent research and innovation processes. Having a national marine sanctuary in the transition zone would provide unique collaboration with research institutions as a management partner in grant writing, coordination of projects, research vessels and teams. The dynamics of the oceanographic regimes mixing, diversity of species and bioproductivity of the region provide an opportunity for academia, research institutions and government agencies to monitor the changes in the ecosystem to ensure viable ocean ecosystems in the future. A proposed sanctuary's education and outreach programs can provide translation and interpretation of this ecological and environmental research information to instill climate literacy for informed public decision making.

Climate Change – One approach to understanding the impact of climate variability on marine ecosystem dynamics is to explore the impact of climate variability on key oceanic habitats. In addition to ENSO and PDO, longer-term climatic phenomenon also influence this transitional region. Climate change influences ocean acidification, sea level, temperature, storm events, water quality, species displacement, and oxygen in the ocean.

As a transition zone between oceanographic regimes, the area presents numerous distinctive opportunities for scientific research as the shifting conditions of climate change impacts the mixing transitional waters. There are areas of increased upwelling, dynamic surface currents and eddies and persistent thermal fronts. Monitoring and studying the stressors that impact this region can inform collaborative adaptive management to adjust to climate changes for a more resilient ecosystem.

The proposed sanctuary would collaborate with the University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB) and California Polytechnic State University (CAL POLY.) The Marine Science Institute at UCSB has extensive multidisciplinary programs combining marine chemistry; marine anthropology and policy; biological oceanography and marine biology; marine geology, geophysics and paleoceanography; ocean engineering; ocean physics, optics and remote sensing; and maritime anthropology and policy.

In San Luis Obispo, Cal Poly offers majors in Archaeology, Geology, Environmental Science,

Biological Science, Fisheries, and Marine Sciences. The university operates the Center for Coastal Marine Sciences with research labs, faculty and student offices augmented by labs at a research pier in Avila beach. Internship programs staff conservation and environmental work programs with the National Geographic Society, National Wildlife Foundation, San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society Research and Collections Facility, and Student Conservation Association.

Marine Archaeology - The extensive historic evidence of the Chumash has been documented on land with over 188 archaeological sites eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic places on Vandenberg Air Force base alone. The region contains a well preserved land archaeological record containing evidence representative of specific time periods in cultural history.

There are many gaps in understanding underwater Chumash sites with exceptional potential for research and interpretation that will answer questions about human activities along the coast for over 10,000 years. California State Parks Underwater Archaeology studies and manages inundated cultural resources such as prehistoric coastal sites of the Chumash. A proposed sanctuary would provide support and coordinated management as a longtime partner with California State Parks and provide protection of these cultural resources that state protection cannot. Strengthening the role of underwater archaeology as part of early coastal sites research would not only be extremely advantageous for research into the initial human migration into the New World but would also benefit any archaeologist investigating an ancient landscape that has been partially or fully submerged. Monitoring and surveying underwater sites will provide a more comprehensive and inclusive picture of indigenous culture and history of the Chumash seagoing regional communities and enrich our national history.

Consideration 2

The area provides or enhances opportunities for education, including the understanding and appreciation of the marine and Great Lakes environments.

The proposed sanctuary will greatly enhance educational opportunities to understand and appreciate the marine environment and make national marine sanctuary resources more available to educational programs. Programs such as Long-term Monitoring Program and Experiential Training for Students (LiMPETS) intertidal monitoring have sites in the proposed sanctuary area and can expand with sanctuary support and outreach to area educational facilities. Team OCEAN, BeachCOMBERS, Snapshot Day, beach cleanup, Naturalist Corps, MERITO and other programs expand the mission of natural resource protection to the education sector. The region's rich marine ecosystem provides opportunities for outreach and education to all age levels and to a plethora of residents and visitors.

The proposed sanctuary can facilitate ocean literacy in partnership with existing California K-12 education curriculum. Programs and materials developed by the national sanctuary system such as the Ocean Guardian School Program assists teachers in providing a range of activities, learning programs and classroom materials. The Ocean Guardian Activity Book, Virtual Submersible Dive and Ocean Adventures Interactive Games fit squarely within the established curriculum standards. The Data in the Classroom program provides programs in El Niño, sea level rise, water quality, ocean acidification and coral bleaching. This would augment the schools' offerings and enhance NOAA's goals for a population that understands its vulnerabilities to a changing climate to make informed decisions about the ocean.

Specific to the established California curriculum, the proposed sanctuary's characteristics and their dynamics form a very important learning laboratory contributing to the understanding and appreciation of the marine environment. Here are some examples of the California K-12 curriculum standards and their relevance to the region's ecology:

- Climate change – Students learn about how variations in temperature and salinity drive a global pattern of interconnected ocean currents. The ocean exerts a major influence on weather and climate by absorbing energy from the sun, releasing it over time, and globally redistributing it through ocean currents. The transition zone presents a working model of interconnected ocean currents.
- Oceanographic regime transition zone and variability influenced by the PDO and El Niño - Students study patterns of movement of water in the atmosphere, determined by winds, landforms, geology, and ocean temperatures and currents. The transition zone contains a wealth of mixing diverse wind and ocean currents and unique seafloor structures.
- High resolution paleoceanographic and paleoclimate evidence zones- Students learn how tectonic processes generate new ocean floors. The region has exceptional historic evidence of plates shifting. The transition zone provides diverse examples of seafloor structures such as ridges, fracture ridges, bank, basins, a seamount and continental shelves.
- Diverse and abundant bioproductivity and species assemblages – Students study how anthropogenic changes in the environments, habitat destruction, pollution, introduction of invasive species, overexploitation and climate change, can disrupt an ecosystem and threaten survival of some species.
- Chumash culture and heritage– The proposed sanctuary presents a really distinctive and unique opportunity to expand student and teacher knowledge about early seagoing indigenous people through the cultural and ecological legacy of Thrivability. It brings to life the reality of sea level rise with the submerged ancient sites of a different historic coastline.
- Historic shipwrecks- The numerous shipwrecks and the stories that they encompass enriches learning about the history and circumstances of the ships and their voyages.

The California Regional Environmental Education Community (CREEC) network coordinates environmental education in the region. They provide area teachers with resources and training for Next Generation Science Standards, Green Curriculum resources and field trip opportunities. CREEC is a supporter of the proposed sanctuary. There are outdoor education schools, such as the Kern County Environmental Education Program (KEEP) and Camp Ocean Pines in Cambria.

The Marine Science Institute at UCSB already collaborates with CINMS in developing the Outreach Center for Teaching Ocean Science (OCTOS.) The proposed sanctuary will expand the messages of this collaboration to include the dynamics of the transition zone, Chumash cultural heritage and climate change. UCSB, CAL POLY, Cuesta Community College, Hancock Community College and Santa Barbara City College all have ocean-related programs. UCSB, CAL POLY, Cuesta College and Antioch University have offered letters of support for the proposed sanctuary. (See Appendix.) Many also offer anthropology and ethnic studies programs that would benefit from the Chumash heritage outreach and education opportunities.

Along with the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History; the Santa Barbara Maritime Museum, the Morro Bay Natural History Museum, the Central Coast Aquarium and the UCSB OCTOS Center are prime examples of facilities and programs available to partner with to provide technologically current education and outreach for a proposed sanctuary.

Among local active NGOs with ocean-related outreach efforts are: the San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara chapters of the Surfrider Foundation working to clean up coastal waters; Central Coast Salmon Enhancement working in stream cleanup; The Marine Mammal Center rescuing injured and ill marine mammals; Pacific Wildlife Care center for injured wildlife; The Sierra Club working on many environmental issues; SLO Science and Ecosystem Alliance studying and supporting marine resources; Morro Bay National Estuary Program; Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes Center; and The Nature Conservancy completing its fishery enhancement work with Morro Bay fishermen to ensure sustainable fishing practices.

Groups maintaining outreach programs to schools and the community, educating with beach signs and docent programs, and websites advocating ocean protection include: The Pecho Coast Trail docent program; the San Luis Lighthouse Keepers; Friends of the Otter; Friends of the Elephant Seal; Cambria Land Trust; the Northern Chumash Tribal Council; the Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation; Citizens Against Seismic Testing, and the California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife’s Marine Protected Area Collaborative Implementation Project (MPA CIP) for the Central Coast MPA Network. The California State Parks, San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties have ranger and junior ranger programs that conduct marine educational outreach.

A proposed sanctuary could encourage access and good stewardship through a Chumash Heritage Trail. The trail could expand the NOAA-endorsed Whale Trail and offer information for wildlife viewing sites, interpretive messages about Chumash heritage and seagoing history; ancient communities in the area; stewardship messages explaining Thrivability; historic shipwreck information and MPA education. In the region, there are markers along the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail primarily along the coastal bluffs and camp sites. Signage could be augmented to include these interpretive themes and expand the historic dialogue to include under represented indigenous history and culture.

Consideration 3 - Adverse impacts from current or future uses and activities threaten the area's significance, values, qualities, and resources.

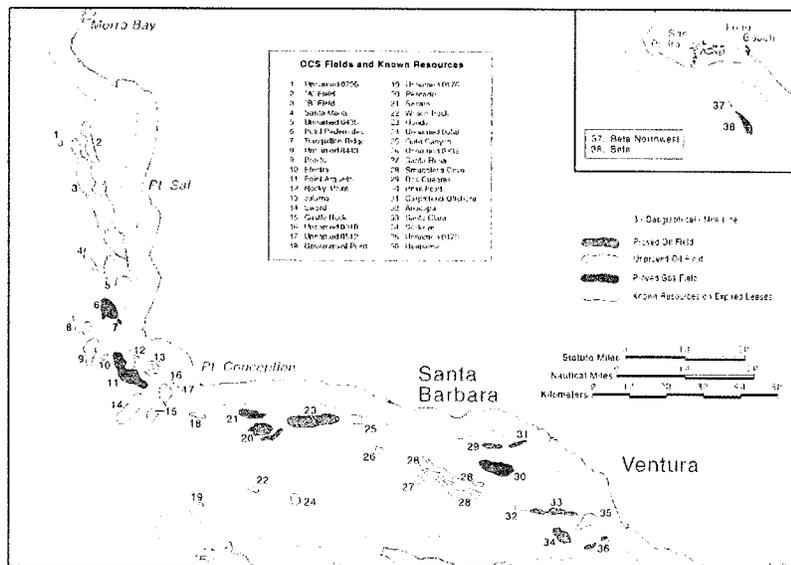


Figure 7 - Known oil and gas fields in federal waters off California’s Central Coast (U.S. Minerals Management Service).

The oil spill off Santa Barbara in 1969 resulted in environmental devastation and spawned the call for national marine sanctuaries. Tragically, an oil spill on May 19, 2015, in the same region has prompted a call for both emergency and long-term protection from the threats associated with off-shore oil drilling. A proposed sanctuary would benefit the region by providing resource protection staff familiar with the area that are first responders to emergency incidents in sanctuary waters, such as vessel groundings, airplane crashes and oil spills.

Central Coast communities have seen an increase in other offshore industrial activity and proposed development. The adjacent CINMS and MBNMS have succeeded in protecting the natural resources of the California coast, leaving the coastal region in between a target for escalating development (see Figure 7). National marine sanctuary designation will protect the ecosystem, historic and cultural heritage sites of the Chumash people and vulnerable intertidal and shoreline natural resources from oil and gas drilling or exploration, harmful seismic surveys, and other disturbances of the sea floor and habitat.

Threats to Central Coastal waters have included attempted ocean disposal of Central Valley agriculture waste, air gun seismic blasting in near shore areas and proposals for slant drilling from onshore facilities into the marine environment. Harmful discharges to the proposed sanctuary waters include:

- California Men's Colony waste water treatment history of overflow discharges that flow through the Morro Bay National Estuary.
- Sewage outfalls discharging into the ocean.
- The Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant once-through cooling technology that kills billions of organisms and discharges unnaturally warm water.

Central Valley Drainage Project. On two occasions, in 2002 and 2005, the Bureau of Reclamation considered the project "Drainage service to the San Luis Unit of the Central Valley" to dump untreated selenium and pesticide-bearing agricultural waste water from the San Joaquin Valley in Estero Bay a mile and a half from shore and 15 miles south of MBNMS waters. The Environmental Impact Statement for the project stated that a potential northern location for the disposal site had been eliminated from consideration because that site would have been within the boundaries of MBNMS.

Concerns raised by scientists and the public included a myriad of deleterious impacts. Discharge of untreated nutrient-laden agricultural irrigation waters creates "dead zones" and stimulates harmful algal blooms toxic to marine mammals, humans and birds. Bacteria, viruses and parasitic protozoal cysts are introduced into the marine environment, resulting in potential pathogen bioaccumulation in the marine food chain impacting marine ecosystems far beyond the point of discharge. Mercury, boron, molybdenum, chromium, copper, nickel, nitrates, ammonia, phosphates, herbicides and pesticides at very high concentrations pollute the ocean water quality. The communities responded to these threats through a county-wide movement against the project resulting in the removal of the Estero Bay site as a project alternative. These community members welcome the proposed sanctuary as a better alternative for consistent ocean protection and ecosystem management through a prohibition on harmful discharge into sanctuary waters.

Diablo Canyon Seismic Survey. In 2012, the Pacific Gas & Electric Company proposed an offshore seismic survey, using towed arrays of 250db air guns to determine nature and strength of seismic faulting around Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant. Concerns about short and long term damage to marine life from the surveys were raised by the community. Known impacts on marine species from air guns range from hearing and organ damage to displacement from important feeding or mating areas, masking or obscuring of sounds and behavioral effects, and catch reductions. Humpback, Baird's, fin and beaked whales and vulnerable Morro Bay harbor porpoise stocks are particularly sensitive to the air gun blasts.

PG&E proposed that a seismic vessel tow air guns through prime Central Coast fishing grounds, firing 250-decibel blasts every 15 seconds, 24 hours a day, for a month. Every commercial and recreational fisher on the Central Coast would have been ordered to tie up their boats at the dock for the duration. Originally the project design called for northern survey track that extended into MBNMS. The design was subsequently revised to remove the proposed survey track in MBNMS.

Thus, the seismic survey proposal shared a similar feature in common with the Central Valley Drainage Project and grassroots community campaigns to avert those potentially disastrous environmental consequences: The proposed project site was located adjacent to, but deliberately not within, the waters of a neighboring national marine sanctuary. The Central Coast will continue to be the target for such projects as long as it lacks national marine sanctuary protections. ONMS and NMFS collaboration in reducing wildlife disturbances will protect our diverse and bountiful species from harmful impacts.

Diablo Canyon Once-Through Cooling. Since 1986, the two-unit nuclear power station has drawn in and discharged 2.5 billion gallons of heated water a day into Diablo Cove's rocky intertidal zone. The intake volume is equivalent to a square mile of water to a depth of 14 feet, passed through the power plant intake into the plant's cooling system. This results in the entrainment of marine species, killing all the plankton, fish and fish larvae removed from the cove. The coolant system discharges the water, warmed to a higher than ambient temperature and altering the abundance of many marine life species. Indigenous species around reactor discharge systems are displaced and replaced by others unnatural to that environment. Warmer waters also attract sea turtles, fish, crabs, sea birds, and other organisms. Periodically, reactors are shut down, the flow of warm water stops, and temperature abruptly drops, resulting in cold-stunning species in the waterway.

Warming water decreases reproduction and increases mortality in seabirds. The once-through cooling kills organisms that nurture ocean life. This degradation of the marine environment causes serious repercussions for the ecosystem. The science of ecology recognizes that destruction or disturbance of vital life cycles or balance of a wildlife species in one part of the world may have a profound effect upon the health and welfare of people in distant parts. The effects of the warm water discharge have expanded beyond Diablo Cove and are greater than predicted. In March 2000, the Dept. of Fish and Game and the Regional Water Board concluded that the discharge caused loss and degradation of habitat, decreases in several species' diversity and density, and loss of entire species. The discharge does not provide for protection or propagation of species or habitat suitable for indigenous species.

Low density population and development with increasing pressures from densely populated metropolitan areas. The population of San Luis Obispo county is under 300,000 (2010 census) and

Santa Barbara county around 400,000 (2010 census.) Sandwiched in between San Francisco and Los Angeles metropolitan areas, the central coast is facing tremendous pressure to develop coastal zones. Technology companies are attracted to the area for its beauty and are locating new businesses here. This brings added development with attendant impacts on water quality and marine habitat.

Increasing human populations pose threats to the survival of the ocean ecosystem. As coastal and inland populations grow, their pollutant load impacts and development and conversion of coastal habitats can be expected to grow as well. Nutrient pollution has increased dramatically with the increasing use of fertilizers, growth in domestic and industrial sewage, and increased aquaculture. Increasing fishing pressures have left many major fish stocks depleted or in decline.

A mecca for tourism, the area also draws international visitation for the beautiful coast and beaches; major wine country businesses; numerous wine, lifestyle and film festivals; and the draw of major attractions like Hearst Castle, Oceano dunes and the Santa Barbara “American Riviera.” This popularity equates to increasing wildlife harassment, beach degradation, marine debris and other harmful impacts. Sanctuary designation would provide helpful outreach and education to highlight good stewardship and curb these escalating deleterious impacts.

Offshore industrialization. Several wave power projects off the Central Coast are in the preliminary stages. In December 2013, Florida-based Archon Energy announced its intention to build wave energy parks off of Morro Bay and Purisma Point and has filed permit requests for both with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC.) Starwood Energy is working with Dynegy, owner of the decommissioned Morro Bay power plant, on re-purposing the coastal natural gas power plant for some other form of energy generation.

At the most sacred of places, Point Conception, Chumash and many local Santa Barbara organizations successfully fought and won a battle to stop the development of a proposed liquefied natural gas receiving terminal at Cojo Bay. The plan called for the unloading of 127 ocean tankers annually from Indonesia and Alaska at a proposed marine terminal on the sacred site. Local landowners, environmentalists, Chumash tribes, surfers, kelp harvesters, and fishermen pressed for its defeat.

Given the extent of threats this area has faced, there is a likelihood that there will be more in the future. Sanctuary protection against seabed disturbances and prohibition against taking artifacts would provide much needed protection for sacred cultural and historic Chumash region coastal zone and submerged artifacts. Prohibition against offshore industrialization would protect the water quality and habitat. The Chumash and coastal communities recognize that all these current, future and proposed activities are threats to the area’s beauty, water quality, ecosystem health and natural resources. National marine sanctuary designation is imperative in protecting and sustaining the Central California coast.

Consideration 4 - *A national marine sanctuary would provide unique conservation and management value for this area or adjacent areas.*

As the only effective and comprehensive ecosystem based ocean management regime that allows for multiple uses compatible with preservation, a proposed national marine sanctuary would protect the Central California coast natural resources while promoting ecologically sound recreation and

commercial economic uses. Only a national marine sanctuary stretching across state and federal waters can provide this conservation, management and promotion of multiple uses and access.

Sanctuary prohibition against petroleum development will provide much needed conservation value. The sanctuary's proscriptions against dumping, drilling, disturbance of the seabed and harmful discharges will be uniquely protective of Chumash submerged sites, historic shipwrecks and diverse habitats of kelp forests, seagrasses and rocky intertidal zones. With a history of oil spills in this region, the ONMS experienced resource protection staff for incident response in oil spills, boat groundings and other emergencies is particularly relevant and compelling for our coast. Communication coordination, mobilization of response assets, contingency planning and preparedness would benefit the vulnerable region and add immense conservation value.

The leader in maritime heritage programs, ONMS sanctuary designation will provide the area's numerous shipwrecks, Chumash heritage sites and marine cultural landscape with coordinated conservation, scientific research, and opportunities for educating the public. While much is known about the heritage resources on land, there is great potential for further study and description of historic and prehistoric resources submerged in the proposed sanctuary.

The ONMS initiatives to expand collaboration with recreation and tourism businesses will assist a major regional economic sector by recognizing the area's special significance to enhance branding on well-known visitor destinations. The region's efforts at marketing will benefit by sanctuary designation and the natural resource protection messaging reaching out to the expansive visiting public. This will strengthen and improve the tourism-based economy of the Central Coast and provide a platform for teaching stewardship to local, national and international visitors.

Management will be supplemented by the community and citizen engagement with continued local input through ONMS's well recognized public processes and via the sanctuary advisory council informing sanctuary management and policy. The sanctuary advisory council will be made up of diverse representation by local government, Chumash, agencies and other stakeholders. Our communities have a history of extensive involvement in public issues and look forward to participating in the process.

Adjacent national marine sanctuary programs for citizen science monitoring and surveying of beach conditions and water quality testing could easily be expanded to include the proposed sanctuary. These volunteer efforts would provide a great benefit to the region and provide invaluable information about the coastal zone condition to the science and management of marine resources. Team OCEAN, BeachCOMBERS, Snapshot Day, beach cleanup, Naturalist Corps, MERITO and other programs expand the mission of natural resource protection, education and outreach. They are powerful tools to involve public participation and expand awareness and understanding of ONMS.

Consideration 5 - *The existing regulatory and management authorities for the area could be supplemented or complemented to meet the conservation and management goals for the area.*

National marine sanctuary designation will supplement the conservation and management goals for the area by collaboration with state marine management and providing additional protections the state laws do not provide. The Marine Protected Areas established under the California Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) can benefit from sanctuary protections from oil and gas development; prohibition of seabed disturbance and prohibition of harmful discharges. The MLPA does not

protect the ocean from fracking, oil development and other human impacts other than sustainable fishing and gathering. A proposed sanctuary will complement, enhance and supplement the research, management and natural resource protection of the first MLPA-established Central Coast MPA system.

The ONMS's ecosystem based management goals are in keeping with the MPA system's focus on an integrated approach to ocean science and management. The communication and collaboration between the MPA network and the ONMS program strengthens the ecosystem management and a unified approach to managing protected areas. National marine sanctuaries in California already assist with implementation of the statewide network through activities in research, monitoring, outreach and education and enforcement.

- Broad community involvement has laid the groundwork for increased stewardship and compliance in support of effective state MPA management. These engaged communities are ready to support the natural resource protection goals of the ONMS program.
- Partnerships established by the Central Coast MPA system include academic institutions, citizen scientists, fishing communities and state and federal agencies.

Conservation and management of this area's resources are crucial to preserve and protect this productive ecosystem. The citizens of California share this conservation and management goal passing an initiative ultimately creating the California Coastal Commission (CCC.) The CCC addresses issues of shoreline public access and recreation; terrestrial and marine habitat protection; and visual resource standards applied to planning and regulatory decisions of the CCC and local governments. The CCC and NOAA have a long history of successful partnerships in protecting water quality, marine and coastal habitats, recreational access, and archaeological and aesthetic resources. The CCC has written a letter of support for a proposed sanctuary. (See Appendix.)

The region's harbors, state MPAs, estuaries, Harbor Patrol offices and U.S. Coast Guard facilities will be complemented by the collaboration with a national marine sanctuary and federal enforcement authorities.

A sanctuary will also supplement the conservation goals of coastal parks in the region such as Harmony Headlands State Park, Morro Strand State Beach, Morro Bay State Park, Elfin Forest Natural Preserve, Montaña de Oro State Park, Pismo State Beach, Oceano Dunes Vehicular Recreation Area, Pismo Dunes, Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes, Santa Maria Estuary Beach, Point Sal, Lompoc Surf Beach, and Jalama County Beach. A sanctuary will enhance the communication between the land-based partners and the connection of the watershed, coast and ocean management and protection.

Consideration 6

There are commitments or possible commitments for partnerships opportunities such as cost sharing, office space, exhibit space, vessel time, or other collaborations to aid conservation or management programs for the area.

Commitments of Support and Partnership

Partnerships currently exist between the national marine sanctuaries and the CAL POLLY's SLO SEA vessel research program, Center for Coastal Marine Sciences (CCMS,) the CA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife MPA Collaborative Implementation Project and the Morro Bay National Estuary Program.

California Coastal Commission

The Coastal Commission and NOAA have a long history of successful partnership. In support of the sanctuary nomination, the Commission has expressed that it is prepared to support the effort in a collaborative manner that furthers both state and federal goals including coordination and review between NOAA and the Commission under the Coastal Zone Management Act for the establishment and management of the sanctuary.

Education Institutions

California Polytechnic University San Luis Obispo - Ethnic Studies Department

The Ethnic Studies Department wants to partner to develop on-going educational opportunities to highlight Chumash archaeological sites and preserve the history, lifestyle and culture of the Chumash. Faculty will benefit from such a partnership in increase understanding and protecting coastal ecosystems and submerged cultural resources.

University of Santa Barbara Bren School of Environmental Science and Management - One of the top schools of its kind in the nation, the Bren School strongly supports and wants to partner with the proposed sanctuary. The special dynamics of this ecological region provide a critical ocean laboratory their work on national and world's coastal oceans.

Antioch University Environmental Studies Program – The program strongly supports the proposed sanctuary and identifies the desperate need of conservation and management of the vital area with their intertidal monitoring program.

Tribal Trust Foundation – A foundation with an indigenous education focus, The Tribal Trust Foundation supports the proposed sanctuary with its significant cultural, environmental and ecological assets. The foundation supports ecocultural preservation and curriculum development.

Business and Tourism

Santa Maria Chamber of Commerce and Visitors and Convention Bureau

The Chamber and Visitors Bureau is eager to partner with the proposed sanctuary. The Bureau is interested in being active in the type of public-private partnerships with tourism and recreational industries called for by the Sanctuary Advisory Councils in 2014 to promote visitor centers, foster citizen science by engaging visitors in data collection and develop an ocean steward program.

Central Coast Tourism Council

The Central Coast Tourism Council has pledged their support for a proposed sanctuary. The Council promotes the area with a multimedia outreach and education effort to encourage tourism and recreation in the Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura regions. A major theme in their outreach is outdoor adventures, pristine beaches and local events. They publish maps, brochures and itineraries for visitors and residents designating areas for surfing, kayaking, hiking and fishing. They will include the proposed sanctuary in their tourism promotion efforts.

La Isla Fashion Group

A regional manufacturer of socially conscious and eco-friendly swimwear using recycled materials, the company offers its support for a proposed sanctuary and an offer to highlight the sanctuary in their advertising materials, social media and public relations efforts.

Possible non-regulatory opportunities to collaborate with coastal zone partners

Wine Coast County Stewardship Travel San Luis Obispo County

A well-established program in San Luis Obispo County Wine Coast County Stewardship Travel offers outreach to tourism and recreational visitors with an emphasis on responsible stewardship. This program already actively participates in and supports the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Coastal Discovery Center through advertising, outreach and a

donation opportunity. Tours covering history, culture, farmer's markets, agriculture, outdoor activities, state parks, wine, craft beer, culinary events, hikes, guided walks, boardwalks, dog friendly activities, relaxation, spas and family activities are encouraged. There is a list of several volunteer activities for visitors to clean up a beach, learn about toxic algal blooms, take a nature walk on conservation or park land, or learn about the natural history of cultural or historic site.

Morro Bay Winter Bird Festival

The Morro Bay Winter Bird Festival is a yearly eco-tourism event promoting an understanding and appreciation of birds and other wildlife and an awareness of environmental and conservation issues of the Central Coast, while contributing to the well-being of the Morro Bay community. The event is sponsored by the Morro Coast Audubon Society with California State Parks, the Central Coast State Parks Association, and the City of Morro Bay. Located on the Pacific Flyway, Morro Bay is a Globally Important Bird Area and a designated State and National Estuary. Over 200 different bird species were spotted during the 2014 Festival. The Festival features pelagic cruises, boat rides and kayaking in the Bay and in wide variety of habitats, including deep water pelagic, oak woodland and riparian, wetland and estuary, and the unique grassland habitat of the Carrizo Plain. There is a natural resonance of the Audubon mission to conserve and restore natural ecosystems, Chumash Thrivability and the ONMS mission of natural resource protection.

Santa Barbara Land Trust

The Land Trust for Santa Barbara County protects nearly 23,000 acres of rolling hills, working ranches and farms, watersheds, oak woodlands and coastal bluffs in Santa Barbara County. It shares knowledge of land conservation strategies with landowners, planners, public agencies and conservation organizations. SBLT educates the community through field trips with experts in ecology, agriculture and the arts promoting responsible stewardship. The Sanctuary is a natural partner for integrating the land-sea connection with stewardship and natural resource protection.

Film Festivals

Two well-established and successful International Film Festivals are located in the area. The Santa Barbara International Film Festival and San Luis Obispo International Film Festival regularly sell out to capacity crowds. This can be a platform for ocean-themed productions that would provide outreach and education to community residents, international visitors and the media.

Consideration 7 - *There is community-based support for the nomination expressed by a broad range of interests.*

The supporters of the proposed sanctuary are numerous and diverse. The Northern Chumash Tribal Council and tribe strongly support this sanctuary. Other indigenous support comes from the Bakersfield Chumash Tribal Council and the Modoc Nation-Government for the Modoc People of Southern Oregon and Northern California. Community supporters include archaeologists, businesses, colleges, community organizations, conservation organizations, corporations, education networks, indigenous peoples and foundations, kayak and surf shops, recreational fishers, students and universities.

The Appendix contains letters of support from:

- Elected officials and agencies: the California Coastal Commission, San Luis Obispo City Council, California State Senators Fran Pavley and Hannah-Beth Jackson, California Assemblymember Das Williams, San Luis Obispo County Supervisor Bruce Gibson and Santa Barbara County Supervisor Doreen Farr
- Regional education centers: Bren School of Environmental Science and Management, UCSB; Uta

*Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary – Appendix***References**

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<http://chumashsanctuary.com/home/>

Shipwrecks

SHIP	SUNK DATE	NOTES	COORDINATES
SS Montebello	23 December 1941	An oil tanker that was torpedoed by Japanese submarine I-21 off Cambria, California.	35 35 N 121 16 W
USS Chauncey (DD-296)	8 September 1923	One of seven United States Navy ships that ran aground off Lompoc, California in an incident known as the “Honda Point Disaster”.	34.602067 -120.644109 Honda Point Disaster
SS Cuba (1920)	7 September 1923	A German steamboat that was seized by the United States in 1917, and eventually ran aground off San Miguel Island, on the same day as the “Honda Point Disaster”	
USS Delphy (DD-261)	8 September 1923	One of seven United States Navy ships that ran aground off Lompoc, California in an incident known as the “Honda Point Disaster”.	34.602067 -120.644109 Honda Point Disaster
USS Fuller (DD-297)	8 September 1923	One of seven United States Navy ships that ran aground off Lompoc, California in an incident known as the “Honda Point Disaster”.	34.602067 -120.644109 Honda Point Disaster
USS McCulloch (1897)	13 June 1917	A cutter boat that collided with the "Governor" off Point Conception, California	
USS Nicholas (DD-311)	8 September 1923	One of seven United States Navy ships that ran aground off Lompoc, California in an incident known as the “Honda Point Disaster”.	34.602067 -120.644109 Honda Point Disaster
Sibyl Marston (ship)	12 January 1909	A schooner that ran aground off Lompoc, California	34.653474 -120.61747

USS S. P. Lee (DD-310)	8 September 1923	One of seven United States Navy ships that ran aground off Lompoc, California in an incident known as the " <i>Honda Point Disaster</i> ".	34.602067 -120.644109
USS Woodbury (DD-309)	8 September 1923	One of seven United States Navy ships that ran aground off Lompoc, California in an incident known as the " <i>Honda Point Disaster</i> ".	34.602067 -120.644109
Yankee Blade	1 October 1854	A steamboat that ran aground at Point Arguello Light. Point Arguello, California	34 34 37 N 120 38 50 W
USS Young (DD-312)	8 September 1923	One of seven United States Navy ships that ran aground off Lompoc, California.	34.602067 -120.644109

Sensitive species

- E Abalone, White North America (*Haliotis sorenseni*)
- E Albatross, short-tailed Entire (*Phoebastria (=Diomedea) albatrus*)
- T Gnatcatcher, coastal California Entire (*Poliopitila californica californica*)
- E Goby, tidewater Entire (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*)
- T Murrelet, marbled CA, OR, WA (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)
- T Otter, southern sea (*Enhydra lutris nereis*)
- T Plover, western snowy Pacific coastal pop. (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*)
- E Rail, California clapper Entire (*Rallus longirostris obsoletus*)
- E Rail, light-footed clapper U.S.A. only (*Rallus longirostris levipes*)
- T Salmon, Chinook California Coastal ESU (*Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) tshawytscha*)
- E Salmon, coho Central California Coast ESU (*Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) kisutch*)
- T Seal, Guadalupe fur Entire (*Arctocephalus townsendi*)
- T Sea turtle, green Except where endangered (*Chelonia mydas*)
- E Sea turtle, leatherback Entire (*Dermochelys coriacea*)
- T Sea turtle, olive ridley Except where endangered (*Lepidochelys olivacea*)
- E Snail, Morro shoulderband (=Banded dune) (*Helminthoglypta walkeriana*)
- T Steelhead Central California Coast DPS (*Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) mykiss*)
- T Steelhead Northern California DPS (*Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) mykiss*)
- T Steelhead South-Central California Coast DPS (*Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) mykiss*)
- E Stickleback, unarmored threespine Entire (*Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni*)
- E Tern, California least (*Sterna antillarum browni*)
- E Whale, blue Entire (*Balaenoptera musculus*)
- E Whale, finback Entire (*Balaenoptera physalus*)
- E Whale, humpback Entire (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)
- E Whale, killer Southern Resident DPS (*Orcinus orca*)
- E Whale, Sei Entire (*Balaenoptera borealis*)
- E Whale, sperm Entire (*Physeter catodon (=macrocephalus)*)

Believed to or known to occur within the waters of the proposed sanctuary as of 02/13/2015. Source: USFWS

Supporters

Organizations and Entities

Cambria Fishing Club
Big Sur Advocates for a Green Environment
CA Central Coast Marine Sanctuary Alliance
Clean Oceans Competition
COAST (Citizens Opposed to Acoustic Seismic Testing)
Dolphinmotion – Netherlands
Earth Law Center
Friends of the Earth U.K.
Friends of the Elephant Seal
Bakersfield Chumash Tribal Council
Friends of the Sea Otter
Grandmothers for Peace, San Luis Obispo County Chapter
Greenspace-The Cambria Land Trust
Hands Across the Waters,
The Modoc Nation- People of Southern Oregon and Northern California
Environmental Defense Center, Santa Barbara
Healing Ourselves and Mother Earth, Bennington VT.
Inter-Nation Cultural Foundation (INCF)
KayakMorroBay
Nevada Nuclear Waste Task Force
No Ocean Outfall
Ocean Defenders Alliance
Sail Channel Islands, Oxnard
The Sierra Club
The California Regional Environmental Education Community Network
Safe Beach Now
Save Our Seas-Hawaii
Terra Foundation
Information Press
Center for Biological Diversity
Surfrider Foundation
Environment in the Public Interest
SLO Coast Keepers
Los Padres Forestwatch
Ocean Outfall Group
SLO Clean Water Action

Businesses

A Cut Above Beauty Salon
 Ambiance
 Archaeological Assessment and Management
 Laurence W. Spanne, M.A.
 Art Central
 Best Western Trade Winds, Morro Bay
 Boo Boo Records
 Branch Mill Organic Farm/ Herbal Remedies
 Central Coast Kayaks, Pacific Outfitters
 Central Coast Pathology Consultants, SLO
 Curry Fine Arts
 Doctor's Hearing Aids
 Dr. Cain's Comics
 ENT Specialists
 Gentle Giant Chainmaille
 Gino's Pizza
 Golden Donut
 Grand Central Music
 Harper Jo Clothing
 Heating Hands of Happy Hill
 Hidden Coast Outdoors
 Honeymoon Café, Shell Beach
 Introbalance Yoga
 Law Offices of Tarren Collins
 Lightning Joe's Guitar Heaven

 Mission Kitchens
 Nordic Mart Inc
 Native Herb & Honey Co.
 Ocean Friendly Gardens
 Ocean Grill Avila Beach
 One Rainforest Beacon
 Pacific Naturopath Medical Center
 Peoples Choice Services
 Phoenix Books
 PhotoMorroBay

 Pismo Collection
 Problem Solved, Cambria
 Rootamental
 Sale Channel Island, Oxnard
 Seaside Café & Bakery
 Shell Beach Liquor
 Shell Beach Surf Shop
 Steynberg Gallery
 The Big Red House, Cambria
 The Drum Circuit
 The Fitting Image
 The Golden Paw
 The Moose Deli & Brew
 The Photo Shop
 The Sky's The Limit, Pismo Beach
 Tigerlily Salon
 Trophy Hunters
 Verena's Go Gourmet
 Young Digital Marketing, San Luis Obispo
 New Frontiers Market, Lompoc
 Baby Blue, Los Angeles
 La Isla Fashion Group, LLC, SLO
 Hoola Hut, Avila Beach
 Starbelle Enterprises, San Jose
 Willow Tree Wildlife, Cayucos
 Healing Arts, Morro Bay
 Sacred Earth Remedies, Morro Bay
 Central Coast Kayak, Pismo Beach
 SLO Upholstery, SLO

Individuals

Bill Denneen, Nipomo	Thom, Diane Danfield	Don & Joan Hertel
Dana Abbott, San Jose	Mandy Davis, Morro Bay	Sandra Hinder
Janette Acosta	Deb Roshacfor	Christine Hirsh
Rusty Adams, Arroyo Grande	Jill Denton, Los Osos	Russell Hodin
Nancy Albee, Cayucos	Frank dePasquale, Cambria	Laurence Houlgate, SLO
Evan Albright, Cambria	Neil Dilworth, Shell Beach	Heather Howell, Morro Bay
Ameralieta, SLO	Lindi Doud	Joseph Hudson
Bev Ano, SLO	Drew Unetic, SLO	Stacy Hunt, Los Osos
Elizabeth Apfelberg	Ray Duncan	Luhui Isha
Jesse Arnold, Cambria	Patti Duron	Elizabeth Johnson
John Ashbaugh, SLO	Gregory Ellis	Anna Johnson
Stefan Ayres	Maria V. Eyhles	Garry Johnson
Anthony Balin, SLO	Giselle Fauquet	Kenneth Johnson
Dennis Balsalmo	Wendy Forest	Marcia Johnson
Ellie Barnes	James Forester	Lionel Johnston, Morro Bay
Margaret Bekkes	Brittany Fowler	Jennifer Jozwiak
Sarah Bellum, SLO	Barry Franz	Erick Just, Pismo Beach
Jay Bonestell	Polly and Phil Gammons, SLO	Scott Kam, SLO
Vicki Bookless	Carol Georgi, Shell Beach	Marcia Kane
Steven Boothe	David Georgi, Shell Beach	Donna and Larry Kaplan
Ellie Brever	Dana Gibson	Karl Kempton, Oceano
Jim Brook	Julie Gibson, Gerard Wells	Aaron Kirby, Arroyo Grande
Elizabeth Brousse, Templeton	Watson Gooch, Cayucos	Thomas and Sharon Kilby, SLO
Marty Brown, Atascadero	Monique Graneda, SLO	Julie Krejsa
Jamie Budd	Douglas Tolchin, Santa Barbara	Richard J. Krejsa
MaryJo Burton	Nancy Graves, Grover	Paige Kromhout
Anet Carlin, Atascadero Lucas	Eric Greening, Templeton	Catherine Krupp
Carlow	Joseph Greever	Nell Langford
Victoria Carranza	Henrietta Groot, Cayucos	Shannon Latson
Milton Carrigan	Matt Gierrero	Karen Leonard
Ignacio Chapola	Jamphel Gyatso	Carroll Leslie, Los Osos
Andrew Christie, SLO	Riley Haas	Alfred Levine, Florida
Janet Clarke, SLO	Todd Hallenbeck	David Levy, England
Harvey and Kathy Cohon,	Julie Harper, Atascadero	Sherry Lewis
SLO Charity Collina	Rick Hawley, Cambria	Milinda Mahajan Thousand Oaks
Fred Collins, Los Osos Michell	Lucy Haworth	Terry Lilley, Hawaii
Cooke	Roger Heathcoat, Nipomo	Robert Lindquist, Avila
Leslie Craig, Morro Bay	Peggy Heathcoat, Nipomo	B. Auto Litano
Nancy Craig, Morro Bay	Lila Henry	Katie Lores
Shoosh Crotzer		Lloyd Madansky
Sarah Damron		

Ruth Madocks, Arroyo Grande	Reza Pouraghabagher, Los Osos	Margaret (P.J.) Webb, Cambria
Maheyla	Barry Price, Shell Beach	Chuck & Jacky Wheeler, SLO
Simone Malboeuf, Los Osos	Ellen Radon	Mary White, SLO
Mary Malotte	Nikki Reich	Rich Wike
Pat Mangione, Morro Bay	John Reid	Calvin Wilvert, SLO
Keiko Marcus, Arroyo Grande	Pat Renshaw	Rosemary Wilvert, SLO
Trevor Marum	Spenser Riffle, Arroyo Grande	Keith Winns, Los Osos
Steven Matejcek, SLO	Breanna Rosas	Dawn Wright, Redlands
Lucia Mauro, SLO	Sister Rosemarie	Jill Zanek
Jennie McCarney	Ron Ross	David Zapf, SLO
Jack McCurdy	Richard Sadowski	Kenneth Melville, Idyllwild
Patrick McGibney	Gar & Elizabeth Salzgeber, Morr	Joan Carter, SLO
Chele McKee	Beedie Savage, Los Osos	Janee Mallett
Marie McRee, CC Village Ctr.	Kevin Patrick Sullivan, SLO	Chris Oferbig
Kenneth Melville, SLO	Ann Sawyer, Arroyo Grande	Anna Sirkka
Steve Messina, Morro Bay	Kristy Scherner, SLO	Stefan Bayres
Janet Miggins, Morro Bay	Kelli Schonher, SLO	Jane Willheim
Edward Miggins, Morro Bay	Linda Seeley	Tyler Wilkerson
Edel Mitchell	Peggy Sharp, SLO	Jenna Smith
Rob Mohle, Avila	Linda Sheehan, Fremont	Daniel Neill, Oceano
Justin Montes, SLO	Leland Sidwell	Douglas Pillsbury, SLO
Rusty Moore, Grover Beach	Debra Sievers	Susan Howe, Oceano
Greg Moore	Gregory K. Siuss, SLO	Abe Perlstein, Los Osos
John Mostachetti, SLO	Holly Sletteland, Cayucos	Stephanie Sears, Atascadero
Kathryn Myer	Amanda Smith	Clarette Longden, SLO
Denny & Kitty Mynatt	Spring Smith	Roger Longden, SLO
Carolyn Nevling, SLO	Brad Snook, Shell Beach	Jamie May, Atascadero
Heather Neyes, SLO	Liz Stanislaw	Brenda May, Atascadero
Robert Nieto	Marilee Mahoney-Staton, Arroyo Grande	Kathie Nerelli, Shell Beach
Montgomery Norton	Dr. Lani Steele, Los Osos	Frank Fiedler, Morro Bay
Sky Nute	Kristofer Stehl	Judi Young
Michael O'Connell	Tawny Sterius, SLO	
Jay Okada, Los Osos	Jane Swanson, SLO	Diane Danfield, Los Osos
Ivan Brown Otter, Cayucos	Carol-Jean Teuffel, SLO	Thom Danfield, Los Osos
Laura Owens	Lisa Thompson	Debra Foster, SLO
Allessandro Pasounri	Mike Thornton	Nancy Manter, Los Osos
Patrick Patten, Cayucos	Chuck Tribbey, Arroyo Grande	Gary Hamel, Oceano
Lisha Perini	Wayne Trost, Arroyo Grande	Paula Schultz, SLO
Jamie May	Lola Vance	Jane Nizny, Pismo
Jeff Pienack, Shell Beach	Charles Varni, Oceano	Mary Wood, SLO
Joanie Piner, Los Osos	Maria Vidale-Elyes, Los Osos	Paul Keysaw, Fresno
Gil & Sandy Pitt, Arroyo Grande	Carmella Vignocchi, Grover Beach	Roger Safarik, San Miguel
Robert Platkin, San Mateo	Renne Watson	Pat Cowdery, Cambria
Paul Lobo Portuges, Los Osos	Jim, Mary Webb, Cambria	Marj Sewell, Cambria

Michel South, Cambria Janmes	Paul J. McCloskey	Leela Badarayan, Lompoc
Koff, Cambria	Jules London	Philip Cooper, Davis
Hilah C. Danell, Cambria	Jan Lester, Arroyo Grande	Michael Job, SLO
Constance M. Brauer, Cambria	Captain Dan, Santa Barbara	Jeremy Taylor, Carpinteria
Jan Harris, Cambria	Jamie May, Atascadero	Norma Faith Rockman, Los Angeles
Barry Weaver, Lompoc	Ariana Brandao, SLO	John Morris, Florence, CA
Laure Weaver, Lompoc Amanda	Steven Ames, Los Osos	Emily Richards, Los Angeles
Rice, Cambria	Cathy LeMoine, Atascadero	Sheryl and Tim Loomis, Santa Cruz
Mark, Susan Garman, Cambria	Sandra Marshal, San Luis Obispo	Edward Johnson, Cannon Beach
Philip Christie, Cambria	Kim Ramos, Morro Bay	Charles Varni, Oceano
Victoria Krassensky, Cambria	Kren Van Spache	Terry Martin,
Avril Allan, Cambria	Heidi Peterson	Dr. William Bushing, Avalon
Jo Ellen Butler, Cambria Sharon	Chad Moore	Lynn A. Laumann, La Jolla
Harvey, Cayucos Tobey	Chelsea Moore	Wendy J. Crown, Cambria
Crockett, Morro Bay Carol	Deborah Schlanser	Dr. William Bushing, Avalon
Chubb, Cayucos	Nancy & Geoffrey Rucci	Victoria Golden, Bakersfield
Gail Clark, Morro Bay	Marilyn Farmer	Siobhan Estler, Morro Bay
Forbio Madrid, Cambria	Jace Feldman	Alan Vogan, Arroyo Grande
William B. Warren, Cambria	Michele Jang	Clare Telford, Los Osos
Linda Mayer, Cambria	Derek Schmidt	Mark Garman, Cambria
Ronn Harsh, Cambria	Kate Martin, Morro Bay	Susan Garman, Cambria
Tom Georgii, Grover Beach	Richard Manning, Santa Maria	Kara Woodruff, SLO
Stephen Beck, Cambria	Tom Holt, Oxnard	Charles Varni, Oceano
Dee Riegelhuth, Morro Bay	Judi Young, SLO	Roberta Johnson, West Covina
Michelle Leicester-Cadaret, MB	Susan Harvey, Paso Robles	Cea Higgins, Bodega Bay
Carol Kirkpatrick, Morro Bay	Marila Harvey	Lesley Stein, SLO
Noach Tengesas, Morro Bay	Elliot Perking	Josh Sonnenfeld, Oakland
Ginny Garelick, Morro Bay	Ryan Walter	Debi Wood, Grover Beach
Reo Cordes, Morro Bay	Ruth Ann Angus, Morro Bay	Jaime Diamond, Carpinteria
Tomme Young, Morro Bay	Michael Eggleston, Los Osos	Ryan Walker, SLO Cal Poly
Pamela Hart Gentry, Agoura	Shirley Bianchi, Cambria	Cassandra Reed, Lompoc
Carol Henderson, Cambria	Jake Collier, Lompoc	Joyce Reed, Northridge
Amanda Rice, Cambria	Enrique Sanchez-Rivera, SLO	Shannon Klisch, SLO
Vasco Bilelo, Ilhavo	Jaclyn Wishnow, Los Angeles	Victor Bonilla, Atascadero
Chrisse Biondo, Houston	William Hopper, Solvang	Charmaine Coimbra, Cambria
Frank DePasquale, Cambria	Michael Jenkins, SLO	Steven Matachek, SLO
Kathy Dowding, Cambria	Gordon Hensley, Atascadero	Joyce Dean, Northridge
Mary M. Adamson, Cambria	Jeff Kuyper, Atascadero	Kate Stulberg, Cayucos
Shirley Bianchi, Cambria	Bill & Carolyn Lane	Joey Racano, Los Osos
Sarah Denka, Santa Barbara	Scott Dunn, Portland	Denis Murphy, Arroyo Grande
John Uebersax, Morro Bay	Katie Davis, Goleta	Patricia Harris, SLO
Patricia Lee, Cambria	Dr. Douglas Mccauley, Goleta	Suzan Michele Powers, San Jose
Beverly Cohen, Grover Beach	Cynthia Papermaster, Berkeley	Rebecca McRarland, Los Osos
	Peter Zajac, Nipomo	Dani Nicholson, Cayucos

Connie Wilkinson, Pismo Beach	Heidi Petersen
Maureen O'Connor, Morro Bay	Chad & Chelsea Moore, Sta.
Bruce Basil Mathews, Apple Valley	Barbara Deborah Schlanser
MJ Allen, Cambria	Michele S. Jang
Maria Rowe, Cambria	Derek Schmidt
Craig Heyl, Cambria	Nancy Rucci, SLO
Logan Cooper, Templeton	Geof Land, SLO
David Guido, Huntington Beach	Monlyn Farmor
Elizabeth Haslam, Cambria	Jake Feldman
Tauria Linala, SLO	Jeanne Blackwell, SLO
Patricia Gomez, SLO	Allison Delute, Santa Maria
Ingrid Pires, Pismo Beach	Gina Mori, Arroyo Grande
Gina Mori, Arroyo Grande	Izabela Bhering, Santa Barbara
Jennifer York, Sebastopol	Robert Moore, Exeter
Kathleen Martin, Morro Bay	Alison Delute, Santa Maria
Sheila Mann, SLO	Christine Fincke, Oceano
Amy Anderson, Santa Maria	Dianne O'Quinn Burke, Los Osos
Donna Kube, Morro Bay	Laura Doty, Arroyo Grande
Amber Eckert, Arroyo Grande	Grisel Puig-Snider, Los Osos
Charles Tribbey, SLO	Joy Cary, Morro Bay
Abram S. Perlstein, Los Osos	Monique Grajeda, SLO
Kristin Charf, Morro Bay	Jason Chang, SLO
Diana Robertson, Pismo Beach	Jim Brock, SLO
Leslie Nelson, SLO	Justin Stanley, Arroyo Grande
Paula Schultz, SLO	Jeanne Blackwell, SLO
Ana Granskog, SLO	Silvia Suarez, Los Osos
Linda Mulvey, Atascadero	Cassie Blackwell, SLO
Jay Klaus, SLO	Leslie Krinsk
Brett Block, SLO	Josef Reithofer, Nipomo
Sharlene Lucina, SLO	Jill Knight, Cambria
Noach Tangeras, Morro Bay	Peter Steynberg, SLO
Amanda Alvarez, SLO	Sandra Rakestraw, Altos
Harold Wood, Visalia	Ron Garcia, SLO
Karl Blum, Grover Beach	Michael Baugh, Paso Robles
Kelly Macdonald, Shell Beach	Don Henderson, SLO
Chelsea Ray, SLO	Mary Hudson, SLO
Jessica Sanzek, Shell Beach	Suzanne Dannenbring, Los Osos
Rob Nieto, Shell Beach	Nichole Mercier, San Anselmo
Phillip Tociello, SLO	Thomas Reynolds, Los Osos
Jennifer Harbers, Cayucos	
Judy Young	
Kim Ramos	
Karen Van Spuche	

5/15

To the Cal Poly Administration: As students of the University, we call on you to endorse the nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary along the central coast of California, and requests that the Cal Poly Administration take such actions as necessary to express such support to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of National Marine Sanctuaries. These waters contain a diverse marine ecosystem, many fish and marine mammal species, and submerged Chumash archeological sites over 9,000 years old that are deserving of protection.

Name	Major
Ariana Brandao	Anthropology and Geography
Andrew Krumwiede	Landscape Architecture
Lauren Langley	Comparative Ethnic Studies
Tess Miller	Animal Science
Maria Espinoza	Comparative Ethnic Studies
UNIVERSITY STUDENT	SOFTBALL
Bylie Hannahson	Environmental Management & Protection
Logan Cape	Comparative Ethnic Studies
Sheila Mann	Master of Public Policy
NUSIA VILCE-PASSALUNGA	Master of Public Policy
Ashen Realding-Kaufman	Economics
JULIA BROWN	BAE RTA
Kimberly Adams	HISTORY
Erin Williamson	PSY
Megan Bradbury	psychology
Sage Gumbel-Rainey	Art & Design
Wali Green	Mechanical Engineering
Tom Goulet	Kinesiology
Faith Miller	Biology
Kristyn Halverson	Child Development
Hayden Gardner	Plant Sci.
Margela Gunn	Psychology

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Name	Major
Hannah Hester	Graphic Communication
Leah Thomas	Psychology
Cam Belloc	communication management
Mia Shepard	ACEE
Jake Wagner	Business/Entrepreneurship
SOPHIA ABOUTALEBI	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
Nick Alarcon	Mechanical Engineering
Madison Fleming	Environmental Technology
Andrea Fisher	Environmental Science
Alyssa Poir	Architecture
Dylan Robertson	Civil Engineering
Shane Bennett	EIJM
Jesse Gibson	EIJM
Alexis Montgomery	Psychology/Behavioral Science
Shayne Jarnett	Child development
Hannah Zaniban	Liberal Studies
Lydia Gregor	Business Admin
Michael Sorensen	Business Administration
Gerardo Ramirez	Civil Eng.
Tiffany Ponce	B Business
Anay Abingon	RPTA
Natasha Proctor	PHYSICS

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Name	Major
Andrew Pedroni	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING
Eric Dooling	Aerospace Engineering
Kade Soderstrom	Mathematics
Marguerite Miller	Sociology
Riley Quirk	Materials Engineering
Fidert Heim	Biological Sciences
Alexander Joff	Environmental mgmt + Protection
Sam Patterson	BUSINESS ADMIN
Anna Seskind	BUSINESS
Kristen Corey	Communications
Regina Hurley	Philosophy
Alessandra Elliott	Environmental Management
Kaitlyn Johnke	Anthropology and Geography
Amy Parker	B-Med Eng.
Kylie Hensley, Kylie Hensley	ENVE, alumni
Heather Favel	Liberal Studies
Colin Empey	Materials Engineering
Pagar Gudmundsson	Environmental Management
Jordan Levy	Computer Science
LINDA VAN DYKE VAN DYKE	materials engineering
Reid Fuhr	Liberal Studies
Emcey Nunes	journalism
ANNABEL GREALISH	INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE
Stephanie Chin	Business Admin
Ben van Housche	Mechanical Engineering
Crystal Van	environmental management

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Name	Major
Gabrielle Johnson Kyle Jaldan	jaldan@calpoly.edu Kwjaldan@calpoly.edu
Kevin White Eric White	Environmental Management Public Engineering
James Medina Christina Poljan	Agriculture Agriculture
Annelise Feen Blaise Skibrick	Earth Science COMB/MLL
Kate Ryan Adrian Howard	RPTA Environmental
Piper Vase Dylan Rierson	Business CE
Cameron Erickson Jason Sun	CE Civil Supply
Chase Hernandez Amy Johnson	Construction Management RPTA
Jeffery Lee	Environmental

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Name	Major
Zachary
Christina ...	Biology
Emily ...	Animal Science
Amanda ...	Statistics
...	...
...	...
...	...
John Spruce	Agricultural Business
...	...
...	Biology
...	...
William Stone	Biomechanics
Brennan
George
Caitlin Scott	Animal Science
Jacob ...	Industrial Technology
Katelyn ...	Biology
Ben ...	History
Jane
Grace Montgomery	Philosophy

To the Cal Poly Administration: As students of the University, we call on you to endorse the nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary along the central coast of California, and requests that the Cal Poly Administration take such actions as necessary to express such support to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of National Marine Sanctuaries. These waters contain a diverse marine ecosystem, many fish and marine mammal species, and submerged Chumash archeological sites over 9,000 years old that are deserving of protection.

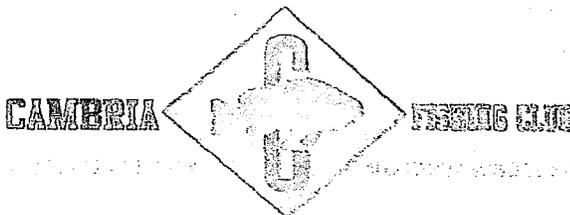
Name	Major
Eva Krapp	Anthropology / Geography
Alexis Arenis	Theatre Arts
Isaac Elton	Environmental Management

Timestamp

To the Cal Poly Administration: As students of the University, we call on you to endorse the nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary along the central coast of California, and requests that the Cal Poly Administration take such actions as necessary to express such support to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of National Marine Sanctuaries. These waters contain a diverse marine ecosystem, many fish and marine mammal species, and submerged Chumash archeological sites over 9,000 years old that are deserving of protection.

Please submit your Cal Poly major.

4/8/2015 8:40:02	Lindsey Bowles	Environmental management and protection
4/8/2015 8:40:44	Brandon Miller	civil engineering
4/8/2015 8:55:17	Madison Fleming	Industrial technology
4/8/2015 9:23:30	Michelle Marshall	Business Administration
4/8/2015 9:28:57	Hayley McIntyre	Wine and Viticulture
4/8/2015 9:30:54	Madeline Smit	Environmental Management and Protection
4/8/2015 17:27:00	Allan Isbell	Business Administration
4/9/2015 1:50:49	Bryce Parry	Physics
4/11/2015 13:31:18	William Osselburn	Anthropology & Geography
4/14/2015 14:56:37	Damicela Grace Calhoun	Kinesiology
4/14/2015 14:57:05	Madison Jacoby	Kinesiology
4/14/2015 16:55:51	Christian Antaloczy	Economics
4/14/2015 17:30:07	Luke Breazeale	Journalism
4/14/2015 18:18:18	Greg Lutgen	Biological Sciences
4/14/2015 22:48:29	Daniel Tatum	Microbiology
4/15/2015 11:03:58	Nicolas Higuera	Computer Science
4/15/2015 17:09:05	Danielle Skipper	history
4/15/2015 21:08:39	Nick Jaffe	
4/15/2015 21:23:12	Lucy Haworth	ENVM



Cambria Fishing Club, Joslyn Center
950 Main St, Cambria, CA 93428
805-927-3364
www.cambriafishingclub.com

December 3, 2014

William Douros, West Coast Regional Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
99 Pacific Street, Suite 100F
Monterey, CA 93940

RE: Site Evaluation Proposal

The Cambria California Fishing Club is the oldest recreational fishing club on the central coast of California. We have a long history of support for measures that help further the goals of recreation and preservation of our abundant local marine resources. It is towards that end that we encourage the Director to consider the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary proposal, a rare opportunity to provide both ecological and cultural preservation along the California coast.

We live on the central coast and frequently fish in the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. We know that a sanctuary designation has not and will not interfere with the pursuit of our sport. With the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary to the south, we need protections for the irreplaceable resources that lie between the two sanctuaries.

Filling this gap makes sense ecologically and administratively. It is also the ancestral and present day home of the Chumash people, who have occupied this section of the coast for thousands of years. Their deep connection with the land and water of the central coast has led to a history of stewardship. Their desire to preserve significant cultural sites, many of which are now submerged, should be supported.

Please consider carefully the site proposal for the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary. We hope, along with many in the region, that this hole in federal protections along the central coast of California can finally be filled. Ending the disturbance of ancient Chumash cultural sites will preserve the dignity such places deserve.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jordan Pavacich".

Jordan Pavacich, President

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • MERCED • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCOSANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

DONALD BREN SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT
STEVEN D. GAINES, DEANSANTA BARBARA, CA 93106
<http://www.bren.ucsb.edu/>

May 1, 2015

William Douros, West Coast Regional Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
99 Pacific Street, Suite 100
Monterey, CA 93940

Dear Bill:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary. The chance to expand the nation's National Marine Sanctuaries is a rare and important opportunity. The Sanctuary program has played an incredibly valuable role in preserving and promoting many natural and cultural treasures in the coastal waters of the US. The opportunity to expand this important network with new sites deserves careful evaluation of what any new proposed site would bring to the Sanctuary program.

I believe the proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary would be an outstanding choice with rich cultural, ecological and economic benefits. On the cultural side, the proposed site includes a unique collection of Chumash historical sites that are now submerged. Celebrating and protecting this cultural history from the region's earliest residents is extremely important and would provide an educational and scientific platform for further learning. On the ecological side, this region has incredible biological assets that warrant protection – some of the highest diversity of marine mammals on the entire planet, one of the world's sharpest biogeographic transition zones at Pt. Conception, extremely productive and diverse ecosystems fueled by intense upwelling of nutrient rich waters, and an incredible richness of habitats that range from the shoreline to deep nearshore submarine canyons. Finally, on the economic side, the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary could greatly enhance the tourism draw of this coastal region by branding and highlighting these incredibly important cultural and ecological assets.

In my own career, I have worked closely with the National Marine Sanctuary program on a wide range of scientific and policy projects. These partnerships have led to important discoveries about how our coastal ecosystems work, how people can interact with them in sustainable and profitable ways, and how our public and private institutions can effectively manage these important assets for today and for future generations. Such partnerships with the academic community have been greatly facilitated by the Sanctuary program. Indeed, most would not have been possible without the opportunities that sanctuaries provide. I believe that the proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary would drive enormous interest for similar partnerships with local institutions such as California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo and the University of California, Santa Barbara. As just one example of this draw, the

October 23, 2013

proposed Sanctuary region is the boundary between two very different regions of the California Current Large Marine Ecosystem. This boundary separates very different ecological communities and very different physical regions. Its dynamics, however, are incredibly sensitive to climatic variation. Changes in this boundary region foretell major changes that will occur elsewhere along the coast, albeit much more slowly. The dynamics of this ecological region provide a critical ocean laboratory for studies of our nation's and the world's coastal ocean. The Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary would facilitate important research efforts on this and other critical issues. By filling the gap between the Monterey and Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuaries it would also create a contiguous set of sanctuaries of a size that would be among the largest marine protected regions along an urban coastline.

I am a very strong proponent of this proposal and believe that will would be an outstanding addition to the nation's National Marine Sanctuaries.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Steven D. Gaines". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "S".

Steven D. Gaines
Dean
Bren School of Environmental Science and Management
University of California, Santa Barbara



July 8, 2015

NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
 Attn: Mr. William Douros
 99 Pacific Street, Suite 100
 Monterey, CA 93940

Re: Support for Consideration of a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary

Dear Mr. Douros,

I'm writing to convey Patagonia's support for consideration of a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary, proposed off the coast of California, between Gaviota Creek in Santa Barbara and Santa Rosa Creek in Cambria.

The proposed new sanctuary, positioned between the current Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary and Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, would expand critical protection for key cultural and natural resources in our region. These include submerged Chumash villages and sacred sites, three major upwelling areas, and a 3,000 meter deep submarine canyon. As indicated in the proposal, there are "25 threatened and endangered species in the proposed sanctuary including white North America abalone, southern sea otter, Southern California steelhead, as well as killer and humpback whales."

Having recently experienced the May 19, 2015 oil spill off the Gaviota Coast, we are particularly attuned to the impact of industrialization, particularly off/ on-shore oil exploration, on our coast. The proposed new marine sanctuary would help protect our fragile coastline from future expanded development of this kind.

Many of our employees and customers recreate on this stretch of California coastline – and we support protection of these opportunities to enjoy our natural resources. In particular, we support the intent of this proposal to not impose additional restrictions on recreational fishing, given an already strong system of Marine Protected Areas and regulations in place.

Following this nomination and proposal process, we look forward to a full public-facing process that will include input from all key stakeholders and communities. And, we will continue to engage in that process, as it unfolds.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Hans Cole
 Director of Environmental Campaigns and Advocacy
 Patagonia, Inc.
 (805)667-4652
Hans.cole@patagonia.com



CAPITOL OFFICE
STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 4035
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
TEL (916) 651-4027
FAX (916) 651-4927

DISTRICT OFFICE
5016 N. PARKWAY CALABASAS
SUITE 222
CALABASAS, CA 91302
TEL (818) 876-3352
FAX (818) 876-0802

California State Senate

SENATOR
FRAN PAVLEY

TWENTY-SEVENTH SENATE DISTRICT

COMMITTEES
NATURAL RESOURCES & WATER
CHAIR
ELECTIONS
ENERGY, UTILITIES &
COMMUNICATIONS
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
TRANSPORTATION & HOUSING



July 28, 2014

NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
Attn: Mr. William Douros
99 Pacific St., Suite 100
Monterey, CA 93940

Dear Mr. Douros,

With the call for nominations for new National Marine Sanctuaries, I would like to convey my support for the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary off the Central Coast of California. The proposed marine sanctuary contains significant cultural, environmental, and ecological assets that are deserving of protection.

The proposed Chumash Heritage site is situated between two previously designated marine sanctuaries, Channel Islands and Monterey. Closing the gap between the protected and unprotected sites will create a continuous marine sanctuary. The proposed site contains vital cultural resources including submerged Chumash villages and sacred sites. The area also features the Santa Lucia Bank with benthic communities of world-wide significance where 13 species of whales and dolphins gather and feed; three major upwellings; a 3,000 meter deep five-fingered submarine canyon; and cetacean gathering areas and migration lanes. There is a vibrant marine ecosystem with kelp forests, sea otters, world-class fish diversity, and harbor seals. The wetland and on-shore ecosystems include coastal dunes, estuaries, and rookeries.

Active community support for the designation includes the following organizations: the Marine Sanctuary Alliance, Santa Lucia Chapter of Sierra Club, SLO Chapter of Surfrider Foundation, COAST, and Northern Chumash Tribal Council. The Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary would provide a legacy of prosperity in healthy local coastal waters, preserve unique and significant coastal ecosystems, and strengthen the tourism-based economy of the Central Coast.

I request that you strongly consider the nomination for the Chumash Heritage Marine Sanctuary. If you have any questions, please contact Kara Seward at (818) 876-3352 in my District Office.

Sincerely,

Fran Pavley

Fran Pavley
California State Senator
27th District

Cc: Marine Sanctuary Alliance
Mr. Frank DePasquale

STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 651-4019

California State Legislature

SENATOR
HANNAH-BETH JACKSON
NINETEENTH SENATE DISTRICT

February 2, 2015

NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
99 Pacific Street, Suite 100
Monterey, CA 93940
Attn: Mr. William Douros

Re: Support for Consideration of a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary

Dear Mr. Douros:

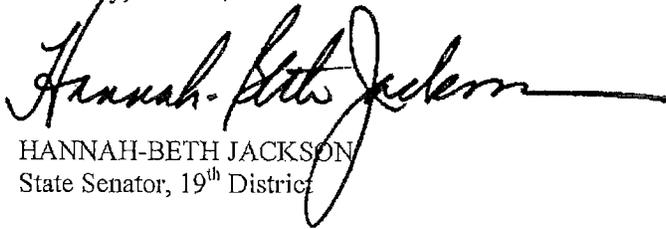
With the call for Sanctuary nominations underway, I would like to convey my support for consideration of a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary proposed off the Central Coast of California. The proposed marine sanctuary contains significant cultural, environmental, and ecological assets that are deserving of protection.

The proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary is situated between two previously designated marine sanctuaries, Channel Islands and Monterey. This proposed site will effectively close the gap between these two existing marine sanctuaries. The proposed sanctuary contains vital cultural resources including submerged Chumash villages and sacred sites. The area is also well known for its rich biological resources including the Santa Lucia Bank, the presence of thirteen whale and dolphin species, three major upwelling areas, and a 3,000 meter deep submarine canyon. These resources are well documented in an existing biogeographic study that was conducted in response to the public's interest in the expansion of the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary back in 2005. The proposed site is a rich marine ecosystem and includes on-shore wetland and other ecosystems that include coastal dunes, estuaries and rookeries, all of which are more than worthy of protection.

According to the NOAA nomination guidelines, acceptance requires "broad-based community support." Support for the proposed sanctuary includes the Marine Sanctuary Alliance, Santa Lucia Chapter of the Sierra Club, the Environmental Defense Center, COAST, the San Luis Obispo Chapter of the Surfrider Foundation, and the Northern Chumash Tribal Council, among others.

I strongly urge you to consider the nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary. Such a sanctuary will preserve a truly unique and significant marine and on-shore ecosystem and strengthen the tourist economy along California's central coast. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



HANNAH-BETH JACKSON
State Senator, 19th District

COMMITTEES

CHAIR: HIGHER EDUCATION
EDUCATION
NATURAL RESOURCES
BANKING AND FINANCE

CHAIR: SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INNOVATIVE GREEN FINANCING
MECHANISMS

Assembly
California Legislature



DAS WILLIAMS
ASSEMBLYMEMBER, THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT

STATE CAPITOL
P.O. BOX 942849
SACRAMENTO, CA 94249-0037
(916) 319-2037
FAX (916) 319-2137

DISTRICT OFFICES
101 WEST ANAPAMU STREET, SUITE A
SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101
(805) 564-1649
FAX (805) 564-1651
89 SOUTH CALIFORNIA STREET, SUITE F
VENTURA, CA 93001
(805) 641-3700
FAX (805) 641-3708

March 5, 2015

NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
99 Pacific Street, Suite 100
Monterey, CA 93940
Attn: Mr. William Douros

Re: Support for Consideration of a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary

Dear Mr. Douros:

With the call for Sanctuary nominations underway, I would like to convey my support for consideration of a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary proposed off the Central Coast of California. The proposed marine sanctuary contains significant cultural, environmental, and ecological assets that are deserving of protection.

The proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary is situated between two previously designated marine sanctuaries, Channel Islands and Monterey. This proposed site will effectively close the gap between these two existing marine sanctuaries. The proposed sanctuary contains vital cultural resources including submerged Chumash villages and sacred sites. The area is also well known for its rich biological resources, including the Santa Lucia Bank, the presence of thirteen whale and dolphin species, three major upwelling areas, and a 3,000 meter deep submarine canyon. These resources are well documented in an existing biogeographic study that was conducted in response to the public's interest in the expansion of the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary back in 2005. The proposed site is a rich marine ecosystem and includes on-shore wetland and other ecosystems that include coastal dunes, estuaries and rookeries, all of which are more than worthy of protection.

According to the NOAA nomination guidelines, acceptance requires "broad-based community support." Support for the proposed sanctuary includes the Marine Sanctuary Alliance, Santa Lucia Chapter of the Sierra Club, the Environmental Defense Center, COAST, the San Luis Obispo Chapter of the Surfrider Foundation, and the Nmihern Chumash Tribal Council, among others.

I strongly urge you to consider the nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary. Such a sanctuary will preserve a truly unique and significant marine and on-shore ecosystem and strengthen the tourist economy along California's central coast. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


DAS WILLIAMS
Assembly Member, AD 37

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

1055 MONTEREY, ROOM D430 • SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA 93408-1003 • 805.781.5450



December 15, 2014

BRUCE GIBSON
SUPERVISOR DISTRICT TWO

NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
Attn: Mr. William Douros
99 Pacific St., Suite 100
Monterey, CA 93940

Dear Mr. Douros,

RE: Support for the Nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary

I write in support of the nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary off the Central Coast of California. The proposed marine sanctuary contains significant cultural, environmental, and ecological assets that are deserving of protection.

The proposed Chumash Heritage site is situated between two previously designated marine sanctuaries, Channel Islands and Monterey Bay. Closing the gap between the protected and unprotected sites will create a continuous marine sanctuary. The proposed site contains vital cultural resources, including submerged Chumash villages and sacred sites.

The area also features the Santa Lucia Bank, with benthic communities of world-wide significance, where 13 species of whales and dolphins gather and feed; three major upwellings; a 3,000 meter deep five-fingered submarine canyon; and cetacean gathering areas and migration lanes. This extraordinary offshore environment is deeply connected to shore ecosystems that include wetlands, coastal dunes, estuaries, and rookeries.

The Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary would provide a legacy of prosperity, ensure healthy local coastal waters, preserve unique and significant coastal ecosystems, and strengthen the tourism-based economy of the Central Coast.

The nomination has gained the support of a wide variety of groups, including environmental, tribal and fishing organizations. I request that you support the nomination of the Chumash Heritage Marine Sanctuary. If you have any questions, please contact my office at 805-781-4338. Thank you.

Sincerely,

BRUCE GIBSON
Supervisor, District Two
San Luis Obispo County

DOREEN FARR
Third District Supervisor



OFFICE OF THE
THIRD DISTRICT SUPERVISOR
County Administration Building
105 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara, California 93101
Telephone: (805) 568-2192
Fax: (805) 568-2883
www.countyofsb.org

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

February 27, 2015

NOAA Office of Marine Sanctuaries
Attn: Mr. William Douros
99 Pacific Street, Suite 100
Monterey, CA 93940

Dear Mr. Douros:

With the call for Sanctuary nominations underway, I would like to convey my support for the Chumash Heritage Sanctuary off the Central Coast of California. The proposed Marine Sanctuary contains significant cultural, environmental, and ecological assets that are deserving of protection.

The proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary is situated between two previously designated marine sanctuaries, Channel Islands and Monterey. If nominated, this site would effectively close the gap between these two existing marine sanctuaries. The zone contains vital cultural assets, including submerged Chumash villages and sacred sites. The area is also well known for its rich biological resources, including the Santa Lucia Bank, the presence of thirteen whale and dolphin species, three major upwelling areas, and a 3,000 meter deep submarine canyon. These resources are well documented in an existing biogeographic study that was conducted in response to the public's interest in the expansion of the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary back in 2005. Additionally, the proposed site is rich in marine ecosystems, including on-shore wetlands, coastal dunes, estuaries and rookeries, all of which are more than worthy of protection.

I strongly urge you to consider the nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary. Such a sanctuary will preserve a truly unique and significant marine and on-shore ecosystem and strengthen the tourist economy along California's Central Coast. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

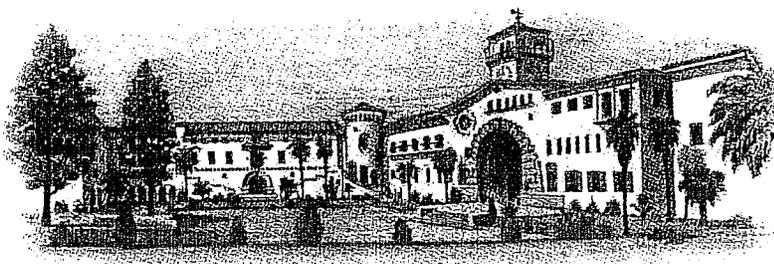
Doreen Farr
Third District Supervisor, Santa Barbara County

SALUD CARBAJAL
First District Supervisor

JEREMY TITTLE
Chief of Staff

ERIC FRIEDMAN
District Representative

LISA VALENCIA SHERRATT
District Representative



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
105 East Anapamu Street, 4th Floor
Santa Barbara, California 93101

TELEPHONE: (805) 568-2186
FAX: (805) 568-2534
www.countyofsb.org/bos/carbajal
E-mail: Scarbajal@sbcbos1.org

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

July 2, 2015

NOAA Office National Marine Sanctuaries
99 Pacific Street, Suite 100
Monterey, CA 93490
Attn: Mr. William Douros

RE: Support for Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary

Dear Mr. Douros,

I am writing to express my support for the proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary along the Central Coast of California. This area contains significant cultural, ecological and environmental resources that are important to the region.

As First District Supervisor for Santa Barbara County, I have witnessed the important protections and resource management that the Channel Islands Marine Sanctuary has provided to the marine ecosystem of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties. The experience here as well as that of the Monterey National Marine Sanctuary to our north underscores the need for the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary which would be located between them. It would strengthen the network of marine protections along California's coast and extend benefits that include enhancing wildlife protections, improving safeguards for sensitive coastal ecosystems such as wetlands and estuaries and protecting sacred cultural sites of the Chumash.

The sanctuary will also benefit regional economic interests. This area is both a recreational and tourist destination and possesses an active fishery. National Marine Sanctuary status will include stronger regulations and enforcement of harmful ocean discharges, improved water quality and prohibiting offshore industrial development. In addition, there will be enhanced interactions and partnership opportunities with U.C. Santa Barbra and Cal Poly San Luis Obispo which are local world class research and academic institutions with strong environmental programs. These partnerships would facilitate in-depth analysis of the efficacy of the Sanctuary.

I strongly urge you support for the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary. This is a unique area with an historical legacy worthy of protection for the benefit of future generations.

Sincerely,

Salud Carbajal



Office of the City Council

990 Palm Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-3249
805 781 7114
slcity.org

January 28, 2015

San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors
1055 Monterey, Room D430
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408-1003

RE: Support for the Nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary

On behalf of the City of San Luis Obispo and the community members we serve, I would like to acknowledge and thank the Northern Chumash Tribal Council for its nomination to create a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary in the coastal waters off of San Luis Obispo and northern Santa Barbara Counties.

The City of San Luis Obispo is happy to join the vast number of supporters advocating for the Tribal Council's nomination to protect our pristine south Central California coastline and designate these local ocean waters to be protected by the highest levels of preservation for future generations. In addition, we are supportive of the recreational benefits as well as the economic benefit of increased permanent, local jobs in our region.

The City of San Luis Obispo strongly supports this conservation effort of an irreplaceable ecosystem which provides numerous environmental benefits to wildlife and people alike. We look forward to the approval of the designation of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary.

Sincerely,


Jan Howell Marx
Mayor

CC: Northern Chumash Tribal Council

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

45 FREMONT, SUITE 2000
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105-2219
VOICE (415) 904-5200
FAX (415) 904-5400
TDD (415) 597-5885



January 6, 2015

William Douros
West Coast Regional Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
99 Pacific Street, Suite 100F
Monterey, CA 93940

RE: Support for Chumash National Marine Sanctuary Nomination

Dear Mr. Douros:

I write on behalf of the California Coastal Commission in support of the nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary offshore San Luis Obispo and northern Santa Barbara Counties. These waters have nationally significant marine, geological, biological and cultural characteristics, including abundant populations of diverse marine mammals and fish species, sensitive benthic habitats and kelp forests, major oceanic upwellings, and areas of unique beauty and cultural significance for the region's indigenous peoples. There is also significant public support for the designation of coastal waters from Santa Rosa Creek to Gaviota Creek as a National Marine Sanctuary, reflecting a growing consensus that the marine waters off the Central Coast are worthy of additional study and protection.

National Marine Sanctuary status is complementary with the California Coastal Act policies including those protecting water quality, marine and coastal habitats, recreational access, and archeological and aesthetic resources. The Commission and NOAA have a long history of successful partnership with respect to coast and ocean stewardship in and around the four existing marine sanctuaries in California. Integrated coastal management also will be increasingly important as we move forward with climate change adaptation, including addressing sea level rise and ocean acidification, proposed desalination facilities, coastal erosion and a whole host of related challenges. Sanctuary status enhances coordination efforts, scientific research relating to marine ecosystems and conditions, and funding opportunities.

Should the current proposal move forward, the Commission is prepared to support the effort in a collaborative manner that furthers both state and federal goals. This review will include coordination and review between NOAA and the Commission under the Coastal Zone Management Act for the establishment and management of any new or expanded National Marine Sanctuary. We look forward to our on-going shared management and protection of California's marine waters, including potential designation of a new marine sanctuary. Please let me know how my staff or I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charles F. Lester".

CHARLES F. LESTER
Executive Director



May 31, 2015

Dear Mr. Douros,

The Tribal Trust Foundation is a non-profit organization working to empower indigenous people and preserve the environment. The Tribal Trust Foundation Board endorses eco-cultural preservation and curriculum development. With the call for Sanctuary nominations underway, the Board supports the Chumash Heritage Sanctuary off the Central Coast of California as this proposed site contains significant cultural, environmental, and ecological assets that are imperative to protect.

The proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary is situated between two previously designated marine sanctuaries, Channel Islands and Monterey. The marine environment between these two existing sanctuaries is in desperate need of conservation and management. A Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary would provide unique conservation and management value as there is much oil drilling in the area that can harm the coastline and resources, submerged Chumash villages, and numerous sacred Chumash sites. The area is also well known for its rich biological resources, including the Santa Lucia Bank, the presence of thirteen whale and dolphin species, three major upwelling areas, and a 3,000 meter deep submarine canyon. These resources are well documented in an existing biogeographic study that was conducted in response to the public's interest in the expansion of the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary back in 2005. Additionally, the proposed site is rich in marine ecosystems, including rocky intertidal zones, sandy beaches, on-shore wetlands, coastal dunes, estuaries and rookeries, all of which are imperative to protect.

We strongly support this nomination and implore you to advocate for the nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary. This sanctuary would preserve a truly unique and significant marine and near shore ecosystem and strengthen the economy along California's Central Coast.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Barbara Savage".

Tribal Trust Foundation Board
President, Barbara Savage
Vice President, Dawn A. Murray, Ph.D.
Bob Orenstein, Esq.
Sarah Fretwell
Anne-Marie Charest, Ph.D.



SMVCC

Santa Maria Valley Chamber of Commerce and Visitor & Convention Bureau

March 23, 2015

NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
Mr. William Douros
99 Pacific Street, Suite 100
Monterey, CA 93940

Dear Mr. Douros,

The Santa Maria Valley Chamber of Commerce and Visitor and Convention Bureau offer our wholehearted support for the creation of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary off the Central Coast of California in Santa Barbara County and San Luis Obispo County.

The protection and promotion of our beautiful, historically significant coastal area is hugely important in the promotion of rural tourism in both counties. In particular, the town of Guadalupe, home to the Rancho Guadalupe Dunes Preserve and Oso Flaco Lake, would benefit substantially from tourism should this sanctuary be dedicated.

Between 2005 and 2009, when overall US employment dropped by 2.3 percent, ***the coastal tourism economy grew by 2.7 percent and helped our nation survive the recession.*** This booming coastal tourism industry is founded on clean and healthy habitats, abundant fish and wildlife, and the visitor opportunities they support.

The creation of this sanctuary would fill the gap in the chain of national marine sanctuaries that protect most of California's extraordinary coastal waters, and would allow for advances and collaboration in the protection of our waters, marine wildlife and coastal economy.

The coast of California was first inhabited by one of the few ocean-going bands among the First People of the New World. Ancient submerged Chumash village sites extend offshore, and more than a dozen coastal sites have been continuously occupied for more than 9,000 years. The Central Coast is the site of the most significant wetlands on the West Coast, the highest coastal sand dunes in the state, kelp forests, coral reefs, and a major population center for sea otters, sea lion haul-outs, and whale and porpoise feeding areas.

We ask that you take action now to create a way for our communities to actively thrive while protecting and promoting the treasures that lie in our backyard.

We are aware that in June 2014, all National Marine Sanctuary Advisory Councils called for sanctuaries to forge innovative public-private partnerships with recreational industries, promote visitor centers, foster citizen science by engaging visitors in data collection, and develop ocean steward program.

The Chamber of Commerce and Visitor and Convention Bureau is eager to participate in such a partnership. We are in dire need of this on the Central Coast. Please help us move forward with the creation of a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary for the Central Coast of California forward.

Sincerely,

Gina Keough
Director, Santa Maria Valley Visitor and Convention Bureau
Santa Maria Valley Chamber of Commerce

ANTIOCH
UNIVERSITY
SANTA BARBARA

602 Anacapa Street | Santa Barbara, CA 93101 | 805.962.8179 | www.antiochsb.edu

May 15, 2015

Dear Mr. Douros,

I am a marine biology professor and started the Environmental Studies Program at Antioch University Santa Barbara. During my dissertation, Dr. John Pearse and I created an intertidal monitoring program (rocky shore and sandy beach) and students are still collecting long-term comparable data in the Sanctuary system today with the program - LiMPETS. With the call for Sanctuary nominations underway, I would like to convey my deep support for the Chumash Heritage Sanctuary off the Central Coast of California.

I am also the Vice-President of the Tribal Trust Foundation, supporting eco-cultural preservation, and this proposed site contains significant cultural, environmental, and ecological assets that are incredibly necessary to protect.

The proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary is situated between two previously designated marine sanctuaries, Channel Islands and Monterey. The marine environment between these two existing sanctuaries is in desperate need of conservation and management. A Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary would provide unique conservation and management value as there is much oil drilling in the area that can harm the coastline and resources, submerged Chumash villages, and numerous sacred Chumash sites. The area is also well known for its rich biological resources, including the Santa Lucia Bank, the presence of thirteen whale and dolphin species, three major upwelling areas, and a 3,000 meter deep submarine canyon. These resources are well documented in an existing biogeographic study that was conducted in response to the public's interest in the expansion of the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary back in 2005. Additionally, the proposed site is rich in marine ecosystems, including rocky intertidal zones, sandy beaches, on-shore wetlands, coastal dunes, estuaries and rookeries, all of which are imperative to protect.

I strongly support this nomination and implore you to advocate for the nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary. This sanctuary would preserve a truly unique and significant marine and near shore ecosystem and strengthen the economy along California's Central Coast.

Sincerely,



Dawn A. Murray, M.S., Ph.D.
dmurray2@antioch.edu



SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

William Douros

West Coast Regional Director

NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries

99 Pacific Street, Suite 100F Monterey, CA 93940

Where Lifelong Learning Happens

April 23, 2015

RE: Support for Chumash National Marine Sanctuary Nomination

"In the end we will conserve only what we love; we will love only what we understand; and we will understand only what we are taught." (Baba Dioum, 1968.)

Dear Mr. Douros:

I am writing in support of the nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary offshore San Luis Obispo and northern Santa Barbara Counties. I write you to offer my insight to Chumash culture. First, let me qualify my assessment by highlighting my background. I am a professor of Anthropology at Cuesta College where I teach courses in California Indians, Cultural Anthropology, and Native North Americans. I also work as a bioarchaeologist for the Chumash. I excavate, identify, and repatriate disturbed burials in culturally appropriate decorum.

In this capacity, I see firsthand the tenuous balance between the need for development, cultural sensitivity and misaligned goals stemming from cultural misunderstandings. To this end, I will endeavor to articulate land's cultural significance to California Indians. While California's indigenous populations recognized nature's value, very few cultures had a concept of land ownership. Rather, they see themselves as stewards of nature, safe-keeping natural resources for future generations. The natural world is a place of religious significance, offers an abundance of food, provides shelter and raw materials, medicines to promote health, and is the point of origination for their culture. This is a philosophy of a culture who sees themselves as part of nature, and not superior to it.

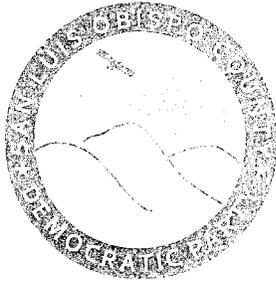
The cultural significance of land is a commonality between cultures. Preservation of our coasts, marine life, and native cultural heritage presents a unique opportunity to work together, learn from one another and strive to achieve environmental protections which benefit us all. Please contact me if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Lise M. Mifsud, M.A.

Anthropology Professor

Cuesta College



San Luis Obispo County
★ Democratic Party ★

ATTACHMENT 2
Mailing Address
P.O. Box 15155
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406

(805) 546-8499
slodcp.org

Office Headquarters:
3592 Broad Street, Suite 100
San Luis Obispo, CA

FPPC: 742552/FEC: C00276659

June 12, 2015

William Douros, West Coast Regional Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
99 Pacific Street, Suite 100 F
Monterey, CA 93940

RE: Support for the Nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary

Dear Mr. Douros:

The San Luis Obispo County Democratic Party supports the nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary. Our communities have long supported protection of the beautiful natural resources of our coastline and ocean. Our local economies depend on protecting the habitat that provides food, clean water, jobs and a healthy environment for our families, our neighbors and our visitors.

The sanctuary can protect our business, recreation and tourism economies by prohibiting harmful ocean discharges, maintaining water quality and prohibiting offshore industrial development. The fisheries benefit through protection of the vital habitats that provide nurseries and nutrients for fish. The established and growing education and research institutions of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties will benefit from an even stronger partnership with NOAA ocean research projects that can improve adaptive management of the ocean. Existing stewardship outreach and education programs can collaborate and partner with the sanctuary to encourage conservation and protection of the land, the watersheds, the intertidal, the coast, the ocean and our planet.

Chumash heritage provides a special significance to this nomination. Protecting the vital habitat and sacred cultural sites will establish a distinctive opportunity to preserve, interpret and educate our communities and visitors about the heritage and history of the Chumash. The history and cultural stories of indigenous peoples have been underrepresented in our public dialogue. The connection between the historic seafaring Chumash, the beauty of this coast, Chumash cultural values to protect all of nature and NOAA sanctuary designation combine to make this a place of exceptional national significance.

We add our voices to the strong grassroots support for the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Pat Harris".

Pat Harris, Chair
San Luis Obispo County Democratic Party

May 24, 2015
Kristina W. Foss
2925 Valencia Drive
Santa Barbara, CA. 93105

Dear Staff of NOAA,

I urge you to consider adding the area designated for a Chumash Heritage Marine Sanctuary to the list of sites for NOAA to consider for such status. Further, I can enthusiastically endorse acceptance of this area as a fully recognized federally designated Marine Sanctuary. This section of California's Central Coast is often called by biologists "America's Galapagos" due to the incredible variety of species found in its' waters. It is a unique habitat where species from both northern and southern habitat zones meet and are found together.

The coastal area is very fragile and subject to increasing intrusions and environmental damage as populations and resulting human activities in the coastal region increase without added protections and regulation. A designation as a Marine Sanctuary would help mitigate these growing intrusions and damage. The current devastation of the Gaviota coastline is a prime example of the intrusions that can wreak havoc on the area unless NOAA takes action.

I have taught Native American Studies, including a course on Chumash culture and history, at Santa Barbara City College for over 40 years. As such I am well familiar with the history, habitat and cultural uses and preservation of the area by the Chumash. I have been involved in numerous preservation efforts and organizations as well as served 18 years on the Board of the Quabajai Chumash Association here in the Santa Barbara area. Although my Native heritage is not Chumash, I have been deeply involved in their preservation efforts over the years. I am also the Museum Director of Santa Barbara Mission and the Cultural Resource Manager of the Mission National Landmark. I am therefore, aware of the many problems extant in the field of preservation –whether it covers historic or whole environment preservation. I am currently engaged in preservation work under a Federal government NPS Save America's Treasures grant, so am familiar with the many conflicts and interests involved in preservation. I also know it is both important and feasible to protect these American resources for ourselves and future generations.

Designating the name of the sanctuary as the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary would be highly appropriate as the Chumash people have been the caretakers of this region for thousands of years. Down through the centuries they have both made a living and protected the habitat in successful ways, preserving it for future generations. The name will encourage us all to do likewise, following their wise example for the generations to come. Please designate the area mapped as the Chumash Heritage Marine Sanctuary as a fully recognized unit of the Marine Sanctuary program, with all the appropriate protections that designation will provide. I urge you to go forward immediately with the investigation and public review process that will make clear to all the importance of following through with this historic designation. I fully support the efforts of the Chumash people and the Sierra Club of California to gain approval for this sanctuary designation. It is truly needed for the preservation of ocean wildlife and coastal marine habitat in the area.

Sincerely Yours,
Kristina W. Foss,
Native American Studies, SBCC

Uta Passow, Ph.D.,
Biological Oceanographer, Researcher
264 Alost Dr., Camarillo, CA 93010

31 March 2015

NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries

99 Pacific Street, Suite 100
Monterey CA 93940
Attn.: Mr. W. Douros

Re: Support for Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary

Dear Mr. Douros,

The proposed sanctuary would include important oceanic and coastal ecosystems and Chumash sites, all of which are worthy of protection. As a scientist studying the consequences of ocean acidification, my main concern is to mediate the effect of lowered pH to allow organisms and ecosystems along our coast to continue to thrive. Due to upwelling and local impacts changes in pH are exceptionally large off the CA coast and current conditions are already at levels expected in the future in other regions of the world oceans. Research of the past years has shown that many of the organisms living in this environment are impacted by the pH of the water. It is also beginning to become increasingly clear that the specific response of marine organisms and populations to ocean acidification depends on the presence of other environmental stressors. Organisms may be able to prosper even under low pH conditions, if the other environmental conditions exert little or no stress, but this takes additional energy for the organisms. The simultaneous onslaught of several environmental stressors, however, can't be mediated. Ecosystems that are threatened by several perturbations thus have a much smaller chance of surviving ocean acidification than their healthy counter parts. Protection will hopefully reduce the environmental perturbations and allow populations and ecosystems to survive the coming changes. The proposed sanctuary contains several different ecosystems, including upwelling systems, a deep canyon, wetlands, dunes, estuaries and rockeries all of which are in urgent need of protection, before it is too late. I would like to express my strong support for establishing the proposed sanctuary in this area of the Californian coast.

Uta Passow

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Uta Passow', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.



For Wildlife in Distress, call our Hotline
805-543-WILD (9453)

Pacific Wildlife Care
PO Box 1134
Morro Bay CA

February 13, 2015

Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East West Highway N/NMS 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910
sanctuary.nominations@noaa.gov

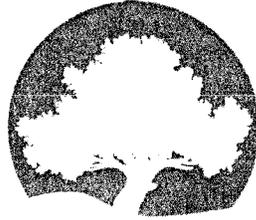
Dear Sir or Madam:

Pacific Wildlife Care has been rescuing and rehabilitating the wildlife of San Luis Obispo County since 1986 and the Board of Directors would like to add our voices to the chorus of local citizens asking that our coastal waters be designated as a National Marine Sanctuary. As has been noted, this would link together the Channel Islands and Monterey Bay sanctuaries thus protecting this rich coastal region that is important to marine life and is a critical part of the Pacific Flyway. Pacific Wildlife Care is only too familiar with the damage and destruction caused by the abuse of our natural resources and we strongly support the Northern Chumash Tribal Council's efforts to ensure the oversight and management that would come with this designation. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Margaret R. Crockett".

Margaret R. Crockett, President
meg@pacificwildlifecare.com



environmental
DEFENSE CENTER

January 27, 2015

NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
Attn: Mr. William Douros
99 Pacific Street, Suite 100
Monterey, CA 93940

Sent via e-mail: william.douros@noaa.gov

Re: Support for Consideration of a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary

Dear Mr. Douros,

With the call for Sanctuary nominations underway, the Environmental Defense Center (“EDC”) would like to convey its support for consideration of a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary proposed off the Central Coast of California. The proposed marine sanctuary contains significant cultural, environmental, and ecological assets that are deserving of protection.

The EDC protects and enhances the local environment through education, advocacy, and legal action. EDC’s marine work has a long history of supporting expanding protection in our region, and we were among the first to advocate for creating both a National Park and National Marine Sanctuary at the Channel Islands.

The proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary is situated between two previously designated marine sanctuaries, Channel Islands and Monterey. The proposed site contains vital cultural resources including submerged Chumash villages and sacred sites. The area is also well known for its rich biological resources including the Santa Lucia Bank, the presence of thirteen whale and dolphin species, three major upwelling areas, and a 3,000 meter deep submarine canyon. These resources are well documented in an existing biogeographic study that was conducted in response to the public’s interest in the expansion of the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary, back in 2005. EDC has closely tracked sanctuary proposals in our region and supports a new or expanded marine sanctuary off the Central Coast.

January 27, 2015
Support for Consideration of a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary
Page 2

Following nomination, it is our understanding that NOAA will conduct an initial review. If the proposal meets designated standards, it will undergo further consideration. During this process, we expect NOAA will examine the ecological, historical, archaeological and cultural importance of the proposed region. We look forward to a NOAA process that will engage communities, native groups, and other entities before any nomination is accept or rejected. According to the NOAA nomination guidelines, acceptance requires "broad-based community support."

We look forward to continuing the conversation about on-going management and protection of California's marine waters, including potential designation of a new or expanded marine sanctuary. Thank you for your consideration of these comments. If you have any questions regarding this recommendation, please contact Kristi Birney at (805) 963-1622 or kbirney@EnvironmentalDefenseCenter.org.

Sincerely,



Linda Krop
Chief Counsel



Kristi Birney
Marine Conservation Analyst



January 27th, 2015

Surfrider Foundation
PO Box 6010
San Clemente, CA
92674-6010

Mr. William Douros
Regional Director
Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
99 Pacific St., Suite 100
Monterey, CA 93940

Mr. Douros,

The Surfrider Foundation is a grassroots environmental organization dedicated to the protection and enjoyment of oceans, waves, and beaches. We write to express our strong support for the proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary off the central California coast on behalf of our 250,000 members and supporters in the United States.

The Surfrider Foundation has been actively working with a myriad of stakeholders to establish marine protected areas (MPAs) in California waters and we believe the establishment of the Chumash Sanctuary will complement the hard work of many residents to protect special, biologically rich places and ecosystems. The proposed sanctuary will provide crucial protection from offshore oil and gas development for the marine ecosystem and adjacent coastal communities. The area of expansion is one of the most ecologically significant in the world and contains a diverse assemblage of marine life and habitats. These outstanding natural resources must be protected from the risky and environmentally damaging practice of offshore drilling.

The establishment of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary will also enhance marine science and education opportunities, and help protect vital socioeconomic benefits that result from a healthy and productive marine ecosystem. The coastline of interest is used by thousands of Surfrider members and supporters for a variety of activities including surfing, diving, kayaking, beachcombing, fishing, and aesthetic enjoyment. Moreover, these recreation and tourism opportunities support many local businesses such as motels, restaurants, and shops that depend directly on the health and beauty of coastal environment. Establishing the Chumash Sanctuary will help ensure these uses and values are protected for generations to come.

Finally, the Surfrider Foundation would like to acknowledge the efforts of our local San Luis Obispo Chapter, which has actively participated in the development of the proposal with the Chumash Tribe, the Sierra Club, and other partners. As a grassroots organization, we encourage

the robust engagement of our members and chapters in the planning of marine protected areas. We believe that MPAs, including national marine sanctuaries, should be developed thoughtfully and in close consultation with affected communities and stakeholders. This has certainly been the case with the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary proposal, as evidenced by the number and diversity of its supporters.

Sincerely,

Pete Stauffer
Senior Ocean Program Manager

Stefanie Sekich-Quinn
California Policy Manager

Jennifer Jozwiak
Co-Chair, San Luis Obispo Chapter

Niel Dilworth
Co-Chair, San Luis Obispo Chapter

Mark Morey
Chair, Santa Barbara Chapter



January 12, 2015

William Douros
Western Regional Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
99 Pacific Street, Suite 100B
Monterey, CA 93940

Re: Support for Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary Nomination

Dear Mr. Douros:

With the call for nominations for new National Marine Sanctuaries, we would like to convey our strong support for the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary off the Central Coast of California. The proposed marine sanctuary contains significant cultural, environmental, and ecological assets that deserve protection.

The proposed Chumash Heritage site is situated between two previously designated marine sanctuaries: Channel Islands and Monterey. Closing the gap between the protected sites will create a continuous marine sanctuary with environmental, economic, and cultural benefits.

The mission of ECOSLO is to promote resilient ecosystems and healthy lifestyles so San Luis Obispo County can thrive. The proposed site contains vital cultural resources and is known for three major upwellings offshore that feed multiple species of whales, dolphins and world-class fish diversity. A sanctuary designation will protect these coastal resources for future generations and promote a resilient and thriving community in San Luis Obispo. The Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary would provide a legacy of prosperity in healthy local coastal waters, preserve unique and significant coastal ecosystems, and strengthen the tourism-based economy of the Central Coast as outlined in the significant economic study submitted as part of the nomination documents.

We request that you strongly consider the nomination for the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary. If you have any questions, please contact ECOSLO at 544-1777

Sincerely,

Melody DeMeritt

Interim Executive Director representing the ECOSLO Board of Trustees

cc: Marine Sanctuary Alliance



San Luis Obispo COASTKEEPER*



February 2, 2015

Daniel J. Basta, Director
Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Basta,

We are writing to support the nomination and designation of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary for the Central Coast of California.

This region was first inhabited by one of the few ocean-going bands among the First People of the New World. Ancient submerged Chumash village sites extend 13 miles offshore, and more than a dozen coastal sites have been continuously occupied for more than 9,000 years. The Central Coast is the site of significant wetlands, kelp forests, coral reef, and the highest sand dunes in the state. The existence of one of the only non-seasonal upwellings of nutrients off the west coast makes it a major population center for sea otters, sea lion haul-outs, and a cetacean feeding area.

The history of efforts to utilize these waters for oil exploration and the dumping of toxic agricultural runoff are a consequence of the lack of National Marine Sanctuary protection and emphasize the need to secure that protection. National Marine Sanctuaries serve to enhance public awareness and understanding of marine resources, support and help fund scientific research, allow local stakeholders to present a united position on matters of mutual concern (including oil and gas exploration and development, ocean dumping and marine mammal issues); and facilitate a proactive approach to ocean protection.

We believe the waters of the Central Coast meet the standards of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act for the recognition and protection of nationally significant oceanographic, geological, biological and archaeological characteristics. We urge NOAA to pursue the proactive approach to ocean protection, support for scientific research and the enhancement of public understanding of the Central Coast's unique marine habitat which the creation of a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary would facilitate.

Sincerely,

Gordon Hensley,
SLO CoastKeeper

Jeff Kuyper,
Los Padres ForestWatch

Sue Harvey, President
North County Watch

Michael Jencks
Chair, Santa Lucia Chapter

La Isla Fashion Group, LLC

2150 King Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
805-455-5389
esr@laislabrand.com

May 20, 2015

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
99 Pacific Street, Suite 100
Monterey, CA 93940

Mr. W. Douros,

Since I founded my company in 2001, I have always been passionate about the protection of our oceans. Moving to San Luis Obispo county four years ago made this passion grow even stronger. I have had the privilege of having a first hand experience with the immense diversity and beauty of the local marine environment during this time. I fully support the nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary.

If the sanctuary were to be nominated, I would personally look into the different ways in which my business could partner with it. I would be interested in incorporating the sanctuary into our advertising materials, public relations efforts and our social media amongst others.

Respectfully yours,



Enrique Sánchez-Rivera
Chief/Executive Officer
Managing Partner

La Isla Fashion Group, LLC

Attachment 2



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

March 6, 2015

Fred Collins
Northern Chumash Tribal Council
67 South Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Dear Mr. Collins:

Thank you for submitting the nomination for the proposed "Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary." We appreciate your interest in how a national marine sanctuary could assist in meeting conservation objectives for waters adjacent to San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties in California.

This letter is to inform you that the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries has completed its sufficiency review of the nomination. The sufficiency review is the first of three phases of review, and determines if the nomination provides enough of the information required for us to proceed with a more in-depth review. It is followed by phase two, which reviews a nomination against the four national significance criteria and phase three, which evaluates a nomination against the seven management considerations. We have concluded the nomination, as submitted, is not sufficient to move forward with a more detailed review. As you give consideration to potentially resubmitting your nomination there are few clarifying points that may be helpful.

For management consideration #3 it is important that a nomination describe how the current or future uses and activities threaten the area's significance, values, qualities and resources. Providing only a list of uses and activities that threaten the area is not sufficient. With management consideration #4, it is important a nomination describe the ways in which a national marine sanctuary would provide unique conservation and management value for a proposed area or adjacent areas. Nominations should be strengthened with detail on the non-regulatory options a proposed national marine sanctuary could implement to best manage the resources in or adjacent to the proposed area. Management consideration #5 should describe the ways in which a national marine sanctuary could supplement or complement existing regulatory or management authorities in the area. A list of existing regulatory and management authorities for the area is not sufficient.

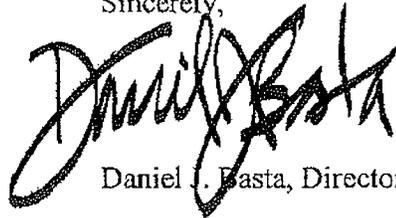
With regard to management consideration #6, a nomination should make as clear as possible the extent to which any partners have made commitments to the nomination concept, including how those partnerships would aid conservation or management programs for the area. When considering all of these recommendations, note that we encourage any resubmittal of a nomination be provided as a complete package as outlined at <http://www.nominate.noaa.gov/>. Note as well that any letters of support may be submitted as an appendix beyond the 25 page



limit. Moving support letters to an appendix allows a nomination package to more thoroughly address criteria and management considerations.

As you reconsider your nomination, staff from our West Coast Regional Office (Bill Douros, West Coast Regional Director, william.douros@noaa.gov), as well as our headquarters, stand by to address any questions you have. We encourage you to review other nomination packages we have received and our correspondence with the nominators, which are available on our website.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Daniel Basta", written in a cursive style.

Daniel J. Basta, Director

Attachment 3

SANCTUARY NOMINATION PROCESS GUIDE

This guide is intended to help in preparing a nomination.

[Introduction](#)

[Document Guidelines](#)

[NOAA Review](#)

[Nomination Submission](#)

[Nomination Preparation Checklist](#)

[Section I - Basics](#)

[Section II - Introduction](#)

[Section III - Criteria Information](#)

[Section IV - Consideration Information](#)

[Questions](#)

[Download the Guide \(pdfs/sanctuary-nomination-process-guide.pdf\)](pdfs/sanctuary-nomination-process-guide.pdf)

Introduction

Thank you for your interest in nominating an area of the marine or Great Lakes waters to become a national marine sanctuary. More detailed information can be found in the [final rule establishing this process \(rule.html\)](#). NOAA staff are also available to answer questions throughout the nomination development and review process.

Please be aware while preparing your nomination that all nominating materials submitted to NOAA will be posted publically on the website. Nominations should not include confidential business information or information that is sensitive or protected. NOAA will attempt to remove personal identifying information before a nomination is posted online, but please minimize including this type of information.

Document Guidelines

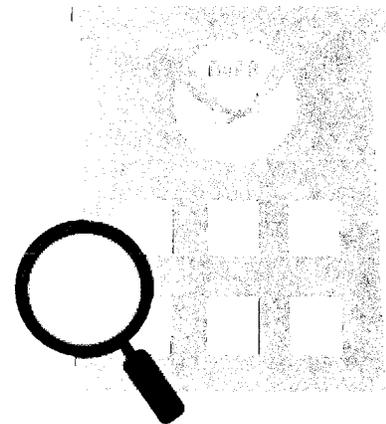
NOAA does not have a form for nominations, however the following guidelines apply:

- 1 The nomination maximum length is 25 pages. Letters of support may be submitted as an appendix beyond the 25 page limit. No additional appendices will be accepted
- 2 Nominations should use a Times New Roman font, 12 point font size, and one inch margins. Nominations that do not follow these formatting reasons will be returned.
- 3 The nomination must not include any copyrighted information without the nominator first acquiring for or granting to the Government a copyright license for the information.

NOAA Review

NOAA will review each nomination based on the information submitted in the nomination package. The nomination package must consist of one submission containing all the information the nominating community wants NOAA to consider. NOAA will not include any additional information once the nomination package is submitted. This will be a qualitative analysis so NOAA will not be applying a numerical score to any nomination. Nominations will not be judged against each other.

The strongest nominations will provide a clear connection and focus on the criteria and considerations that are relevant to the goals and intent for the nominated area and provide as much information as possible for those. While NOAA is not establishing a minimum number of national significance criteria, nor giving greater significance to any particular criterion, the strongest nominations will provide a clear connection and focus on the criteria most relevant to the goal and intent for the nominated area, and provide as much information as



possible for those criteria. Nominations should provide information addressing all seven management considerations, with special emphasis on consideration #7, describing community-based support.

There are no deadlines for submissions. Nominations will be reviewed on a rolling basis as they are received by NOAA. Please note that a high volume of submission arriving at the same time may increase review timelines.

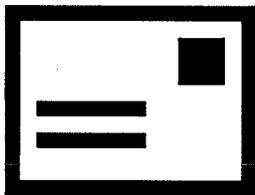
Nomination Submission

Nominations should be addressed to the Director of NOAA's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries and submitted by either:



Electronic

Submit nomination packages to: sanctuary.nominations@noaa.gov
(<mailto:sanctuary.nominations@noaa.gov>)



Mail

Director
Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway
11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Nomination Preparation Checklist

Please make sure you have included the following four sections in your nomination package:

Section I - Basics

Nomination Title

Nominator Name(s) and Affiliation(s)

Nomination Point of Contact - Name, Phone, Email, Address

Section II - Introduction

Narrative Description – a brief overview of the nomination

Goals Description – a brief description of why you are nominating this area

Location Description – a brief overview of the area being nominated, please be as specific and descriptive as possible

Section III – Criteria Information

Provide detailed information on each of the criteria below that are relevant to your nomination.

Criteria 1

The area's natural resources and ecological qualities are of special significance and contribute to: biological productivity or diversity; maintenance or enhancement of ecosystem structure and function; maintenance of ecologically or commercially important species or species assemblages; maintenance or enhancement of critical habitat, representative biogeographic assemblages, or both; or maintenance or enhancement of connectivity to other ecologically significant resources.

Criteria 2

The area contains submerged maritime heritage resources of special historical, cultural, or archaeological significance, that: individually or collectively are consistent with the criteria of eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; have met or which would meet the criteria for designation as a National Historic Landmark; or have special or sacred meaning to the indigenous people of the region or nation.

Criteria 3

The area supports present and potential economic uses, such as: tourism; commercial and recreational fishing; subsistence and traditional uses; diving; and other recreational uses that depend on conservation and management of the area's resources.

Criteria 4

The publically-derived benefits of the area, such as aesthetic value, public recreation, and access to places depend on conservation and management of the area's resources.

Section IV – Consideration Information

Provide as much detailed information as you are able on each of the seven consideration, with an emphasis on describing the community support (Consideration #7).

Consideration 1

The area provides or enhances opportunities for research in marine science, including marine archaeology.

Consideration 2

The area provides or enhances opportunities for education, including the understanding and appreciation of the marine and Great Lakes environments.

Consideration 3

Adverse impacts from current or future uses and activities threaten the area's significance, values, qualities, and resources.

Consideration 4

A national marine sanctuary would provide unique conservation and management value for this area or adjacent areas.

Consideration 5

The existing regulatory and management authorities for the area could be supplemented or complemented to meet the conservation and management goals for the area.

Consideration 6

There are commitments or possible commitments for partnerships opportunities such as cost sharing, office space, exhibit space, vessel time, or other collaborations to aid conservation or management programs for the area.

Consideration 7

There is community-based support for the nomination expressed by a broad range of interests, such as: individuals or locally-based groups (e.g., friends of group, chamber of commerce); local, tribal, state, or national elected officials; or topic-based stakeholder groups, at the local, regional or national level (e.g., a local chapter of an environmental organization, a regionally-based fishing group, a national-level recreation or tourism organization, academia or science-based group, or an industry association).

Questions

For general questions regarding the sanctuary nomination process, please contact:

Matt Brookhart

Chief, Policy & Planning Division

NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries

1305 East-West Highway

11th floor

Silver Spring, MD 20910

sanctuary.nominations@noaa.gov (<mailto:sanctuary.nominations@noaa.gov>)

For specific interest in nominating areas:

Maine to North Carolina, or the Great Lakes

Reed Bohne

Northeast and Great Lakes Regional Director

NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries

10 Ocean Science Circle

Savannah, GA 31411

reed.bohne@noaa.gov (<mailto:reed.bohne@noaa.gov>)

South Carolina to Florida, the Gulf of Mexico, or the Caribbean

Billy Causey, Ph.D.

Southeast Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Regional Director

NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries,

33 East Quay Rd,

Key West, FL 33040

billy.causey@noaa.gov (<mailto:billy.causey@noaa.gov>)

California to Alaska

William Douros

West Coast Regional Director

NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries,
99 Pacific Street
Suite 100F
Monterey, CA 93940
william.douros@noaa.gov (<mailto:william.douros@noaa.gov>)

Pacific Islands

Allen Tom

Pacific Islands Regional Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
726 South Kihei Road
Kihei (Maui), HI 96753
allen.tom@noaa.gov (<mailto:allen.tom@noaa.gov>)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement

Submittal of the information requested in these procedures is required for NOAA to consider a site for possible designation as a national marine sanctuary. This information is essential to evaluate the national significance of the area, management considerations of the area as a sanctuary, potential benefits of designation, and evaluate any environmental and socioeconomic impacts.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act, unless that collection of information displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

[Home \(/\)](#) [Contact Us \(/guide.html#questions\)](#) [Site Map \(/sitemap.html\)](#)

[Disclaimer \(/disclaimer.html\)](#)

[Information Quality \(http://www.cio.noaa.gov/services_programs/info_quality.html\)](http://www.cio.noaa.gov/services_programs/info_quality.html)

[Freedom of Information Act \(http://www.rdc.noaa.gov/~foia/\)](http://www.rdc.noaa.gov/~foia/) [Privacy Policy \(/privacy.html\)](#)

[User Survey \(/survey.html\)](#)

Website owner: [National Ocean Service \(http://oceanservice.noaa.gov\)](http://oceanservice.noaa.gov) | [NOAA \(http://www.noaa.gov\)](http://www.noaa.gov) |
[Department of Commerce \(http://www.commerce.gov\)](http://www.commerce.gov)

Revised: September 18, 2014 | You are here: <http://www.nominate.noaa.gov/guide.html>

Attachment 4

RESOLUTION NO. 18-12**STATEMENT OF CONTINUED OPPOSITION TO CREATION OF A
NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY IN THE SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
COASTAL AREA, AND CONTINUED OPPOSITION TO EXPANSION
OF THE MONTEREY BAY NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY
INTO THE SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY COASTAL AREA****THE CITY COUNCIL
City of Morro Bay, California**

WHEREAS, the City of Morro Bay opposes development of offshore oil and supports protection of the abundant natural resources of the San Luis Obispo coast; and

WHEREAS, the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) has been created on the California Coast from Half Moon Bay to Cambria to stop any potential offshore oil development and to support natural resource protection through education, public participation and research; and

WHEREAS, the MBNMS management plan update process identified expansion of the MBNMS boundary to the San Luis Obispo coast as a mid level priority for future consideration; and

WHEREAS, the MBNMS Sanctuary Advisory Council (SAC) requested MBNMS staff to support formation of a committee in San Luis Obispo County to study MBNMS expansion to this area; and

WHEREAS, the City of Morro Bay supports the Alliance of Communities for Sustainable Fisheries and its recommendation for improving sanctuary program management through the management plan update process, which recommendations the City feels have not been adequately addressed in the sanctuary program overall; and

WHEREAS, the City supports commercial fishing, commercial fishing facilities and the infrastructure needed for our traditional working harbor community; and

WHEREAS, the National Marine Sanctuary program recently circulated a new fishing regulation coordination policy that clearly states the power of the sanctuary to regulate fishing; and

WHEREAS, despite what promises are made not to regulate fishing, when sanctuaries are created or expanded, this policy will result in sanctuary's becoming another regulatory agent in the already well regulated area of fishing; and

WHEREAS, National Marine Sanctuary programs and the commercial fishing industry have many common goals in education, pollution protection, opposition to offshore oil and creation of sustainable fishery, so that there is no reason why if managed with proper balance and sensitivity to traditional working harbor uses the sanctuary programs should not have positive working relationships with the commercial fishing industry and working harbor communities; and

WHEREAS, the National Marine Sanctuary program has not developed a positive working relationship or the support of commercial fishing and the working harbor communities in its California sanctuaries at this time; and

WHEREAS, the National Marine Sanctuary program does not permit the SAC to have anything other than an advisory role and controls the ability of the SAC to communicate with the public at large and with outside agencies; and

WHEREAS, the National Marine Sanctuary Program, as currently authorized, does not provide for a mechanism for local control of sanctuary programs and the current organization of the SAC does not adequately meet the needs of local community direction to the program; and

(3) **WHEREAS**, the City of Morro Bay approved Resolution 27-03 on April 28, 2003 which opposed the creation of a National Marine Sanctuary in the San Luis Obispo County Coastal Area and opposed the expansion off the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary in the San Luis Obispo County Coastal Area.

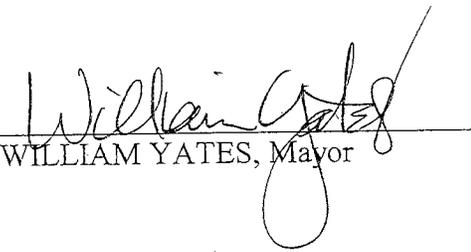
NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Morro Bay that because the National Marine Sanctuary Program has not adequately resolved conflicts and concerns of the commercial fishing industry and traditional working harbor uses and because the National Sanctuary Act does not currently allow for a sanctuary designation with true local control, the City of Morro Bay continues to oppose the formation of a National Marine Sanctuary and expansion of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary in the waters of the San Luis Obispo County coast.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Morro Bay at a regular meeting held thereof on the 10th day of April 2012, by the following vote:

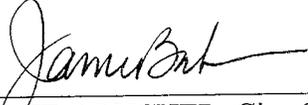
AYES: Borchard, Johnson, Leage, Smukler, Yates

NOES: None

ABSENT: None


WILLIAM YATES, Mayor

ATTEST:


JAMIE BOUCHER, City Clerk

Attachment 5

**NOAA'S REGULATION OF FISHING IN NATIONAL MARINE
SANCTUARIES**

JULY, 2008

This document describes how NOAA will administer the regulation of fishing in National Marine Sanctuaries as mandated by the National Marine Sanctuaries Act and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. The regulatory processes under each authority are described in flowcharts followed by detailed text with emphasis on new efforts at integration indicated by italics.

Executive Summary

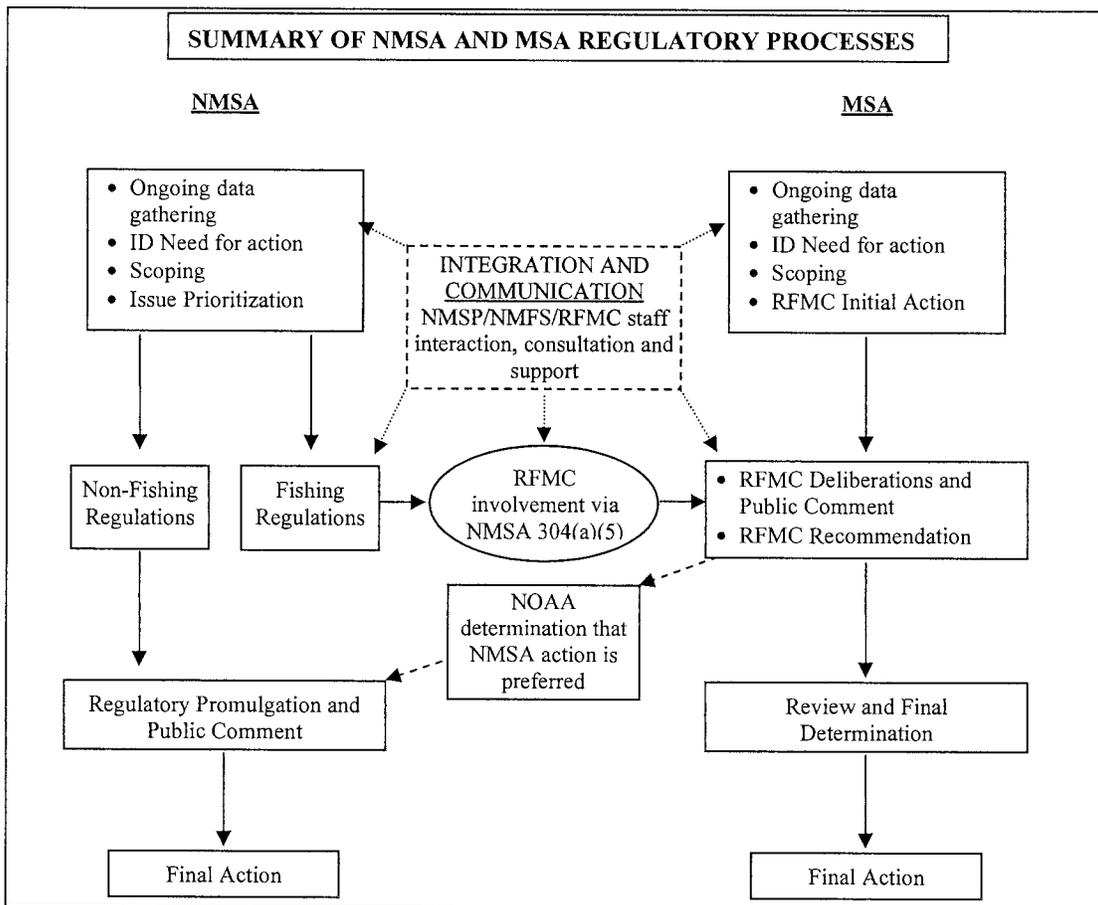
This document details how NOAA will administer the regulation of fishing in National Marine Sanctuaries as mandated by the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA) and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA). The regulatory processes under each act are described in flowcharts followed by detailed text with emphasis on new efforts at integration, collaboration and communication.

Parties involved in the processes:

Primary Statutory Participants: NOAA National Marine Sanctuary Program (NMSP)
 Sanctuary Advisory Councils
 NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
 Regional Fishery Management Councils (RFMC)

Government to Government consultations: Federally recognized Indian Tribes

Public input/consultations: States
 Other Federal Agencies
 Interested parties



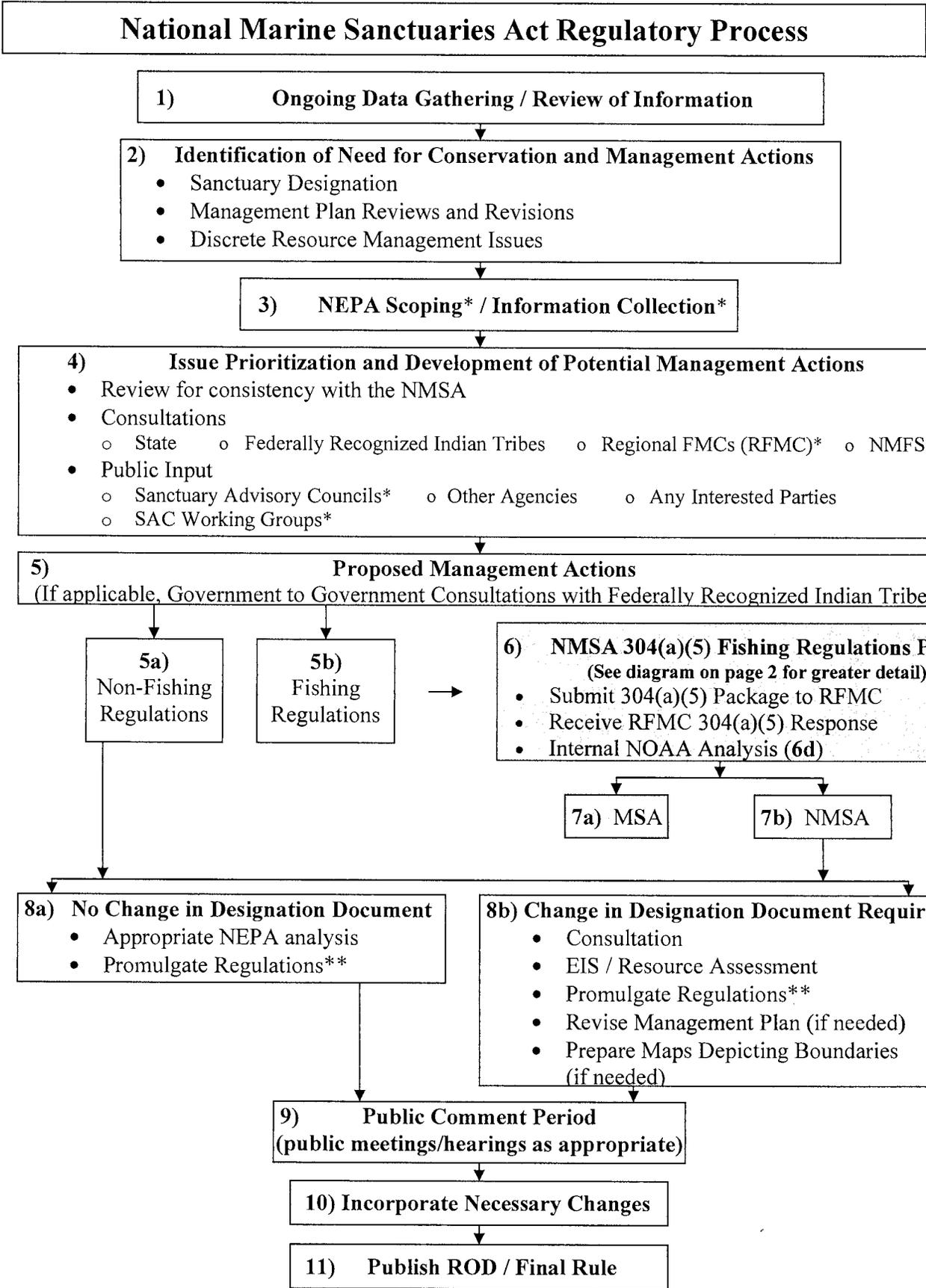
Major Sections:

1. pp. 1-8. Flowchart and text describing the National Marine Sanctuaries Act regulatory process for addressing issues in National Marine Sanctuaries, with emphasis on the process for addressing fishing issues from initial concept through implementation.
2. pp. 9-13. Flowchart and text describing the Magnuson-Stevens Act Regulatory process. The flowchart and text traces a fishery management action under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) from initial concept through implementation.

Integration and Communication:

Overall, this document describes the efforts to improve coordination and communication among NMFS, NMSP and RFMCs. The document highlights opportunities for increased coordination, most of which are described below.

1. Frontloading - The first step in each flowchart is entitled, "Ongoing Data Gathering / Review of Information." This describes the concept of communicating in an ongoing fashion between NMFS, NMSP and RFMCs with respect to issues that may arise in a National Marine Sanctuary regarding fishing or issues that may arise before a Regional Fishery Management Council that may affect NMSP resources or sites.
2. Scoping - The third step in each flowchart includes this phase. NMSP will expressly notify and include personnel from NMFS and RFMCs in developing Goals and Objectives for NMSP action where fishing issues exist. RFMCs will expressly notify and include personnel from NMSP in Fishery Management Action Teams, which develop Action plans for fishing issues.
3. Action Development - NMFS/RFMC staff will invite NMSP staff to attend and participate at standing or specially appointed committee meetings regarding potential fishery management considerations that may affect sanctuary resources. Sanctuary Advisory Councils, which are established under the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, often include NMFS or RFMC members.
4. RFMC actions regarding NMSP fishing issues - NMSP staff will ensure that adequate information is provided to the RFMC and will work to coordinate and clarify issues during the RFMC process as needed. Subsequently, NMFS staff will ensure that NMSP staff have received draft analyses for potential management actions that may affect sanctuary resources. The NMSP will also be given an opportunity to review any such documents for those RFMC actions developed to fulfill sanctuary goals and objectives.



*These highlighted items represent specific steps in the process by which NOAA will actively engage the appropriate RFMC. Please see accompanying text for more detail.

**During final development of draft fishing regulations, staff of the NMSP, NMFS and RFMCs coordinate as appropriate to ensure that any resulting regulation fulfills sanctuary goals and objectives.

6) NMSA §304(a)(5) Fishing Regulations Process
 (Expansion of Box 6 on page 1. When this process is complete return to 7a, 7b, or both – p.1)

6a) Prepare 304(a)(5) Package for RFMC**

- i. Sanctuary Goals and Objectives of Envisioned Regulations
- ii. Supporting Documentation and Analysis
- iii. Operational Criteria
- iv. Suggested Action For Consideration by RFMC

6b) RFMC Deliberations

- RFMC Provided 120 days to respond per NMSP regulation
- RFMC, NMFS, and NMSP Staff Coordination*

6c) RFMC Response

6c.i) RFMC prepares draft NMSA regulations

6c.ii) RFMC determines that NMSA regulations are not necessary (e.g., because MSA can be used to fulfill sanctuary goals and objectives)

6c.iii) RFMC declines to make determination with respect to the need for regulations

6d) NOAA Analysis
 (see page 3 for greater detail)

6e) Secretarial Determination

The Secretary determines whether or not the RFMC’s action fulfills the purposes and policies of the NMSA and the goals and objectives of the proposed action

6e.i) RFMC Action Accepted

Draft regulations prepared by RFMC will be accepted and issued as proposed regulations by the Secretary.

In instances where the Secretary accepts the RFMC’s determination that NMSA regulations are not necessary (e.g., b/c MSA can be used to fulfill sanctuary goals and objectives), no NMSA regulations are issued

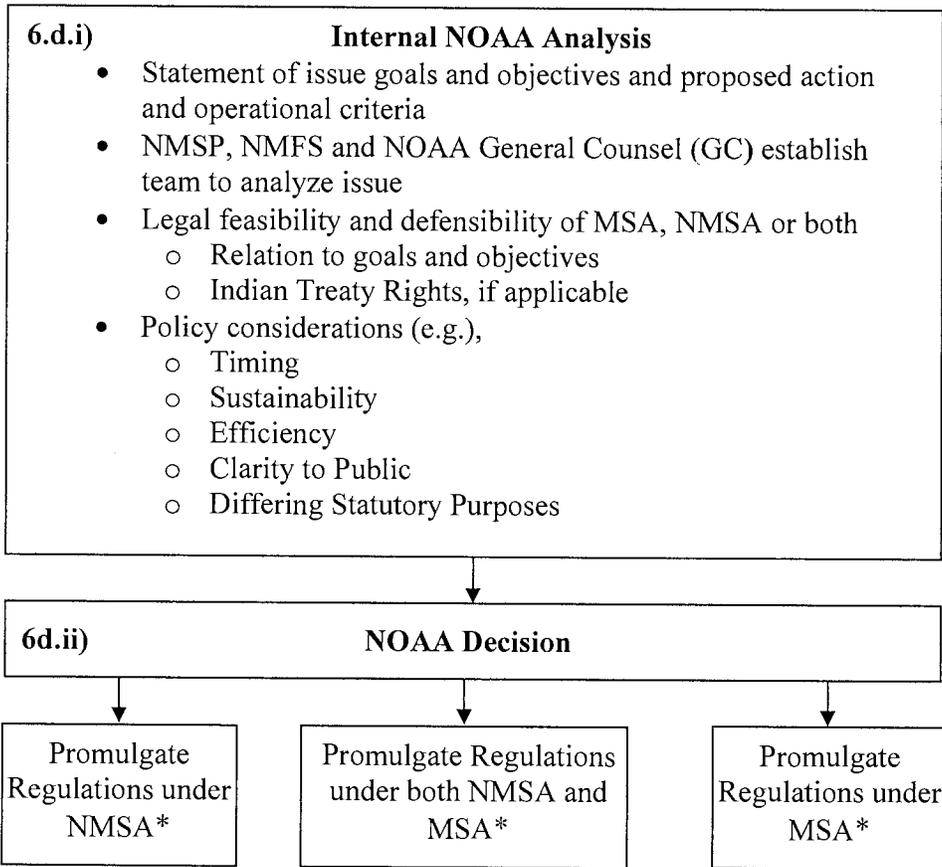
6e.ii) RFMC Action Rejected

The Secretary will prepare fishing regulations if the RFMC declines to make a determination with respect to the need for regulations, makes a determination which is rejected by the Secretary, or fails to prepare draft regulations in a timely manner

* This highlighted item is a step in the process by which NOAA will actively engage the RFMC. Please see accompanying text for more detail.

** These materials are developed from the Scoping and Issue Prioritization steps in the process.

6d) NOAA Analysis
 (Expansion of Box 6d on page 2. When complete, return to 6e -- p.2)



* During promulgation of regulations resulting from the NMSA 304(a)(5) process, staff of the NMSP, NMFS and RFMCs will coordinate as appropriate to ensure the resulting regulation fulfills its intended goals and objectives, regardless of the statute(s) under which it is promulgated. NOAA will ensure that any proposed regulations are consistent with Indian treaty fishing rights.

The flowchart graphically traces a National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA) as well as Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) action from initial concept through implementation. The following text bullets correspond to the numbered boxes on the flowchart and are intended to more fully explain the contents of the boxes and identify the points of consultation for three players (NOAA National Marine Sanctuary Program (NMSP), NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Regional Fishery Management Councils (RFMCs)) at the different stages in the generic process of developing fishing regulations, and decision criteria used in moving from one step to the next in the decision making process.

National Marine Sanctuaries Act Regulatory Process

- 1) **Ongoing Data Gathering / Review of Information.** *The NMSP collects information on an ongoing basis with regard to resource protection, resource use, issues of concern, etc. In an effort to increase “frontloading” with regard to issues involving fishing, the NMSP will seek out opportunities to engage the appropriate RFMC(s), NMFS Science Centers, NMFS Regional Offices, and other experts in ongoing data gathering and review of information in order to efficiently and effectively further adaptive management approaches through the application of state of the art science and policy.*
- 2) **Identification of Need for Conservation and Management Actions.** This represents the initial concept or idea stage of what may eventually develop into a proposed federal action. Three typical categories of actions are most often taken by NMSP: a proposed sanctuary designation, a sanctuary management plan review and revision, or a regulatory proposal that is developed in response to a discrete Sanctuary resource issue. An Environmental Impact Statement under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is required when a major federal action significantly affecting the human environment is taken under the NMSA, or when a change in a term of designation for the sanctuary is proposed.
- 3) **NEPA Scoping / Information Collection.** A scoping process is undertaken which includes community outreach, public meetings, and literature review. Scoping provides a framework for identifying environmental issues and coordinating with interested parties. *NMFS, the appropriate RFMC(s) established under the MSA and Federally Recognized Indian Tribes are identified among the interested parties and will be expressly notified at this step because of their role under the NMSA and fisheries expertise. Obtaining best available information, that is both high quality and composed of transparent data and methodology, is a primary goal in this stage of the process. It is here that early goal and objective consideration begins. NMFS and RFMC input in this process are critical to the successful development of final Goals and Objectives in the following step.*
- 4) **Issue Prioritization and Development of Potential Management Actions.** A Sanctuary Advisory Council (SAC) is charged by NOAA under the NMSA to advise throughout the process. Representatives from NMFS and the appropriate RFMCs are invited to be members of SACs or SAC Working Groups. *SACs are appointed to represent multiple stakeholders and provide advice and recommendations to NMSP management. NOAA in turn makes final determinations. The SAC prioritizes issues that may be addressed by the NMSP. The SAC may also form issue specific working groups to assist the SAC. For instance, if there are fishing issues associated with designation or management of a Sanctuary, a fisheries working group could be formed. Such working group could consist of representatives from NMFS (e.g., regional office and /or science center staff), the RFMCs, other agencies, Federally Recognized Indian Tribes, State marine resource management*

departments, the fishing industry, non-governmental environmental groups, and subject-matter experts and other interested parties. SAC working groups may be charged to develop potential management actions and recommendations to the SAC. The SAC in turn provides NMSP with recommendations. As a result of activities related to NMSP or SAC issue prioritization, an RFMC may pursue actions under the MSA. Refer to the Magnuson-Stevens Act Regulatory Process diagram for further description of the ensuing process. *NMSP draft goals and objectives are developed at this step for internal NOAA review, which includes another opportunity for NMFS comment.*

- 5) **NMSP Proposed Management Actions.** The recommendations provided by the SAC and interested Indian tribes are considered by the NMSP in its development of draft goals and objectives. The draft goals and objectives are ultimately reviewed within NOAA and become an agency statement of proposed goals and objectives for that sanctuary (“goals and objectives”). Because the draft goals and objectives become a statement of NOAA goals and objectives for that sanctuary, NOAA will conduct government to government consultation with any potentially affected federally recognized Indian tribe(s). These goals and objectives are the benchmark by which a RFMC recommendation under NMSA §304(a)(5) is assessed. Management recommendations normally come about through a SAC deliberative process as described in 4) above. The potential regulatory actions for a given sanctuary are divided into non-fishing and fishing actions (5a and 5b) by the NMSP prior to proceeding to the next step

6) NMSA §304(a)(5) Regulatory Process

6) Section 304(a)(5) of the NMSA requires that the appropriate RFMC(s) be given the opportunity to prepare draft regulations for fishing within the Exclusive Economic Zone of a sanctuary’s boundaries. When such regulations appear desirable, NOAA develops and presents a 304(a)(5) package to the appropriate RFMC(s). All of the materials provided to the RFMC(s) as part of the §304(a)(5) package are intended to help the RFMC make a determination of what would best fulfill the sanctuary goals and objectives. The entire package is reviewed and approved by NOAA and provided to the RFMC.

- a. **Prepare 304(a)(5) Package for RFMCs.** NOAA develops a §304(a)(5) package (package) and provides it to the appropriate RFMC(s). These materials are developed from the Scoping and Issue Prioritization steps in the process. Copies are made publicly available and given concurrently to the appropriate NMFS regional office(s). The package usually consists of, but is not limited to:
- i. **Sanctuary specific goals and objectives.** (Refer to boxes 3,4 and 5 for the process a sanctuary goes through to develop goals and objectives.)
 - ii. **Supporting documentation and analyses** come from a variety of sources including: literature and reports authored by the NOAA Science Centers or interagency and university scientists, notes and reports of the working group and SAC, data and/or analyses obtained via contract from consultants, NMSP assembled socio-economic and biological information, along with NMSP prepared GIS maps and relevant supporting information. *NOAA will ensure that adequate environmental and socioeconomic information is provided to the RFMC to inform them of the consequences of the “requested action”.*
 - iii. **Site-specific operational criteria** are developed and approved by NOAA (NMSP and NMFS staff) to better define the goals and objectives.

- iv. Suggested action(s) for consideration by RFMC** is the recommended actions developed throughout the process of **NEPA Scoping / Information Collection (3)** and Issue Prioritization and Development of Potential Management Actions **(4)**.
- b. RFMC Deliberations.** The RFMC is provided 120 days to respond to the 304(a)(5) package (15 CFR 922.22(b)). Extensions to this 120-day time limit may be, and often are, requested and granted to accommodate RFMC agendas and workloads. *During the 120-day period staff of RFMC, NMFS (e.g., regional office and/or science center staff) and NMSP may coordinate as necessary to clarify issues, address questions and provide preliminary feedback.*
- c. RFMC Response.** The RFMC may take any of three actions at this point. The RFMCs will make their determination by following their standard operating procedures and certain MSA procedural requirements. The RFMC could:
- i)** Prepare draft NMSA regulations. If the RFMC determines that regulations should be promulgated under the NMSA, the RFMC may prepare draft NMSA regulations and submit them to the NMSP. If the RFMC determines that regulations should be promulgated under the NMSA and the RFMC chooses not to provide draft regulations, then NOAA will draft the regulations. In either case, the RFMC may conduct such analyses as it considers helpful to making its determination. While the RFMC is not required to comply with all the MSA requirements for developing or amending an FMP (e.g., public notice and comment), it must rely on the MSA national standards as guidance to the extent that the standards are consistent and compatible with the goals and objectives of the proposed sanctuary designation or action. NOAA will develop the required NEPA and other analyses for the NMSA action.
 - ii)** Determine that NMSA regulations are not necessary (e.g., the RFMC could recommend that sanctuary goals and objectives be fulfilled by the MSA or could recommend that no action be taken). *If the RFMC determines that sanctuary goals and objectives could be fulfilled under MSA, an explanation of the specific regulatory mechanisms, FMP changes, legal basis, and projected timeline should accompany its recommendation.*
 - iii)** Decline to make a determination with respect to the need for regulations
- d. NOAA Internal Analysis.** NOAA determines, through the following internal process, whether or not the RFMC's proposed action would fulfill sanctuary goals and objectives.
- i. Analysis.** The internal NOAA analysis consists of NOAA NMSP, NMFS and GC staff examining the RFMC submission and determining whether the submission fulfills the sanctuary goals and objectives. As necessary, this team will analyze the feasibility and legal defensibility of the RFMC's proposed action. The team will also identify any relevant policy considerations (e.g., timeliness, sustainability, efficiency, clarity to the public, monitoring and research needs, and ease of enforcement) of the RFMC's proposed regulation(s).
 - ii. NOAA Decision.** After the team considers all aspects of the analysis, it makes a recommendation regarding acceptance / rejection of the RFMC proposal. If unable to reach consensus, or if the recommendation is to reject a RFMC

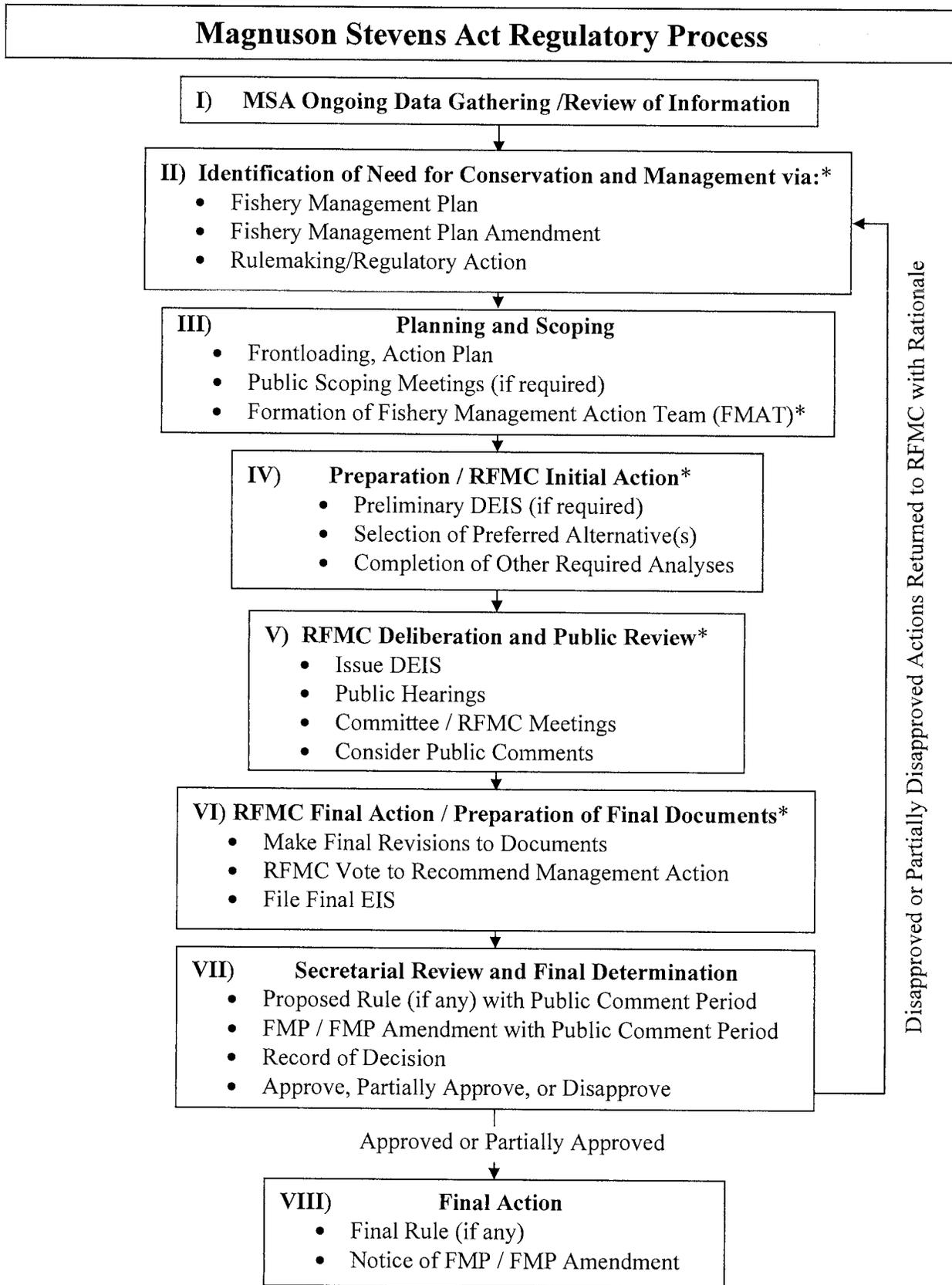
proposal, the team would elevate the issue to the Assistant Administrators (AAs) of the National Ocean Service and NMFS for a decision, and to the Administrator of NOAA as appropriate.

- e. **Secretarial Determination**¹. Once the NOAA decision has been made regarding a RFMC submission, the §304(a)(5) process is concluded.
 - i. **RFMC Action Accepted.** If NOAA determines that draft NMSA regulations prepared by the RFMC fulfill the sanctuary goals and objectives and the purposes and policies of the NMSA, the regulations will be issued as proposed regulations for public comment. If the RFMC determines that NMSA fishing regulations are not necessary because sanctuary goals and objectives can be fulfilled by the MSA, and the Secretary accepts that recommendation, no NMSA regulations are proposed and regulations are pursued through the MSA regulatory process, if appropriate (see accompanying diagram and text).
 - ii. **RFMC Action Rejected.** If NOAA determines that a RFMC submission fails to fulfill the goals and objectives of the sanctuary and the purposes and policies of the NMSA, then NOAA will prepare proposed fishing regulations for the sanctuary. NOAA will communicate the decision to the RFMC and coordinate as appropriate with the RFMC on the development of the fishing regulations.
- 7a) **Magnuson-Stevens Act Regulatory Process.** If the NOAA analysis of fishing actions (6d) determines the appropriate course of action is to pursue the proposed action fully or partially under the MSA, then the appropriate regulations are pursued under the MSA process.
- 7b) **NMSA Regulatory Process.** If the NOAA analysis of fishing actions (6d) determines the appropriate course of action is to pursue the proposed action fully or partially under the NMSA, then the appropriate regulations and supporting documentation (e.g., NEPA, APA, Reg. Flex) are prepared by the NMSP, including any change to a sanctuary designation document (per NMSA paragraph 8).
- 8) **Sanctuary Designation Document.** A designation document is prepared as part of a sanctuary's designation process. The terms of designation are defined by the NMSA as: 1) the geographic area of a sanctuary; 2) the characteristics of the area that give it conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, research, educational or esthetic value; and 3) the types of activities that will be subject to regulation to protect those characteristics. A sanctuary can only prohibit or restrict an activity listed in its designation document. A sanctuary designation document can, however, be amended if a discrete resource management issue arises or during the routine sanctuary management plan review processes outlined in the NMSA.
 - a. **No Change Required in Designation Document.** If proposed regulations do not necessitate a change to the sanctuary's designation document, then the NMSP proceeds to promulgate regulations accompanied by the appropriate level NEPA analysis. *During final development of draft fishing regulations, staff of the NMSP, NMFS and RFMCs coordinate as appropriate to ensure that any resulting regulation fulfills sanctuary goals and objectives.*
 - b. **Change Required in Designation Document.** Designation documents are changed following the applicable procedures for designation of a sanctuary (sections 303 and 304 of the NMSA). Some steps (e.g., consultation, draft EIS preparation) can be

¹ The Secretary's authority under the MSA and NMSA has been delegated to NOAA.

initiated as part of earlier actions under 4) Issue Prioritization and Development of Potential Management Actions. To issue a regulation prohibiting or restricting a fishing activity in a sanctuary for which a designation document does not have fishing as one of the activities subject to regulation, the sanctuary's designation document must be amended to include fishing as an activity subject to regulation. *During final development of draft fishing regulations, staff of the NMSP, NMFS and RFMCs coordinate as appropriate to ensure that any resulting regulation fulfills sanctuary goals and objectives.*

- 9) **Public Comment Period.** Publish the proposed rule, Notice of Availability of a draft environmental impact statement or environmental analysis, and amended sanctuary designation document (if one is being amended) in the *Federal Register* to start the public comment periods (minimum 45 days DEIS; proposed rules generally have a 60-day review period). Hold public meetings or hearings as appropriate and collect public comments.
- 10) **Incorporate Necessary Changes.** Consider the public comments and revise regulations and analyses as appropriate.
- 11) **Publish Final Rule.** Issue the Record of Decision (ROD) and the final rule. If a final EIS was prepared, the ROD and final rule are issued after the required 30-day wait period from publication of the Notice of Availability of a final EIS. If there is a change to the designation document, the change becomes effective after a period of 45 days of continuous session of Congress (NMSA §304(a)(6)). During this final 45-day review period the Governor (when state waters are included) has the opportunity to certify to NOAA that the change to the terms of designation is unacceptable, in which case the unacceptable change to the term of designation shall not take effect in that part of the sanctuary that is within the boundary of that State.



*These highlighted items are steps in the process by which RFMC and NMFS will actively engage NOS. Please see accompanying text for more detail.

Magnuson Stevens Act Regulatory Process

MSA Process for the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. This flowchart traces a fishery management action under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) from initial concept through implementation. The following descriptions correspond to the numbered boxes on the flowchart and are intended to more fully explain the contents of the boxes and identify the points of consultation for three players (NOAA National Marine Sanctuary Program (NMSP), NMFS, and RFMCs) at the different stages in the generic process of developing fishery-related regulations.

As part of internal NMFS efforts to manage expectations and outcomes, the agency has developed draft Operational Guidelines^{2,3} that emphasize the importance of early involvement of interested parties and identification of issues (“frontloading”). The draft Operational Guidelines identify key phases and steps that apply to all MSA fishery management actions whether the action is a rule, an FMP or an FMP Amendment, and whether it will be supported by an Environmental Assessment (EA), Categorical Exclusion (CE), or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The flowchart depicts a summary of these key steps.

The time it takes a proposed fishery management action to be developed varies depending on the complexity of the proposal, resources available to conduct the analyses and draft the documents, and a multitude of other contingencies. Staff resources to prepare FMP/rulemaking activities are pooled between RFMC and NMFS to variable degrees across the six NMFS regions and eight RFMCs.

We note that an RFMC recommendation proceeding from the NMSA 304(a)(5) process would not necessarily follow the steps outlined for full-blown MSA-based rulemaking.

I) Ongoing Data Gathering / Review of Information: The MSA requires that RFMCs conduct regular public meetings, and submit periodic reports, and submit recommended management action⁴ for any fishery under their jurisdiction that requires conservation and management.

Typical routes of initiating FMP/rulemaking by a RFMC include:

- a) NMFS submits information pertinent to Federal fisheries to the appropriate RFMCs.
- b) Constituents, fishing industry representatives, agency staff, RFMC members, and/or non-governmental organization representatives write or testify to the RFMC of their concern and may request a particular action.
- c) Some actions get on a RFMC agenda due to acts of Congress, which may require specific actions within statutory time frames. NMFS has an intermediate role between the Executive

² Draft Operational Guidelines: For Development and Implementation of Fishery Management Actions. August 23, 2005. http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/domes_fish/OperationalGuidelines/DraftOGs_082405.pdf

³ NMFS has requested the Councils implement the Guidelines on a test basis. NOAA will review and consider revising this document as appropriate based on further decisions about implementation of the Guidelines and on other applicable procedures.

⁴ The term “fishery management actions” should be interpreted broadly to include a wide range of activities taken pursuant to the MSA, including proposed and final rulemakings, FMPs with no implementing regulations, and other substantive actions by the agency that promulgate or are expected to lead to the promulgation of a final rule or regulation, including notices of inquiry, and advance notices of proposed rulemaking.

Branch and the RFMC, and is ultimately responsible for deadlines and actions required by the Secretary of Commerce as a result of legislation.

In an effort to increase “frontloading” with regard to issues involving sanctuary resources NMFS will seek out opportunities to engage the appropriate NMSP staff. The NMSP may provide information about potential relevant fishery management considerations that may affect sanctuary resources. Early identification of such issues will permit RFMCs to begin assessing potential management actions for fisheries.

II) Identification of Need for Conservation and Management. This is the point at which a RFMC determines that there may be a need to recommend action and may begin assessing the need for fishery management measures. *NMFS staff and NMSP staff will coordinate on a continuing basis regarding potential management actions that may affect sanctuary resources or the need to regulate fishing within Sanctuaries.*

At this stage ideas are developed for a response to an identified fisheries conservation or management need. The types of major Federal actions typically undertaken by RFMCs include: A new fishery management plan (FMP); an Amendment to an already approved FMP; and regulatory actions developed in response to a discrete marine conservation or management issue. FMPs and FMP Amendments must be consistent with the MSA national standards and other applicable laws, several of which require analysis of alternatives. Although it infrequently begins sooner, in most cases the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process starts here.

III) Planning and Scoping.

The draft Operational Guidelines recommend the development of an “Action Plan” which describes objectives, resources, alternatives and applicable laws, prior to commencement of drafting the initial NEPA document. These Guidelines rely heavily on the concept of frontloading, which means the early involvement of all interested parties to address and resolve issues. The draft Operational Guidelines also recommend formation of a fishery management action team (FMAT) as a project management activity intended to identify and task those necessary to work on a particular action from the beginning. The FMAT will generally include representatives of the RFMC and NMFS, as well as other NOAA components and federal agencies, as necessary. *Draft Operational Guidelines will include “flags” to remind RFMCs that personnel from the NMSP will be invited to participate on FMATs regarding potential fishery management considerations that may affect sanctuary resources. Those regions not using FMATs should also involve the NMSP in early issue identification.*

Through deliberations of the FMAT, NOAA General Counsel, and agency NEPA advisors, determinations are made as to the appropriate MSA type of action (FMP or regulatory) and level of NEPA analysis (CE, EA, or EIS), or whether supplements or amendments to existing NEPA analyses are appropriate for compliance and any action necessary to comply with section 304(d) of the NMSA. *Section 304(d) of the NMSA requires federal agencies to consult on any federal action that is likely to destroy, cause the loss of, or injure any sanctuary resources. (Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary has a special standard, and consultation is required when a federal action “may affect” a sanctuary resource.)*

IV) Preparation / RFMC Initial Action. This step includes actions taken by preparers and the RFMC to complete preparation of the Draft NEPA analysis and all other required analyses.

Regulatory language, analyses and information collection requirements may be examined and preliminary estimates made of the costs and benefits of regulations depending on the nature of the proposed action and associated Federal permits, licenses, or other entitlements, and their respective accompanying analyses that will be required prior to implementation. RFMC standing committees or specially appointed committees may be asked by the RFMC to prepare components of actions for RFMC consideration. All meetings are advertised and open to the public, and public comments are taken each time an aspect of the proposed action appears on the agenda of the respective RFMC or one of its committees. *NMFS/RFMC staff will invite NMSP staff to attend and participate at standing or specially appointed committee meetings regarding potential fishery management considerations that may affect sanctuary resources.*

Preliminary Draft EIS: If schedules permit and the RFMC chooses, it may include a summary action, such as “Approve DEIS for Public Review” on the agenda. That would necessitate preparation and presentation of a preliminary DEIS to the RFMC (and public, because every action is open to the public).

Selection of Preferred Alternative: Because early identification of a preferred alternative facilitates compliance with the substantive requirements and procedural timelines of the MSA, ESA, and APA and other applicable law, the Draft Operational Guidelines encourage identification of the preferred alternative at the DEIS stage, though this is not always possible. *If consultation on a potential management action is required under §304(d) of the NMSA, it will be initiated at this stage, if it has not already been initiated.*

V) RFMC Deliberation and Public Review. Completed draft analyses are circulated for public review. *NMFS staff will ensure that NMSP staff have received draft analyses for potential management actions that may affect sanctuary resources. The NMSP would also be given an opportunity to review any such documents for those MSA actions developed from the NMSA 304(a)(5) regulatory process to fulfill sanctuary goals and objectives.* RFMC meetings or hearings are held to facilitate understanding of the documents, collect public comment and have RFMC deliberations. If deemed necessary, the NMSP shall provide NMFS with reasonable alternatives that will protect sanctuary resources. After public review and comment, the analysis documents are revised as necessary and provided to the RFMC.

VI) RFMC Final Action / Preparation of Final Documents. The RFMC holds a vote on the proposed action at a public meeting. After the RFMC votes to submit an action to the Secretary, RFMC and NMFS staff prepare the action document and any accompanying draft regulation and analyses for submission to the Secretary. It is anticipated that some work on the necessary supporting documentation will continue after the RFMC’s vote. However, if NOAA or the Council determines that the supporting analyses have been substantively changed at this point, the model in the Draft Operational Guidelines would call for reconsideration by the RFMC. All parts of a final EIS (FEIS) analysis must be completed and assembled prior to NMFS filing the FEIS with the EPA, who in turn publishes a Notice of Availability (NOA) of the FEIS in the *Federal Register*.

The MSA also requires that NMFS initiate formal public review of the RFMC’s proposed measures by publishing in the *Federal Register* the NOA of an FMP or FMP Amendment and/or the proposed rule to implement the RFMC’s recommendation. The NOA of an FEIS is different from a NOA of an FMP or FMP Amendment and is published in a different part of the *Federal Register*.

VII) Secretarial Review and Final Determination. The MSA limits the time for Secretarial review and decision on new FMPs and FMP Amendments to ninety days. NMFS must publish the NOA of the FMP or FMP Amendment immediately (within 5 days) of the transmittal date for a 60-day public comment period. The transmittal date is established by the NMFS Regional Administrator when all of the necessary documentation is determined to be complete.

The NMSP would be given an opportunity to review any such documents for those MSA actions developed from the NMSA 304(a)(5) regulatory process to fulfill sanctuary goals and objectives

Within 30 days of the close of the comment period, the agency must approve, partially approve, or disapprove the RFMC's recommendation. A Record of Decision is issued at this time. The determination to approve, partially approve, or disapprove is made by reference to the MSA's National Standards, other provisions of the MSA and other applicable law.

Approved: If a FMP or FMP Amendment is found to comply with the ten National Standards, contain all the required FMP components, and otherwise comply with all applicable laws and E.O.s, it is approved and the process is complete but for final publication of the regulations.

Disapproved or Partially Approved: If an FMP or FMP Amendment does not comply with the ten National Standards, contain all the required FMP components, and otherwise comply with all applicable law, it is disapproved. The NMFS Regional Administrator must specify in writing to the RFMC the inconsistencies of the FMP or FMP Amendment with the MSA and/or other applicable laws, the nature of inconsistencies, and recommendations for actions to make the FMP or FMP Amendment conform to applicable laws. If the RFMC is not notified within 30 days of the end of the comment period on the FMP or FMP Amendment of the approval, disapproval, or partial approval, such FMP or FMP Amendment shall take effect as if approved. If an FMP or FMP Amendment is disapproved or partially approved, the RFMC may resubmit a revised FMP or FMP Amendment and revised proposed rule, where applicable.

VIII) Final Action. For approved actions or partially approved actions a notice of availability of the final FMP or FMP amendment is issued and final regulation (if any) is published.

Attachment 6

**The Potential Economic Impacts of the
Proposed Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary**

Prepared for the Sierra Club of California

By Jason Scorse, Ph.D. and Judith Kildow, Ph.D.

September 2014



i. Acknowledgments

The authors want to thank William Douros, Western Regional Director of National Marine Sanctuaries, for providing important financial information about sanctuary budgets; student assistant Maren Gardiner Farnum, for her research and analytical work; Professor Gary Griggs for providing information about marine institutional budgets in the Monterey Crescent; Deirdre Whalen and other Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary staff members for providing a range of information on tourism and other sanctuary activities that we could never have gotten without their assistance. We also want to thank Sarah Carr of EBM Tools Listserve and everyone who contributed citations per her request, for helping to compile our extensive bibliography on the economics of MPAs.

ii. Executive Summary

The U.S. National Marine Sanctuary designation process is being reopened after 20 years, and coastal communities across the country are being encouraged to submit nominations. In response, there is a proposal for a new California Central Coast Marine Sanctuary, stretching from the Channel Islands to the northern tip of San Luis Obispo County. This report provides our best estimates from available and extrapolated information, of the potential economic impact on San Luis Obispo County, if this proposed National Marine Sanctuary becomes a reality.

Communities seek Sanctuary designation for many reasons, including the preservation of unique cultural and natural resources, permanent prevention of offshore oil and gas development, or improving their local economies. This report focuses on the economic impacts possible from such a designation. Our results show that overall, the proposed Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary could add, at minimum 23 million dollars per year to the local economy and create almost 600 new jobs.

Our estimates draw from four channels of revenue and job generation we investigated:

1. Government expenditures on Sanctuary offices, staff, and infrastructure, as well as additional research money raised by Sanctuary staff
2. Money raised by local NGOs and academics to conduct Sanctuary-related research
3. Increased coastal tourism and the increases in relevant business revenues from it (due to both market signaling and improved ocean and coastal resource stewardship)
4. Increased property values, property taxes, and business, local, state and federal tax revenues due to Sanctuary proximity

It is important to note that these totals are conservative estimates and depend on the extent to which a) the Sanctuary staff aggressively market the unique natural, cultural, and historic resources as a focal point for preservation and education, b) the local tourist industry markets the Sanctuary, c) academics and NGOs seek to leverage the Sanctuary for research funding, d) the amounts of funding forthcoming from the Federal Government, and e) the extent to which Sanctuary policies lead to tangible improvements in coastal ecosystems.

A byproduct of this work is an appendix with an extensive bibliography of relevant literature, which we compiled to ensure we used all available information for this report.

We hope our report will serve to better inform the local community and help to determine whether the major effort required to submit a nomination for a new Sanctuary designation is in the region's best interests.

The Potential Economic Impacts of the Proposed Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary

By Jason Scorse, Ph.D. and Judith Kildow, Ph.D.¹

September 2014

1. Introduction

The U.S. National Marine Sanctuary designation process is being reopened after 20 years, and coastal communities across the country are being encouraged to submit nominations. When an area is ultimately chosen as a National Marine Sanctuary, a federal regulatory apparatus is immediately conferred on the areas within the new jurisdiction, along with the establishment of a local Sanctuary office and accompanying staff; and site-specific rules are put in place. The regulations that accompany a new Sanctuary both restrict specific ocean and coastal activity (i.e. oil and gas development), and provide opportunities for increased monitoring and research, education, partnerships, and incentives for more sustainable ocean and coastal management. There are myriad reasons why communities might seek a Sanctuary designation, including the preservation of unique cultural and natural resources, or to permanently prevent offshore oil and gas development.

It is beyond the scope of this paper to conduct a comprehensive economic assessment of the benefits of National Marine Sanctuary designations, or outline what such a study would entail. From our literature review, it is clear that no such analyses currently exist that could be extrapolated to the proposed Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary. Fortunately, there are means by which to provide some hard figures that are reasonable and defensible as to the likely economic impacts of a new Sanctuary for the economy of San Luis Obispo, County.² We

¹ Dr. Scorse is the Director of the Center for the Blue Economy at the Monterey Institute of International Studies (a Graduate School of Middlebury College) and Dr. Kildow is the Director of the National Ocean Economics Program at the Center for the Blue Economy.

² According to the sanctuary proposal, the Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary will directly border the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary to the south and the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary to the north. It will span California's central coast from approximately 11 miles south of Point Conception to one mile north of Point Estero. This area encompasses all but seven miles of the northern coast of San Luis Obispo County and, while

estimate that overall the proposed Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary will add at minimum many millions of dollars per year to the local economy and the creation of hundreds of jobs.

In Section II, we discuss the various channels through which a new Sanctuary designation could help the regional economy within the Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary jurisdiction; in Section III we use available data and existing research to make some conservative projections as to the potential amount of new revenue and jobs that Sanctuary designation would likely bring to San Luis Obispo, County; in Section IV we provide a summary of the potential economic benefits; and in Section V we offer some concluding remarks.

II. Potential Benefits of Sanctuary Designation to Local Economies

There are both direct and indirect ways Sanctuary Designation can impact local economies. The primary direct economic impact is through the establishment of a new local Sanctuary office with an annual budget and staff, and often, new infrastructure. Some examples include: 1) The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Visitor Center and Education Facility, which opened in Santa Cruz in 2012, and contributed \$10.9 million to the local economy,³ and 2) in 2005 the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary began building new offices and research facilities on the UC-Santa Barbara campus—adding \$8.2 million to that community—and the Sanctuary continues to receive funding to complete a public education and outreach center, which is currently under construction.⁴

it does include roughly 30 miles of northern Santa Barbara County, the majority of that distance is within the Vandenberg Air Force Base, and not accessible by the public for recreational purposes and has a relatively insignificant residential population. Therefore, the Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary will mostly comprise San Luis Obispo County, which is the main unit of analysis for this study.

³ These values are in \$US 2010. These are the following citations for this information: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Sanctuary Program, 2008; Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Management Plan, Silver Spring, MD, pp. 231-235; Staff, Office of Sam Farr, United States Congress. June 25, 2008. “Funding for local ocean projects advances”. <http://farr.house.gov/index.php/newsroom/press-releases-archive/2008-press-releases/396-june-25-2008-funding-for-local-ocean-projects-advances>; Douros, Bill. 2014. Personal Communication.

⁴ These values are in \$US 2010. These are the following citations for this information: Staff, Public Affairs and Communications Office for UC Santa Barbara, March 1, 2005, “New Marine Science Building Receives Federal Funds to House Marine Sanctuary Offices”. <http://www.ia.ucsb.edu/pa/display.aspx?pkey=1256>; U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Sanctuary Program, 2008. Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary Management Plan / Final Environmental Impact Statement. Silver

Apart from the direct federal expenditures given to maintain Sanctuary offices, programs, and staff, those staff often bring in additional outside money from foundations and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) interested in ocean and coastal research and management. In addition, local NGOs and academics benefit in their grant fundraising by being able to solicit money for Sanctuary-related projects.

In most of the 14 current National Marine Sanctuaries, tourism is one of the largest sectors of the local economy. Millions of visitors are drawn to these areas for their beaches, recreational fishing, diving, snorkeling, surfing, fishing, wildlife viewing, and museums and aquariums.⁵ Much of this tourism would exist even without Sanctuary designation, but there are two ways in which it can increase it. The first is by simply signaling to the wider community that the resources in the particular area governed by the Sanctuary are special and worthy of a trip. The designation also provides an opportunity for promotion and marketing, a signal that something special is in the region that is worth visiting. Over the longer term, the extent to which Sanctuary regulations and management policies protect and improve the conservation of the region's ocean and coastal resources can help maintain and increase tourist visitation rates, along with the economic benefits they bring (Osso 2014). Finally, since National Marine Sanctuaries permanently prohibit oil and gas drilling and development, they remove the risks—and associated economic costs—of any potential environmental damages these activities might cause.

The extent to which Sanctuary designation preserves coastal resources can also translate into higher home values, and correspondingly higher local property tax revenue. It is well established

Spring, MD. p. 87.; Tim Schmidt, August 14, 2014, Office Manager, Marine Science Institute at UC Santa Barbara, Personal Communication; Bill Douros, 2014, Personal Communication.

⁵ In 2013 there were 69.8 million international visitors to the United States and the top four states visited were all coastal (New York, Florida, California, and Hawaii). Klein, et al. (2004) demonstrated that tourism-related earnings as a percentage of total earnings are highest in coastal counties (i.e. the location quotient for tourism in these counties is much higher - 1.82 and above - than it is in non-coastal counties). These figures are evidence that coastal areas of the United States and their associated recreational activities are a major draw for tourists. U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Travel and Tourism Industries, "International Visitation to the United States: 2013 U.S. Travel and Tourism Statistics (Inbound)" Revised May 2014. Accessed September 03, 2014. http://travel.trade.gov/outreachpages/inbound_general_information_inbound_overview.html; Klein, Y.L., J.P. Osleeb, and M.R. Viola. 2004. Tourism-Generated Earnings in the Coastal Zone: A Regional Analysis. *Journal of Coastal Research*: 20(4):1080–1088.

by econometricians that proximity to beaches and ocean views contributes tremendous value to home prices. One only need look at the prices of homes with ocean views and direct beach access and compare them to the prices of almost identical homes a few blocks away to see how much people are willing to pay for these attributes. In fact, in many areas of California an unobstructed ocean view can add a premium as much as a million dollars to the price of a home (Kildow 2009). It is reasonable to expect that the cleanliness of the beaches, more abundant coastal wildlife, and the lack of view obstruction by oil rigs and mining vessels, (which are prohibited in Sanctuaries) also lead to higher home values. The extent to which Sanctuaries provide these services determines how much incremental value they add to regional real estate, along with the additional tax revenues.

To summarize, the economic benefits to local communities from Sanctuary designation can be generated through the following four channels:

1. Government expenditures on Sanctuary offices, staff, and infrastructure, as well as additional research money raised by Sanctuary staff
2. Money raised by local NGOs and academics to conduct Sanctuary-related research
3. Increased coastal tourism and the increases in relevant business revenues from it (due to both market signaling and improved ocean and coastal resource stewardship)
4. Increased property values, property taxes, and business, local, state and federal tax revenues due to Sanctuary proximity

In the next section we will examine the extent to which economic projections for the impacts of the proposed Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary in San Luis Obispo, County can be estimated for these four categories, using data on existing Sanctuaries and other research as a guide. We will also apply the appropriate employment multipliers to determine the overall job impacts.

III. Estimating the Economic Impacts of the proposed Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary Designation

III.1. Government expenditures

The most immediate and direct economic impact of any National Marine Sanctuary designation is the new government revenue brought to the region to establish a local Sanctuary office. William Douros, the West Coast Regional Director of the NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, provided us with data on the budgets for the four California National Marine Sanctuaries—Monterey Bay, Channel Islands, Cordell Bank, and Gulf of the Farallones—from the most recent decade, 2005-2014. The data includes the total operating budget, the construction budget, the number of staff, as well as the number of volunteer hours per year. Table 1 includes the averages for all four California Sanctuaries over the past decade, with all values in \$2010. These figures can help us estimate the expected direct economic benefits of a new Sanctuary Office in San Luis Obispo, County if the proposed Central Coast Sanctuary were established.

Table 1: National Marine Sanctuaries of California – Average Annual Budgets Per Sanctuary, 2005-2014.

Total Operating Budget	\$1,852,000
Construction Funds	\$1,022,000
No. of Paid Staff (Federal & Contracted)	18
Staff Wages	\$1,647,000
Volunteers: Hours/No.	11,769
External Funds (e.g. research grants)	\$491,000
Total Average Annual Spending	\$3,365,000

The four California Sanctuaries are very different. The Channel Islands Sanctuary is far from the mainland, the Monterey Bay Sanctuary is adjacent to a large population with a robust tourist economy, while Cordell Bank and the Gulf of the Farallones Sanctuaries are directly adjacent to each other and border much less dense populations. Therefore, it is difficult to extrapolate any of these figures directly to the proposed Central Coast Sanctuary. We believe that taking the average of all four is a reasonable first approximation of any new government spending that would come to San Luis Obispo, County to establish and operate a new Sanctuary office. We also believe that taking the average of the last three years' budgets is a reasonable predictor of the future fiscal situation.

Using averages from 2012-2014, we project that a new Central Coast Sanctuary would have a total annual budget of approximately \$1,767,000,⁶ a staff of 16, and attract outside grants of about \$410,000 per year. Based on revenue and employment multipliers derived from IMPLAN, this direct spending would lead to an additional \$1,088,500²⁸ economic activity and 28 additional jobs in San Luis Obispo, County for a total of economic impact of \$3,265,500 and 44 new jobs. These total economic impacts are expected to be sustained indefinitely. However, given the unpredictability of the federal budget, it is difficult to know how this budget will change with any precision over time.

⁶ It is important to note that this represents a large drop when compared to the 10-year average because most of the construction spending for the big infrastructure projects was budgeted in many years ago. Again, this means that our estimates should be viewed as a lower bound.

In addition, we estimate that the proposed Central Coast Sanctuary would be able to attract 14,083 hours annually of volunteer time. Volunteers provide tangible services to a community; for example, as wildlife docents, or even cleaning beaches, which would otherwise cost money and can boost tourism revenue. Individuals get satisfaction from volunteering, as people are eager to invest in their local community, which can lead to real economic value that is measurable in the form of consumer surplus.⁷

III.2 Money Raised by Local NGOs and Academics to Conduct Sanctuary-Related Research

The presence of a Sanctuary in a community provides local NGOs and academics an opportunity to attract outside funding to do Sanctuary-related research. Much of this money is likely spent in the local community. However, there is almost no data collected on this outside funding, and even if there were, it would be difficult to determine how much of this money was awarded solely due to Sanctuary designation.

We were able to obtain data from Gary Griggs, Distinguished Professor of Earth Sciences at UC-Santa Cruz, who has collected information for many years on the research institutions within the Monterey Bay Crescent (representing a large share of the area covered by the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary). His work includes data on total budgets and staff, and in addition, for the years 2010 and 2014 he compiled data on total outside funding raised by the majority of these institutions.

It is important to note that the bulk of the outside funding in the Monterey Bay Region comes from two institutions: The Monterey Bay Aquarium (MBA) and the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute (MBARI).⁸ It is best to examine the total funding with and without these two institutions, as they are unique to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and unlikely to

⁷ Consumer surplus is the amount of economic value that consumers derive from resources above and beyond what they paid for that good. For example, if beach visitation is a free activity, consumers can still receive economic value from this activity that can be measured based on the maximum that they are willing to pay for beach access. The same goes with volunteering; the sense of community participation has an economic value that can be estimated. A contingent valuation study could be undertaken to determine this value.

⁸ This excludes the large budget of Fleet Numeric that is unpublished.

be reproduced adjacent to a new Central Coast Sanctuary. In 2010 and 2014 the total outside funding in \$2010 raised by Monterey Bay Crescent Research Institutions, both with and without MBA and MBARI was \$150,700,000 in 2010 with MBA and MBARI, and \$60,700,000 without. In 2014, external funding including MBA and MBARI was \$168,064,000 and \$53,246,000 without it.

Without detailed interviews of staff at the participating institutions and a thorough review of their research proposals, it is impossible to determine what percentage of these grants was awarded because this research was conducted within a National Marine Sanctuary. Nonetheless, one can use these figures as a guide to a likely upper bound of what could be raised by local research organizations that could conduct Sanctuary-related research in any new California Sanctuary. The proposed area for the new Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary includes research institutions, such as California Polytechnic State University, and Morro Bay National Marine Estuary (one of only 28 EPA-supported Estuaries in the nation), which could become anchors for the research and monitoring that accompany Sanctuary designations and attract significant outside funding. If even as little as 10% of the funds raised in Monterey were due to Sanctuary designation and if the local Central Coast research institutions could only raise half as much money annually as in Monterey Bay, this would represent \$2-3 million in new money spent for research in San Luis Obispo, County.

III.3. Increased Coastal Tourism

There are many variables that impact tourism (i.e. infrastructure, range of activities and services, weather, alternative and substitute sites, along with larger macroeconomic trends). Complicating matters even further, it is complicated to draw a clear causal link between Sanctuary policies and any improved quality of the natural environment—which could potentially be linked to increased tourism—and no current research makes this connection.⁹

⁹ It is possible that for the new Central Coastal Sanctuary researchers could establish a benchmark set of tourism data before the sanctuary is designated, track the tourism estimates once the designation occurs, track predetermined environmental indicators before and after designation, and after some years attempt to make a connection between environmental changes and tourist numbers that account for other variables that could have affected both.

However, the Sanctuary designation does confer a signal to the broader public that the region in question has unique and valuable resources that are attractive to large segments of the tourism market. In many ways, Sanctuary designation is similar to UNESCO World Heritage site designation in that both are relatively rare (there are only 1007 UNESCO sites in the entire world), provide opportunities for more sustainable management and preservation of both cultural and natural resources, and provide a market signal that may be attractive to tourists.

Fortunately, some excellent work on the tourism impacts associated with UNESCO Heritage Site designation has been carried out by Rebanks Consulting Ltd. and Trends Business Research Ltd. (2009) that is applicable to our understanding of the Sanctuary designation. In their report entitled, “World Heritage Status: Is there an opportunity for economic gain?”, the authors find that UNESCO Heritage Site status does not automatically confer significant tourism benefits on surrounding local communities, but that it does if the communities make a point of using the new status as part of a broader marketing effort. This latter point is key to understanding what the economic impacts of the Central Coast Sanctuary might be on the local tourism industry.

If the new designation is used as an opportunity to increase the visibility of the San Luis Obispo, County coastal region and extol its unique and attractive features — thereby creating a new “brand identity” — there is the potential to have a significant tourism impact. For example, research at a coastal UNESCO site in Nova Scotia suggests that designation led to a 6.2% increase in tourism in the immediate years following designation (Kayahan and Blarcom 2012). The Rebanks Consulting and Trends Business Research study also presents case studies where tourism revenues increased from approximately 5% to as much as 45% in communities that took the opportunity to increase and improve marketing and branding.

Currently, there is no uniform national marketing strategy for National Marine Sanctuaries, and each Sanctuary is left to determine its own outreach efforts to the local community. For this paper, we conducted our own survey of local businesses along the Monterey Bay and discovered that many Monterey Bay Area tourist operators believe that the Sanctuary is a tourist draw; 63% of outdoor recreational businesses on the coast directly advertise the Sanctuary in their materials (of the 27 tour operators, 18 (67%) cited the Sanctuary on their web page), and 14% of coastal

hotels cite the Sanctuary as a reason to come visit.¹⁰ If efforts such as these were made, the Central Coast Sanctuary could reap even greater tourism benefits because of its unique cultural and historic significance.

The most comprehensive study to date on changes over time in tourism activities within a National Marine Sanctuary, conducted by Leeworthy (2010) in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, showed that while almost all coastal tourism in the Sanctuary decreased between 1995 and 2007, visitation to museums and historic areas increased dramatically by 48%, from 837,181 visitors in 1995 to 1,242,717 visitors in 2007. This increase is incredibly large and stands out from the data, representing by far the greatest absolute change in visitation patterns in the Florida Keys Sanctuary.

We estimate that with a significant investment in marketing and education to potential tourists, the establishment of the proposed Central Coast Sanctuary could increase tourism in San Luis Obispo, County by at least 5%, with a much greater increase if special marketing was done to promote new museums and sites of historic and cultural significance. Given that average tourism revenues over the past three years for which data are available (2009-2011), were \$235,419,549 (in \$2010) and employment 6,685, a 5% increase would provide an annual economic impact of \$11,770,977 in new tourism revenue for the local community, and 334 new jobs.¹¹ Using the multipliers derived from IMPLAN, this would lead to an additional \$6,474,037 in revenue generated and 213 additional jobs for a total economic impact of \$18,245,014 and 547 new jobs.

¹⁰ Our survey focused on accommodations within two miles of the shore, and all marine recreation tour operators and retail stores in Monterey County. The Monterey County Convention & Visitors Bureau website, <http://www.seemonterey.com/>, provided a current master list of all relevant businesses. Of 165 coastal accommodations surveyed, 24 (14%) directly advertised the presence of the MBNMS, 98 (59%) advertised Monterey Bay's unique marine wildlife, and 94 (57%) advertised recreational activities associated the MBNMS, such as whale watching, ocean kayaking, and SCUBA diving. There were a total of 35 tour operators and retail stores in Monterey County linked to marine recreation activities within the Sanctuary; 22 (63%) of these businesses advertised the MBNMS. Of the 27 tour operators, 18 (67%) cited the Sanctuary on their web page.

¹¹ National Ocean Economics Program. "Market Data: Coastal Economy Data." <http://oceanomics.org/Market/coastal/coastalEcon.asp>. Revised July 2014. Accessed July 29, 2014.

III.4. Increased Property Values and Property Taxes Due to Sanctuary Proximity

Ocean views are tremendously valuable, and anything that degrades them is often met with fierce opposition, as evidenced by the huge battles over the siting of offshore wind farms on the East Coast.¹² If it could be demonstrated that the proposed Central Coast Sanctuary designation would prevent the degradation of ocean views by prohibiting the siting of offshore oil and gas rigs that would likely get built without the Sanctuary designation, these “avoided costs” could be calculated and would likely be large. Property values would likely decrease in the event of the presence of these large offshore structures and/or appreciate at a slower rate into the future and the cumulative impact, plus the lower property taxes that would result, could be large. In addition, the extent to which Sanctuaries improve the environmental quality of the coastal environment could translate into higher home values as well.

As there are currently no proposed permits for offshore drilling, the impact of prohibition on this activity is beyond the scope of this paper to quantify at this time. In addition, without more ecological data on the impact of Sanctuary policies it is not possible to fully value the environmental amenities they augment.

It is important to emphasize that just because we are not able to estimate economic values for these two potential benefits of Sanctuary designation, does not mean that they do not exist; it just means that the research and data don't exist to provide hard numbers.

¹² McDonnell, Tim, Top 4 Reasons the US Still Doesn't Have a Single Offshore Wind Turbine, Mother Jones, February 27, 2013, <http://www.motherjones.com/blue-marble/2013/02/us-rough-seas-offshore-wind>.

IV. Summary of Potential Economic Impacts of a New Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary

Table II summarizes the potential economic impacts for San Luis Obispo, County of a new Central Coast Sanctuary (\$2010):

Type of Economic Impact	Magnitude	Confidence Level
1. Government Expenditures		
Direct local revenue	\$1,767,000	High
- Indirect revenue	\$883,500	Medium-High
Outside grants	\$410,000	Medium
- Indirect revenue	\$205,000	Low - Medium
Direct local jobs	18	High
- Indirect jobs	26	Medium-High
Volunteer hours	14,083	Medium
2. Money Raised by Outside NGOs and Academics	Lower bound \$2-3 million	Medium
3. Increased Coastal Tourism		
Direct local revenue	\$11,770,977	Medium
- Indirect revenue	\$6,474,037	Low - Medium
Local jobs	337	Medium
- Indirect jobs	213	Low - Medium
4. Increased Property Values	N/A	N/A
Totals	Revenue: \$23,305,514+ (direct and indirect) Jobs: 594+ Volunteer hours: 14,083+	Medium Medium Medium

It is important to note that all of these are conservative estimates and much of the overall economic impact from a new Central Coast Sanctuary will be dependent on the extent to which a) the Sanctuary staff aggressively market the unique natural, cultural, and historic resources as a focal point for preservation and education, b) the local tourist industry markets the Sanctuary, c) academics and NGOs seek to leverage the Sanctuary for research funding, d) the amounts of funding forthcoming from the Federal Government, and e) the extent to which Sanctuary policies lead to tangible improvements in coastal ecosystems.

V. Conclusion

Estimating the economic impact of a new National Marine Sanctuary Designation to the local economy is difficult, both because of the paucity of available data and the inability to differentiate between correlation and causation for many important variables. However, reasonable approximations of some of the likely economic effects can be estimated. In this report, we have taken a conservative approach to provide some numbers of how much new revenue and how many new jobs could be generated for San Luis Obispo, County if a new Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary were designated, along with approximate values for outside research grants and the new volunteer service for the region. We hope that this work can serve to better inform the local community and help to determine whether submitting a nomination for a new Sanctuary designation is in the region's best interests.

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Attachment 7

Commentary on report: *The potential economic impacts of the proposed Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary*¹

Commentary author: Monica Galligan, M.Sc., Coastal and Watershed Science and Policy

The Santa Lucia Chapter of the Sierra Club is promoting a September 2014 report asserting that a proposed National Marine Sanctuary would bring over \$23 million and nearly 600 jobs to San Luis Obispo County (SLO County), California. The Sierra Club press release does not mention the authors' repeated cautions that a precise estimate is not possible, and that any gains would be the result of "aggressive marketing." The words "could," "estimate" and "potential" appear over 30 times in the 17 page report.

This commentary was prompted by concerns that the figures being bandied about were not well understood, so the Sierra Club report, intended to encourage discussion, may instead confuse people. Neither funding nor payment was proposed or accepted for this commentary.

Natural resources *have* value, and we need to consider their value in public policy decisions. Credit is due to the research team who attempted to estimate economic effects of a Sanctuary; as the authors noted, some effects simply cannot be evaluated in economic or financial terms, and others are quite difficult to quantify², though the report does provide ideas about how some of the values might be estimated³. There is no dispute that National Marine Sanctuaries encompass important marine resources; indeed, they are typically formed by identifying national treasures and drawing lines around them. It is precisely *because* these resources are so valuable that we need to be careful with our assessments and how we apply them.

The Sierra Club study did not take any costs into account, so the theoretical \$23 million figure would not be a net benefit. Keeping in mind that "value" is not limited to the monetary realm, but may be cultural, environmental or social, there is certainly value in caring for natural resources; some of the associated benefits were cited in the Sierra Club paper. Among the more obvious costs to include in a thorough analysis would be reduced supply of inputs and increased cost of production for some local industries, the associated impact on jobs and infrastructure, and foregone economic opportunities^{4,5}.

Naturally, there are costs associated with increased regulation of resource use; these costs typically accrue initially to extractive users (for example, fishing businesses)⁶. Benefits from ecosystem services (for example, recreational opportunities), which a Sanctuary might support, are typically said to improve the wellbeing of the population as a whole, when in fact a person's socioeconomic standing affects his or her ability to access the benefits⁷. This means that protecting a resource may result in a net cost to one (less advantaged) sector of the population and a net benefit to another (more advantaged), so the benefits of those protected ecosystem services are not necessarily distributed equitably.

The \$23 million and "almost 600" jobs in the report were inflated in the press release headline: "Economic impact of designation projected to *exceed* \$23M annually, create *at least* 600 permanent new local jobs."⁸ According to the release, "the region could expect increased economic activity of more than \$23 million annually as well as the creation of at least 600 permanent local jobs." Neither of these claims is supported by the report itself. The report includes a "confidence level" in a table of expected revenue and jobs. Of 13 potential sources of revenue, the authors assign a *high* confidence level to exactly two of these sources: government spending of \$1.8 million and 18 associated jobs, a far cry from the lofty figures touted by the headlines.

As the report states, the potential effect of a Sanctuary on employment is highly dependent on employers' actions. A broader literature review about the economic *effects* (encompassing both benefits and costs) of a National Marine Sanctuary would have found a 2013 study of the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary in Lake Huron. In that study, Lawrence Molnar and his University of Michigan research team surveyed local businesses about employment and found "more than 90% citing no impact from the Sanctuary on business

operation decisions, and more than 95% citing no impact on decisions to increase or decrease their workforces."⁹

Of the \$23 million promoted in the Sierra Club report, about half (\$11.8 million) would purportedly come from "increased coastal tourism." It would be interesting to establish the origin of that number. The base of this figure is due to work that the people of San Luis Obispo County have *already done* in promoting tourism. The paper takes the tourism revenue from the years 2009 through 2011, averaging \$235 million annually, and presumes a 5% increase to declare new revenue of \$11.8 million. Per the paper, "Much of this tourism would exist even without Sanctuary designation." If the analysis were to account for (i.e., subtract) tourism spending that *would* occur without Sanctuary designation, the \$11.8 million figure would be much lower. Much of the robust annual tourism revenue is logically credited to the area's natural beauty and the ongoing hard work of local Chambers of Commerce and groups such as the Central Coast Tourism Council and Visit San Luis Obispo County, rather than to proposed Sanctuary designation.

The paper maintains an additional \$6.5 million would arise from indirect revenue associated with the potential increase in tourism, attributing this to "multipliers derived from IMPLAN." Evidently, a multiplier of 1.55 was used; in the world of economic multipliers, this is a reasonable value (albeit applied to an uncertain number). While the explanation provided is sufficient for those few who are familiar with multipliers and the IMPLAN software, and can assess the validity of the multiplier for themselves, it is not sufficient for the vast majority of readers, who are left to accept this \$6.5 million dollar component – more than a quarter of the entire estimate – with no further explanation.

The third largest component provided in the report, \$3.3 million dollars in government expenditure, is based on expenditures for the four National Marine Sanctuaries that exist off the coast of California. As noted in the report, these four sanctuaries vary greatly in size, accessibility, staff and budget. In an apparent shortcut, the figure used is the average of recent annual expenditures for the four existing sanctuaries. It might be more appropriate to base estimates on a Sanctuary with similar area, demographics and transportation infrastructure (which may result in an estimate higher or lower than \$3.3 million). For a couple reasons, past years' budgets may not constitute a reliable guideline for future spending. As the National Marine Sanctuary Program works to leverage existing resources and capabilities, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) budget requests for Sanctuaries have been decreasing year on year¹⁰. Further, as the proposed Sanctuary would link the Channel Islands and Monterey Bay Sanctuaries, it may be logical to oversee the whole as a single entity to reduce costs, consolidating rather than expanding administrative costs and management functions¹¹.

Lastly, \$2 million dollars is attributed to "money raised by outside NGOs [Non-Governmental Organizations] and academics." As the authors observe, "there is almost no data collected on this outside funding." Regarding external research grants that have been received in the Monterey Bay region, they fittingly state, "it is impossible to determine what percentage of these grants was awarded because [i.e., due to the fact that] this research was conducted within a National Marine Sanctuary." Given these unknowns, they press on to estimate that SLO County can expect 5% of the \$53 million raised in 2014 for Monterey Bay. Evidently, they recognize the vast differences between the Monterey Bay region and the proposed central coast Sanctuary, taking half of 10% of the Monterey Bay figure; the paper provides no other reason for using a figure of 5%. Given the uncertainty about the 2016 election, we might expect that federal allocations for scientific research and marine conservation are more likely to decrease than to increase in the coming years.

As a back of the envelope attempt, the Sierra Club report is a useful starting point for discussion. It is unreasonable to make decisions, much less any involving taxpayer money and people's livelihoods, without substantial additional research and analysis.

Monica Galligan lectures in Environmental Economics, Policy and Management at California State University Monterey Bay. She is an Adjunct Faculty member at the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey. Email her at mgalligan@csumb.edu.

Endnotes

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Attachment 8

San Luis Obispo Tribune, 2015**Tribune News Article**

David Sneed, Tribune reporter, March 16, 2015

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has rejected a proposal to create a new National Marine Sanctuary on the Central Coast.

The proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary would have stretched from Cambria to near Gaviota in Santa Barbara County. The agency said the nomination by the Northern Chumash Tribal Council was insufficient.

“It really just boiled down to the fact that some of the management considerations needed more detail,” said Lisa Wooninck, policy coordinator with the NOAA Sanctuaries regional office in Monterey. Andrew Christie, director of the Santa Lucia Chapter of the Sierra Club, said the Chumash can resubmit the nomination with additional details. The club supports the formation of the sanctuary.

“We always knew this was one of the potential outcomes,” he said. “The Chumash will submit an amended nomination in response.”

The proposed sanctuary would be sandwiched between two existing marine sanctuaries: the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary to the north and the Channel Islands Sanctuary to the south.

The proposal drew the support of the California Coastal Commission, San Luis Obispo County Supervisor Bruce Gibson and State Sen. Fran Pavley, D-Calabasas.

National Marine Sanctuary guidelines include restrictions on dumping, altering the seabed and disturbance of historic and archaeological sites. Oil and gas drilling and exploration are also restricted.

“Designation of the proposed California Central Coast Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary will ensure the continued protection of one of the most important, culturally and biologically diverse, unique and ecologically rich coastlines in the world,” wrote Fred Collins on the Northern Chumash Tribal Council in the nomination letter.

Successful marine sanctuary nominations typically take two to four years to complete. NOAA recently opened the marine sanctuary nomination process for the first time in two decades.

Tribune Viewpoints

Janice Peters, February 24, 2015

The idea of a Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary began in 1990; it was controversial even then because of potential fishing impacts.

The 1992 Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) formation documents promised no regulation of fishing and strong local stakeholder participation in the sanctuary's management. Unfortunately, the National Marine Sanctuaries Program did not keep those promises.

In 2001, when expansion of the MBNMS to include the Central Coast was suggested, I contacted Monterey Councilwoman Ruth Vreeland (now deceased), an ardent environmentalist instrumental in creation of the MBNMS. Vreeland said she deeply regretted establishing the sanctuary because of its negative impacts on fishing, dredging and visitor-serving business.

She was particularly offended by sanctuary management's authority over its citizens' Sanctuary Advisory Council (SAC), specifically controlling the agenda, selecting the council members and making decisions in Washington, D.C., without consideration for local community concerns. The SAC was even prohibited from communicating directly with elected officials without permission from federal management staff!

As a result of this and other information, the Morro Bay City Council opposed expansion of the MBNMS but supported the concept of a separate sanctuary with binding local control.

In 2003, with increased concerns over the MBNMS' continued unresponsiveness to the local community, the Morro Bay City Council passed Resolution 27-03 to oppose expansion of the MBNMS and oppose creation of a Central Coast Marine Sanctuary.

As a direct result of the 2003 sanctuary expansion controversy, the Marine Interest Group (MIG) was created. This group of local fishermen, scientists, environmentalists, elected officials and concerned citizens provided a forum for discussing sanctuary issues, fishing impacts and protection of coastal resources. After several years of proactive, informative research and discussion, the MIG lost funding in 2011 and disbanded without having reached a final position on the sanctuary issue. However, the MIG presents an example of how we can work together to protect our coast without adding federal controls.

In 2012, concerned with renewed efforts by the local Sierra Club and others to establish

a Central Coast sanctuary, and aware of the continued problems faced by Monterey's fishing industry and Santa Cruz's harbor dredging, the Morro Bay City Council passed Resolution 18-12, reiterating the city's opposition to a sanctuary without guaranteed local control.

Morro Bay's economic survival is dependent on our fishing industry and tourism. Our fishermen are still recovering from the Marine Protected Area closures, and if our harbor is not dredged regularly, it becomes impassable.

The current Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary proposal makes the same promises made by the MBNMS to not regulate fishing or dredging, but if established under federal control, Morro Bay and Port San Luis will have no authority to enforce those promises.

The Chumash Heritage presentation makes grand promises of new jobs and increased tourism, with no objective peer review or data to document its claims. A University of Michigan economic study of the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary found that the sanctuary created very few jobs and had little positive effect on business.

A report is pending in the next few months (with peer review) that provides actual facts and figures about the effect of the sanctuary on the Monterey Bay area and the difficulties encountered there.

The Chumash designation application process will take many months of public review, so I urge both citizens and elected officials to gather sufficient information to make an informed decision on this issue of vital importance to Morro Bay, Port San Luis and our local fishing industry.

A Central Coast sanctuary, locally managed by stakeholders who will be directly impacted by its provisions, without overriding federal decisionmaking authority, could be an asset. Whether this is achievable, however, is far from certain at this point.

John Peschong, March 9, 2015

I'm all for preservation. The Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary (CHNMS), which was first discussed in 1990 under a different name, sounds like a good program on the surface, but it has always been a bad idea. Supporters claim it will add millions of dollars to our local economy and provide jobs from a boost to our tourism industry. There's no real evidence this will happen.

Supporters also claim the importance of cultural and marine habitat preservation, but a string of local, state and federal regulations already protect our coastline and cultural heritage.

The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) to the north of us is an example of what we might expect.

Janice Peters, the former mayor of Morro Bay, has published articles and letters to the editor referencing discussions she had with the late Monterey Bay Councilwoman Ruth Vreeland and her regret for having supported the establishment of the MBNMS in 1992.

Vreeland was particularly dismayed with the loss of local control Monterey suffered. She noted that most of the Sanctuary Advisory Council's members were chosen by Washington bureaucrats who set their own agenda, rarely took advice from community and industry leaders, and were prohibited from talking to local elected officials unless given permission from federal staff.

Based on the experience of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary program, the Morro Bay City Council passed resolutions in 2003 and again in 2012 against a National Marine Sanctuary. Further, based on the Monterey Bay program, the California Marine Affairs and Navigation Conference has recommended the National Marine Sanctuary program not be expanded on California shores until improvements are made.

With loss of local input comes damage to small San Luis Obispo County industries and the hardworking fishermen and women who have lived here for generations. Inviting federal funding and control will inevitably diminish our local voice.

Just like Monterey, our local leaders and local industries will have very little, if any, input in new regulations.

As for regulations, we have plenty of those without adding more. The Central Coast is one of the most responsibly fished waters in the world.

We already have dozens of state and federal departments and regulations to protect our shores, including the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Clean Water Act, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, CalEPA and the EPA to name a few — all of which our fishermen and women operate within.

We're not talking about the regulation of Goliath, a major fishing industry giant. We're talking about David, a local fishing industry full of generations of Morro Bay and San Luis Obispo County fishermen and women, whose livelihood would be suffocated by the costly, redundant and overreaching regulations of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary.

The hundreds of local fishermen and women supply our community with locally sourced and responsibly harvested seafood. Because of this, San Luis Obispo County families can buy fish caught directly off of our coast instead of fish farmed or caught thousands of miles away.

The loss of these local fishing jobs would be devastating to these working families and harm our local economy.

And, Morro Bay may have more to lose than just fishing jobs and their voices.

The City Council's recent adoption of a five-year implementation plan for a new water reclamation facility will surely come at a much higher cost if the marine sanctuary is approved.

Although Supervisor Bruce Gibson gave his support for the sanctuary in December by citing the ecological benefits, he fails to mention the loss of local control, our diminished voice, the exhaustive regulations and the local jobs and families that would be hurt by its creation.

I hope our supervisors can see the bigger picture when the issue comes before them later this month.

Preservation of our beautiful coastline and rich culture is in everyone's best interest, especially those fishermen and women whose families depend on a healthy catch each year. For 25 years, we've questioned the necessity of this program. It's still a bad idea.

Only without the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary can we can continue to maintain local control, save jobs and protect our coastal way of life.

Dan Haifley And Margaret (P.J.) Webb , April 2, 2015

Designating the waters off the Central Coast as a national marine sanctuary “offers integrated management, a means of resolving issues, and promotion of education and research,” and “results in specific protection for habitat and resources.”

So said San Luis Obispo County in a proposal submitted to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in 1990.

That proposal included more than 500 pages of supplementary materials — and letters of support from virtually every city in the county — demonstrating that the area met the standards set forth in the National Marine Sanctuaries Act for protection of nationally significant oceanographic, geological, biological and archaeological resources.

The county's 1990 nomination was introduced at the same time the waters in and around Monterey Bay were being considered for sanctuary status, which they received two years later. Today, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary sits adjacent to 25 marine science facilities, employing 2,000 people, with a combined budget of more than \$200 million. There is no longer pressure on those waters for oil and gas exploration or ocean dumping of toxic runoff from distant agricultural operations, because these activities are prohibited in the sanctuary.

Of course, there is still pressure on areas that don't have this protection, including the Central Coast. SLO County had to rise up en masse — twice — to fend off efforts by the Bureau of Reclamation to dump selenium-tainted agriculture waste water from the San Joaquin Valley into Estero Bay.

The best method available today to secure permanent protection from offshore drilling in our region is designation of a national marine sanctuary by the NOAA. It would also provide protection from harmful seismic surveys, which have been proposed, and sewage discharge from ships. This is perhaps why the 2010 update of the county's general plan included a provision to make use of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act to "secure permanent protection and management of the county's ecologically and economically significant marine resources."

And now the timing is right. NOAA has reopened the evaluation process for new national marine sanctuaries for the first time in 20 years, and the Northern Chumash Tribal Council has submitted a nomination for the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary, proposed to extend from Cambria to Gaviota. On March 6, NOAA declined the initial nomination, requesting additional information for several sanctuary criteria. The Chumash have expressed their intention to resubmit the nomination with the required additional detail.

Opponents of marine sanctuary designation have long expressed concerns like the ones in the opinion pieces printed in The Tribune on Feb. 24 ("A cautious look at latest sanctuary plan") and March 8 ("Sanctuary plan is a bad idea in the name of preservation"), which warned of the potential imposition of new regulations on fishing and a resulting loss of jobs, or restrictions on dredging in harbors.

Since its designation in 1992, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary has placed no regulations on fishing or barred dredging of harbors. Commercial and recreational fishing is under the separate jurisdiction of the Pacific Fishery Management Council and the California Fish and Game Commission, and would not be restricted by sanctuary designation. To affirm and underscore this point, the nomination document for the proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary proposes that the sanctuary shall impose no regulations on fishing.

A national marine sanctuary does not replicate existing regulations and resource protections. It provides for comprehensive ecosystem-based management. Each sanctuary crafts protections for their region's marine environment and resources, cultural sites and areas of significance.

From American Samoa to Thunder Bay, communities adjacent to existing sanctuaries have seen the benefits of sanctuary designation and lobbied for expansion of those benefits. On March 12, the residents of Marin, Sonoma and Mendocino counties succeeded in expanding the boundaries and protections of the Cordell Bank and Gulf of the Farallones national marine sanctuaries.

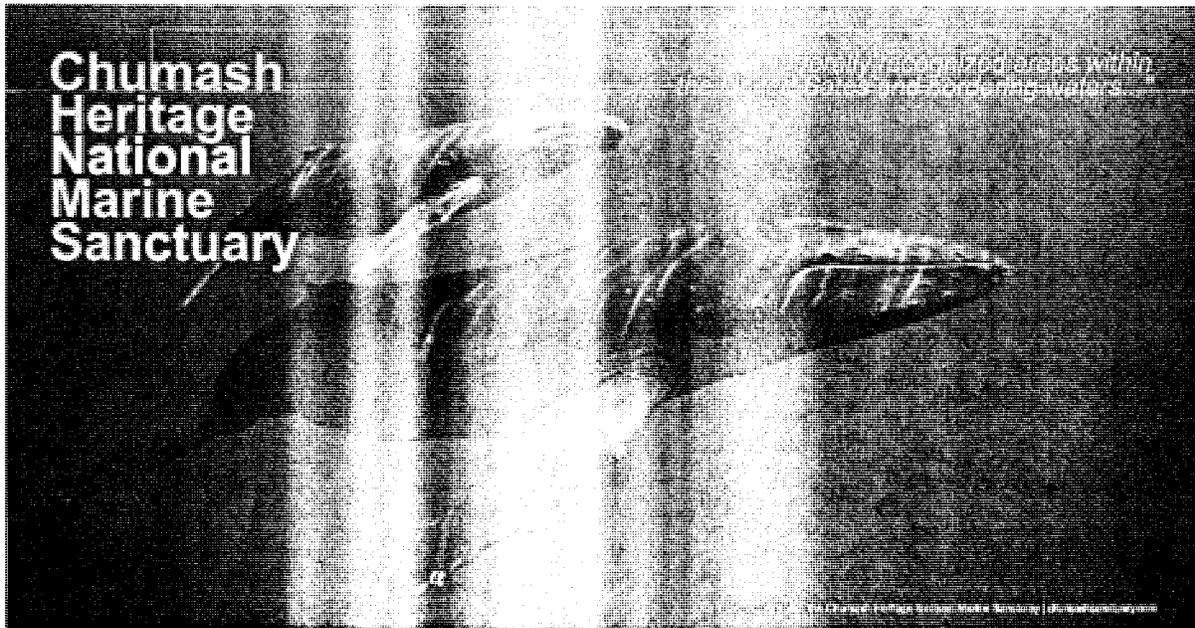
The Central Coast should have had these protections long ago. It deserves to have them now. To become a supporter, go to <http://www.chumashsanctuary.com>.

Attachment 9

EXPLORE, ENJOY, AND PROTECT THE PLANET

Santa Lucia Chapter

Chumash Heritage



On February 2, the Northern Chumash Tribal Council, with the support of local ocean advocates, formally submitted to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) a nomination for the designation of a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary.

The proposed marine sanctuary would extend from the mouth of Santa Rosa Creek in Cambria to Gaviota Creek in Santa Barbara, protecting the area between the existing Channel Islands and Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuaries.

"The First Peoples of this land have teamed with local communities and organizations to express our deepest passions for these magnificent coastal waters," said Fred Collins, tribal administrator for the Northern Chumash Tribal Council. "Designation of the proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary for the Central Coast would ensure the continuation of one of the most biologically rich coastlines in the world, and the protection of cultural sites that were once the villages of this region's first inhabitants, now located up to six miles west of the current shoreline."

The proposed sanctuary area is the transition zone between the northern temperate and southern subtropical waters that meet off the west coast, with a mix of threatened and endangered plants and animals found no-where else in the Pacific Basin. It is home to kelp forests, the southern sea otter, gray whale migration routes and one of the most sustainable fisheries in the country, including rock fish, crab, squid and hundreds of non-commercial species.

It provides an important stop-over along the Pacific Flyway for migratory birds. Fresh water estuaries make it an important nursery for a wide range of species.

Our stretch of coast faces potential threats from offshore oil drilling and seismic testing, and ongoing burdens from water pollution and climate disruption. National marine sanctuary designation would ensure ecosystem-based management and safeguard coastal waters from offshore drilling.

"This area has long been recognized as a place worthy of protection," said Michael Thornton of Sierra Club California. "Including this area within the national marine sanctuary system will be a 'Triple Bottom Line' win for the environment, the local economy and the community."

National marine sanctuary protections are unique. A review of the NMS system in the November 2014 issue of Environmental Law Reporter noted that "Congress designed the National Marine Sanctuary Act to provide for comprehensive management of marine ecosystems, allowing for multiple uses that are compatible with the statute's primary goal of preservation."

The proposal has the support of many local residents, businesses, and nonprofit groups. The Cambria Fishing Club, the oldest recreational fishing group on the Central Coast, calls designation of the CHNMS "a rare opportunity to provide both ecological and cultural preservation along the California coast."

The California Coastal Commission, in a letter sent to NOAA in support of the nomination, noted that "sanctuary status enhances coordination efforts, scientific research relating to marine ecosystems and conditions, and funding opportunities."

California State Senator Fran Pavley wrote "The Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary would provide a legacy of prosperity in healthy coastal waters, preserve unique and significant coastal ecosystems, and strengthen the tourism-based economy of the Central Coast."

SLO County Supervisor Bruce Gibson noted that the proposed sanctuary area, between the Monterey Bay and Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuaries, would "[close] the gap between protected and unprotected areas" and help preserve "this extraordinary offshore environment."

NOAA will evaluate the nomination to determine if it provides information sufficient for the agency to proceed with a review based on criteria for significance and management .

Attachment 10

▶ Letters [19]
 ▶ Street talk [20]
 ▶ Shredder [22]

Commentary

A sanctuary designation could also help to attract whole new populations of recreational and environmental tourists to enjoy our coast and boost our economy. It would signal that there is something special about our coastline—something worth protecting.

The federal government is placing particular emphasis on community support as it considers new applications for sanctuary designation. With broad support from across our community, the San Luis Obispo coastline could become one of only a handful of truly protected coastal regions in the United States.

Sanctuary designation would preserve cultural and natural resources on one of America's most beautiful stretches of coastline. And we will have secured a vision for San Luis Obispo's future that makes both economic and environmental sense. ▴

Kara Woodruff is a financial planner and attorney, and former chair of American Land Conservancy. Enrique Sanchez-Rivera owns La Isla Fashions, a San Luis Obispo-based clothing company. Send comments to the executive editor at rmiller@nactimessto.com.

BY ENRIQUE SANCHEZ-RIVERA AND KARA WOODRUFF

Hold onto this ocean of a chance

A new marine sanctuary would boost the Central Coast economy

It's the conservation opportunity of a lifetime for the Central Coast—a proposal to create a new National Marine Sanctuary to safeguard San Luis Obispo County's wild and wonderful ocean ecosystem. A new National Marine Sanctuary would also provide long-term support for commercial fishing and recreational tourism, as well as an opportunity for our community to work together to shape the future of our region.

A Central Coast sanctuary, which would include part of Northern Santa Barbara County, would be home to help forests, the southern sea otter, and gray whale migration routes. It also provides an important stopping point for migratory birds. But while the environmental benefits of a new marine sanctuary are obvious, there's another factor to consider: the big infusion of cold, hard cash it could deliver to our local economy.

Our neighbors to the north know what we're talking about. The Monterey Bay Sanctuary has brought a sustained financial boost capped by the recent construction of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Visitor

Center and Education Facility, which now contributes \$10.9 million annually to the local economy.

This chance comes our way because the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration announced this summer that it would start considering new areas for National Marine Sanctuary designation for the first time since 1995.

San Luis Obispo County should seize this opportunity with both hands.

A Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary could create 600 or more permanent, local jobs and bring more than \$23 million a year into our region, according to a new report from experts with the Center for the Blue Economy at the Monterey Institute of International Studies.

Sanctuary designation could increase economic activity through grant funding for research in the region, government spending, and tourism-related revenue likely to be generated by a better-protected coastline, according to the report.

A new Central Coast Sanctuary would bring new government offices, staff, and infrastructure. Research institutions such as California Polytechnic State University and Morro Bay National Marine Estuary would likely become anchors for research. Looking at the

track record of the four existing National Marine Sanctuaries in California, the institutions are likely to attract significant outside funding to support the kind of research that is only possible in a protected natural area.

Tourism would also get a boost. Most obviously, a marine sanctuary would protect the natural wonders that keep sightseers, scuba divers, surfers, and other recreationalists visiting our coast.

A sanctuary designation could also help to attract whole new populations of recreational and environmental tourists to enjoy our coast and boost our economy. It would signal that there is something special about our coastline—something worth protecting. A Central Coast

sanctuary could increase tourism in San Luis Obispo County by 5 percent or more, providing an annual economic impact of \$11.8 million in new tourism revenue alone and 334 new jobs.

Our fishing industry would also benefit. The proposed sanctuary area is home to one of the most sustainable fisheries in the country. Commercial fishing, like other economic activity that works in concert with natural ecosystems, would be unaffected by this designation—and would benefit from being protected from pollution and the risks associated with offshore oil and gas development.

Attachment 11



Northern Chumash Tribal Council

*A Native American Corporation - NorthernChumash.org
67 South Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 805-801-0347*

June 12, 2015

Port San Luis Harbor Commission
3950 Avila Beach Drive
P.O. Box 249
Avila Beach, CA 93424

Dear Commissioners,

Thank you for the opportunity to convey to you information on our proposal for a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary pursuant to your consideration of this issue at your June 23 meeting.

A document was circulated at your April meeting that made claims regarding the economic impacts of the proposed sanctuary, its alleged duplication of existing regulations and environmental protections, and an alleged loss of "local control" and potential disruption of dredging efforts. It was apparent that you had previously received misinformation on the nature and operation of national marine sanctuaries.

These concerns have been raised many times in relation to our proposal. I am happy to address them here.

Would a national marine sanctuary provide economic benefits?

Yes. This is not, as has been alleged, the opinion of an environmental group; it is the conclusion of the 2014 report "The Potential Economic Impacts of the Proposed Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary" (attached), prepared by the director of the Center for the Blue Economy at the Monterey Institute of International Studies and the director of the center's National Ocean Economics Program. NOEP methodologies are the international standard used by countries seeking to estimate the socioeconomic impacts of their ocean and coastal resources. The report concludes that acquiring a marine sanctuary on the Central Coast would likely result in the local economy growing by at least \$23 million annually and nearly 600 new jobs. Throughout the report, the authors note that they will not make projections or estimates where they don't feel the available data is sufficiently robust to support projections of potential impacts, hence their conclusions and figures are conservative.

Commercial and recreational fishing thrive in national marine sanctuaries. In 2013, the California Fish Harvester Model was used to estimate the economic impact of commercial fishing operations in the regions of the Channel Islands and Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuaries. According to the three-year average (measured in 2013 dollars, for years 2010-2012), 248 commercial fishing operations in CINMS earned more than \$27 million in harvest revenue from catch in the sanctuary. This revenue generated almost \$45 million in total output/sales, nearly \$31 million in value-added, almost \$28 million in total income, and 659 full-time and part-time jobs. In MBNMS counties, 491 commercial fishing operations earned almost \$26 million in harvest revenue from catch in the sanctuary. This revenue generated more than \$42 million in total output/sales, nearly \$29 million in value-added, almost \$26 million in total income, and 843 full-time and part-time jobs. If wholesaling, processing, retail and restaurant sector impacts were included, studies suggest that in both the CINMS and MBNMS regions, the total impacts could be two to three times higher than these figures.

Per NOAA, across all national marine sanctuaries socioeconomic impacts equate to about \$4 billion annually generated in local coastal and ocean-dependent economies from commercial fishing, research and recreation-tourist activities.

Would national marine sanctuary protections duplicate existing regulations?

No. According to a comprehensive review published last year in the *Environmental Law Reporter*:

“Unique among federal statutes that govern the marine environment, the [National Marine Sanctuaries Act] provides for comprehensive, ecosystem-based management.... The NMSA’s systematic approach to sanctuary designation is also preferable to state-based management plans, or costal-focused authorities such as the CBRA, the CZMA, and the CWA The NMSA is the most effective and comprehensive approach currently available to protect specific areas within the coastal and ocean zones, including entire marine ecosystems, and the statute is the only existing federal law structured with this end squarely in mind. In contrast to other management regimes, Congress designed the NMSA to provide for comprehensive management of marine ecosystems, allowing for multiple uses that are compatible with the statute’s primary goal of preservation..... External reviews have concluded that sanctuaries are fundamentally well-conceived, cover gaps in other federal laws, and are making progress toward long-term protection of marine ecosystems.... In 2008, the Inspector General of the Department of Commerce found that...‘The program effectively complements other federal, state, and local resource protection efforts by offering benefits other laws or regulations do not.’”

The National Academy of Public Administration called the national marine sanctuary system “unique” in its ability to address the full array of ocean governance issues, and it “is building a strong performance-based management system.”

See the attached report of the U.S. General Accounting Office, "Marine Sanctuaries Program Offers Environmental Protections And Benefits Other Laws Do Not."

Would a national marine sanctuary mean a loss of "local control?"

Within three miles of shore, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife has jurisdiction, along with the State Lands Commission and the California Coastal Commission -- not the Port of San Luis, the City of Morro Bay, the County, or any other local entity. In state and federal waters, fishing regulations are set by the Pacific Fishery Management Council, National Marine Fisheries Service and California Department of Fish and Wildlife. All agencies would continue to perform their current functions regardless of national marine sanctuary designation.

Harbors would continue to oversee their operations, as national marine sanctuaries do not extend into harbors. In harbor dredging operations, the sanctuary would work with harbors to identify optimal locations where dredge spoils will be discharged offshore, or nearshore if viable for beach nourishment. Previously approved dredge disposal sites would be exempt from sanctuary regulations. If a harbor desires new offshore sites in the future, this would be included as an action plan in sanctuary management plan updates to establish location, volumes, etc. The provisions would improve dredging operations and protect the health of the fishery. Sanctuary regulation on seabed disturbance would include an exemption for any harbor maintenance or repair activities.

If anything, national marine sanctuary designation assures more local control, with more local voices of stakeholders securing direct input on the management of the resource via the establishment of a Sanctuary Advisory Council. Historically, at least 90 percent of the recommendations of sanctuary advisory councils have been accepted and put into place as policy for national marine sanctuaries. Gulf of the Farallones Sanctuary Superintendent Maria Brown reports that 99 percent of her advisory council's recommendations are accepted as sanctuary policy.

The Environmental Law Reporter's review found that:

"Sanctuaries can allow for commercial activity like fishing, for recreational activities that depend on an intact natural environment, and for long-term preservation. This comprehensive, balanced approach couples with the single most powerful and important aspect of the NMSA: its provisions for strong stakeholder and community engagement. The statute includes extensive opportunities for public participation, from the time a site is first proposed for designation as a sanctuary through a sanctuary's ongoing management as a protected area. The NMSA's commitment to participation is evidenced by its provision for advisory committees of stakeholders to make recommendations on sanctuary designation and management. More generally, the sanctuary program is set up to engage citizens in the NMSA's mission. States and communities can take a sense of ownership in their local marine

environment through the programs. Sanctuaries become living laboratories, classrooms, and playgrounds, and the NMSA makes marine areas accessible for research centers, educational institutions, and other entities.”

On March 12 of this year, the residents of Marin and Sonoma Counties, after a lengthy and inclusive public process, expanded the boundaries and protections of the Cordell Bank and Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuaries. They pressed for this expansion because they wanted to expand the benefits that national marine sanctuaries have brought to their communities, not because they believed national marine sanctuaries had robbed their communities of local control.

Would a national marine sanctuary effectively curb offshore oil drilling?

Yes. In 2006, Dow Chemical, DuPont, Chevron, Shell, and other corporations bankrolled efforts to overturn the federal offshore drilling moratorium, declared by Congress in 1982 with a requirement that it be renewed every year. That year, oil companies pushed to expand offshore drilling off the entire US East Coast, the West Coast, the Gulf Coast, and the Florida Panhandle. The House of Representatives voted the repeal measure down, by a vote of 217-203, and the coast was saved, for the moment.

In 2008, Congress allowed the moratorium to expire. Just before leaving office the following year, President Bush removed the temporary protection of Leasing Deferrals established by his father. These two actions left the entire California coast -- outside the boundaries of our designated national marine sanctuaries -- open to offshore drilling, and the impacts of routine toxic pollution and oil spills that go along with it, at the discretion of whoever happens to control Congress or the White House at any point in time. On June 26, 2014, the House of Representatives approved a bill that, had it passed the Senate, would have opened vast areas of the West Coast to oil drilling. Only areas within designated national marine sanctuaries would have been spared, as was the case in 2006 and 2008.

There is no other practical means by which we can secure permanent protection from offshore drilling except through designation of a national marine sanctuary by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. It would also provide protection from harmful seismic surveys and sewage discharge from ships.

Thank you for your consideration,

Fred Collins
Tribal Administrator

Attachments:

“The Potential Economic Impacts of the Proposed Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary”
USGAO Report: Marine Sanctuaries Program
New Times commentary, 12/18/14

Attachment 12

Consent Item D

HARBOR COMMISSION BOARD MEETING
Draft - Minutes June 23, 2015

Commissioners present: Bill Barrow, Mary Matakovich and Drew Brandy

Commissioners absent: Jim Blecha and Dave Kirk

Staff present [for Closed Session]: Steve McGrath, Harbor Manager, and Julie van Hoff, Business Manager

Staff present [for Open Session]: Steve McGrath, Harbor Manager; Julie van Hoff, Business Manager; Heather Zacker, Accountant; and Phil Sexton, Treasurer

Staff absent: Loch Dreizler, Facilities Manager

Legal Counsel present: Clayton Hall [for Closed Session only]

CALL TO ORDER / PUBLIC COMMENT

President Barrow called the meeting to order at 4:30 p.m., and he invited comments from the public.

Butch Powers, President of the Port San Luis Commercial Fishermen's Association, commented on parking and signage, and use of the work dock by the Harbor Patrol Department.

There was no further public comment.

CLOSED SESSION

President Barrow adjourned to closed session at 4:32 p.m., pursuant to Government Code §54956.9(a): Conference with Legal Counsel – Existing litigation: *Vanness vs. Port San Luis Harbor District*.

Pursuant to Government Code §54957.6: Conference with Labor Negotiators. Agency designated representatives: Steve McGrath, Harbor Manager and Julie van Hoff, Business Manager. Employee organization: Port San Luis Harbor Patrol Officers Association.

ADJOURN TO OPEN SESSION / ROLL CALL / FLAG SALUTE

President Barrow adjourned to open session at 6:00 p.m. and advised that the Board provided direction to staff, but took no reportable action in closed session.

President Barrow led the flag salute.

DISCUSSION ITEMS

DISCUSSION ITEM A) CHUMASH HERITAGE NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY (PROPOSED): RECEIVE REPORT AND PRESENTATIONS: ADOPT RESOLUTION 15-08 – DISTRICT POSITION ON CREATION OF NEW SANCTUARY:

Harbor Manager Steve McGrath introduced the item and provided a summary of the actions to date, and he advised that Andrew Christie, Director of the Santa Lucia Chapter of the Sierra Club, will be presenting in place of Fred Collins of the Northern Chumash Tribal Council, who was unable to attend the meeting.

Harbor Manager McGrath reviewed the staff report and attachments, and addressed questions from the Board.

The following presentations were made:

Andrew Christie addressed the Board and presented the Sierra Club's position in support of the proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary and he addressed staff report attachments pointing to inaccuracies and misinformation in some of the documents. Mr. Christie said discussions regarding concerns can take place with NOAA once the nomination is deemed to be sufficient, and he doesn't believe the designation will equate to loss of local control.

Carol Georgi, Ocean Ecosystem Program Coordinator for the SLO Surfrider Foundation, read a letter expressing the Surfrider's support of the proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary as she feels the designation will enhance ocean education, among other benefits.

Travis Evans, a local fisherman, said he would like to see the local representatives and local citizens have stewardship over the central coast waters, and he urged the Commission to vote against a new marine sanctuary.

Butch Powers, President of the Port San Luis Commercial Fishermen's Association, commented on the Refugio oil spill being on land rather than offshore, and he said a national marine sanctuary designation will not stop offshore drilling or seismic testing if the federal government deems emergency situations exists.

President Barrow invited comments from the public.

Marty Brown, Atascadero resident and Pacific Wildlife Care volunteer, read a statement in support of the proposed sanctuary designation to protect the ocean and promote marine science and education, tourism and the fishing industry by ensuring the health of sea life.

Carolyn Moffatt, Arroyo Grande resident and former Harbor Commissioner, said the proposed marine sanctuary would not address the issue of existing oil leases, and, therefore, she does not support the proposal at this time. Ms. Moffatt suggested a higher priority would be to buy back the existing leases.

Mark Garman, Cambria resident and Pacific Wildlife Care volunteer, asked the Commission to support the proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary as he believes the sanctuary will protect the ocean environment without adversely affecting the local economy.

County residents and stakeholder group representatives Ariana Brandau, Susan Garman, David Georgi, Emily Miggins and Brad Snook all addressed the Board and urged their support of the proposed marine sanctuary.

Barbara Powers, Nipomo, addressed some of the previous comments and did not favor support for the proposed sanctuary.

There was no further public comment.

The Board discussed the matter and a consensus formed in favor of opposing the new sanctuary designation, and the following action was taken:

Action:

President Barrow moved to waive the reading and adopt Resolution 15-08, Draft A-Opposed, *Revised*. Commissioner Brandy seconded. The motion passed unanimously, 3-0. [Commissioner Blecha and Commissioner Kirk absent]

President Barrow announced a break, and the meeting reconvened at 7:18 p.m.

DISCUSSION ITEM B/ TRAILER BOAT LAUNCH BUILDING REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS (RFP) FOR DELI, RETAIL & BAR CONCESSION AND NON-MOTORIZED VESSEL RENTAL OR OTHER BUSINESSES AS PROPOSED: REVIEW SITE MAP 'ALTERNATIVE A'; RECOMMEND APPROVAL:

Business Manager Julie van Hoff introduced the item and advised that The Alcove Unique Gifts dba Port Harford Chandlery gave notice they were terminating their lease effective June 27, and the two subletting businesses have expressed a desire to continue leasing space on a month-to-month basis through the Request for Proposals (RFP) process.

Manager van Hoff reviewed the updated site plan Alternatives A & B, ADA parking options, and proposed RFP timeline, and she advised that the Property Committee recommends approval of Alternative A.

The Commissioners discussed the matter and there was a consensus of preference for Alternative A with a revision to return Area C to the 500 sq. ft. previously approved and published in the Boat Services RFP and with the 180 sq. ft. on the northern, outside area of the building designated as part of Area A.

President Barrow invited comments from the public.

Barbara Powers, Nipomo, said the portion of Area A with low ceilings was not a problem during the time she occupied the building, and she commented on the RFP's minimum rent requirement of \$1,000 per month.

Emily Shay, co-owner of Avila Beach Paddlesports, thanked the Commission for considering the growing value of the recreational ocean sport business, and how their customer base, along with the sport launch business, will contribute to the success of whatever business operates in the middle portion of the building.

Debbie Wood, Patriot Sportfishing, said she was in agreement with a revision to Alternative A to return Area C to 500 sq. ft.

Brent Lintner, co-operator of the Port San Luis Boatyard, said he is in favor of revising Alternative A with regard to a straight wall and 500 sq. ft. designated to Area C, and he prefers Option 2 in front of the building for the designated ADA parking.



IN THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS OF
PORT SAN LUIS HARBOR DISTRICT
COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Port San Luis, California

June 23, 2015

RESOLUTION 15-08
(Draft A-Opposed)

WHEREAS, the Port San Luis Harbor District opposes development of offshore oil and supports protection of the abundant natural resources of the San Luis Obispo coast; and

WHEREAS, the Harbor District supports commercial fishing, commercial fishing facilities and the infrastructure needed for our traditional working harbor community; and

WHEREAS, when sanctuaries are created or expanded, this results in sanctuaries becoming another regulatory agent in the already well regulated area of fishing; and

WHEREAS, National Marine Sanctuary programs and the commercial fishing industry have many common goals in education, pollution protection, opposition to offshore oil and creation of a sustainable fishery, so, if managed with proper balance and sensitivity to traditional working harbor uses, the sanctuary programs should have positive working relationships with the commercial fishing industry and working harbor communities; and

WHEREAS, the Sanctuary Act should require Sanctuary managers to use the best available, peer reviewed science in their decision making for permit conditions and potential regulations; and

WHEREAS, the Sanctuary Act did not envision sanctuaries to be regulatory agencies in regard to dredging and dredge material disposal relative to harbors that may be in or adjacent to sanctuaries; and

WHEREAS, the National Marine Sanctuary Program, as currently authorized, does not provide for a mechanism for local control of sanctuary programs; and

WHEREAS, the role of advisory councils should be clarified and strengthened, and that membership of the council accurately reflect the makeup of the community; and

WHEREAS, the public process required to change a sanctuary designation document should be strengthened and should include concurrence from local agencies and the member(s) of Congress from District(s) adjoining the sanctuary;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Port San Luis Harbor Commission that because the National Marine Sanctuary Program has not adequately resolved conflicts and concerns of the commercial fishing industry and traditional working harbor uses and because the National Sanctuary Act does not currently allow for a sanctuary designation with true local control, the Port San Luis Harbor District opposes the formation of a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary and expansion of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary in the waters of the San Luis Obispo County coast.

Passed and adopted by the Port San Luis Harbor District, State of California, on the 23rd day of June, 2015, by the following vote of said Board:

AYES _____ ABSENT _____ NOES _____ ABSTAIN _____

President

Attest: _____
Secretary

Attachment 13

**MORRO BAY
COMMUNITY
QUOTA FUND**

March 9, 2015

William Douros
West Coast Regional Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
99 Pacific Street, Suite 100F
Monterey, CA 93940

**RE: OPPOSITION TO THE NOMINATION OF THE CHUMASH HERITAGE
NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY**

Dear Mr. Douros:

I am writing on behalf of the Morro Bay Community Quota Fund, an organization which is working to enhance a financially and economically sustainable Morro Bay fishery. We are aware of the nomination for the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary (CHNMS) offshore San Luis Obispo and northern Santa Barbara Counties. As presented, the Morro Bay Community Quota Fund is opposed to the nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary due to insufficient information that does not allow evaluation of the impacts of the proposed Sanctuary on the Morro Bay Community Quota Fund activities.

Currently there are a number of marine conservation protections and spatial closures in the same general area proposed for the CHNMS (see attached Central California Commercial Fishing Spatial Closure Map). The existing protections include:

- Essential Fishing Habitat Trawl closure areas
- Rockfish Conservation Area
- Marine Protected areas
- Drift Gillnet Shoreward Boundary.

These existing restricted areas/closures have achieved significant conservation measures in terms of the status of overfished species and sustainability of a number of fisheries. The Morro Bay Community Quota fund is concerned about the effect an additional layer of restrictions would have on our recovering commercial and sport fishing industry. For example, we understand that in both the Cordell Bank and Gulf of Farallones National Marine Sanctuaries, there are new policies under discussion in regard to fishing restrictions. While the CHNMS has stated there would be no restrictions on fishing, we question how such a statement can be made at this point in the sanctuary nomination process.

The Quota Fund also has significant concerns regarding the lack of local control in a federally designated sanctuary. While the proponents of the CHNMS believe local control is possible, that

has certainly not been the case with the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Even with the designation of a Sanctuary Advisory Committee (SAC), that committee is “advisory” and without any real power in terms of sanctuary management. We also note that in regard to local control and consultation with local agencies, organizations, etc., there is nothing in the CHNMS information that explains how the sanctuary would be managed, what restrictions would be imposed, which agencies, organizations, etc. would be involved in decision making, which are all points that must be spelled out for local stake holders.

We understand that “broad community support” is a significant factor in moving a nomination forward. While the proponents of the CHNMS have indicated broad support, both the Port San Luis Commercial Fishermen’s Organization and the Morro Bay Commercial Fishermen’s Organization (the 2nd largest in the State) have opposed the sanctuary, and the City of Morro Bay has adopted two Resolutions opposing creation of a sanctuary, the most recent in 2012. We have also noted that the recent unsuccessful nomination process to establish an Aleutian Island National Marine Sanctuary failed, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, primarily due to similar local opposition.

A third concern is regarding the ability for the continuation of dredging, disposal of dredge materials and harbor maintenance activities. The Morro Bay Harbor mouth is dredged on an annual basis and the harbor channel dredged every 3-5 years. These activities are mandatory in order to keep the harbor in a safe condition for commercial, recreational and sport fishing vessels, the Harbor Patrol and the United States Coast Guard. While again the CHNMS reports that these activities will not be affected by sanctuary status, we bring your attention to a permit the City of Monterey was required to obtain from the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary/NOAA Marine Sanctuaries Division to “disturb the seabed”. This required permit allowed the City of Monterey to collect **four cups of sand** from the seafloor in an area adjacent to Wharf 1 and 2 in Monterey Harbor.

To reiterate, due to the concerns of fishing regulations and restrictions, the lack of local control and concern for the continuation of dredging, disposal and harbor maintenance activities, as well as the lack of specific information regarding the CHNMS, the Morro Bay Community Quota Fund is opposed to the nomination. Thank you for considering our comments and concerns regarding this nomination.

Sincerely,



Andrea K. Lueker
Executive Director

cc: Morro Bay Commercial Fishermen’s Organization
Port San Luis Fishermen’s Organization
Morro Bay City Council
Board of Supervisors, San Luis Obispo County

Morro Bay Community Quota Fund
695 Harbor Street
www.morrobaycommunityquotafund.org

Attachment 14

Alliance of Communities for Sustainable Fisheries**256 Figueroa Street #1, Monterey, CA 93940****(831) 373-5238**www.alliancefisheries.com

February 20, 2015

RE: OPPOSE Expansion, or New, National Marine Sanctuaries on the West CoastSanctuary.Nominations@noaa.gov

william.douros@noaa.gov

Dear Mr. Douros;

The Alliance of Communities for Sustainable Fisheries (ACSF) is a 13-year-old 501(c)(3) not-for-profit educational organization, founded to connect fishermen with their communities, and to represent fishing interests in state and federal processes. The ACSF is a regional organization, with commercial fishing leader representatives from Monterey, Moss Landing, Santa Cruz, Morro Bay and Pillar Point harbors and Port San Luis on our Board of Directors. Port communities and several recreational fishing organizations also have representatives on our Board. Thus, the ACSF represents a large cross-section of fishing and community interests for the Central Coast of California. The ACSF was first formed, in part, to create a unified voice for fishing and other community interests in response to the designation of the Monterey Bay as a National Marine Sanctuary (NMS). Thus, our organization has years of experience in working with a NMS.

Recently, proposals have been put forward to either expand existing Sanctuaries, or create new ones, along the West Coast. Many commercial and recreational fishermen, as well as community members, have asked about our experiences with the Monterey Sanctuary, and to a lesser degree the other California Sanctuaries.

The ACSF supports the broad goals of the NMS Program. There are Sanctuary educational and water quality programs, among others, which are of value to our communities. However, our experience is such that we feel that both Congress (in re-authorized National Marine Sanctuary Act (NMSA), and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA)), and the NMS Program itself, need to make certain changes or clarifications to the law and Program before it grows or expands. These include:

- 1) Clarify that the MSA is the dominate statute for any fishing- related management issues, including the creation of marine protected areas, inside Sanctuaries and marine National Monuments. The existing language of the NMSA, which some have interpreted as providing Sanctuaries with the ability to override the regional fishery management councils, combined with the repeated statements from the sanctuary leaders that their primary mandate is "resource protection," creates an atmosphere of intense unease among fishermen and other resource users. In the case of Monterey Sanctuary, it used its prestige in California's Marine Life Protection Act process to lead the effort to create 29 marine reserves or marine conservation areas in the Central Coast of California,

- while rejecting a fishermen's proposal for a network that took into account socioeconomic needs.
- 2) Scholarly studies of the history and evolution of the NMSA indicate that Congress intends for the Sanctuary Program to balance resource protections, when needed, with multiple use opportunities. This, however, does not appear to be the value of the Program, which appears to tilt toward preservationist management. Congress would do well to make its intent even clearer in a re-authorized NMSA, and NMS Program leaders should work to not create a sense of "winners" and "losers" from NMS designations.
 - 3) Task the NMSP and individual sites to use robust, peer-reviewed science in management decisions. The Sanctuaries have no equivalent of the Pacific Fishery Management Councils' Scientific and Statistical Committees (SSCs), nor any requirement to use the best available science in decision-making. Some Sanctuary science products are quite good; others appear to be advocacy pieces, which would benefit from an independent peer-review.
 - 4) Fully comply with the Freedom of Information Act in content and in a timely manner.
 - 5) The public in the sanctuary region must have a stronger, independent voice in Sanctuary management decisions. Currently, the main public input to sanctuaries is through "Sanctuary Advisory Councils" (SACs). While these SACs give the appearance of public participation, and are certainly populated by sincere people who are concerned about the health of the ocean, Sanctuary management controls the majority of representation of the SAC, and its agenda. (Perhaps the PFMC recalls recent controversy over the appointment of a fishing representative on the SAC.) These SACs also cannot communicate outside of the NMSP without management permission. Further, the SAC role is to provide advice, which can be accepted -- or ignored. The SAC's are instructed to support the goals of sanctuary management, not to represent the will of the communities. Considering also that the resources of the Sanctuary are viewed by Program managers as national, not local resources, a loss of local control is created. Whether it is through changes in the NMSA, or internal Program changes, it is our experience and advice that the Sanctuary Program will need to solve this problem before communities will want or accept a new level of federal management in areas of the coast so dear to them.
 - 6) The Sanctuary Program should explain why expansions, some quite large, and discussions of new NMS's, do not violate Congressional intent, in as much as there is a prohibition on new sanctuary designations, found in the NMSA, until such time as the Sanctuary Programs shows that it is meeting its goals within its budget. We know that at least for the MBNMS, all its goals are not being met.

Fishermen have had at times, a difficult and disappointing relationship with Sanctuaries. For the Monterey Sanctuary, we have had a noteworthy recent improvement with a collaborative effort to create recommendations for groundfish essential fish habitat (EFH) boundary adjustments. We very much appreciate this improvement in our relationship, and hope this collaboration continues. The comments made above, however, reflect our overall experience and ways in which, in our opinion, the NMSP must be improved if sanctuaries are to be made

more attractive to future communities. **The ACSF does not believe sanctuaries should be expanded or new ones created until these issues are resolved.** This includes the recently nominated "Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary" proposal, which we feel does not merit consideration. We trust you will take note of the many factual errors contained in this nomination.

Thank you for considering these comments.



Kathy Fosmark

Co-Chair



Frank Emerson

Co-Chair

Cc The Honorable Lois Capps

San Luis Obispo County area agencies

Santa Barbara County area agencies

Attachment 15

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Opinions

SLO County Fishermen on Proposed Chumash National Marine Sanctuary: 'We're Unanimously Against It'

Posted by [Ed](#) × February 24, 2015 at 9:16 pm

Google +

By **JEREMIAH O'BRIEN**
Morro Bay Commercial Fishermen's Organization

Well, the sanctuary question is back on the table. This issue seems to arise every few years since Monterey got their sanctuary. This one is in the form of the Chumash Heritage National Marine

Sanctuary. The commercial fishermen in our county are unanimously against it, and we have spoken to various sport fishing groups and have yet to find any one of these groups in support of a sanctuary in our area.

The sanctuary issue is a very big concern, not only for the fishing industry, but the entire county. This is an issue that should not be taken lightly. When we invite the federal government to take over control of our resources, we, meaning our communities, will lose the ability to manage our beaches, our ocean, our ports and our harbors.

The cost to communities for additional federal regulations governing areas such as runoff and discharges, currently administered by local and state government, will increase dramatically. These costs will severely impact our harbors and ports, increasing the difficulty for projects necessary for their operations, such as, dredging, soil samples, construction of docks and slips, as well as maintaining structures that are currently in place. Once we take on these additional layers of bureaucracy and find out in the future about the problems it causes, we will not be able to turn back.

Proponents of the National Marine Sanctuary issue have proclaimed there will be no loss of local control. Unfortunately, this is not true as "National Marine Sanctuary" clearly implies management will not be local but rather at the Federal level.

California Marine Affairs and Navigation Conference, or C-MANC, is a group of all of California's harbors and the cities affiliated with those harbors. This group encompasses the area from San Diego to Crescent City, the entire length of our state, and deals directly in many of these areas with National Marine Sanctuaries, such as the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, the Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary, and the Channel Island National Marine Sanctuary.

C-MANC has issued a legislative policy statement concerning marine sanctuaries, which consists of a list of five problems. Some of those problems include disposal of dredge materials, and requirements to the already burdensome federal and state processes, vessel traffic, fishing regulations, either direct or indirect, and general maintenance issues. And finally, C-MANC's legislative policy reads: "C-MANC recommends suspending the expansion of existing sanctuaries until the problems identified above are resolved." We should remember these are the representatives of their respective areas, many who are living under the umbrella of the National Marine Sanctuaries.

Our county, cities, towns, and commercial and sport fishermen have long been very outstanding stewards of our ocean. We work with many state, federal and environmental groups, as well as universities and colleges. The Central Coast has been the "poster child" of how to do things right in many discussions and meetings held in California, on the East Coast as well as our nation's capital, Washington D.C. And finally, it is important to remember the amount of fishing grounds closed to some form of fishing, those include Marine Protected Areas, Essential Fish Habitat Areas, and Rock Cod Conservation Areas. I think we can be very proud of our stewardship of the Central Coast.

I guess I just love the Central Coast, and when my wife and I step outside and look around, we remind ourselves every single day of what we have here. We do not think additional layers of bureaucracy would be in the best interest or add to the beauty of this area.

#

Got something to say?

0 comments

Attachment 16

C-MANC supports the conservation of the nation's ocean and Great Lake resources through Congressionally established Marine Sanctuaries. C-MANC member ports, harbors, and communities have a great amount of experience in working with California's four National Marine Sanctuaries and with the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries. While the National Marine Sanctuaries Act has offered a framework for establishing National Marine Sanctuaries, wherein greater management may occur than in the rest of the nation's ocean and Great Lake waters, C-MANC members also see a number of ways in which the Act can be clarified and strengthened to improve the services it ultimately provides to the nation.

C-MANC's recommendations for the Re-Authorization of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act are:

The Act should explicitly require the Sanctuary site managers to use the best available, peer-reviewed science representing a broad range of scientific views in their decision making for permit conditions and for potential regulations. The sanctuaries must be tasked with making credible efforts to reconcile any competing or conflicting scientific opinions.

Clarify that the 1972 marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act did not envision Sanctuaries be regulatory agencies in regard to dredging and dredge material disposal relative to harbors that may be in or adjacent to Sanctuaries. That primary responsibility has been given by Titles I and II of the Act, to the Corps of Engineers and EPA. Furthermore Sanctuaries should be mandated to embrace beneficial reuse of marine sediment.

Beneficial reuse of the nation's marine sediment resources has become a clear policy mandate in State and Federal resource agency guidelines. EPA/USACOE Beneficial use manual 842 B 07 001; WRDA 2007 Section 2037; 2004 California Ocean Protection Plan, all embrace the concept of preserving and reusing marine sediment resources. Conversely, however, Sanctuary designation documents generally contain pejorative language relative to dredging activities. Such broad brush, negative language does not serve the nation's stated sediment goals and should be amended to encourage a fair, scientific analysis of each dredging application. NOAA should encourage favorable findings by Sanctuary managers where the facts of any individual application support a beneficial outcome.

Sanctuaries should not have the authority to regulate fisheries, either directly or indirectly or through reserves or no-take zones. This should be left to existing science-based regulatory authorities. Sanctuaries would be able to work with the fishing industry, NOAA Fisheries, and the Federal Regional Fishery Management Councils if any fishery-related issue arises.

Clarify the role and purpose of the Sanctuary Advisory Councils. The Sanctuaries Act should provide clear direction that council members accurately reflect the makeup of the community, including stakeholders, and that some method of accountability from the council representatives to their constituency groups, whom they are to represent, must be in place. Sanctuary Managers should not be in the position of having full control over not only the types of seats, but also who occupies those seats on the Advisory Councils. C-MANC believes that the public expects that these Councils will reflect the will of the regional communities and stakeholders.

Strengthen the public process required to change a Sanctuary designation document. Concurrence for any language or boundary changes, or new authorities, should be required from both the member (s) of Congress representing the District(s) that adjoin the Sanctuary, as well as concurrence from whatever local agency served as the lead agency for Sanctuary Designation.

Sanctuary status should not restrict vessel traffic nor require alterations to shipping lanes that are not supported by that industry.

C-MANC recommends not allowing the expansion of existing Sanctuaries or designation of new Sanctuaries until the problems identified above are resolved.

RESOLUTION NO. 18-12**STATEMENT OF CONTINUED OPPOSITION TO CREATION OF A
NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY IN THE SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
COASTAL AREA, AND CONTINUED OPPOSITION TO EXPANSION
OF THE MONTEREY BAY NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY
INTO THE SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY COASTAL AREA****THE CITY COUNCIL
City of Morro Bay, California**

WHEREAS, the City of Morro Bay opposes development of offshore oil and supports protection of the abundant natural resources of the San Luis Obispo coast; and

WHEREAS, the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) has been created on the California Coast from Half Moon Bay to Cambria to stop any potential offshore oil development and to support natural resource protection through education, public participation and research; and

WHEREAS, the MBNMS management plan update process identified expansion of the MBNMS boundary to the San Luis Obispo coast as a mid level priority for future consideration; and

WHEREAS, the MBNMS Sanctuary Advisory Council (SAC) requested MBNMS staff to support formation of a committee in San Luis Obispo County to study MBNMS expansion to this area; and

WHEREAS, the City of Morro Bay supports the Alliance of Communities for Sustainable Fisheries and its recommendation for improving sanctuary program management through the management plan update process, which recommendations the City feels have not been adequately addressed in the sanctuary program overall; and

WHEREAS, the City supports commercial fishing, commercial fishing facilities and the infrastructure needed for our traditional working harbor community; and

WHEREAS, the National Marine Sanctuary program recently circulated a new fishing regulation coordination policy that clearly states the power of the sanctuary to regulate fishing; and

WHEREAS, despite what promises are made not to regulate fishing, when sanctuaries are created or expanded, this policy will result in sanctuary's becoming another regulatory agent in the already well regulated area of fishing; and

WHEREAS, National Marine Sanctuary programs and the commercial fishing industry have many common goals in education, pollution protection, opposition to offshore oil and creation of sustainable fishery, so that there is no reason why if managed with proper balance and sensitivity to traditional working harbor uses the sanctuary programs should not have positive working relationships with the commercial fishing industry and working harbor communities; and

WHEREAS, the National Marine Sanctuary program has not developed a positive working relationship or the support of commercial fishing and the working harbor communities in its California sanctuaries at this time; and

WHEREAS, the National Marine Sanctuary program does not permit the SAC to have anything other than an advisory role and controls the ability of the SAC to communicate with the public at large and with outside agencies; and

WHEREAS, the National Marine Sanctuary Program, as currently authorized, does not provide for a mechanism for local control of sanctuary programs and the current organization of the SAC does not adequately meet the needs of local community direction to the program; and

3 **WHEREAS**, the City of Morro Bay approved Resolution 27-03 on April 28, 2003 which opposed the creation of a National Marine Sanctuary in the San Luis Obispo County Coastal Area and opposed the expansion off the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary in the San Luis Obispo County Coastal Area.

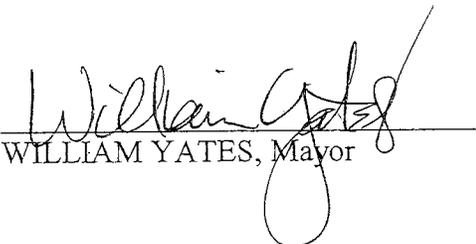
NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Morro Bay that because the National Marine Sanctuary Program has not adequately resolved conflicts and concerns of the commercial fishing industry and traditional working harbor uses and because the National Sanctuary Act does not currently allow for a sanctuary designation with true local control, the City of Morro Bay continues to oppose the formation of a National Marine Sanctuary and expansion of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary in the waters of the San Luis Obispo County coast.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Morro Bay at a regular meeting held thereof on the 10th day of April 2012, by the following vote:

AYES: Borchard, Johnson, Leage, Smukler, Yates

NOES: None

ABSENT: None


WILLIAM YATES, Mayor

ATTEST:


JAMIE BOUCHER, City Clerk

Dana Swanson - Re: chumash heritage marine sanctuary

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: sunbeamdance@gmail.com
Date: 9/14/2015 10:35 AM
Subject: Re: chumash heritage marine sanctuary
CC: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

SEP 14 2015

Administration

Hello and thanks for your input. This is to confirm that I have received and read your email and am forwarding a copy to the City Clerk.

Sincerely,
Christine

Christine Johnson
Council member, City of Morro Bay
805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

On Sep 13, 2015, at 5:44 PM, sister rosemarie Stevens <sunbeamdance@gmail.com> wrote:

This is to urge you to support the chumash heritage marine sanctuary in the meeting September 22, 2015. Having lived in Los Osos and Gorda for many years, we must protect the treasure which is ours on the Central Coast and the marine life which is such a blessing and beauty. Thank you.

Sister Rosemarie Stevens
sunbeamdance@gmail.com

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

SEP 14 2015

Administration

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: lindeowen@sbcglobal.net
CC: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us
Date: 9/14/2015 10:35 AM
Subject: Re: Support a Marine Sanctuary for our coastline

Hello and thanks for your input. This is to confirm that I have received and read your email and am forwarding a copy to the City Clerk.

Sincerely,
Christine

Christine Johnson
Council member, City of Morro Bay
805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

- > On Sep 11, 2015, at 10:37 PM, Linde Owen <lindeowen@sbcglobal.net> wrote:
- >
- > Dear Council.
- >
- > I strongly support the establishment of a Marine Sanctuary for our
- > coastline to ensure coastline sustainability and ask that you support
- > and approve the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary's progress
- > and proposal.
- >
- > Thanks, Linde Owen
- >
- > Los Osos
- > 528-6403

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

ATTACHMENT 4

SEP 16 2015

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us, lurnmore@aol.com
Date: 9/16/2015 10:37 AM
Subject: Re: I support the Chumash Heritage National sanctuary. We need to protect our most precious resources from the greedy oil companies.

Administration

Hello and thanks for your input. I have received and read your email and am forwarding it to the City Clerk.

As a note to the City Clerk: the info shared is all in the Subject line. There was no additional info in the body of the email.

Sincerely,
Christine

Christine Johnson
Council member, City of Morro Bay
805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

> On Sep 15, 2015, at 8:29 PM, Robbin Gross <lurnmore@aol.com> wrote:
>
>
>
> Sent from my iPhone

Dana Swanson - Re: Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us, liberation4nature@yahoo.com
Date: 9/16/2015 1:15 PM
Subject: Re: Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary

SEP 16 2015

Administration

Hello and thanks for your input. I have received and read your email and am forwarding it to the City Clerk.

Sincerely,
Christine

Christine Johnson
Council member, City of Morro Bay
805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

On Sep 16, 2015, at 12:52 PM, Sean McAlpine <liberation4nature@yahoo.com> wrote:

To Whom It May Concern,

My name is Sean McAlpine, a resident of San Luis Obispo County and I live in Atascadero. I am a wildlife photographer and have lived in here for over 20 years. Over the course of those years, I have had the privilege of personally seeing and photographing the splendor of our current sanctuary. Our existing sanctuary is truly a shining jewel of this area, but I feel us as a community we could do more. People from all over the country flock to San Luis Obispo in order to witness the gorgeous wildlife and take in the stunning ecosystems; this desire to visit our wildlife sanctuaries, in turn bring in valuable revenue to the local communities and county as a whole. With this in mind and seeing the horror of the oil spills from these despicable oil trains happening to our south, I fear for all life around our coast not to mention our local livelihood. I implore you to consider supporting this nomination in order to protect our wildlife and the residents of San Luis Obispo.

Thank you for your time,

Sean McAlpine

natural world photographer
liberation4nature@yahoo.com

Website

"Photographing the natural world around me"

Monday, September 21, 2015

The following public correspondence related to Agenda Item D-3 was received by the City Council following posting of the agenda.

Dana Swanson - Fwd: Chumash Heritage Natl. Marine Sanctuary. Vote YES

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us
Date: 9/17/2015 9:06 PM
Subject: Fwd: Chumash Heritage Natl. Marine Sanctuary. Vote YES

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

SEP 18 2015

Administration

Hi,
I forgot to copy you, Dana. See below.
Thanks!

Christine Johnson
Council member, City of Morro Bay
805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Christine Johnson" <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
Date: September 17, 2015 at 9:04:50 PM PDT
To: "edie Juck" <ljuck@charter.net>
Subject: Re: Chumash Heritage Natl. Marine Sanctuary. Vote YES

Hello and thanks for reaching out to me about this issue. I'm sending a copy of your email to the City Clerk as well.

Sincerely,
Christine

Christine Johnson
Council member, City of Morro Bay
805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

On Sep 17, 2015, at 8:37 PM, edie Juck <ljuck@charter.net> wrote:

This is to adamantly let you know that my husband and I support the nomination for the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary.

We love, appreciate, and have studied the Whales and other marine life and we need them to be abundant in our local waters.

We believe our coastal economy will be enhanced by having this Sanctuary a firm part of our environment.

And, of course OIL is not good for any of the wildlife and certainly not for the

fishing industry.

Thank You
Edna and Leonard Juck
61 La Garza
Pismo Beach, CA 93449

Dana Swanson - Fwd: Please Support the Sanctuary Nomination

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us
Date: 9/17/2015 5:39 PM
Subject: Fwd: Please Support the Sanctuary Nomination

SEP 18 2015

Administration

FYI...

Christine Johnson
Council member, City of Morro Bay
805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Kara Woodruff" <KWoodruff@blakeslee-blakeslee.com>
Date: September 17, 2015 at 10:13:19 AM PDT
To: "Christine Johnson" <CJohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>, "John Headding" <JHeadding@morro-bay.ca.us>, "Jamie Irons" <JIrons@morro-bay.ca.us>, "Noah Smukler" <NSmukler@morro-bay.ca.us>
Subject: Please Support the Sanctuary Nomination

Dear Members of the Morro Bay City Council and Mr. Mayor:

Thank you for your consideration (September 22, 2015) of the Chumash National Marine Sanctuary nomination. Please, vote YES on the nomination for a few, simple reasons:

<!--[if !supportLists]-->(1) <!--[endif]--> The sanctuary would forever **prohibit off-shore oil drilling**, to protect our ocean and coastline its good for the whales, the sea otters, the fish, and countless other sea animals and plants. And thats good for tourism and the fishing industry!

<!--[if !supportLists]-->(2) <!--[endif]-->The sanctuary would **NOT regulate fishing**. By the terms of the nomination document itself, the proposed sanctuary shall impose no future regulations upon commercial or recreational fishing.

<!--[if !supportLists]-->(3) <!--[endif]-->The sanctuary has the potential to bring **jobs and tourism-related revenue** to Morro Bay and other local coastal communities (see the recent report on the topic).

<!--[if !supportLists]-->(4) <!--[endif]-->Finally, the nomination itself does not create the sanctuary. Rather, it allows for the **public process to commence**, enabling the local community to publicly debate the merits of the sanctuary designation.

Its pretty simple. Please support the nomination.

Best wishes, Kara

Kara A. Woodruff, J.D.
San Luis Obispo

Dana Swanson - Fwd: support for Chumash Marine Sanctuary

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us
Date: 9/17/2015 5:40 PM
Subject: Fwd: support for Chumash Marine Sanctuary
Attachments: September 17.docx

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

SEP 18 2015

Administration

FYI

Christine Johnson
Council member, City of Morro Bay
805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Jan Surbey" <jansurbey@earthlink.net>
Date: September 17, 2015 at 5:39:15 PM PDT
To: "Christine Johnson" <CJohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>, "John Headding" <JHeadding@morro-bay.ca.us>, "Jamie Irons" <JIrons@morro-bay.ca.us>, "Noah Smukler" <NSmukler@morro-bay.ca.us>
Subject: support for Chumash Marine Sanctuary

Greetings Mayor Irons and City Council. Attached is a short letter of support since we are able to attend the next council meeting. Thanks to you all, Jan

September 17, 2015

Dear Mayor Irons and City Council Members,

Since we will be out of town during the upcoming September 22nd council meeting, and therefore not able to address you in person, we are taking this opportunity to express our opinions to you beforehand.

We wish to let you know that we fully support the permanent protection of our coast afforded by the proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary. Although we were only vaguely aware of this proposed sanctuary, further research revealed that not only will this sanctuary protect the amazing array of wildlife and marine species found here, it will be good for our coastal economy. The experience of our neighboring Monterey sanctuary reports positive results in terms of increased environmental protections as well as increased tourism and the creation of new jobs. This is truly a win-win for the environment and the business owners / tourism bureaus.

We urge you to support the creation of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary and thank you for the consideration of our wishes.

Thanks again,

Jan Surbey
Dennis "Mike" Cook
3346 Tide Ave.
Morro Bay, CA 93442

Dana Swanson - per 9/22 meeting Item D-3: MBNMS Resource Issues: Dredging and Harbors

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

From: "Santa Lucia Chapter of the Sierra Club" <sierraclub8@gmail.com>
To: <council@morro-bay.ca.us>
Date: 9/20/2015 9:49 PM
Subject: per 9/22 meeting Item D-3: MBNMS Resource Issues: Dredging and Harbors

SEP 21 2015

Administration

Dear Councilmembers,

Herewith is some information re harbor dredging to supplement statements of opinion on the subject that appear in the attachments to your staff report for Tuesday's meeting on Item D-3, Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary:

<http://montereybay.noaa.gov/resourcepro/resmanissues/dredge.html>

Andrew Christie, Director
Santa Lucia Chapter of the Sierra Club
P.O. Box 15755
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
[\(805\) 543-8717](tel:(805)543-8717)

Dana Swanson - docs for 9/22 meeting, agenda item D3 - Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

SEP 21 2015

From: "Santa Lucia Chapter of the Sierra Club" <sierraclub8@gmail.com>
To: <council@morro-bay.ca.us>
Date: 9/18/2015 6:19 PM
Subject: docs for 9/22 meeting, agenda item D3 - Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary
Attachments: In Defense of Local Marine Sanctuary Study.pdf; Signed Nomination Completeness Letter_8_5_15.pdf; need another reason.pdf

Administration

Dear Councilmembers,

Attached please find several relevant documents for your review prior to Tuesday's meeting on agenda item D3. These were not included in the information provided to you by the Harbor Advisory Board and are pertinent to issues raised in that report:

- Response to critics of the study "The Potential Economic Impacts of the Proposed Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary"
- 8/5/15 NOAA letter to NCTC re sufficiency of the nomination
- Sierra Club blog: Need Another Reason for a National Marine Sanctuary?

The economic impacts study and its critique appear as Attachment 6 and Attachment 7, respectively, in the staff report.

We also wish to draw to your attention in the staff report the last 38 pages of the CHNMS nomination document (Attachment 1, pp 136-174) comprising a list of supporters of the nomination and letters of support, and the 6/12/15 letter to the Port San Luis Harbor Commission from Northern Chumash Tribal Council Administrator Fred Collins (Attachment 11).

Thank you for your attention to these issues.

Andrew Christie, Director
Santa Lucia Chapter of the Sierra Club
P.O. Box 15755
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
(805) 543-8717

The Tribune - September 4, 2015

http://www.sanluisobispo.com/2015/09/04/3791617_in-defense-of-local-marine-sanctuary.html?rh=1

In Defense of Local Marine Sanctuary Study

Sanctuary opponents who are questioning economic benefits are misleading the public

By Jason Scorse and Judith Kildow

Last summer, we were contracted by the Sierra Club to prepare a short report on the potential economic impacts of a proposed Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary.

We were careful to point out the assumptions we made, the data we used and the uncertainties involved. Our study included important new data that had never been used before, as well as standard data and tools, and presented a conservative overview.

Both of us have conducted research on economic issues for many years, and we are affiliated with academic institutions that demand rigor and honesty.

We found that a new sanctuary off the Central Coast would generate, at minimum, millions of new dollars in economic activity and dozens of new jobs. It has the potential to make up to hundreds of millions in additional income and up to 600 new jobs, if the community chooses to market the new designation as a tourist draw.

Sadly, instead of engaging in a good-faith discussion, sanctuary opponents have attacked our study with unsubstantiated claims and misinformation.

Given that these unfounded attacks seem to have found a life of their own and are being repeated as fact in publications like this one, it is necessary for us to respond.

First, the opponents of the marine sanctuary claim that our economic estimates of benefits are too high. We presented a range of estimates based on the experience of other national marine sanctuaries in California, along with standard economic data that is accessible to the public. While no economic projections are ever entirely precise, we believe our estimates are reasonable.

Those who think the federal government is unlikely to invest millions of dollars in a new Central Coast sanctuary, as it has for many years in every other California sanctuary, they need to cite a good reason why. Simply saying that our numbers might be wrong doesn't meet that bar.

Second, opponents think tourism is unlikely to increase if the sanctuary is designated.

If opponents really think the tourist industry in the region has no room to grow and that a new sanctuary designation would not make the region more attractive to tourists, they need to provide evidence for their thinking.

Finally, opponents of the proposed sanctuary have continued to cite an opinion piece that asserts the sanctuary will create high costs to the fishing community. In fact the sanctuary proposal includes no single new fishing regulation or restriction, and bars any future such regulation. The only industry that would be negatively impacted would be the oil and gas industry, as it would be prohibited from new offshore development in sanctuary waters.

If anything, restricting oil and gas development offshore would benefit the fishing industry. Nothing is a greater threat to their livelihoods than an oil spill, and the necessary onshore support systems for the offshore oil industry would compete with the already limited shore space available for fishermen. If opponents of the sanctuary want to state their support for oil and gas drilling, they should do so plainly.

There is a debate to be had surrounding the proposed sanctuary. Its establishment would bring change to the community. Our research indicates the Central Coast community would likely be better off with a sanctuary, and that it is a relatively low-risk/ high-reward endeavor.

There are those who disagree, and they should be heard. But this debate should revolve around real arguments, real issues and facts. So far, the opponents have resorted to misinformation and fear-mongering; one has to wonder what their agenda is and whose interests they represent.

Jason Scorse is director of the Center for the Blue Economy at the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey. Judith Kildow is director of the National Ocean Economics Program at the Center for the Blue Economy.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
Office of National Marine Sanctuaries | West Coast Region
99 Pacific Street, Bldg 100, Suite F
Monterey, CA 93940

August 5, 2015

Fred Collins
Northern Chumash Tribal Council
67 South Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Dear Mr. Collins:

Thank you for your nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary. This office has reviewed your nomination in accordance with the sufficiency review provisions described in NOAA's final rule *Re-Establishing the Sanctuary Nomination Process* (79 FR 33851). Your nomination meets the standards for sufficiency (application completeness) and we will now initiate the review of the nomination against the substantive requirements for the national significance and management consideration criteria. We intend to complete this phase of the process within approximately 60 days and will notify you of our determination or if we require any additional information.

As my office will be conducting meetings with various government agencies about this nomination, please at your earliest convenience forward to me a list of the agencies or entities at the local, state, federal and tribal governmental levels you have met with or otherwise provided a briefing about this nomination, including the contact information for whom you met or briefed.

Sincerely,

William J. Douros, Regional Director
ONMS West Coast Region

cc: Vicki Wedell, Acting Chief, ONMS Policy and Planning Division

Olympic Coast
National Marine Sanctuary
115 E. Railroad Avenue
Suite 301
Port Angeles, WA 98362

Cordell Bank
National Marine Sanctuary
P.O. Box 159
Olema, CA 94950

Gulf of the Farallones
National Marine Sanctuary
The Presidio
991 Marine Drive
San Francisco, CA 94129

Monterey Bay
National Marine Sanctuary
99 Pacific Street
Suite 455A
Monterey, CA 93940

Channel Islands
National Marine Sanctuary
U.C. Santa Barbara
Ocean Science Bldg 514, MC 6155
Santa Barbara, CA 93106



Santa Lucia Blog

<http://www.sierraclub.org/santa-lucia/blog/2015/09/need-another-reason-national-marine-sanctuary>

SIERRA CLUB ~ EXPLORE, ENJOY, AND PROTECT THE PLANET

Santa Lucia Chapter



Sept. 9, 2015

Need Another Reason for a National Marine Sanctuary?

Sacramento just cancelled the last argument of sanctuary opponents

By Andrew Christie, Chapter Director

Many thanks to Jason Scorse and Judith Kildow for taking critics of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary to school in the Sept. 4 Tribune. Their defense of their study of the economic impacts of a marine sanctuary righted many wrongs and banished a lot of ignorance.

Last year, Scorse and Kildow found that designation of a sanctuary would likely result in millions of dollars pumped into the local economy and create up to 600 new jobs. They point out that opponents who have been disputing their findings are basically making up arguments in opposition. (More rebuttals will doubtless be attempted. Let us know when you see one from somebody with a PhD in economics who heads the equivalent of the Center for the Blue Economy at the Monterey Institute of International Studies, as Dr. Scorse does, or has something on their resume similar to founding the National Ocean Economics Program at the aforementioned Center for the Blue Economy, as Dr. Kildow does.)

Just a week before Scorse and Kildow knocked down the economic nay-sayers, sanctuary opponents lost another of their favorite arguments.

In June, because they could, the Port San Luis Harbor Commission announced its formal opposition to the designation of a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary. In the discussion leading up to the vote, the commissioners offered a host of reasons in support of their position, including (I am not making this up) whales come here even though it's not a marine sanctuary, our ocean doesn't need to be healthier, and the local economy doesn't need any boosting.

Perhaps their most arresting reason was their idea that we don't need a national marine sanctuary because we can depend on our elected representatives in Sacramento to do what's best for our coastal waters.

Two months after the Harbor Commission voiced that sentiment, Sacramento let them know, in the most specific terms imaginable, how wrong they were.

On August 27, Senate Bill 788, the California Coastal Protection Act of 2015, died in the Assembly Appropriations committee. It would have closed a loophole that permits new oil drilling in state waters if the same oil field is being drained by a rig in adjacent federal waters. It would have protected California's \$40 billion coastal economy from new drilling and the heightened risk of oil spills.

The bill was jointly authored by Senators Mike McGuire and Hannah-Beth Jackson and co-authored by Senators Mark Leno, Ben Allen, Loni Hancock, Bill Monning, Lois Wolk and Assemblymembers Bill Dodd, Marc Levine, Mark Stone, Jim Wood and Das Williams. More than 15,000 people signed petitions endorsing SB 788, and the legislation was supported by a broad coalition of the state's leading environmental organizations and businesses including the Sierra Club, Patagonia, REI, Audubon California, California League of Conservation Voters, the Center for Climate Protection, the Environmental Defense Fund, Natural Resources Defense Council, fisherman's organizations, lodging and restaurant associations, tribal groups, and clean water advocates.

The Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations wrote, "Sustainable seafood production and the family fishing way of life are threatened by the presence of offshore oil facilities in California's coastal waters. Unfortunately, that destruction lasts long after removal of surface oil [from an oil spill]. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration recently stated that the effects of the [Deepwater Horizon] spill are likely to last 'generations.' PCFFA stands vigorously opposed to any infrastructure projects that could literally suck the ocean's wealth into a few corporate coffers at the expense of marine life, productive fisheries, and our cultural heritage."

Opposing the bill: Big Oil.

And they killed it.

“How many more oil spills do we have to see off the California coast before we stand up to the Big Oil lobby and take action?” Senator McGuire asked after the vote.

How many, indeed?

That’s how it went in the latest failed attempt by our elected officials in Sacramento to get a bill through the state legislature – the place where, according to the Port San Luis Harbor Commission, we can depend on our elected representatives to do what’s best for our coastal waters, so we don’t need a national marine sanctuary.

Worthy of note: At the height of “drill baby drill,” with a Congress saturated in oil money, in multiple legislative attempts to spread offshore drilling the length of the East, West and Gulf Coasts, each one of those attempts had one exception written in: National marine sanctuaries. Everywhere but there. Those were off limits.

Sanctuary now!

SEP 21 2015

Administration

Meeting date: 9/22/15
Agenda item: D-3

Dear Mayor Irons and Members of the City Council,
September 17, 2015

We are at a crossroads regarding the responsible protection of our oceans of the world. In a word; our oceans are in danger of dying in the not too distant future, unless we take mitigating actions. We as a coastal community can do our part by supporting the establishment of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary proposed off of our central coast waters. We are graced with some of the most beautiful coast in the world. The past few months we have been watching a breathtaking display of whales, dolphins, aquatic birds, and other marine life. We need to take action to preserve this for future generations.

National Marine Sanctuaries are not only good for the environment; but they stimulate the economy. Restaurants, hotels, aquariums, boat tours, kayak operators, sport fishing, surfing and other forms of aquatic tourist activities, all benefit from a clean and healthy ocean. It is estimated that the National Marine Sanctuaries in the USA generate \$4 billion annually. Marine sanctuaries are designed to protect over fishing; and there are on-going studies that indicate that depleted fish populations have increased in protected areas. (Los Angeles Times, 1-26-14). It is imperative that we move now. There are already pressures to open up our coast for offshore oil and gas development. Look no further south than Santa Barbara to see the potential for negative impacts from damaged pipelines.

In the profound words of Walt Whitman:

“After you have exhausted what there is in business, politics, conviviality and so on—and have found that none of these finally satisfy, or permanently wear—what remains. Nature remains.”

If you would like more information go to ChumashSanctuary.com. The time is now.

Frank DePasquale
Cambria



Dana Swanson - Fwd: Morro Coast Audubon Support of Marine Sanctuary

From: Jamie Irons
To: Dana Swanson
Date: 9/21/2015 2:09 PM
Subject: Fwd: Morro Coast Audubon Support of Marine Sanctuary
Attachments: MCAS Chumash Marine Sanctuary.doc

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

SEP 21 2015

Administration

another letter for the Sanctuary discussion -- for the record. J

>>> Douglas Tait <dougt1863@gmail.com> 09/21/15 9:09 AM >>>

Morro Bay City Council,

Attached is MCAS letter of support of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary for your consideration.

Thank you,

Doug Tait
Conservation Chair
Morro Coast Audubon Society

September 21, 2015

Morro Bay City Council
595 Harbor Street
Morro Bay, CA 93442



RE: Support of National Marine Sanctuary Designation

Dear Morro Bay City Council Members,

The Morro Coast Audubon Society, MCAS, appreciates this opportunity to show strong support in the protection of our coastal waters by urging you to support the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary.

The proposed marine sanctuary aligns with the MCAS Mission Statement – to promote the appreciation, conservation, and restoration of ecosystems focusing on the biological diversity of birds, other wildlife, and their habitats.

The ocean waters off the central coast have nationally significant marine, biological, geological, and cultural characteristics that are deserving of protection. These waters are home to large populations of marine mammals, including gray whale migration routes. These same waters contain the major offshore Santa Lucia Bank with benthic, (ocean floor), communities of world-wide significance, and three major upwellings which bring nutrient-rich water for marine mammals, fish species, and migratory birds.

Threats to the Ocean – Sanctuary status can address.

The rich and diverse marine environment off our coast does face serious threats from off-shore oil and gas development, seismic testing, water pollution, and climate disruptions. Sanctuary status would ensure that any economic activity works in concert with the ocean's natural system, instead of jeopardizing it. A marine sanctuary's prohibitions against off-shore oil development are permanent, not subject to politics, and cannot be lifted by subsequent administrations. The creation of a marine sanctuary is the best way to guarantee oil and gas development will be prohibited off our central coast.

The proposed sanctuary contains several different ecosystems, all of which are in urgent need of protection. This is especially true with the knowledge we now have of increased ocean acidification and the negative impacts on marine organisms from a lowered pH of ocean waters.

A 2015 World Wildlife Fund report titled, "Living Blue Planet" finds that marine vertebrate populations has declined by 49% between 1970 and 2012. In addition to the plummeting number of marine vertebrate species, populations of locally and commercially fished fish species have fallen by half, with some of the most important species experiencing even greater declines. To reverse this downward trend we need to preserve the oceans "national capital" – the oceans ecosystems and biodiversity. Protecting biodiversity and ocean health are key principles of the National Marine Sanctuary System.

Integrated coastal management will be increasingly important as we experience climate change. Sanctuary status would most likely enhance coordination of scientific research relating to changing marine ecosystems.

MCAS believes we should pursue the proactive approach to ocean protection, support scientific research, and enhance our understanding of our unique marine habitat by supporting the creation of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary.

Economic Benefits

The scientific and environmental benefits of a marine sanctuary are widely known. Missing was the economics of marine sanctuaries. These economic benefits are now emerging.

First, from Australia, "The Economics of Marine Protected Areas: Application of Principles to Australia's Southwest Marine Region, Allen Consulting, November, 2009. This report examined all the costs and benefits to formally bridge the gap between the science of marine protection and the economic impacts of marine protection. Benefits include a boost to ecotourism, and the spill over for fisheries from healthy marine sanctuaries into surrounding waters; and greater certainty for fisheries against mismanagement and unforeseen changes.

Second, an October, 2014 report points to the economic benefits a National Marine Sanctuary designation would have for the central coast. This report is not the opinion of an environmental group, rather it is the conclusion of Jason Scorse, Ph.D., Director of the Center for the Blue Economy at the Monterey Institute of International Studies; and Judith Kildow, Ph.D., Director of the National Ocean Economics Program at the Center for the Blue Economy. The report, "The Potential Economic Impacts of the Proposed Central Coast Marine Sanctuary" concludes that a sanctuary on the central coast would likely result in the local economy growing by \$23 million annually, and nearly 600 new jobs.

Third, a 2015 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA, report found significant economic benefits of recreational fishing in California's national marine sanctuaries. Anglers spent approximately \$156 million on saltwater recreational fishing in the state's four national marine sanctuaries, which generated more than \$200 million in annual economic output and supported nearly 1,400 jobs. The peer-reviewed report cited dated ranging from 2010-2012 from the California

Department of Fish and Wildlife. The findings highlight the positive effects and economic value of recreational fishing in California sanctuaries. The report also highlights the important role sanctuaries play in protecting the health and integrity of critical marine ecosystems – including places cherished by recreational anglers.

A Sanctuary Success

San Luis Obispo County's 1990 nomination to NOAA for a marine sanctuary was introduced at the same time as the waters around Monterey Bay was being considered for sanctuary status – which they received two years later.

Today, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary is thriving with 25 marine science facilities, employing 2000 people, with a combined budget of over \$200 million. Once an area depleted of marine mammal populations, but now teeming with wildlife, Monterey Bay has experienced dramatic improvement since its designation as a national marine sanctuary. The British Broadcasting System, in conjunction with PBS, recently spent three months filming "Big Blue Live" in the sanctuary highlighting the return of marine wildlife to Monterey Bay.

Fishing Industry

Opponents of the sanctuary cite the sanctuary will create high costs to the fishing community. But in fact the sanctuary proposal includes not a single new fishing regulation or restriction. The one industry that would be negatively impacted by the proposed sanctuary would be the oil and gas industry, as it would be prohibited from creating new offshore development in sanctuary waters.

The commercial fishing industry may be in opposition to offshore oil development – rightly so – as that restriction would benefit the coastal environment and the fishing industry. It is important to note that a marine sanctuary is the best way to guarantee oil and gas development stay off our coast, and with that restriction eliminating the worst scenario for the fisherman – the shutdown of fisheries from a major oil spill.

Since its designation in 1992, the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary has placed no regulations on fishing. Commercial and recreational fishing is under the separate jurisdiction of the Pacific Fishery Management Council and the California Fish and Game Commission, and would not be restricted by sanctuary designation.

Fishing regulations are in place in California Marine Protected Areas, MPA. When these state reserves work as designed ultimately there will be more fish to catch experts say. "All the dire predictions of the collapse of the commercial and sport fishing industries just aren't happening", says Michael Sutton the president of the California Fish and Game Commission.

To see what California MPA's might look like in a few decades, look at Pt. Lobos State Marine Reserve, which has been under protection since the 1970's. "You see a lot of things you would expect: more biodiversity and a lot bigger fish", says Steve Wertz an environmental scientist with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Commercial and recreational fishing depend on the ecological balance and protection of the ocean for future generations.

No Loss of Local Control

With sanctuary status there is not a loss of local control, rather shared control with all stakeholders via the establishment of a Sanctuary Advisory Council. These advisory councils are local control and play a vital role in the decisions affecting marine sanctuaries. Typically sanctuary advisory councils consist of members representing the following user groups: Agriculture, Business/Industry, Commercial Fishing, Conservation, Diving, Education, Recreation, Recreational fishing, Research, and Tourism – plus representatives from local and state governmental jurisdictions.

Harbors adjacent to a marine sanctuary would continue to oversee their operations, as national marine sanctuaries do not extend into harbors. The marine sanctuary program recognizes that harbor dredging is a necessary component of keeping harbors clear and allowing access for vessels. National marine sanctuaries do have regulations that prohibit disturbing the seabed, however the specific act of dredging for harbors and their channels is specifically exempted from regulations.

National marine sanctuaries are managed to support lives and livelihoods, and have strong connections to local communities.

In conclusion, MCAS urges you to carefully consider the many environmental and economic benefits of a new marine sanctuary off one of America's most beautiful stretches of coastline. Sanctuary designation will result in a healthier ocean which benefits all species, including humans that depend on it. "As the ocean goes, so goes our quality of life". We urge you to think long-term sustainability versus short-term desires and support the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary.

Respectively submitted,

Douglas W. Tait

Doug Tait
Conservation Chair
Morro Coast Audubon Society

Tuesday, September 22, 2015

The following additional correspondence related to Agenda Item D-3 was received by the City Council.

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

SEP 22 2015

Administration

From: Jamie Irons <jirons@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: colbyconcho@gmail.com
CC: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us
Date: 9/21/2015 8:52 PM
Subject: Re: Yes on Chumash Marine Sanctuary

Thank for your input Colby. I am including our City Clerk so your comment is part of the record.

Jamie

Sent from my iPhone

> On Sep 21, 2015, at 2:32 PM, "Colby Crotzer" <colbyconcho@gmail.com> wrote:

>

> I have advocated for Marine Sanctuary status for the waters off our coast, both as a two-term council member and as both conservation chair of the Santa Lucia Sierra Club and Board member of the MBNEP since 1991. As a resident of Morro Bay I recognize that preventing the pollution of the waters can best be accomplished by NMS status.

> Since I'm confident that if present, Matt would vote to endorse this endeavor, please vote yes and make us all proud that of each of you on this council understand that this is a vote to support not only the marine environment, but the entire watershed as well as our tourist-serving economy.

Dana Swanson - Re: Proposed Chumash Marine Sanctuary

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: mbcrabber@gmail.com
Date: 9/21/2015 8:06 PM
Subject: Re: Proposed Chumash Marine Sanctuary
CC: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us

SEP 22 2015

Administration

Thanks for your input, Lori. I'm forwarding your email to the city clerk for the record for agenda correspondence.

Sincerely,
Christine

Christine Johnson
Council member, City of Morro Bay
805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

On Sep 20, 2015, at 6:24 PM, Lori French <mbcrabber@gmail.com> wrote:

Please Share this with people on your email list!!

The Commercial Fishermen of Morro Bay and Port San Luis are asking for your help.

We are up against a the proposed Chumash National Marine Sanctuary once again. The Proposed NMS is being backed by the Sierra Club and the Surf Rider Foundation.

The proposed NMS once again goes up for consideration to the Morro Bay City Council. It was not supported the last time by the city council. We hope that we will have continued support. This proposed marine sanctuary could have long reaching and considerable impact to the commercial fishermen of Morro Bay, Port San Luis and Santa Barbara as well as local farmers and ranchers. Water, harbor dredging, new no fish zones, loss of commercial fishing jobs are all very real possibilities. The Monterey National Marine Sanctuary broke it's own word concerning not making regulatory decisions involving commercial fishing and in fact has measures in place to create new regulations. The Monterey National Marine Sanctuary already has tentacles in this area.

The Commercial Fishermen of Morro Bay and Port San Luis, along with their families are asking for your support by attending the Morro Bay City Council Meeting.

We ask if you speak PLEASE BE RESPECTFUL.

Tuesday, Sept. 22 2015 Morro Bay Vet's Hall 6 .P.M.

THANK YOU FOR SHARING.

Lori French

#WeFishWild #FishWifeStrong

The Crabber's Wife

F/V Langosta II

805-748-2460

<Chumash NMS Fact Sheet MB-1.docx>

From: Jamie Irons <jirons@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: mriley@slcusd.org
CC: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us
Date: 9/21/2015 6:05 PM
Subject: Re: Marine Sanctuary Hearing

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

SEP 22 2015

Administration

Marc,

Thank you for your input. I will continue to review and consider all the correspondence and emails for this issue.

Jamie

Sent from my iPhone

> On Sep 21, 2015, at 5:16 PM, "Marc Riley" <mriley@slcusd.org> wrote:

>

> Dear Mayor,

>

> I am a 28 year resident of Morro Bay, a local school teacher, and a long time boat owning sport fisher. I am concerned that in an effort to protect our local resources, we not move too hastily.

>

> All of the sport fishing community that I am aquinted with has a real commitment to resource management. We never want to depleat the populations of fish that have given us so much pleasure and recreation throughout our lives.

>

> I urge you to guide this hearing in a slow and thoughtful way. Until we can better understand the "Unintended Consequences" let us be cautious. I propose we recruit local businesses to provide information, let's say for the month of August 2015. We could archive such things as; occupancy rates, restaurant receipts, fuel purchases, and so on. Close down the fishery next August, and them compare the data.

>

> Since the ground fishery is already closed for the first 5 months of the year, it is my hope that this sanctuary is never created, but if it is, lets go into it with all the information on hand.

>

> Marc Riley

Dana Swanson - Re: Please support the Sanctuary

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: girlonabike@hotmail.com
Date: 9/22/2015 8:44 AM
Subject: Re: Please support the Sanctuary
CC: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us

SEP 22 2015

Administration

Hi Jennifer and thanks for your input. I am forwarding this email to the city clerk for recording keeping on agenda correspondence.

Sincerely,
Christine

Christine Johnson
Council member, City of Morro Bay
805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

On Sep 22, 2015, at 8:37 AM, jennifer <girlonabike@hotmail.com> wrote:

September 22, 2015

Dear Council Member Johnson,

I am writing today to show my support for a marine sanctuary on our coast, namely the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary. I'm in favor of a sanctuary to protect our marine treasures for several reasons.

First, our coast needs permanent and complete protection. We have a small marine protected area, but that's not enough to protect the long, craggy coastline of San Luis County. Marine life needs to be protected so that they can flourish here on our coast. Accordingly, we need to protect our coast from future seismic testing, oil drilling, or another outfall pipe.

That being said, oil drilling and fishing don't mix. A protected coast won't allow future oil drilling, but it will allow the fishing industry to decide how to conduct their industry in a sanctuary. *Fishing is a vital economical resource for our coast, especially in Morro Bay, and it's critical that fishing be protected along with the coast and its marine life.*

Next, a sanctuary would bring tourism dollars and infuse our economy. Just like "Big Blue Live" showcased Monterey Bay's abundant marine life, a similar scenario could evolve here. Our coast has features and creatures that exist nowhere else; it's time we protected them for future generations.

In closing, the multiple benefits of a marine sanctuary are clear for our economy, our citizens, and our diverse and unique marine life. *All interested parties will have a seat at the table when a marine sanctuary is created, sharing in this collaborative process.* Please support the sanctuary, and give our communities a chance to discuss this exciting and needed proposal.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Jozwiak
Former Chair, Surfrider Foundation,
San Luis Obispo Chapter
200 South Burton Street
Nipomo, CA 93444

Dana Swanson - Fwd: Measure A, SLO Co LCP

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: salmonkirk@gmail.com
Date: 9/21/2015 8:05 PM
Subject: Fwd: Measure A, SLO Co LCP
CC: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us
Attachments: Measure A 1986 slo-ch10.pdf

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

SEP 22 2015

Administration

Hi Dave,
Here is another reply confirming that I received the info and am forwarding it to the city clerk for record keeping on agenda correspondence.
Sincerely,
Christine

Christine Johnson
Council member, City of Morro Bay
805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

Begin forwarded message:

From: "David Kirk" <salmonkirk@gmail.com>
Date: September 21, 2015 at 9:18:11 AM PDT
To: "Christine Johnson" <CJohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
Subject: Fwd: Measure A, SLO Co LCP

| See bottom B. Background, Page 343.

CHAPTER 10: ENERGY AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

A. Policy Framework

Coastal Act. Notwithstanding the fact that coastal-dependent industrial developments may have significant impacts on coastal resources, the Coastal Act provides for the siting and development of coastal dependent industrial uses, including energy related uses, to ensure that inland as well as coastal resources are preserved while ensuring orderly economic development within the state.¹ Coastal-dependent developments are those which require a site on, or adjacent to the sea to be able to function at all. Coastal-dependent industrial developments are given priority in the Coastal Act over other land uses, except agriculture, and are permitted reasonable long-term growth where consistent with Chapter 3 policies. These developments are encouraged to locate and expand within existing sites.² Location and expansion beyond an existing site are permitted only if alternative locations are infeasible or more environmentally damaging, to do otherwise would adversely affect the public welfare and adverse impacts are mitigated to the maximum extent feasible.

Coastal Act section 30262 requires consolidation of oil and gas facilities to the maximum extent feasible and legally permissible unless (a) consolidation will result in adverse environmental consequences and (b) it will not significantly reduce the number of wells, support facilities or sites required to produce the reservoir economically and with minimal environmental impacts. New industrial development is required to be located within or contiguous existing developed areas able to accommodate it except that new hazardous industrial development is required to be located away from existing developed areas where feasible. Policies require protection against spillage of oil, gas, petroleum products and other hazardous materials. Coastal Act policies include specific criteria for siting new or expanded refineries or petrochemical facilities and thermal electric generating plants.

Local Coastal Program. The LCP contains policies very similar to Coastal Act policies regarding oil and gas development, power plants, coastal-dependent uses, and other development in the coastal zone. The LCP gives priority to coastal-dependent and coastal-dependent industrial uses over other uses in the coastal zone, and consolidation of sites and facilities where feasible is required. The CZLUO identifies categories of uses for particular areas in the County, including industrial, industrial special use, resource extraction, communication, pipeline and transmission lines, public utilities, and electric generating plants. These use designations are termed 'overlays' on LCP maps.

The SLO Estero Area Plan regulates development on industrial land at Toro Creek, particularly the Estero Marine Terminal. The proposed revised Estero Bay plan addresses the need for improving coastal access in the area of the Marine Terminal, as well as issues related to Marine

¹ PRC Sections 30001.2; 30263-30264, 30413, 30232, 30250, 30222, 30233 (a) (1), 30235, and 30254

² PRC Sections 30255, 30260, 30262, and 30263

Terminal site restoration and environmental mitigation. The San Luis Bay Area Plan designates existing and planned industrial areas, including the Diablo Canyon area, Avila Beach, and Port San Luis. The South County Area Plan regulates the Santa Maria oil refinery and chemical plant and Guadalupe Dunes oil field. The North Coast area does not have any significant energy or industrial facilities, but such development is unlikely in the area, so the proposed revised plan does not address this type of development.

In April 2000, SLO County adopted Ordinance 2899 to provide a framework for allowing telecommunications projects within public rights of way, affecting primarily only land-based fiber optic cable projects. The Ordinance includes conditions of use of streets and public rights-of-ways, construction standards, permitting and licensing, and a framework for the establishment of compensatory fees for use of public rights-of-way and property.

B. Background.

Most energy and industrial facilities in SLO County are within the coastal zone, and include both coastal dependent and industrial uses, as well as resource-dependent facilities. Two major facilities are located in the South County: the Santa Maria Unocal refinery and the Santa Maria Chemical Plant operated by the Union Chemicals Division Carbon Group. Also located in the South County is the Guadalupe Oil Field, formerly operated by Unocal, which stopped production in 1994 and is in the process of being fully abandoned. The former Guadalupe oilfield is the site of underground contamination and will require remediation and monitoring.

The other major existing industrial and energy-related developments are located in Estero Bay and Avila Beach. These include the Chevron USA, Inc. offshore tanker-terminal for the loading of crude oil (which is currently being decommissioned) and onshore storage tanks in Estero Bay, as well as Texaco and U.S. Navy storage tanks. Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) operates a nuclear power facility in Diablo Canyon, and Duke Energy operates a major fossil-fuel power plant (formerly owned by PG&E) located within the city of Morro Bay. Unocal owns a tanker terminal at Avila Pier which is no longer in operation. The storage tanks at Avila have been removed and it is in the process of clean-up. Other extractive industries in the coastal zone include removal of sand from the dunes near Oceano and gravel from the Santa Maria riverbed.

There is an extensive network of oil and gas transmission pipelines throughout the county's coastal zone. One of the major pipeline corridors extends from the Santa Maria Refinery through Tosco's pipeline system to their refinery in San Francisco.. The California Public Utilities Commission and California Energy Commission are responsible for regulation of electric transmission lines.

Many energy-related facilities have been modified or closed since certification of the Local Coastal Program. While the power plant at Morro Bay has been purchased by Duke Energy Corporation and is scheduled for upgrading and possible expansion, several of the energy related facilities in the county have closed, or are scheduled for closure in the upcoming years. Several issues arise with the closure of these facilities. The LCP specifically states that the county or the State Department of Parks and Recreation or other agency shall be offered the right of first

refusal for piers no longer needed for petroleum operations. This policy will apply to the Unocal pier at Avila, where California Polytechnic State University (Cal Poly) has proposed use of the pier as a marine research center. Guidance for long-term use of decommissioned power plants (such as will be the case at Diablo Canyon, and at the Chevron marine terminal) was not an issue in the LCP certified in 1988. Because the structure of energy facilities is far more complex than that of piers, policies addressing the abandonment of these facilities must correspondingly be more complex, as well as facility-specific.

While the LCP does address some issues related to completion or abandonment of all above-ground oil production and processing facilities, it does not address the issue of site contamination. Since the LCP was certified in 1988, identification of contaminated sites and subsequent remediation has been a major issue along the San Luis Obispo coast (most notably at Avila Beach and the Guadalupe oil field). In fact, the only two appealed coastal permits related to oil and gas development involved petroleum contamination.³

The county does not have jurisdiction over federal leases on outer continental shelf (OCS) drilling. However, in 1986, San Luis Obispo County residents approved Measure A, requiring voter approval of any onshore oil facilities used to support offshore oil development, effectively limiting new offshore development. The County requires preparation of a Specific Plan for any onshore component of an offshore energy project. Since several federal offshore drilling leases have been extended, the issue of onshore oil facilities may again become an issue in the future

C. Preliminary LCP Implementation Issues

C.1. Fiber Optic Cable Projects

Overview: Since the SLO County LCP was certified in 1988, new fiber optic technology has emerged and the demand for fiber optic cable projects has grown quickly. Transoceanic cable projects are permitted by the State Lands Commission and the Coastal Commission, but transoceanic projects with a coastal component (i.e. that continue from the mean high tide line landward) and land-based fiber optic cable projects in the coastal zone include review by the County under the LCP. Because this technology has expanded so recently, few LCPs, including that of SLO County, have comprehensive policies to address either project-specific or cumulative effects of these projects and environmental impacts of such projects are not always adequately assessed and mitigated.

Policies are needed to encourage the establishment of cable corridors, and subsequently, consolidated landing sites, in order to minimize environmental impacts from fiber optic cable installation. There is already a *de facto* corridor due to hard bottom configurations offshore SLO

³ A-3-SLO-98-072 (Summary: Excavate subsurface petroleum hydrocarbon contamination under beach and town areas.) and A-3-98-91 (Summary: Field-wide remediation of contaminated soil and groundwater using a variety of proposed technologies).

county that is reaching capacity (the corridor is not wide enough to accommodate many more cables safely). This includes the consolidated landing sites at Montana de Oro. However, new cable corridors and consolidated landing sites should be identified pro-actively in a planning context (rather than on a case by case basis) in order to minimize environmental impacts and ensure protection of public access.

Lastly, there has been little systematic analysis of the cumulative impacts of fiber optic cable projects in the coastal zone and at landing sites. The LCP contains Industrial Land Use Designations to provide for siting of facilities, but consolidation occurs only on a case by case basis in those areas and onshore industrial sites may not correspond to the environmentally preferable offshore route.

LCP Implementation: The LCP identifies fiber-optic cables as Communications facilities, which are principal permitted uses in areas designated Industrial or Public Facilities.⁴ In addition to the LCP policies which apply through various Combining Designations (such as SRA Sensitive Resource Areas or GH Geologic Hazards), there are policies which address communication facilities as industrial uses. Energy and Industrial Policy 1 gives priority to siting of new or expanded facilities in or adjacent to existing sites. The LCP contains consolidation policies for both pipelines and electrical transmission lines (Policy 12, 18 and 19) but not specifically for communication facilities such as fiber optic cables. The CZLUO 23.08.286 provides standards for Communication Facilities as part of the standards for pipelines and transmission lines. This section includes application requirements for route-specific investigations, information requirements specific to stream crossings, site restoration plan requirements and requires that projects be approved in ESHA areas only where the Planning Commission can find that the project is consistent with Energy and Industrial Policies 7-12 (Pipelines). A Development Plan or Minor Use Permit is required for installation of most fiber optic cables, which is a discretionary decision by the Planning Commission requiring environmental review and subject to appeal to the Board of Supervisors or the Coastal Commission.

The following table summarizes all ocean-based cable projects in SLO County since 1988. The table shows that most fiber optic projects have been proposed within the last two years.

⁴ LCP Framework, Table O and page 6-43

Periodic Review of the San Luis Obispo County LCP
Preliminary Report
February 2, 2001
(As revised to incorporate errata/clarifications of the July 12, 2001 action)

Table 10-1: Ocean Based Fiber Optic Cable Projects since 1988

COMPANY	LOCATION	CCC STATUS	Local Agency Status
Golden Thread	Harmony, SLO	No application yet	
MCI Worldcom and MFS Globenet Japan-US Segment 1 Southern Cross Empty conduits	Montana de Oro, SLO	Approved 4/17/00	SLO County permit approved 1/27/00, Coastal Development Permit # D970257
Global West	Morro Bay, Santa Barbara, Manhattan Beach and San Diego	Approved 12/12/00	City of Morro Bay permit approved 3/19/01, Special Use Permit # 01-00; the Cities of Santa Barbara and Manhattan Beach also issued respective permits (no discretionary permits required by San Diego; fell within CCC's original jurisdiction)
PC & PAC Landing Corp (3) PC-Segment E PC-Segment S PAC-Segment 1	Grover Beach, SLO	Approved 6/13/00	City of Grover Beach permit approved 5/5/00, Coastal Development Permit # 98-03
AT&T - China US S7	Montana de Oro, SLO	Approved 5/11/00	County issued substantial conformity determination 10/1/98; original permit #D900132D approved 11/14/91
AT&T - China US E1	Montana de Oro, SLO	Approved 6/13/00	County issued substantial conformity determination 10/1/98; original permit #D900132D approved 11/14/91
AT&T - Japan-US Segment 9 (south end)	Montana de Oro, SLO	Application pending	Project covered under original County permit #D900132D
AT&T (3) TPC-5T1 HAW 5 TPC-5G	Los Osos and Montana de Oro State Park	Approved 1992, Active	
AT&T (2) HAW 2 HAW 3	Estero Bay Morro Bay	HAW 2 is inactive, removed to 1000 fathom water depth; HAW 3 abandoned in place	

Currently, the County's LCP provisions specific to communications facilities are fairly general and do not reflect some of the issues raised by this emerging technology. For example, during the review and approval process of some of the projects noted above, various environmental and Coastal Act issues arose repeatedly, including impacts to public access, environmentally sensitive habitat areas, marine mammals and marine resources.

Fiber-optic cable projects have some impacts that are different from pipeline projects. For example, borings under stream crossings or in the nearshore use bentonite that can be released into surface waters. Also, construction activities can impact public access as staging areas are frequently located in public parking areas or shoreline areas. For example, in the MCI Worldcom/MFS Globenet project the County found that project construction activities restricted access to public parking areas thus impairing public coastal access. As a result, parking improvements were negotiated. In addition, an offshore bentonite release by project construction activities was suspected and resulted in a shutdown of the project.

In addition to site impacts, the nature of offshore geology and the need to avoid hard-bottom habitat limits potential corridors for ocean-based cables, and associated landing sites. There should be advanced planning to locate future consolidated landing sites for ocean-based fiber optic cable projects, or to consolidate corridors for land-based cables. Existing consolidated landing sites such as Montana de Oro are reaching capacity and new ones need to be identified, consistent with other resource protection policies of the LCP, to meet demand for future projects.

The County adopted Ordinance 2899 in April 2000, which provides a framework for allowing telecommunications projects within County road rights-of-way, thus affecting primarily land-based fiber optic cable projects. The Ordinance includes conditions of use of streets and public rights-of-ways, construction standards, permitting and licensing, and a framework for the establishment of compensatory fees for use of public rights-of-way and property. However, the ordinance has no language on avoidance or mitigation of environmental impacts of telecommunications projects, except general mention of CEQA requirements. And, the ordinance has not been certified as part of the LCP.

Consistency Analysis: While there are LCP policies for consolidation of pipelines and electrical transmission corridors and general standards governing communication facilities, they are not sufficient to address the full range of issues raised with new and emerging technologies such as fiber optic cables. Projects have been reviewed on a case by case basis but do not assure that impacts will be minimized and that landing sites and land-based corridors will be consolidated. For example, the recent Global Photon project proposed to be located at a different landing site than other fiber-optic cable projects located in this area. But analysis of this landing site to accommodate future projects in this same location was not done and consolidation therefore not assured in conformance with Coastal Act policies. The LCP should be updated to include policies to ensure consolidation and to address impacts on coastal zone resources from these fiber optic cable projects. Without an update of the LCP, projects will continue to be assessed on a case by case basis, with no guidance as to preferred cable corridors and consolidated landing sites and the cumulative effect of present and future projects may cause greater damage to coastal zone resources.

Preliminary Policy Alternatives:

Preliminary Recommendation 10.1 Update LCP to Address Fiber Optic Cable Projects

The County could take several steps in updating its LCP Area Plans to plan for such projects. Land Use designations could be revised to identify consolidated cable corridors and consolidated landing sites via overlays. Additional mitigation measures could be developed to address potential impacts from drilling such as requirements for Drilling Fluid Monitoring Plans. Monitoring requirements could be included that provide for qualified monitors onsite with ability to stop drilling should fractures occur that could release bentonite. The CZLUO could be revised to include more specific mitigation for access/recreation impacts, avoidance or minimization of sensitive resources during construction, as well as mitigation measures such as erosion control, revegetation, and other measures necessary to protect scenic resources and habitat values.

C.2. New and Expanded Power Plants

Overview: The Coastal Act provides measures to protect coastal resources from power plant siting while balancing the need to allow reasonable expansion of such facilities. Under provisions of Section 30413 of the Coastal Act, the Commission was required to designate areas unsuitable for power plant construction. The Energy Commission has permit authority over power plant siting but it cannot approve any power plant or related facility in an area designated by the Commission as unsuitable. The Coastal Act also provides for later Commission involvement in the Energy Commission siting procedures within areas not designated as unsuitable. Designations made by the Commission as part of its power plant siting study may not preclude reasonable expansion of existing power plants. Where new power plant facilities are necessary, the Coastal Act policy encourages expansion of existing power plant sites, thus protecting undeveloped sites. The Commission adopted its power plant siting study, "Designation of Coastal Zone Areas Where Construction of an Electric Power Plant Would Prevent Achievement of the Objectives of the California Coastal Act of 1976", in September 1978 which was revised and readopted in December 1985. This revised report was in effect at the time of LCP certification in 1988.

The California Energy Commission (CEC) has exclusive jurisdiction over thermal power plants of 50 megawatts or greater. In these cases, the CEC preempts the jurisdiction of all other state and local agencies (including the Coastal Commission and local government) when it certifies a new, modified or expanded power plant. However, Coastal Act Section 30413 requires the Coastal Commission to submit a report to the CEC analyzing the proposed power plant project's conformity with the Coastal Act's Chapter 3 policies and the policies of the certified LCP. Public Resources Code Section 25523(b) requires the CEC's decision on any application to include "specific provisions to meet the objectives" of the Coastal Act and the LCP "unless the

[CEC] specifically finds that adoption of [the Coastal Commission's] provisions ,, would result in greater adverse effect on the environment or that [said] provisions..would not be feasible."

Since SLO County's LCP was certified in 1988, the energy industry has changed markedly with deregulation, and demand for power has increased with increased use of electronic technologies. These changes have led to plans for expansion or development of new power facilities. However, the only major power plant in SLO County jurisdiction is the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant. The power plant owned by Duke Energy in Morro Bay that is proposed for expansion, is in the jurisdiction of the City of Morro Bay and thus not part of this LCP review.

The north coast area of San Luis Obispo County to the junction of US Highway 101 and Highway 46, as part of the Big Sur coastal area, is designated by the Coastal Commission as unsuitable for power plant construction. Most of the Estero Bay and Morro Bay areas including the beach park between the Morro Bay power plant and Estero Bay, are also designated as unsuitable. The area from Diablo Canyon south to Port San Luis is not designated primarily because of the existing Diablo Canyon power plant and transmission line corridors.

LCP Implementation: SLO County does not have jurisdiction over the expansion of Duke's Morro Bay power plant, as Morro Bay has its own certified LCP. Most of the area surrounding the City land where the Morro Bay plant is located is owned by the State and not by the County, further limiting the County's potential jurisdiction. SLO County does, however, have jurisdiction over any development related to power transmission lines in the County. The SLO Coastal Plan requires "transmission line rights-of-way shall be routed to minimize impacts on viewsheds in the coastal zone, especially in scenic areas, and to avoid locations in or adjacent to significant or unique habitat, recreational, or archaeological resources, whenever feasible. Scarring, grading, or other vegetation removal shall be minimized and disturbed areas shall be revegetated with plants similar to those in the area." The Plan also requires "undergrounding" of transmission lines when views may be affected, and consolidation of transmission corridors

SLO County's Coastal Policies address power plant siting and expansion in a general way, stating that "when new sites are needed for industrial or energy-related development, expansion of facilities on existing sites or on land adjacent to existing sites shall take priority over opening up additional areas or the construction of new facilities..." and that "adverse environmental impacts from the siting or expansion of coastal-dependent industrial or energy developments shall be mitigated to the maximum extent feasible." The Plan also states that "priority shall be given to coastal-dependent industrial uses. When appropriate, coastal-related developments should be accommodated within reasonable proximity to the coastal-dependent uses they support." The County policies are generally consistent with the Coastal Act policies related to power plant siting and expansion.

Preliminary Policy Alternatives:

Preliminary Recommendation 10.2. Update LCP Area Plans to Address Future Energy Facility Demand

It appears that many new or expanded power plants are planned for California in the near future.⁵ Recent statewide energy problems related to deregulation also make it likely that pressure will continue to increase for new and expanded power facilities. This, in turn, may lead to greater numbers of transmission lines and ancillary facilities. Although there are no current proposals to locate new power plant facilities in the SLO coastal zone, the update of the Area Plans should anticipate increased demand for such facilities and ensure that the LCP contains adequate guidance for locating and mitigating impacts from energy facilities.

C.3. Managing the Phaseout of Energy and Oil Facilities

Overview: The phase out of existing energy facilities is likely to be a growing concern. While the power plant at Morro Bay has been purchased by Duke Energy Corporation and is scheduled for upgrading and possible expansion, several of the energy related facilities in the County have closed, or are scheduled for closure in upcoming years. The Unocal pier at Avila has been decommissioned; the Chevron marine terminal is being decommissioned, and the PG&E Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant will eventually be decommissioned in stages. Given the anticipated phaseout of these major facilities, the SLO LCP needs to include the most current standards to govern decommissioning activities, remediation, and rezoning of land uses.

The two significant environmental issues for PG&E's Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant are: agreement between the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board and PG&E to resolve receiver water impacts due to impingement, entrainment and thermal discharges; and the proposed construction of a 'dry-cask' spent fuel storage facility near the plant. Initial staff research indicates that Diablo Canyon may begin an incremental decommissioning process within a decade, and within a year plans to apply for permits to construct the new dry cask spent fuel storage facility, although no permits have yet been filed. SLO County may thus have a permitting role for both a new fuel storage facility and the plant's eventual decommissioning. The San Luis Obispo Bay Area Plan Standards designate Diablo Canyon as an EX Combining District, do not encourage expansion in this area, and discourage encroachment of other development that may hinder the operating capabilities of the plant.

LCP Implementation: Regarding oil and gas facilities, the LCP states that "upon completion or abandonment, all above-ground oil production and processing facilities shall be removed from the site, and the area in which they were located shall be restored by appropriate contouring, reseeding, and planting to conform with surrounding topography and vegetation."

⁵ <http://www.energy.ca.gov/sitingcases/backgrounder.html>

Regarding abandonment of piers, the LCP states that "at such time as piers are no longer needed for petroleum operations, the county or the State Department of Parks and Recreation or other agency shall be offered the right of first refusal, if the pier is determined to be appropriate for recreation use." To date, the County has not reviewed any permits for phaseout of power plants but has been involved in permitting the decommissioning of oil facilities, primarily at Guadalupe and Avila Beach.

Consistency Analysis: At Guadalupe and at Avila Beach, the County has implemented actions related to the phase-out of major energy facilities. For example, at Guadalupe the County issued a permit for abandonment, site restoration and ultimate protection of the area as open space through a required conservation easement. The County's action has adequately addressed impacts connected with this phase out.

The Commission as well as the County has gained experience in identifying new information and management measures to improve mitigation of impacts from abandonment of facilities. For example, requirements for deadlines for abandonment and site restoration, along with mitigation fees will help to establish financial incentives for rapid site cleanup and restoration. Also, the Commission has overseen decommissioning activities at San Onofre Nuclear Generating Plant in Southern California. This experience can provide new information for incorporating more advanced standards and management measures for abandonment and decommissioning of facilities into an updated LCP. While the County LCP as part of the EX Combining Designation contains policies to address some facilities phase out, most specifically oil and gas (CZLUO 23.08.174), other provisions of the EX Combining designation emphasize development standards primarily for new construction rather than phase out. The County should apply the new information and techniques learned through experience to strengthen the LCP policies and standards for abandonment procedures, site remediation, and rezoning for all types of energy, communications and oil and gas facilities.

Preliminary Policy Alternatives:

Preliminary Recommendation 10.3 Update LCP to Address Abandonment of Energy Facilities

As part of the Area Plan Updates the County should update and revise standards and requirements governing abandonment and clean up of sites in the EX Combining Designation. Updating of standards could include revised requirements that operators submit an Abandonment and Restoration Plan within 60 days of permanently ceasing operations and require bonding or other financial securities to ensure that abandonment and clean up procedures are carried out in an appropriate and timely manner.

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

Dana Swanson - Fwd: Marine Sanctuary Issue - documents as requested from Dave Kirk

SEP 22 2015

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: pcstrategies@gmail.com
Date: 9/21/2015 8:18 PM
Subject: Fwd: Marine Sanctuary Issue - documents as requested from Dave Kirk
CC: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us
Attachments: Our Protected Coast Coalition - Handout 9 8 15.pdf; Water Quality PP Memorandum Of Agreement -2015 v 9 redline.pdf

Administration

Hi Amber,
 Thanks for the information. I will review it prior to our meeting.
 I'm copying our city clerk who will record your input appropriately as agenda correspondence.
 Sincerely,
 Christine

Christine Johnson
 Council member, City of Morro Bay
 805-305-3759
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Amber Johnson" <pcstrategies@gmail.com>
To: "Christine Johnson" <CJohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
Subject: Marine Sanctuary Issue - documents as requested from Dave Kirk

Dear Councilmember Johnson,

I was asked by David Kirk, who I am working with on the Our Protected Coast Coalition, to forward along to you a few files that will hopefully give you a broader perspective for why the local fishing communities and others are not in support of a federal designation of a sanctuary along the central coast.

1. An overview of the local opposition group called Our Protected Coast Coalition
2. The Monterey Bay NMS Memorandum of Agreement regarding ag-runoff
3. a scan of the staff report from 2001 Morro Bay City Council on resolution 01-04

Please let me know if you need any further documents or would like more information regarding the OPCC. The website can be found at www.opccoalition.com.

Best Regards,
 Amber

--

Amber Johnson
 Pacific Coast Strategies
 805-709-8161
pcstrategies@gmail.com



We are a broad-based coalition of good stewards and neighbors, from fishermen to farmers, in support of local control for our waterways. The coalition recently formed after concerned citizens decided to concentrate their efforts and oppose a proposed National Marine Sanctuary along the coast of San Luis Obispo and Northern Santa Barbara Counties.

Our Local Voice

The Central Coast waterways do not need to add *another* layer of Federal regulation and interaction to those already in place. A National Marine Sanctuary nomination off our coast will threaten to diminish our local voice just as it has in the Monterey Bay. The adding of sanctuary status would significantly disrupt and make activities such as harbor dredging much more costly and lengthy and likely affect fishing grounds.

Existing Protections

US Federal Statutes & Regulations:

Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934, as amended
Clean Air Act of 1963, as amended
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended
Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended
Pollution and Abatement Act, 1972
Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 2006
Clean Water Act of 1977, as amended

California Statutes & Regulations:

The Marine Life Management Act of 1998
The Marine Life Protection Act of 1999
Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1967
California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, as amended
California Coastal Act of 1976, as amended
California Native Plant Protection Act of 1977, as amended
Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended
California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3: Noise Guidelines for Implementation of California Environmental Quality Act, 2007

Outstanding Examples of Stewardship

Our coastal community members have taken and continue to take special care with their ocean including supporting the many efforts of the National Estuary Program, participating in beach clean-ups, adherence to stringent pesticide and herbicide regulations, fishing gear adaptation, and voluntary water testing in aquaculture, as well as many others.

It's been repeated many times that the Central Coast is one of the most beautiful places to live and we agree. That's why we have formed a group to fight the sanctuary designation and keep our voice local.

Organizations & Businesses Who Oppose Sanctuary Status (partial list)

- Morro Bay Commercial Fishermen's Organization
- Port San Luis Commercial Fishermen's Association
- San Luis Obispo County Cattlemen's Association
- California Marine Affairs and Navigation Conference
- City of Morro Bay Resolution No. 8-12, 27-03, 15-01, 36-00
- Port San Luis Harbor District Resolution No. 15-08
- Alliance of Communities for Sustainable Fisheries
- Southern California Trawlers
- Virg's Landing and Sport Fishing
- Patriot Sport Fishing
- Morro Bay Landing
- Morro Bay Community Quota Fund

Email opccoalition@gmail.com or visit opccoalition.com for more information

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

AMONG THE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
MONTEREY BAY NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY

AND THE

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

AND THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

AND THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

AND THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION

AND THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

AND THE

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

NOS Agreement Code: MOA-2015-XXX/xxxx06-075/7271

AND THE
ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
FOR THE PURPOSE OF ECOSYSTEM-BASED WATER QUALITY
MANAGEMENT

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NOS Agreement Code: MOA-2015-XXX/xxxx ~~MOA-2006-075/7271~~

Comment [srs1]: If possible, the information up to this point should be on page 1.

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Comment [srs2]: A Table of Contents (TOC) is not needed for NOAA/DOC purposes. If none of the other agencies need the TOC it should be removed.

I. PARTIES AND PURPOSE

- A. This Memorandum of Agreement (Agreement) is among the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Ocean Service (NOS), Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS), through ~~the~~ Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (Sanctuary or MBNMS), and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal. EPA), the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), the California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (Central Coast Water Board), the California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (San Francisco Bay Water Board), the California Coastal Commission (CCC), and the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG).
- B. The purpose of this Agreement is to provide an ecosystem-based water quality management process that integrates the mandates and expertise of existing coastal and ocean resource and land-use managers and protects the nationally significant resources, qualities, and compatible uses of ~~the MBNMS~~ and the water quality in the watersheds that drain into ~~the MBNMS~~.

II. BACKGROUND

- A. ~~The MBNMS~~, designated on September 18, 1992, is the largest in a system of 13 national marine sanctuaries administered by NOAA. ~~The MBNMS~~ was established for the purposes of resource protection, research, education, and public use of this national treasure. The primary purpose is resource protection. ~~The MBNMS~~ extends from the high tide mark to as far as 53 miles offshore, covering everything below the water's surface from Marin County to Cambria. It encompasses 276 miles of shoreline, 6,094 square miles of ocean, ~~and extending~~ an average distance of ~~20-30~~ miles from shore. Within ~~the MBNMS~~ boundary is one of the largest underwater canyons in North America (the more than two-mile deep Monterey Marine Canyon) and one of the world's most diverse marine ecosystems. ~~The MBNMS~~ contains a rich array of habitats and is home to numerous mammals, seabirds, fishes, invertebrates, and plants. With its great diversity of habitats and life, ~~the MBNMS~~ is a national focus for recreation, research, resource protection, and education.
- B. ~~The MBNMS~~ is adjacent to ~~approximately~~ almost three hundred miles of California's coastline, and receives drainage from approximately ~~seventy-eight~~ thousand square miles of land in ~~eleven-ten~~ major watershed areas. ~~The MBNMS~~ is susceptible to impacts from non-point, urban, rural, and agricultural sources of pollution. ~~By the time that~~ ~~When~~ rainfall or irrigation

runoff enters streams, rivers, wetlands, estuaries, and ultimately ~~the MBNMS~~ ~~MBNMS~~, it may contain high levels of nutrients, sediments, or ~~dangerous chemicals~~ ~~other pollutants~~ that have been ~~picked up~~ ~~entrained~~ during the journey from land to sea. Monitoring has shown that, while offshore areas of ~~the MBNMS~~ ~~MBNMS~~ are in relatively good condition, near shore coastal areas, harbors, lagoons, estuaries, and tributaries suffer from a number of problems including elevated levels of nitrates, sediments, persistent pesticides, metals, bacteria, pathogens, detergents, and oils. These contaminants can have a variety of biological impacts including bioaccumulation, reduced recruitment of anadromous species, algal blooms, mortality due to toxicity, ~~and~~ transfer of pathogens to wildlife and humans, ~~and interference with~~ They can also impact recreational uses of the MBNMS, i.e. fishing and swimming. Furthermore, development on the coast affects hydrology and stream stability, resulting in potential delivery of altered amounts or locations of freshwater discharges, and additional amounts or locations of pollutant and sediment loading to the near-shore areas.

III. AUTHORITIES

A. NOAA

1. The legal authority for ~~the MBNMS~~ ~~MBNMS~~ to enter into this Agreement is the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA), 16 U.S.C. 1431 *et seq.*, specifically 16 U.S.C. 1442(a), which allows the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements, contracts, or other agreements with, or make grants to, States, local governments, regional agencies, interstate agencies, or other persons to carry out the purposes and policies of the NMSA.
2. The programmatic authority for ~~the MBNMS~~ ~~MBNMS~~ to enter into this Agreement is the NMSA, which includes among its purposes and policies the following (subparagraphs 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7 of 16 U.S.C 1431(b)):
 - a. (1) to identify and designate as national marine sanctuaries areas of the marine environment which are of special national significance and to manage these areas as the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries System;
 - b. (2) to provide authority for the comprehensive and coordinated conservation and management of these marine areas, and the activities affecting them, in a manner which complements existing regulatory authorities;

- c. (3) to maintain the natural biological communities in the national marine sanctuaries, and to protect, and where appropriate, restore and enhance natural habitats, populations, and ecological processes;
 - d. (6) to facilitate to the extent compatible with the primary objective of resource protection, all public and private uses of the resources of these marine areas not prohibited pursuant to other authorities;
 - e. (7) to develop and implement coordinated plans for the protection and management of these areas with appropriate agencies, organizations, and other public and private interests concerned with the continuing health and resilience of these marine areas.
3. To implement the mandates of the NMSA, the regulations for ~~the MBNMS~~ (15 CFR 922.132) generally prohibit discharges within the boundaries of the Sanctuary with limited exceptions for dredged material, and fishing and vessel operation. Discharges beyond the boundary of the Sanctuary that subsequently enter and injure Sanctuary resources or qualities are similarly prohibited.
 4. The regulations for ~~the MBNMS~~ (15 CFR 922.134(b)(1)) make provisions for this Agreement. Provisions of the general regulations for the ~~Office of National Marine Sanctuaries Program~~ (15 CFR 922.49) provide that a person may discharge in a manner otherwise prohibited by 15 CFR 922.132, if the person has a valid Federal, State, or local permit or other authorization; NOAA does not object to the issuance of the permit or other authorization; and the discharger complies with any terms and conditions NOAA deems reasonably necessary to protect Sanctuary resources and qualities.

B. U.S. EPA

For the purpose of this MOA, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Clean Water Act (CWA)), 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*, gives the U.S. EPA authority to regulate point sources of pollution, including certain storm water discharges treated as point sources and other related water pollution control programs. In California, the State Water ~~Resources Control~~ Board and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) operate the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program in lieu of U.S. EPA. In addition, title I of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) (33 U.S.C. 1401 *et seq.*), Section 102, gives U.S. EPA authority to permit non-dredged material for the

purpose of dumping into marine waters. Finally, Section 102(2)(G) of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C 4332(2)(G)) and Section 203(a) of the MPRSA (33 U.S.C. 1443(a)) enable U.S. EPA to cooperate with and render technical assistance to public and private sector entities to promote the goals of those statutes.

- C. California Environmental Protection Agency, State Water Resources Control Board, Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, and San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

1. In 1991, California's environmental authority was unified in a single Cabinet-level agency, the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA). The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) is one of six divisions within CalEPA, and has as its primary mission ensuring the highest reasonable quality for waters of the State, while allocating those waters to achieve the optimum balance of beneficial uses. The joint authority of water allocation and water quality protection enables the Water Board to provide comprehensive protection for California's waters. There are nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Boards). The mission of the Regional Boards is to develop and enforce water quality objectives and implementation plans that will best protect the beneficial uses of the State's waters, recognizing local differences in climate, topography, geology and hydrology.

1.2. The State and Regional Water Boards are the State agencies with primary responsibility for water quality control in California. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Division 7 (commencing with Section 13000) of the California Water Code (Porter-Cologne or Water Code) provides the legal authority for water quality control. The State Water Board and the Regional Water Boards were established by the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Division 7 (commencing with Section 13000) of the California Water Code (Porter-Cologne or Water Code). The State and Regional Water Boards are the State agencies with primary responsibility for water quality control in California. Porter-Cologne provides the legal authority for water quality control. Porter-Cologne, related sections of the California Code of Regulations and U.S. EPA regulations implementing the CWA provide a complete regulatory framework for the regulation of waste discharges to both surface and ground waters. Porter-Cologne also provides for the adoption of water quality control plans and implementation of these plans by adoption of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), prohibitions, and waivers to regulate the discharges of waste that could impact State waters. Enforcement mechanisms are available to ensure that requirements are met.

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2-3. The Water Code also provides the necessary authority for the State to operate the NPDES permit program in California in lieu of U.S. EPA. The law is codified in Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the Water Code. As a result, the issuance of a California NPDES permit under State law satisfies the requirements of the CWA.

3-4. The State Water Board's jurisdiction and responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- a. reviewing, in its discretion, Regional Water Board regulation of discharges into State waters under the Water Code;
- b. developing water quality standards;
- c. adopting and approving water quality control plans and policies;
- d. reviewing, in its discretion, Regional Water Boards' issuance, compliance monitoring, and enforcement of all NPDES permits in California including NPDES general permits and permits for Federal facilities;
- e. overseeing Regional Water Boards' implementation and enforcement of National Pretreatment Program requirements except for NPDES permits incorporating variances granted under CWA Sections 301(h) and 301(m) and permits to dischargers for which U.S. EPA has assumed direct responsibility;
- f. designating State Water Quality Protection Areas (California Public Resources Code Sections 36700(f) and 36710(f)) for the purpose of protecting water quality in areas of high biological productivity and ecological sensitivity;
- g. adopting standards and regulations for waste disposal sites;
- h. implementing Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program;
- i. administering the State's Water Quality Planning Program pursuant to CWA Section 205(j);
- j. issuing or denying Water Quality Certification for any Federally-licensed or permitted project that may result in discharges to navigable State waters pursuant to CWA Section 401, if the project

involves an appropriation of water, a hydroelectric facility that requires a license from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or other diversion of water for a beneficial use;

- k. developing and implementing the State Non-point Source (NPS) Management Program pursuant to CWA Section 319;
- l. working with the CCC to implement the Coastal NPS Pollution Control Program pursuant to the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA), Section 6217; and
- m. issuing general and individual NPDES permits, waiving WDRs, and issuing general waste discharge requirements.

4-5. The jurisdictional boundaries of the San Francisco Bay and Central Coast Water Boards are described in Water Code Sections 13200(b) and (c), respectively.

5-6. The Regional Water Boards have jurisdiction and are responsible for:

- a. regulating waste discharges into State waters;
- b. adopting water quality control plans (basin plans) for the region;
- ~~b.c.~~ developing water quality standards;
- e.d. issuing, monitoring, and enforcing NPDES individual and general permits and other water quality orders within each region;
- ~~d.c.~~ reviewing and enforcing pretreatment standards;
- e.f. issuing, monitoring, and enforcing requirements for waste disposal to land;
- f.g. issuing or denying Water Quality Certification for any Federally-licensed or permitted project that may result in discharges to navigable State waters pursuant to CWA Section 401, other than Certifications within the State Water Board's jurisdiction; and
- g.h. taking all other planning and regulatory action necessary to assure protection of water quality within the regions.

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D. California Coastal Commission

1. Pursuant to the California Coastal Act of 1976 and the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended (CZMA), the CCC has jurisdiction and is responsible for:
 - a. administering the California Coastal Management Program (CCMP);
 - b. receiving grants from the Federal government in support of the coastal management program;
 - c. implementing, through the CCMP's broad planning and regulatory framework, a comprehensive set of specific policies for the protection of coastal resources and the management of orderly development throughout the State's coastal zone;
 - d. reviewing, for consistency with the CCMP, all activities within or outside of the coastal zone that affect land or water uses or natural resources of the coastal zone and that are conducted, permitted, or funded by the Federal government; and
 - e. implementing, pursuant to Section 6217 of CZARA- and in conjunction with the State Water Board, a coastal NPS Pollution Control Program, approved by the U.S. EPA and NOAA in 2000.
2. The Coastal Act grants the CCC authority to issue Coastal Development Permits (CDPs) for any development in the coastal zone until local governments adopt CCC-approved Local Coastal Programs (LCPs). The CCC works with local governments to design LCPs that reflect local coastal issues while meeting the statewide goals and policies of the Coastal Act. Upon certifying a LCP's compliance with Coastal Act requirements, the CCC delegates most permitting and related monitoring and enforcement responsibilities to the local jurisdiction. Several well-defined regulatory responsibilities delineated by the Coastal Act and the CZMA, however, permanently reside with the CCC. Included among these is the aforementioned "Federal consistency" review authority. Distinct sets of State and Federal standards and procedures for determining consistency with the CCMP apply to Federal agency activities, Federally-funded activities, and non-Federal activities that require Federal licenses or permits, including oil and gas exploration, development, and production on the Outer Continental Shelf.

E. AMBAG

1. The AMBAG is a Council of Governments, created as a voluntary agency established by agreement among its members pursuant to a joint powers agreement, and established among its members as an area-wide planning organization responsible for:
 - a. serving as the Metropolitan Regional Clearing House to review and comment on Federal grant applications and proposed Federal projects and other environmental documents and plans prepared pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA);
 - b. creating a NPS Water Quality Management Plan, pursuant to its designation by the State in 1975 under Section 208 of the Federal CWA;
 - c. managing Federal transportation funds, reviewing transportation projects or capital improvements in major urban areas, and preparing and endorsing a Transportation Improvement Program and Transportation Plan pursuant to its designation as a Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) by the State;
 - d. preparing an air quality plan to ensure consistency with Federal Clean Air Act, National Air Quality Standards;
 - e. preparing a regional hazardous waste management plan in accordance with Tanner Legislation (AB 2948, 1986); and
 - f. preparing a five-year plan of housing needs for each city and county within its jurisdiction, pursuant to the State Housing Element Law.

IV. SCOPE

- A. This Agreement shall apply to California's surface waters, and discharges thereto, originating within the following geographic areas:
 1. throughout all of Monterey, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, and San Benito counties that drain into ~~the MBNMS~~MBNMS;

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2. those portions of San Luis Obispo County that fall within the Salinas River drainage or that drain into ~~the MBNMS~~MBNMS;
3. those portions of Marin County that drain into ~~the MBNMS~~MBNMS;
4. those portions of San Mateo County that drain into ~~the MBNMS~~MBNMS;
5. those portions of the City and County of San Francisco that drain into ~~the MBNMS~~MBNMS;

B. To achieve its purpose, this Agreement will apply to the following regulatory activities, plans, research, and monitoring efforts:

1. The development and implementation of a Sanctuary Water Quality Protection Program, as outlined in Section VI of this Agreement;
2. NPDES permits (~~which include municipal storm water discharges from urban areas but not construction or industrial storm water discharges~~) issued under Section 13377 of the Water Code;
3. WDRs issued under Section 13263 of the Water Code;
4. Waivers of WDRs issued under Section 13269 of the Water Code;
5. Water Quality Certifications issued under Section 401 of the CWA;
6. California Ocean Plan, Thermal Plan, relevant Basin Plans, CWA 208 Plans, California Toxic Rule, Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (SIP);
7. Plan for California's Non-point Source Pollution Control Program (NPS Plan), including any management plans prepared under Sections 319 and 208 of the CWA and under Section 6217 of CZARA;
8. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) required under Section 303(d) of the CWA and 40 CFR Part 130; and
9. LCPs prepared pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 30500.

V. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- A. Water quality protection will require that many of the pollutants and activities affecting ~~the MBNMS~~ ~~MBNMS~~ be eliminated or reduced through strategies that build on existing federal, state, and local management programs. NOAA and its partners also realize that it is desirable to devise new strategies to address water quality problems more effectively. Each signatory recognizes the added value of leveraging and collaborating between programs. Accordingly, each agency agrees to roles and activities as described below and --, subject to the availability of appropriated funds and resources, that will ensure cooperation towards a process that will improve water quality.
- B. ~~The MBNMS~~ ~~MBNMS~~ will:
1. Facilitate the development of an ecosystem-based, ~~proactive~~ planning policy through the implementation of Sanctuary Water Quality Protection Program Action Plans (see Section VI.B of this Agreement) and coordination with partner programs and permits.
 2. Coordinate the interagency Water Quality Protection Program (WQPP) outlined in Section VI of this Agreement, by organizing committee meetings, facilitating ongoing communication among partner agencies, and developing partnerships and resources for planning and implementation.
 3. Provide holistic, uniform, ecosystem-based protection for all MBNMS resources.
 4. Provide experience and perspective from the national system of sanctuaries, e.g., examples and models of approaches and methods to address similar issues from other sanctuary sites.
 5. Recommend priority corrective actions and compliance schedules addressing point and non-point sources of pollution to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of ~~the MBNMS~~ ~~MBNMS~~, including restoration and maintenance of the resources, qualities and compatible uses of ~~the MBNMS~~ ~~MBNMS~~.
 6. Raise awareness among decision-makers and the public about water quality issues along the central coast to develop support for the program and funding initiatives.
 7. Continue water quality education and volunteer monitoring efforts with partner agencies and jurisdictions.

8. Encourage citizen watershed monitoring groups through the Sanctuary Citizen Watershed Monitoring Network by providing program coordination, volunteer supervision, expertise on quality assurance, monitoring equipment and techniques, and by ensuring that data is properly formatted and is provided an appropriate format for storage, and by possibly providing financial support when appropriate and available.
9. Encourage the State or U.S. EPA to adopt or revise, under applicable Federal and State laws, appropriate water quality standards for ~~the MBNMS~~MBNMS. These standards may include State-adopted water quality objectives or Federally-adopted water quality criteria that may use biological monitoring or assessment methods to ensure protection and restoration of the resources and qualities of ~~the MBNMS~~MBNMS.
10. Provide recommendations on conditions or objections to discharge permits, with appropriate rationale, based on potential injury to MBNMS resources and qualities and compliance with applicable criteria.
11. Provide, where appropriate, authorizations of WDR and NPDES permits, in accordance with NOAA authority and as described in Section VII of this Agreement.
12. Provide evidence and inform the U.S. EPA, the Regional Water Board or the permit applicant of a specific threat of or actual significant injury to ~~the MBNMS~~MBNMS resources or qualities.
13. Review proposed NPDES and WDR permits and CEQA and NEPA documents, preferably prior to public comment periods, and provide an ecosystem-based evaluation that considers cumulative impacts, as outlined in Section VII of this Agreement.
14. Review and comment on water quality plans (i.e., Basin Plans, California Ocean Plan, ~~CWA 208~~ and 319 Plans) and CZMA NPS Programs, Watershed Management Initiatives, and LCPs, during the regularly-scheduled comment period, and make recommendations for integrating NOAA criteria, goals, and objectives into these water quality plans.
15. Coordinate, with Regional Water Boards regarding oversight and enforcement of, ~~the review of annual and five-year updates of Storm Water Management Plans for Phase I and Phase II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) and reissuance of Phase I permits, and coordinate with State Board and Regional Water Boards regarding reissuance of the General Phase II Permit.~~

16. Use the Procedures for Referral described in Section VII.G of this Agreement, when NOAA deems appropriate and when not in conflict with applicable review procedures imposed by local, State, or Federal law.
17. Coordinate with partners to compile and analyze water quality data to assess trends over time and evaluate long-term success of management activities.
18. Develop mechanisms with the Regional Water Boards to make water quality data and metadata available to the public.
19. Collaborate with and use the ~~Monterey Bay California Marine~~ Sanctuary Foundation, as appropriate, to support and facilitate the implementation of WQPP and partner agency programs.
20. ~~Every five years. Prepare an annual WQPP update the MBNMS Condition Report sections pertaining to water quality in the offshore, nearshore and estuarine environments~~ to be submitted to signatory agencies, WQPP Committee members, local agencies, stakeholders, and other interested parties.
21. Establish, at a minimum, a staff position of WQPP Program Director, who will coordinate WQPP implementation.
22. Ensure adequate opportunity for public participation in all aspects of developing and implementing the WQPP.

C. The U.S. EPA will:

1. Collaborate and promote implementation of WQPP plans and integrate and leverage efforts with State Water Board plans and programs.
2. ~~Provide the National Estuaries Program perspective and work collaboratively with the WQPP to develop a wetlands and riparian corridor action plan.~~
2. ~~Provide technical assistance to evaluate water quality and, as needed, to establish numeric, narrative, and biological criteria and standards to protect water quality and MBNMS resources.~~

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3. ~~Work with NOAA and the State and Regional Water Boards to determine whether additional water quality standards should be developed or to take other specific actions to protect MBNMS resources and qualities. Where new or revised water quality standards are appropriate, work with the Parties to develop scientifically sound water quality standards that can be adopted by the State or Regional Water Boards in the appropriate water quality control plans. An appropriate opportunity to provide comments would be a Regional Board's Triennial Review of its Basin Plan.~~
4. Provide technical assistance with education, training, and enforcement.
5. Use its national perspective to provide technical expertise on Best Management Practices, Management Measures, and water quality criteria.
6. Coordinate enforcement efforts, as appropriate, with MBNMS and State enforcement programs.
7. Encourage collaboration with the WQPP in TMDL implementation.
8. Encourage collaboration among Federal, State, and local water quality monitoring efforts, and provide technical assistance with database development, data storage, and accessibility.
9. Evaluate ~~and promote~~ opportunities for enhancing funding of WQPP plans, including incorporating implementation of WQPP plans into funding measures such as Requests for Proposals (RFP), incorporation of plans into pass-through funding, etc.
10. Work with the State and Regional Water Boards to ensure that all Section 402 NPDES permits are issued timely, protect water quality, and that full compliance with all permit terms is achieved.
11. Work with the State and Regional Water Boards and CCC to ensure that California NPS Program activities, pursuant to CWA Section 319 and CZARA Section 6217, ~~and WQPP goals and strategies strategies are mutually consistent, are consistent with WQPP goals and strategies.~~
12. ~~As resources permit, a~~Assign staff to participate in WQPP Committee meetings and coordinate on overall WQPP implementation.
13. ~~Develop, in collaboration with NOAA, EPA and the State and Regional Water Boards, a mechanism to coordinate enforcement efforts with~~

MBNMS enforcement officers to leverage field and investigative resources, where joint enforcement is appropriate.

12.14.

D. The State Water Board will:

1. Collaborate and promote implementation of WQPP plans and integrate and leverage efforts with State Water Board plans and programs.
2. Work with the CCC to incorporate WQPP strategies and activities when implementing the Coastal NPS Pollution Control Program, pursuant to the CZARA, Section 6217.
3. Ensure, when appropriate, that WQPP Action Plan strategies are incorporated into TMDL implementation plans.
4. Evaluate and promote opportunities for enhancing funding of WQPP plans, including incorporating implementation of WQPP plans into funding measures, such as RFP under grant programs administered by the State, incorporation of plans into pass-through funding, etc.
5. Encourage collaboration with the WQPP and implementation of WQPP Action Plan strategies into NPS program and TMDL guidance documents.
6. Ensure a description of the WQPP and its priority strategies are incorporated into appropriate Watershed Management Initiative chapters.
7. Provide expertise on water quality issues.
8. Adopt, under applicable Federal and State laws, enforceable pollution control measures (including water quality-based effluent limitations and best management practices) and methods to eliminate or reduce pollution from point and non-point sources.
9. Work with NOAA, U.S. EPA, and Regional Water Boards to determine whether additional water quality objectives should be developed or to take other specific actions to protect MBNMS resources and qualities.
10. Work with NOAA, U.S. EPA, and Regional Water Boards to develop scientifically sound criteria and to recommend water quality objectives acceptable for adoption by the State or Regional Water Boards in their respective water quality control plans.

11. Oversee, as appropriate, Regional Water Boards' NPDES permits, water quality certifications, WDRs, and waivers of WDRs that impact or may impact MBNMS resources or qualities.
12. Ensure that NPS implementation programs developed pursuant to the issuance of WDRs, waivers of WDRs, and basin plan prohibitions satisfy the requirements of the Policy for Implementation and Enforcement of the NPS Pollution Control Program (NPS Implementation Policy).
13. Review and provide responses to all petitions filed by NOAA and recommendations made by the Joint Review Board during the referral process outlined in Section VII.G of this Agreement.

14. Incorporate participation with the WQPP and attendance at WQPP Committee meetings into appropriate staff job descriptions. Assign a point of contact to assist with State Water Board coordination on WQPP implementation.

~~14.~~

~~Assign a point of contact to assist with State Water Board coordination on WQPP implementation.~~

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15. ~~Place holder for OP amendment for desalination~~ Develop and present for Board approval an amendment to the California Ocean Plan addressing intake of seawater and brine discharge to ocean waters from new or expanded desalination facilities proposed for construction along the coast and that may affect MBNMS, consistent with the requirements of Porter-Cologne.

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16. Support and assist in the development of a regional monitoring program that will ultimately integrate storm water, NPDES, agriculture, ASBS, and other local, state, and federal water quality monitoring programs as provided in Section VI of this Agreement.

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~~15.~~

E. The Regional Water Boards will:

1. Collaborate on, and promote implementation of, the WQPP plans and integrate and leverage efforts with Regional Water Board plans and programs.

2. Coordinate with NOAA and all other appropriate agencies to develop and implement NPS control activities.
3. Ensure, when appropriate, that WQPP Action Plan strategies are incorporated into TMDL implementation plans.
4. Ensure that NPS implementation programs developed pursuant to the issuance of WDRs, waivers of WDRs, and basin plan prohibitions satisfy the requirements of the NPS Implementation Policy.
5. Encourage regional cooperation and consistent urban runoff messages by coordinating NPDES Phase I and Phase II efforts with WQPP Urban Runoff Plan implementation.
6. Encourage joint efforts between the permittees and ~~the MBNMS~~ MBNMS on education, technical training, monitoring and control measures.
- ~~7. Coordinate, with NOAA, the review of annual and five-year updates of Storm Water Management Plans.~~
- 8.7. Evaluate opportunities to enhance WQPP plan funding, including providing WQPP plan information, as appropriate, to dischargers considering Supplemental Environmental Projects, etc.
- 9.8. Develop, in collaboration with NOAA, USEPA and the State Water Board, a mechanism to coordinate enforcement efforts with MBNMS enforcement officers to leverage field and investigative resources, where joint enforcement is appropriate.
- ~~10.9. Provide expertise on water quality issues.~~
- ~~11. Consider, as appropriate, LCP requirements and other information provided by the CCC when evaluating Storm Water Management Plans and the strategies contained in the WQPP Action Plans. Incorporate WQPP strategies into Watershed Management Initiative (WMI) documents, as appropriate, and work with MBNMS staff to identify priority projects and programs.~~
- 12.10. Include implementation of the WQPP into the five- and fifteen-year NPS Implementation Plans and incorporate activity summaries of collaboration efforts when provided by NOAA ~~describing collaboration efforts~~.

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- ~~13-11.~~ Coordinate permit review with MBNMS staff as provided in Section VII of this Agreement.
- ~~14-12.~~ Adopt, to the extent allowed under applicable Federal and State laws, enforceable pollution control measures or permit conditions and best management practices and methods to eliminate or reduce pollution from point and non-point sources.
- ~~15-13.~~ Issue NPDES permits and WDRs in a timely manner, in accordance with applicable State and Federal laws.
- ~~16-14.~~ Coordinate procedure to comment on permits, as outlined in Section VII of this Agreement.
- ~~17-15.~~ Consider the comments of NOAA, U.S. EPA, and the State Water Board on whether additional water quality objectives should be developed or on other specific actions taken to protect MBNMS resources and qualities on both a case-by-case basis as well as during the Regional Board's Triennial Review of its Basin Plan.
- ~~18-16.~~ Consider the comments of NOAA, U.S. EPA, and the State Water Board to develop scientifically-sound criteria and to recommend water quality objectives that are acceptable for adoption by the ~~State or~~ Regional Water Boards in their water quality control plans.
- ~~19-17.~~ Provide NOAA, upon request and, if allowed by law, data and reports from Regional Water Board contracts or activities within ~~the MBNMS~~ MBNMS and its watersheds.
- ~~20-18.~~ Incorporate measures, as appropriate, in existing comprehensive water quality monitoring programs, such as the Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP), to determine the sources of pollution causing or contributing to existing or anticipated pollution problems in ~~the MBNMS~~ MBNMS.
- ~~21-19.~~ Collaborate with other State and Federal agencies, as appropriate, to develop, analyze, synthesize, and report water quality data.
- ~~22-20.~~ Coordinate Regional Water Boards' monitoring efforts with the Sanctuary Citizen Watershed Monitoring Network.
- ~~23-21.~~ Allow and facilitate qualified volunteer groups' access to unified database, as appropriate.

22. Assign staff to participate in WQPP Committee meetings and coordinate on overall WQPP implementation.

23. ~~EPA Comment "nothing on irrigated lands program and waiver. Include Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program implementation and assessment actions into the five and fifteen year NPS Implementation Plans, as appropriate.~~

24. ~~Support and assist in the development of a regional monitoring program that will ultimately integrate storm water, NPDES, agriculture, ASBS, and other local, state, and federal water quality monitoring programs as provided in Section VI of this Agreement.~~

24. —

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F. The CCC will:

1. Collaborate on, and promote implementation of, the WQPP plans and integrate and leverage efforts with CCC plans and programs, ~~including the CCC California Non-point Education for Municipal Officials (NEMO), Critical Coastal Areas (CCA), and Model Urban Runoff Programs (MURP).~~
2. Collaborate on, and promote implementation of, the WQPP plans in conjunction with the CCC's on-going efforts to protect water quality by providing coastal zone management experience from a statewide perspective including:
 - a. regulatory permit and appeal reviews of development that has the potential to generate polluted runoff or create spills;
 - b. certification and periodic reviews of local governments' and other agencies' LCPs (including zoning ordinances and land use plans), public works plans, and other planning efforts that can assist in the proper management of polluted runoff and discharges; and
 - c. implementation of educational, technical assistance, and monitoring programs.
3. Facilitate the appropriate integration of the water quality and other coastal resource protection goals and policies of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Coastal Act) and CZARA into all aspects of the WQPP.

4. Ensure that the goals and objectives for protection of ~~the MBNMS's~~ ~~MBNMS~~ ~~MBNMS's~~ resources and qualities are addressed in the five year NPS Implementation Plans, including an activity summary within these plans describing collaboration with ~~the MBNMS~~ ~~MBNMS~~.
5. Seek opportunities to integrate and leverage WQPP funding and implementation efforts with CCC and its partner resource management agencies' plans and programs.
6. Adopt, under applicable Federal and State laws, methods to eliminate or reduce pollution from point and non-point sources.
7. Pursue options, as part of its on-going local assistance efforts, to incorporate WQPP strategies (including CEQA analysis and structural/non-structural controls) into LCPs and collaborate with MBNMS staff on implementation.
8. Coordinate with Regional Water Boards to ensure that LCPs are consistent with CWA requirements and, as appropriate, that Coastal Development Permits are consistent with the strategies in the WQPP Action Plans.
9. Cooperate with NOAA, U.S. EPA, State Water Board, Regional Water Boards, and other Federal, State, and local agencies to promote timely issuance of permits and plans relevant to ~~the MBNMS~~ ~~MBNMS~~.
10. Assist with the development of a WQPP wetlands and riparian corridor action plan.
11. Assign staff to participate in WQPP Committee meetings and coordinate on overall WQPP implementation.

G. The AMBAG will:

1. Ensure that the interests of local cities and counties are represented during the discharge permitting and planning review process.
- ~~2. Ensure that any proposed projects or developments are reviewed, when applicable, for consistency with the 208 NPS water quality management plan.~~
- 3.2. Participate with other agencies about NPS water quality planning issues pertinent to ~~the MBNMS~~ ~~MBNMS~~.

~~4. Promote use of CEQA checklist and MURP components among member entities.~~

5.3. Coordinate with the WQPP to develop regional trainings and workshops for local partners.

6.4. Assist with the development of a WQPP wetlands and riparian corridor action plan.

VI. SANCTUARY WATER QUALITY PROTECTION PROGRAM

A. Introduction

1. All Parties recognize that maintaining, and when necessary improving, water quality is key to MBNMS ecosystem protection. Additionally, all Parties recognize that to protect water quality, both point and non-point sources of pollution must be controlled or eliminated. ~~The MBNMS~~ MBNMS seeks to implement strategies contained in its issue-oriented action plans, by exercising NOAA's regulatory authorities and through enforcement actions. Implementation of the strategies and activities in these plans is critical to maintain~~ing~~ and improv~~ing~~e water quality within ~~the MBNMS~~ MBNMS and its watersheds, thus ensuring ecosystem protection.
2. The purpose of the WQPP is to provide a framework for continuous regional coordination, communication, planning and strategy implementation among local, State and Federal agencies, and public and private groups addressing water quality in ~~the MBNMS~~ MBNMS and its watersheds. The organizing principle of the WQPP is founded on a broad perspective that spans numerous hydrological, geological, biological, and jurisdictional boundaries, providing a unique opportunity to develop, coordinate, and enhance water quality protection efforts. An important focus is to coordinate more efficiently the numerous existing programs and projects related to these issues.
3. All Parties also recognize the strong role played by the WQPP partners, including local jurisdictions, non-governmental organizations, and industry. As applicable, each signatory agency is encouraged to collaborate with these entities to further the WQPP and meet the purpose of this program.

4. Using a collaborative multi-stakeholder approach, four detailed issue-specific plans have been developed. The implementation of the strategies in these plans is critical to overall program success, and all Parties agree to assist with this effort according to their described roles.

4.5. The WQPP action plans and other source planning issues (Section C below) were updated and incorporated into the MBNMS Management Plan, released in November 2008. This plan represents a major revision of the site's original management plan and is the result of several years of study, planning, and extensive public input. A Management Plan update is encouraged every 5 years.

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B. WQPP Action Plans

1. *Action Plan I: Implementing Solutions to Urban Runoff*

Developed in 1996, this was the WQPP's first action plan. It was developed in collaboration with the WQPP committee, many of the region's public works representatives, and other stakeholders. It describes seven priority strategies for addressing the problems associated with urban runoff in the region including education and outreach, technical training, CEQA additions, structural and nonstructural controls, sedimentation and erosion, and storm drain inspection.

2. *Action Plan II: Regional Monitoring, Data Access, and Interagency Coordination*

The second WQPP plan, developed in 1996, addresses the need for a continuous and coordinated strategy for regional monitoring of water quality and compilation of water quality data on a regional level. It also addresses the need for access to these data and a continuous regional framework for coordinating ways to address water quality.

3. *Action Plan III: Marinas and Boating*

This action plan, developed in 1997, describes strategies designed to reduce water pollution in ~~the MBNMS~~ MBNMS from certain activities associated with marinas and boating. This plan focuses on pollution reduction through education and training programs and the application of new technologies. Strategies include education, technical training, bilge water disposal and waste oil recovery, hazardous and toxic materials management, vessel maintenance, and pollution reduction.

4. *Action Plan IV: Agriculture and Rural Lands Plan*

Developed in 1999 to address agricultural runoff in the form of sediments, nutrients, and persistent pesticides, the plan outlines 24 strategies intended to protect and enhance the water quality draining into ~~the~~ ~~MBNMS~~~~MBNMS~~ while sustaining the economic viability of agriculture. The strategies include organizing agricultural watershed groups, increasing technical assistance and education, funding and economic incentives for conservation measures, permit coordination for conservation practices, and improving maintenance practices for rural roadways and public lands.

C. Other Source Planning Issues

1. Four additional water quality issues have been addressed through WQPP implementation. Although not formal plans, all Parties agree to assist with these efforts according to their described roles.
 - a. Beach Closures and Microbial Contamination - The issue of microbial contamination in ocean and coastal waters and the number of beach closures and warnings that are issued each year to Sanctuary beaches is an issue being addressed through the WQPP. The goal is to reduce microbial contamination in MBNMS waters and to better identify sources of contamination to effectively allocate resources and evaluate health risks. Among the seven strategies are source control, technical training, education, monitoring, research, and emergency response.
 - b. Wetlands and Riparian Corridor Areas - Because of wetlands' and riparian areas' roles in improving water quality, attenuating flood flows, and supporting biodiversity, the need for an ~~an~~ ~~sixth~~ action plan addressing wetlands and riparian management has been identified by the WQPP partners. This future action plan is expected to contain strategies that will evaluate the extent, health, impacts, and restoration opportunities in wetlands and riparian corridors tributary to ~~the~~ ~~MBNMS~~~~MBNMS~~.
 - c. Cruise Ship Discharges -- A wide array of pollutants may be discharged in large volumes from cruise ships in the forms of black water, gray water, or bilge or ballast water. USEPA established the California No Discharge Zone on February 9, 2012. The final rule prohibits the discharge of all sewage (treated or not) from all

~~large passenger vessels of 300 gross tons or greater, and large oceangoing vessels of 300 gross tons or greater with sewage holding capacity into California marine waters. This is a major step. Although there are a number of existing laws and regulations that partly in addressing this issue but does not include all sanctuary waters. There remains is a need for a more comprehensive, regulatory control on cruise ship discharges within the MBNMS MBNMS, along with improved monitoring, enforcement, and coordination and outreach to the industry.~~

- d. Desalination - Desalination refers to any of a wide range of technologies that remove salt from water. Desalination plants have the potential to negatively impact the marine environment through the introduction of brine waste effluent and other substances to MBNMS waters. Additionally, the construction of desalination facilities and associated pipelines often causes alteration of the seabed. Concern over current and potential future expansion of the use of desalination within ~~the MBNMS MBNMS~~ has led the staff to develop a regional approach to address desalination, aimed at reducing impacts to marine resources in ~~the MBNMS MBNMS~~ through consideration of facility siting issues, on-site mitigation measures, modeling and monitoring, and outreach and information exchange.

D. Emerging Issues

The WQPP will continually review and evaluate potential impacts to MBNMS water quality and will work with its partners in the WQPP Committee to identify and address these emerging issues.

E. Enforcement

1. MBNMS regulations provide for civil penalties for unauthorized discharges within ~~the MBNMS MBNMS~~, or for unauthorized discharges outside the boundary of ~~the MBNMS MBNMS~~ that enter and injure a MBNMS resource or quality. This Agreement provides a basis for cooperation among Federal and State enforcement entities for discharges in areas described in Section IV of this Agreement that will maximize limited enforcement resources and capabilities to help ensure the protection of MBNMS resources and qualities. NOAA and the Regional Water Boards agree to coordinate on the investigation of spills and enforcement actions, where appropriate.

2. To ensure coordination of enforcement activities among NOAA, the State Water Board, the Regional Water Boards, and the U.S. EPA, the following procedures will be followed:
- a. The Regional Water Boards will notify ~~the MBNMS~~ MBNMS at least quarterly about any violations from a permitted facility within the geographic area described in Section IV of this Agreement by copying ~~the MBNMS~~ MBNMS on any non-confidential enforcement report generated for Regional Water Board members from the ~~System for Water Information Management (SWIM), the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS), or other database or tracking mechanism.~~ The Regional Water Boards may also provide confidential enforcement information if there is an acceptable confidentiality agreement with NOAA. MBNMS will also access this information directly through the State Water Board website, when available.
 - b. The Regional Water Boards will copy ~~the MBNMS~~ MBNMS when issuing proposed or final enforcement actions against facilities that either discharged into ~~the MBNMS~~ MBNMS or that discharged beyond the boundary of ~~the MBNMS~~ MBNMS resulting in material or substances entering ~~the MBNMS~~ MBNMS. Notification will only be made for Administrative Civil Liability Complaints and proposed Cease and Desist Orders.
 - c. NOAA will copy the Regional Water Boards and the State Water Board on any NMSA enforcement action undertaken against a discharger by NOAA regarding State Waters of ~~the MBNMS~~ MBNMS.
 - d. After issuance of Administrative Civil Liability Complaints, where the discharger proposes to fund Supplemental Environmental Projects, Regional Water Board staff will consult with the discharger and MBNMS staff for consideration of WQPP-related projects that meet the nexus and other requirements of the State Water Board's Water Quality Enforcement Policy.
 - e. The U.S. EPA will notify NOAA and the Regional Water Boards of any enforcement action taken under its authorities regarding discharges within the scope described in Section IV.A of this Memorandum of Agreement. ~~See Section IV.A, above.~~

Comment [AT3]: NF: We have not been doing this. Consider whether this should continue to be included in the MOA for Region 2.

Comment [b4]: No one has been doing this but we'd like to leave it in.

F. Funding

All Parties agree to promote opportunities to enhance funding to develop and implement WQPP plans, as appropriate. This includes providing guidance to NOAA's and WQPP's partner agencies regarding funding availability and appropriate projects; incorporating implementation of WQPP plans into funding measures such as RFPs for bond, license plate fund, or other grant programs; incorporation of plans into pass-through funding; and incorporating WQPP strategies into guidance documents. The State Water Board and Regional Water Boards, in partnership with the U.S. EPA, direct the limited State and Federal water quality funds to the highest priorities through a voluntary planning process described in the WMI Integrated Plan. To facilitate WQPP implementation, MBNMS staff will work closely with Regional and State Water Boards' staff during the development of the WMI chapter updates so that, as appropriate, WQPP strategies will be identified as priority strategies in the WMI. NOAA and the Regional Water Boards may also collaborate on the development and applicability of Supplemental Environmental Projects and to identify appropriate opportunities for the funding of these projects.

G. Integration of Research and Monitoring Efforts

Action Plan II (Regional Monitoring, Data Access, and Interagency Coordination) directs a continuous and coordinated approach for regional monitoring of water quality and compilation of water quality data. It also addresses the need for access to this data and a continuous regional framework for coordinating ways to address water quality. All Parties to this Agreement agree to collaborate on the implementation of the WQPP, including conducting, coordinating, and integrating monitoring activities to better characterize the health of ~~the MBNMS~~ MBNMS and its watersheds, assisting resource managers to evaluate the effectiveness of management activities, and direct future improvement efforts.

H. MBNMS Criteria

1. The U.S. EPA has promulgated water quality criteria for toxic priority pollutants in the California Toxics Rule, 40 CFR §131.18. In addition, criteria guidance are proposed values intended to provide a non-regulatory, scientific evaluation of the ecological effects of pollutants. The U.S. EPA has published numeric water quality criteria guidance for priority pollutants under CWA Section 304(a). The State Water Board has adopted some of the proposed criteria as water quality objectives through the Ocean Plan. The Regional Water Boards also adopt water quality objectives in regional water quality control plans pursuant to Porter-

Cologne. After approval by U.S. EPA, these objectives, together with beneficial uses and the Anti-Degradation Policy, constitute water quality standards pursuant to the CWA.

2. NOAA-MBNMS will consult with the State Water Board and the Regional Water Boards to recommend objectives in addition to those already promulgated by the State Water Board and Regional Water Boards to protect MBNMS resources and qualities and compatible uses.
3. Any water quality criteria guidance developed for the-MBNMSMBNMS will take into account the purposes of the MPRSA.

VII. INTER-AGENCY PERMIT AND PLAN REVIEW PROCEDURES

A. NOAAMBNNMS and the Regional Water Boards agree to coordinate the Regional Water Boards' permit development and issuance procedures with NOAAMBNNMS's procedures to review, comment on, and if applicable, object to, or propose conditions to, the State's permit.

B. General

1. The Parties agree that a collaborative review process for permit applications and plans is the best way to avoid unnecessary delays in making decisions on permit applications and to ensure resource protection.
2. During this process, NOAAMBNNMS will provide a reasonable basis for any objections or permit terms and conditions recommendations, based on evidence of: significant threat of injury to MBNMS resources or qualities, compliance with applicable criteria, or effects on other compatible uses of the-MBNMSMBNMS.
3. Regional Water Board and NOAAMBNNMS staff will work to resolve conflicts through discussions prior to the publication of staff reports or draft permits, or, if necessary, during the scheduled public comment period. If conflicts are not resolved prior to or during the comment period, the Regional Water Board may take action on the permit or plan. The effective date of permits not consistent with all of NOAAMBNNMS's comments will be no earlier than 45 days from the date the Regional Water Board adopts the permit, or as otherwise required by law. If NOAAMBNNMS has objections following Regional Water Board adoption of the permit or plan, NOAAMBNNMS may appeal the decision, in accordance with the process for elevation outlined in Section VII.G of this Agreement.

C. Scope

1. These procedures are established for new and renewal or revised permit applications including:

- a. NPDES permits issued under Section 13377 of the Water Code;
- b. WDRs issued under Section 13263 of the Water Code;
- c. Enrollments of municipalities under the NPDES General Permit NO. CAS000004 (Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems);
- d. Enrollments of aquaculture and desalination facilities under the NPDES General Permit for Discharges with Low Threat to Water Quality (Order NO. 01-119);

Comment [AT5]: LM: Ag order?

TA: Waivers? 401 certs?

Comment [b6]: To my knowledge, these are permits that MBNMS might authorize. We wouldn't authorize the Ag Order or 401 certs.

Comment [b7]: Desal is not allowed under the Low Threat permit per an existing agreement with Region 3.

D. New Permits

The Regional Water Boards will notify and forward to ~~NOAA-MBNMS~~ all new permit applications identified in the geographic scope described in Section IV of this Agreement.

E. Renewed or Revised Permits

Prior to July 1 of each year, the Regional Water Boards will submit to ~~NOAA-MBNMS~~ a comprehensive list of permits, within the geographic scope (Section IV of this Agreement), scheduled for renewal or revision in the following twelve month period. ~~NOAA-MBNMS~~ staff will examine this list and provide the Regional Water Boards a list of renewal/revision permit applications to be forwarded to ~~NOAA-MBNMS~~, according to the permit review procedure described in Section VII.F.1-5 of this Agreement.

Comment [b8]: While I do track Lyris, if possible we would like to know in advance which permits are coming up for renewal. I'd like to leave this in the document.

Comment [AT9]: NF: Something we don't do at the present. B. Hoover says they are on our Lyris list and track our activities and this list isn't necessarily required.

F. Permit Review Procedure

1. New and complete permit applications within the geographic scope described in Section IV of this Agreement and revised or renewal permit applications requested per Section VII.E of this Agreement will be sent to ~~NOAA-MBNMS~~ within 15 days of the Regional Water Board's receipt of the application. No additional applications will be required by

NOAAMBNNMS. However, **NOAA-MBNMS** may request the Regional Water Boards to obtain additional information from the applicants, in accordance with State law. Within 45 days of receipt of applications, **NOAA-MBNMS** shall conduct oral discussions or provide written comment to Regional Water Board staff. **NOAA's-MBNMS** failure to provide comments during this period shall not require the Regional Water Boards to delay issuance of draft permits.

2. After considering all written comments provided by **NOAAMBNNMS**, the Regional Water Boards will prepare or revise draft permits to address those comments and all criteria the Regional Water Board determines to be consistent with Porter-Cologne and the CWA (e.g., State Ocean Plan, Basin Plans, Federal regulations), any NPDES agreement between the U.S. EPA and the State Water Board, and **NOAAMBNNMS's** WQPP Action Plans. The Board will e-mail the draft permits and, if applicable, Fact Sheets at least 45 days before scheduled adoption of the draft permit by the Regional Board. If, at this point, **NOAAMBNNMS** believes its concerns have not been adequately addressed, it will submit those comments in writing to the Regional Water Board during the public comment period.
3. The Regional Water Board will consider all comments provided by **NOAAMBNNMS** either by modifying the proposed permit accordingly or by preparing a written response to **NOAAMBNNMS** about each comment not accommodated. If the Regional Board adopts a permit that is consistent with all of **NOAAMBNNMS's** comments, the permit will be effective upon the effective date set forth in the permit. If the Regional Board adopts a permit that is not consistent with all of **NOAAMBNNMS's** comments, the effective date of the permit will be no earlier than 45 days from the date the Regional Board adopts the permit, or as otherwise provided by law in order to provide enough time to either reconcile differences or initiate the Referral Process in Section VII.G. of this agreement. Valid permits that are consistent with all of **NOAAMBNNMS's** comments will be deemed by **NOAAMBNNMS**, through notification to the Regional Water Board, to have met such paragraph (a) of 15 C.F.R. 922.49. Valid permits that are not consistent with all of **NOAAMBNNMS's** comments will be deemed by **NOAAMBNNMS** to have met such paragraph (a) on an interim basis as of their effective date. After conducting the Procedures for Referral as described in Section VII(E) of this Agreement, these permits will be deemed by **NOAAMBNNMS** to have met paragraph (a) of 15 C.F.R. 922.49. Such notification shall be sent by **NOAAMBNNMS** to the Regional Water Board within 10 working days following **NOAAMBNNMS's** receipt of written notice of the action by the Regional

Comment [AT10]: This is the second time I've seen this in here. As I read this, if a permit goes into effect the date of the Board meeting, then this agreement does not have any effect on it. I don't really understand the intent of saying "no earlier than 45 days..." Is this intended for permits where we have flexibility about when the permit goes into effect? Is this meant to toll the petition timing? Let's chat about this and the similar provision above.

Comment [b11]: Hopefully this added language clarifies the reason to have the 45 day window.

Water Board or State Water Board, as appropriate. If ~~NOAAMBNMS~~ fails to act within this time period, the subject permit shall be deemed to have met such paragraph (a).

4. Notwithstanding Section VII.F.3 of this Agreement, no new, revised, or renewed permit allowing (i) the disposal of dredged material within ~~the MBNMSMBNMS~~ other than at sites designated as of the effective date of Sanctuary designation or (ii) the discharge of primary-treated sewage within ~~the MBNMSMBNMS~~, shall be deemed by ~~NOAAMBNMS~~ to have met 15 CFR 922.49(a).

5. ~~With regard~~ to the combined sewer overflow component ~~of~~ the City and County of San Francisco's sewage treatment program, as approved by the San Francisco Bay Water Board and U.S. EPA, a buffer zone has been created ~~in the regulations for MBNMS(15 CFR 922.130)~~ encompassing the anticipated discharge plume to protect MBNMS resources and qualities from the discharge. The Parties to this Agreement agree that the NMSA and its implementing regulations do not apply to the buffer zone. The buffer zone extends from Point San Pedro (37° 35' 39.95771" N latitude, 122° 31' 11.04331" W longitude); to 370 36' 59.4490" N latitude, 122° 36' 56.2934" W longitude; to 37 46' 01.2422" N latitude, 122' 38' 56.4737" W longitude; to Point Bonita (37° 49' 05.94811" N latitude, 122° 31' 42.39811" W longitude). The shoreward boundary of the buffer zone extends from Point San Pedro north along the coast following the mean high tide line to Point Lobos and thence in a straight line to Point Bonita.

Comment [b12]: EPA comment – "what does this ? require? Is it consistent with our permit?"

Comment [MM13]: Checking on this and should have an answer before final draft

Comment [AT14]: The SFPUC permit is currently up for reissuance. I am running this by R2 NPDES staff to ensure it is consistent.

G. Procedures for Referral

1. General

In most cases, the concerns of the different Parties will be addressed at the initial decision-making levels ~~of agency staff and managers~~. If concerns remain unresolved, the dispute could be referred to higher-level officials within each agency for resolution, according to the following process available to ~~NOAAMBNMS~~.

a. Process for elevation

- i. If the Regional Water Board permit does not, in the opinion of ~~NOAAMBNMS~~, adequately act to relieve the threat of or actual injury to ~~the MBNMSMBNMS~~ (i.e., threat of or actual significant injury is still occurring and an

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~~NOAAMBNMS~~-approved (in consultation with U.S. EPA) action plan to adequately reduce or eliminate such injury or threat is not underway), ~~NOAAMBNMS~~ may file a petition with the State Water Board within 30 days of the Regional Water Board action (~~ref:see Cal. Water Code §Section 13320 of the California Water Code~~). The State Water Board will act to confirm (which may include dismissing the petition), amend, or overturn the decision of the Regional Water Board, in accordance with ~~§sections 13320-13321~~ of the California Water Code.

- ii. If, after the State Water Board takes final action on the petition, ~~NOAAMBNMS~~ believes the State Water Board has not adequately acted (i.e., ~~NOAAMBNMS~~ believes the threat of or actual significant injury to the Sanctuary is still occurring and an ~~NOAAMBNMS~~-approved (in consultation with U.S. EPA) action plan to adequately reduce or eliminate such injury or threat is not underway), ~~NOAAMBNMS~~ may file an appeal with ~~the MBNMSMBNMS~~ Joint Review Board (JRB) within 30 days of the State Water Board's action. The JRB shall consist of the Administrator of NOAA (or designee) and the Secretary of ~~California-Cal~~/EPA (or designee).
- iii. After considering information received from ~~NOAAMBNMS~~, the State Water Board, the Regional Water Board, other public agencies, and the public, the JRB will recommend to the State Water Board to confirm, amend, or overturn the State Water Board's decision. The JRB will make such recommendation within 30 days of receipt of the appeal.
- iv. Within 60 days of receipt of the JRB decision, the State Water Board will act to confirm, amend, or overturn its decision. This paragraph shall not apply if reconsideration is prohibited by law (~~§See, e.g., 40 C.F.R. §122.62~~).
- v. These procedures do not modify the limitations period for ~~NOAAMBNMS~~ to challenge a Regional Water Board or State Water Board action under California Water Code ~~§section 13330~~.

H. Consistency Review Procedures

The CCC will conduct its consistency review of Federal projects and Federally-licensed and permitted projects in accordance with its authority as noted in Section III.D of this Agreement. Federal consistency review by the CCC is triggered by a proposed Federal activity (consistency determination) or a proposed activity that requires a Federal permit or other approval (consistency certification). The process is open to the public and anyone (including the WQPP) can comment on the triggering activity and/or CCC recommendation, and anyone (or any agency or group) can participate in any public hearing that may be scheduled.

VIII. FUNDING, PROGRAMMING, PAYMENT, AND REIMBURSEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This Agreement is not a fiscal or funds obligation document. Any activities involving reimbursement or transfer of funds among the Parties to this Agreement will be handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures. Such activities will be documented in separate amendments to this Agreement.

IVH.IX. CONTACTS

A. The points of contact for activities under this Agreement are:

<u>MBNMS</u> Bridget Hoover, WQPP Director 299 Foam Street <u>99 Pacific St. Bldg 455</u> 43 Monterey, California 93940 831.647.4217 (p) 831.647.4250 (f) bridget.hoover@noaa.gov	<u>U.S. EPA</u> Sam Ziegler 75 Hawthorne Street, Mail Code WTR- San Francisco, California 94105-3901 415.972.3399 (p) 415.947.3537 (f) ziegler.sam@epa.gov <u>Ziegler.Sam@epa.gov</u>
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Field Code Changed

<u>California Cal/EPA</u> Cindy Tuck 1001 I Street Sacramento, California 95814 916.322.1769 (p) ctuck@calepa.ca.gov @waterboards.ca.gov	<u>State Water Board</u> Frances McChesney <u>Tamarin Austin</u> Office of Chief Counsel 1001 I Street, PO Box 100 Sacramento, California 95812 916.341.5174 (p) 916.341.5199 (f) taustin@waterboards.ca.gov <u>fmechesney</u>
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<u>Central Coast Water Board</u> Harvey Packard 895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101 San Luis Obispo, California 93401-7906 805.542.4639 (p) 805.788.3558 (f) hpackard@waterboards.ca.gov	<u>San Francisco Bay Water Board</u> Wilfried K. Bruhns <u>Naomi Feger</u> 1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400 Oakland, California 94612 510.622.2327 (p) 510.622.2460 (f) wbruhnsnfefer@waterboards.ca.gov
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Field Code Changed

<u>CCC</u> Ross Clark <u>Tamara Doan</u> 725 Front Street, Suite 300 Santa Cruz, California 95060-4508 831.427.4873 (p) 831.427.4877 (f) relark@coastal.ca.gov <u>tcdogan@coastal.ca.gov</u> info@ambag.org	<u>AMBAG</u> Maura Twomey <u>John Doughty</u> 445 Reservation Road Marina, California 93933 831.883.3750 (p) 831.883.3755 (f) mtwomey@ambag.org
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- B. The Parties agree that if there is a change regarding the information in this section, the Party making the change will notify the other Parties in writing of such change. A change to this section will not require an amendment.

X.X. DURATION OF AGREEMENT, AMENDMENTS, AND TERMINATION

- A. This Agreement shall become effective on the date of the last signature of the Parties, and shall expire on May 1, ~~2015~~2020, unless terminated by (1) written mutual consent, (2) one Party's written notice 90 days in advance, or (3) completion of the Terms and Conditions of the Agreement.
- B. The Agreement may be amended within its scope or extended prior to expiration through the written mutual consent of the Parties. NOAA will publish a Notice of Availability of Documents in the Federal Register for any amendment to this Agreement.
- C. An individual signatory agency may withdraw from this Agreement only if the Procedures for Referral in Section VII.G of this Agreement have been exhausted on at least one occasion and the resolution of the subject dispute is not acceptable to the withdrawing Party. Upon notice that a Party is considering withdrawing, NOAA shall publish a notice in the Federal Register stating the reasons for withdrawal and soliciting public comments.

X.XI. OTHER PROVISIONS

- A. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to conflict with or supercede applicable laws or current DOC, NOAA, NOS, U.S. EPA, ~~California Cal/EPA~~, State Water Board, Central Coast Water Board, San Francisco Bay Water Board, CCC, or AMBAG directives. Any such conflicting term shall be invalid, but the remainder of the Agreement shall remain in effect. If a term is deemed invalid, the Parties shall immediately review the Agreement to decide what they should do in light of the invalid term, e.g., amend or terminate the Agreement.
- B. If the Parties disagree over how to interpret this Agreement, they shall present their differences to each other in writing, and they shall discuss them. If the Parties fail to resolve their differences within thirty (30) days, they may refer the matter to higher level of authority within their respective organizations.
- C. This Memorandum of Agreement does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by law or equity, by persons who are not party to this agreement, against the parties, their officers or employees, or any other person.

-This Memorandum of Agreement does not direct or apply to any person other than the Parties.

- D. As required by the Antideficiency Act, 31 U.S.C. Sections 1341 and 1342, all commitments made by federal agencies in this Memorandum of Agreement are subject to the availability of appropriated funds. Nothing in this Memorandum of Agreement, in and of itself, obligates federal agencies to expend appropriations or to enter into any contract, assistance agreement, interagency agreement, or incur other financial obligations that would be inconsistent with agency budget priorities. The nonfederal signatories to this Memorandum of Agreement agree not to submit a claim for compensation for services rendered to any federal agency in connection with any activities it carries out in furtherance of this Memorandum of Agreement. This Memorandum of Agreement does not exempt the nonfederal parties from federal policies governing competition for assistance agreements. Any transaction involving reimbursement or contribution of funds between the parties to this Memorandum of Agreement will be handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures under separate written agreements.

The obligations under this Memorandum of Agreement of the State of California or its political subdivision are subject to the availability of appropriated funds.
 -No liability shall accrue to the State of California or its political subdivision for failure to perform any obligation under this Memorandum of Agreement in the event that funds are not appropriated.

~~XI~~.XII. RIGHTS OF APPEAL OR PETITION

This Agreement is not intended to limit any rights of appeal or petition of any signatory to this Agreement existing under applicable Federal or California statute or regulation.

~~XII~~.XIII. APPROVALS

ACCEPTED AND APPROVED FOR THE
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND
 ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

ACCEPTED AND APPROVED FOR THE
 U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
 AGENCY

BY: _____ BY: _____

NOS Agreement Code: MOA-2015-XXX/xxxx06-075/7271

Daniel J. Basta, Director _____ Jane Diamond, Director Water Div.
Office of National Marine Sanctuaries _____ US EPA

DATE: _____ DATE: _____

[Signatures continued on next page](#)

NOS Agreement Code: MOA-2015-XXX/xxxx06-075/7271

ACCEPTED AND APPROVED FOR THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY

ACCEPTED AND APPROVED FOR THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STATE WATER BOARD

BY: _____

BY: _____

Gordon Burns, Undersecretary
CalEPA

Tom Howard, Executive Director
SWRCB

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

ACCEPTED AND APPROVED FOR THE
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER
QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION

ACCEPTED AND APPROVED FOR THE
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER
QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

BY: _____

BY: _____

Ken Harris, Executive Officer
CCRWQCB

Bruce Wolfe, Executive Officer
SFRWQCB

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

ACCEPTED AND APPROVED FOR THE
CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

ACCEPTED AND APPROVED FOR THE
ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY
AREA GOVERNMENT

BY: _____

BY: _____

Charles Lester, Executive Director
CCC

Maura Twomey, Executive Director
AMBAG

NOS Agreement Code: MOA-2015-XXX/xxxx06-075/7271

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

Dana Swanson - Re:

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

From: Christine Johnson <cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us>
To: wpgooch111@gmail.com
Date: 9/22/2015 11:02 AM
Subject: Re:
CC: DSwanson@morro-bay.ca.us

SEP 22 2015

Administration

Hello and thanks for your input. I've copied the City Clerk for recording keeping with all agenda correspondence.

Sincerely,
Christine

Christine Johnson
Council member, City of Morro Bay
[805-305-3759](tel:805-305-3759)
Cjohnson@morro-bay.ca.us

Sent from my iPad.

On Sep 22, 2015, at 10:24 AM, Watson Gooch <wpgooch111@gmail.com> wrote:

Hello Councilmembers,

I write to urge your support for the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary nomination. The time is now for permanent protection for this section of coast. As a bonus sanctuaries are good for the coastal / tourism economy.

Respectfully,

Watson Gooch ~ 



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
Office of National Marine Sanctuaries | West Coast Region
99 Pacific Street, Bldg 100, Suite F
Monterey, CA 93940

September 22, 2015

Noah Smukler, Councilmember
Morro Bay City Council
595 Harbor Street
Morro Bay, CA 93442

Dear Councilmember Smukler:

I enjoyed speaking you earlier today about the NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, the new sanctuary nomination process and the nomination we are presently reviewing for a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary (CHNMS) off San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara County coastlines.

During our call I mentioned there was a letter from my office on August 5, 2015 to the nominator for the CHNMS that found the application/nomination complete. You requested a copy of that letter, which is attached.

Our discussion also concentrated on the various ways in which a national marine sanctuary could interact with a harbor and fishing activities. I mentioned to you that in response to a recent inquiry from another coastal community, my office compiled tables that describe interactions and partnership initiatives across national marine on the west coast with harbors, fishing and local businesses. I have attached those tables to this letter as well.

If you have other questions about national marine sanctuaries please feel free to reach out to me in the future.

Sincerely,

William J. Douros, Regional Director
ONMS West Coast Region

Attachments:

August 5, 2015 Letter to Fred Collins
Tables of collaborations with fishermen, harbors and businesses, April 30, 2015

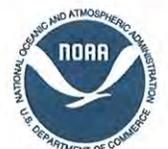
Olympic Coast
National Marine Sanctuary
115 E. Railroad Avenue
Suite 301
Port Angeles, WA 98362

Cordell Bank
National Marine Sanctuary
P.O. Box 159
Olema, CA 94950

Gulf of the Farallones
National Marine Sanctuary
The Presidio
991 Marine Drive
San Francisco, CA 94129

Monterey Bay
National Marine Sanctuary
99 Pacific Street
Suite 455A
Monterey, CA 93940

Channel Islands
National Marine Sanctuary
U.C. Santa Barbara
Ocean Science Bldg 514, MC 6155
Santa Barbara, CA 93106





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
Office of National Marine Sanctuaries | West Coast Region
99 Pacific Street, Bldg 100, Suite F
Monterey, CA 93940

August 5, 2015

Fred Collins
Northern Chumash Tribal Council
67 South Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Dear Mr. Collins:

Thank you for your nomination of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary. This office has reviewed your nomination in accordance with the sufficiency review provisions described in NOAA's final rule *Re-Establishing the Sanctuary Nomination Process* (79 FR 33851). Your nomination meets the standards for sufficiency (application completeness) and we will now initiate the review of the nomination against the substantive requirements for the national significance and management consideration criteria. We intend to complete this phase of the process within approximately 60 days and will notify you of our determination or if we require any additional information.

As my office will be conducting meetings with various government agencies about this nomination, please at your earliest convenience forward to me a list of the agencies or entities at the local, state, federal and tribal governmental levels you have met with or otherwise provided a briefing about this nomination, including the contact information for whom you met or briefed.

Sincerely,

William J. Douros, Regional Director
ONMS West Coast Region

cc: Vicki Wedell, Acting Chief, ONMS Policy and Planning Division

Olympic Coast
National Marine Sanctuary
115 E. Railroad Avenue
Suite 301
Port Angeles, WA 98362

Cordell Bank
National Marine Sanctuary
P.O. Box 159
Olema, CA 94950

Gulf of the Farallones
National Marine Sanctuary
The Presidio
991 Marine Drive
San Francisco, CA 94129

Monterey Bay
National Marine Sanctuary
99 Pacific Street
Suite 455A
Monterey, CA 93940

Channel Islands
National Marine Sanctuary
U.C. Santa Barbara
Ocean Science Bldg 514, MC 6155
Santa Barbara, CA 93106



Collaborations with ***Fishermen*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS)		
Activity	Description	Status
OCNMS derelict fishing gear project	<p>With NOAA funding in 2005, OCNMS identified and removed derelict fishing gear in collaboration with the Makah Tribe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makah helped identify potential hot spots of derelict fishing gear, conducted outreach to their fishermen, and trained Makah divers in removal techniques. • Ten crab pots, three gill nets, and one purse seine net were removed. • Project was conducted over 29 days of field operations including side scan sonar surveys, diver surveys, gear removal, underwater camera work, and mobilization and demobilization. • The project is featured in a segment of "America's Underwater Treasures," Jean Michel Cousteau's 2006 film on the national marine sanctuaries. 	Project completed 2007
Olympic Coast derelict fishing gear projects	<p>OCNMS supported collaborative projects regarding removal of derelict fishing gear.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OCNMS submitted a letter of support to NOAA's Marine Debris Program to fund a joint project of Quinalt Nation's Natural Resources Department and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to remove derelict crab gear. • The TNC/Quinalt Nation project was funded for 2 years and initiated in fall 2014. The project targets crab gear on the water during a short fishery closure and supports capacity development within the Quinalt Nation. • As Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) had an existing permit for same purpose, OCNMS facilitated TNC/Quinalt coverage under WDFW's permit, expansion on the survey area beyond Quinalt fishing grounds, and data sharing with WDFW (who did not have funding to do their own aerial surveys). • OCNMS provided a letter of support for a similar proposal for partnership between TNC and Quileute Tribe Natural Resources Department starting in 2015. This project covers the Quileute's usual and accustomed fishing grounds in OCNMS. 	Ongoing
Port of Neah Bay Improvements	<p>OCNMS supported efforts by the Makah Tribe to replace a commercial fishing pier in Port of Neah Bay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2013, OCNMS wrote a support letter focusing on the economic necessity of the pier to the tribe, other commercial fishing interests, and oil spill response community, and the need to replace it. • The project did not receive the requested funding, however reconstruction of the dock was completed with alternative funding. 	Dock completed
Buoy placement for Ocean Noise Reference Station Network	<p>In January-March 2014, OCNMS held extensive consultations with various tribal and non-tribal fishermen sectors to identify the location for a buoy installation for the Ocean Noise Reference Station Network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings were held with tribal fishery managers, and tribal and non-tribal commercial gear sectors to identify for a 2-year deployment period the location for a buoy that will monitor ocean noise and minimize the risk of negative interactions with commercial fisheries.. • Discussions were supported by Oregon Fishermen's Cable Committee and Oregon Sea Grant. • Science needs for siting of the ocean noise monitoring buoy were overlaid with fishing activity maps and industry guidance to select a potentially secure location for installation. 	Completed September 2014

Collaborations with ***Fishermen*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS) - continued		
Activity	Description	Status
OCNMS oceanographic monitoring program	<p>OCNMS seasonally deploys nearshore moorings to record oceanographic conditions important to commercial fishermen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The moorings record temperature profiles, dissolved oxygen (DO), and proxies for ocean acidification. • This information is summarized and made available via OCNMS and NANOOS web sites. • Mooring locations and info on their function is relayed to the fishing community every year. • When low DO levels are detected with the oceanographic sensors, OCNMS maps the extent of the hypoxic area and notifies resource agencies and fishermen. • OCNMS also established immediate protocols for boat-based monitoring of low DO if fish/shellfish die-offs are detected along beaches, and/or reported by fishermen at sea. 	Ongoing monitoring efforts from May to Sept.
Buoy placement for Orca Whale Critical Habitat Studies	<p>OCNMS coordinated consultations with tribal and non-tribal commercial fisheries representatives to determine locations for deployment of acoustic recording moorings to define critical habitat for orca whales.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimal locations for mooring placement had minimal potential for interaction with commercial fishing gear, while meeting the science needs for this research. OCNMS provided the chief scientist (at NOAA Fisheries) with fishing intensity maps, and preliminary mooring locations were identified based on science needs. • OCNMS facilitated consultations with various fishing sectors, assisted with mooring site evaluations (e.g., seafloor stability), and brokered a mutually-agreeable set of mooring locations. • In fall 2014, 7 acoustic moorings were installed in OCNMS, helping to characterize orca whale distributions and inform critical habitat designations. 	Ongoing project through 2015, longer if funding extended
Collaborative Habitat Framework	<p>OCNMS provides data on sensitive habitats and proposed conservation measures for Groundfish Essential Fish Habitat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OCNMS staff participated as a technical member of the Pacific Fishery Management Council's (PFMC's) Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Review Committee to identify needs for modifying groundfish EFH. • OCNMS worked with WDFW to develop a proposal to modify Olympic 2 Conservation Areas within the sanctuary. • OCNMS consulted with Makah Tribe, and after reviewing their concerns, elected to voluntarily withdraw the proposal and instead focus on working collaboratively with the four coastal treaty tribes to build a comprehensive assessment of all habitats within OCNMS. 	Under development
Advisory Council	<p>Fishermen have representation on OCNMS Advisory Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the creation of Olympic Coast Sanctuary Advisory Council in 1999, OCNMS has had a commercial fishing seat which includes both a primary and alternate representative. The current fishing seat also chairs the PFMC Habitat Committee, allowing interactions and early identification of issues of mutual concern to both councils. 	Ongoing

Collaborations with **Fishermen** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary (CBNMS)		
Activity	Description	Status
Exempted Fisheries Permit for yellowtail rockfish	<p>CBNMS collaborated with the San Francisco Community Fishermen’s Association, and supported their proposal to the PFMC for testing hook and line fishing for rockfish under an Exempted Fisheries Permit (EFP).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2012 proposal requested access to fishing grounds within the Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs) in GFNMS and CBNMS using vertical hook and line gear, targeting yellowtail rockfish. Yellowtail are a schooling mid-water fish with healthy populations that can be caught in shallower water, while minimizing bycatch of overfished species that occur in deeper water. • The EFP includes a monitoring program (using independent observers) to evaluate the success of the program in its ability to be species-selective. • CBNMS science staff provided information (maps and coordinates) to fishermen on coral cover and bathymetry in the sanctuaries and advocated for areas to be avoided to protect shallow pinnacles while still promoting fishing in the sanctuary. • CBNMS worked with fishermen and NMFS to develop depth restrictions and gear modifications that would allow access to mid-water fish and not impact the coral/sponge community on the reef top. • CBNMS staff provided maps and coordinates to Vessel Management Service (VMS) and fishermen so that VMS could monitor traffic in the sanctuaries to ensure vessels are staying out of the areas to be avoided. • A year into implementation of the EFP, CBNMS collaborated with fishermen and VMS to modify boundaries to improve access to certain areas in the sanctuary while still protecting sanctuary sensitive habitats. • The collaboration allows commercial fishermen access to historical fishing grounds and targets healthy rockfish populations while protecting overfished rockfish species and sensitive habitat in the sanctuaries. Sanctuaries also promote the mission of the San Francisco fishermen’s co-operative of selling sustainable, locally caught seafood. 	Ongoing
Bodega Bay Fishermen's Festival	<p>Since 2002, CBNMS and GFNMS education staff participate in annual Bodega Bay Fishermen's Festival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National marine sanctuary’s staff set up a booth with sanctuary information, including distribution of tide books containing education messages about the sanctuaries, and talk with fishermen about current events and issues affecting the local fishing community. • Over 1000 people per year are contacted within the two day event. • In 2014 and 2015 the Cordell Marine Sanctuary Foundation also assisted with this event. 	Ongoing (occurs every April)
Video panel at Oakland Museum of California	<p>CBNMS produced a short documentary film featuring local commercial fisherman that is shown at the Cordell Bank exhibit at the Oakland Museum of California.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cordell Bank exhibit was opened on June 1, 2013. Sanctuary and museum staff worked with local fishermen to highlight their careers and stories about living on the ocean. 	Permanent exhibit
Consultation with fishermen	<p>CBNMS consulted with Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen’s Association (PCFFA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to placing an oceanographic buoy offshore in 2007, CBNMS consulted with salmon and crab fishermen from different ports to ensure that buoy placement did not interfere with fishing activities. 	Completed

Collaborations with ***Fishermen*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary (CBNMS) - continued		
Activity	Description	Status
Recreational anglers survey in RCAs	<p>CBNMS partnered with CA Sea Grant, NMFS, and CDFW to sample within the recreational RCAs in CBNMS, GFNMS, and MBNMS in locations that had been closed to all bottom fishing for 10 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2002, fishing for rockfish using bottom contact gear in the RCAs has been prohibited to reduce bycatch of overfished stocks such as yelloweye, canary, cowcod, and dark-blotched rockfish. • Research objectives for the two-year study were to evaluate the impacts of the RCA by 1) comparing for two sampling periods (before and after RCA implementation) the catch rates, species composition, and size of fish caught in recreational RCAs; and 2) sample females to better understand reproduction in rockfish. • CBNMS collaborated with charter boat captains from Half Moon Bay, San Francisco Bay and Bodega Bay, and volunteer anglers to sample rockfish using hook-and-line fishing gear to re-sample sites fished in 1987 to 1998. • Sampling data are currently being analyzed and the final report is expected out in the fall of 2015. • CBNMS co-authored the proposal for the research which was funded by the Collaborative Fisheries Research West, the Ocean Protection Council, and CA Sea Grant. 	Completed (final report due out in Fall 2015)
Lost fishing gear/marine debris recovery	<p>In 2008, CBNMS staff removed derelict fishing gear from Cordell Bank using a Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project began in 2002, when derelict fishing gear was observed on 90% of the research transects conducted across the rocky habitats on Cordell Bank. Abandoned long lines, gill nets, crab traps and trawl gear were entangled on the Bank with some extending into the water column. • In 2006 CBNMS staff dedicated a research cruise to test methods of removing derelict fishing gear from the seafloor using the sanctuaries' ROV. • Methods developed by CBNMS were later applied to other locations on the California coast with the help of CBNMS staff and commercial fisherman. 	Completed
Dissolved Oxygen monitoring	<p>CBNMS has deployed seasonally mooring since 2014 to record oceanographic conditions important to commercial fishermen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruments on mooring record temperature and dissolved oxygen (DO) within CBNMS. • This information is summarized and made available via UC California Davis Bodega Marine Laboratory (BML) website. • Hypoxic DO levels were detected during two events in the summer of 2014. 	Ongoing monitoring efforts from May to Oct.
Advisory Council	<p>Fishermen have representation on the CBNMS Advisory Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sanctuary's Advisory Council has had a fisherman representing the commercial and recreational fishing interests since its creation in 2001. 	Ongoing

Collaborations with ***Fishermen*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary (GFNMS)		
Activity	Description	Status
Fishermen in the Classroom	<p>Local fishermen visit classrooms to interpret life at sea, the history of fishing in our local communities, and current fishing activities in the sanctuary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishermen present their maritime history and culture to classrooms so that students can learn about the marine environment as well as the human dimensions of marine resource use and its management. GFNMS has employed two fishermen with a stipend of \$150 each for the first class and \$100 for each additional class. In 2012 - 2013 Fisherman in the Classroom teamed up with local fishermen to deliver programs to 400 students and their teachers in grades 6-12. The teaching team presented fishing gear, video, stories, recipes and activities to highlight the rich maritime fishing culture of the Central California Coast. 	Ongoing since 2008
Fishermen signage program at Pillar Point Harbor	<p>GFNMS partners with Pillar Point Harbor to create a series of signs displayed at the harbor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The series of signs includes profiles of the fisheries that originate from the harbor and profiles of the fishermen who catch the fish. A local fisherman has been a member of the planning and design team. Fishermen contributed funds towards the fabrication of the signs. Seven signs have been installed on the main promenade at Pillar Point Harbor. 	Ongoing; ~15 year project
“Fisheries in the Sanctuary” Exhibit	<p>San Francisco Visitor Center hosts a permanent exhibit featuring local fisheries and fishermen working in GFNMS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhibit includes a display on the locally caught species and gear used to catch them as well as a profile of a local fisherman. 	Permanent exhibit in place
Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen’s (PCFFA) board meetings	<p>Starting in 1998 GFNMS Superintendent attends periodic Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen’s Associations (PCFFA) Board meetings to provide briefings on current GFNMS activities (e.g., GFNMS programs and marine debris proposals).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attending these board meetings on PCFFA’s schedule has created a positive dialogue with, and built credibility and trust for GFNMS staff among local fishermen. 	Ongoing; attendance is subject dependent
Bodega Bay Fishermen’s Festival	<p>Since 2002, CBNMS and GFNMS education staff participate in annual Bodega Bay Fishermen's festival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National marine sanctuary’s staff set up a booth with sanctuary information, including distribution of tide books containing education messages about the sanctuaries and talk with fishermen about current events and issues affecting the local fishing community. Over 1000 people per year are contacted within the two day event. 	Ongoing (occurs every April)
Meet the Fishermen program	<p>GFNMS led a kayak excursion around Pillar Point Harbor to visit fishing boats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2007 GFNMS staff and members of the public paddled from fishing boat to fishing boat to meet their local fishermen as part of the sanctuary’s annual lecture series and field adventure program. Thirty members of the public participated in the program. Funding allowed, GFNMS would like to resume this program as part of the Half Moon Bay Visitor Center program offerings. 	Completed

Collaborations with ***Fishermen*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary (GFNMS) - continued		
Activity	Description	Status
Maritime Heritage lecture series: Local Seafood lecture	<p>GFNMS presented a lecture series on three eras of fishing and fisheries in the GFNMS region reaching audiences of over 100 attendees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2008 the GFNMS education team developed a lecture series using stories shared by fishermen from Half Moon Bay. • The event was very popular; future lecture series are being planned as part of the programming for the Half Moon Bay Visitor Center. 	Completed in 2010
Maritime Heritage Abalone Soirée	<p>GFNMS presented an Abalone Soirée with a Maritime Historian, Abalone “Farmers”, Artists, Scientists and Chefs reaching an audience of over 150 attendees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2013 the GFNMS education team developed the Abalone Soirée which included Abalone “Farmers” from Pillar Point Harbor, local maritime historians, chefs, artists and scientists. • The event was sold out; future sanctuary Soirées are being planned as part of the programming for the Half Moon Bay Visitor Center. 	Completed 2013
Improving coordination	<p>Fishermen request GFNMS office and Visitor Center to be located at Pillar Point Harbor to increase access of fishermen to GFNMS staff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GFNMS staff evaluated relocation of the Half Moon Bay office to Pillar Point Harbor to, among many benefits, improve interaction with the fishing community. • The fishing community would like to work with GFNMS to design programs for the Visitor Center including a lecture series on the history of the local fishing community, what’s local and sustainable, and how to prepare local and sustainably caught fish. • GFNMS facilitated a Working Group (WG) to develop recommendations for a Half Moon Bay Visitor Center. The WG, of which commercial fishermen were members, recommended “coastal sustainability and communities” as one of the themes for the Half Moon Bay Visitor Center. Fishing is an integral part of that theme. Staff presented the Pillar Point Office and Visitor Center concept to the Pillar Point Harbor Commission on November 4, 2009 and the concept was well received. • The Commercial Fisheries representative on the GFNMS Advisory Council introduced a resolution, which was subsequently unanimously supported, to include fisheries in maritime heritage exhibits and education programs of the proposed Visitor Center. • No action has been taken due to a lack of funds within ONMS budget. 	WG completed; coordination is ongoing; new exhibits will be developed as budget allows
Awards	<p>Lifetime Achievement Award</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zeke Grader, Executive Director of the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen’s Association and Institute for Fisheries Resources received the GFNMS 2015 Lifetime Achievement Award for his lifetime of work to protect water quality, promote sustainable fishing practices, and protect fish habitat. 	Completed

Collaborations with ***Fishermen*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary (GFNMS) - continued		
Activity	Description	Status
San Francisco Fishermen's swap meet	<p>In 2005, staff hosted a booth at the annual Fishermen's Swap Meet, a Bay Area gear exchange for commercial fishermen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An effective event to meet and speak with fishermen regarding national marine sanctuaries. 	Completed
Reducing Marine Debris	<p>Support and Partnership with SeaDoc Society on Crab Pot removal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This project aims to collaboratively work with Dungeness crab fishermen in California to recover lost and abandoned crab pots specifically in the sanctuary. • GFNMS has requested that SeaDoc attend a Sanctuary Advisory Council meeting to discuss how commercial fishermen can lead lost gear recovery work on the water. GFNMS plans to assist SeaDoc Society with connecting with local fishermen and fisheries enforcement officers to ensure a coordinated roll-out of this project in 2015. 	2015 – through August 2016
Advisory Council	<p>Fishermen have representation on the GFNMS Advisory Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the creation of the Gulf of the Farallones Advisory Council in 2002, a seat for maritime activities/commercial was created to represent commercial fishing interests. 	Ongoing

Collaborations with ***Fishermen*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS)		
Activity	Description	Status
Collaborative EFH proposal with fishermen & NGOs	<p>MBNMS submits a collaborative proposal to PFMC with trawl fishermen and conservation NGOs to modify groundfish EFH.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2012 MBNMS led creation of the collaborative proposal, which requests additional protections to sensitive habitat, and re-opens fishing in historically trawled fishing grounds in EFH Conservation Areas within the sanctuary, • MBNMS brought all interests to the table and provided technical services by sharing newly acquired habitat data, analyses, maps with multiple data layers and negotiation skills that were essential for finding common agreement and support for the proposal. • As part of the project, voluntary management closures, where bottom trawling would be prohibited, were proposed by the fishermen as a pilot program. These voluntary measures would be evaluated and monitored by MBNMS in collaboration with the fishermen. • Due to the productive and trusted working relationship created during the proposal development, additional topics and projects are under discussion such as modifications to RCAs. • For more information see: http://montereybay.noaa.gov/resourcepro/ebmi/welcome.html. 	Under review by PFMC
Community supported Fishery	<p>CA Sea Grant Fellow hosted by MBNMS developed and implemented a community supported fishery (CSF) for the Monterey Bay area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CSF, created in 2012 and named Local Catch Monterey Bay (now known as ‘Real Good Fish’) provides weekly shares of high quality, local seafood directly from local fishermen to regional residents. • The web site (http://www.realgoodfish.com) includes seafood recipes, profiles of local fishermen, a member forum and more to connect consumers with high quality local food, healthy ecosystems, and local fishermen. 	The CSF is now running as an independent business
Fishermen in the Classroom	<p>Local fishermen visited classrooms to interpret life at sea, the history of fishing in our local communities, and current fishing activities in the sanctuary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishermen presented their maritime history and culture to classrooms so that students could learn about the marine environment as well as the human dimensions of marine resource use and its management. • 12 commercial fishermen (paid \$300/school) were recruited and trained to present to in K-12 grade classrooms. • From 2008 - 2013, 200 presentations were given reaching over 6,000 students. 	Project completed in 2013
Voices of the Bay	<p>“Voices of the Bay” brought innovative curriculum on fisheries and fishermen’s lives to the classroom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishermen provided key information during curriculum development at teacher workshops, on R/V FULMAR (the sanctuary research vessel) cruises, and field trips to local harbors. • The curriculum is composed of three modules 1) Balance in the Bay; 2) From Ocean to Tables; and 3) Capturing the Voices of the Bay. • The curriculum was piloted in five area high schools adjacent to the sanctuary and since 2009, was implemented by over 50 teachers in California high schools reaching over 1,700 students. 	Project completed in 2013

Collaborations with ***Fishermen*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) - continued		
Activity	Description	Status
Collaborative research to remove fishing gear	<p>MBNMS conducted the ‘Lost Fishing Gear Removal’ project to remove marine hazards that entangle marine life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2009 – 2011 project had two components 1) to reduce benthic and pelagic hazards to marine organisms posed by lost gear, and 2) provide outreach tools to assist in the location of lost gear via reports from divers, researchers, and fishermen. • Partners included UC Davis' SeaDoc Society CDFW; MARE, CSU Monterey Bay, and CBNMS. • Based on information from NMFS and fishermen, gear was removed using a remotely operated vehicle (ROV) from several high priority sites, such as at Portuguese Ledge State Marine Conservation Area. • Operations were conducted aboard a local fishing vessel F/V DONNA KATHLEEN in 2009 - 2010. • Local fishermen heard about the removal efforts through local media, and contacted the F/V DONNA KATHLEEN to request assistance in finding recently lost fish traps. • Approximately 1,000 lbs. of lost fishing gear was removed from the sanctuary. Annual reports for the project are at http://montereybay.noaa.gov/resourcepro/resmanissues/lostgear.html 	Project completed in 2011
Groundfish habitat recovery	<p>MBNMS collaborated with The Nature Conservancy to investigate impacts from trawling on soft bottom habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MBNMS staff participated with TNC’s study off of Morro Bay, by developing outreach materials, reviewing of the research plan, and providing ship time on the R/V FULMAR. • The 2009-2012 research studied the impacts of modified groundfish trawling practices on soft sea-floor habitat and the time it takes for seafloor habitats to recover from trawling. • The project utilized trawl fishing vessels in Morro Bay to conduct the treatments and the R/V FULMAR to study trawl impacts and recovery rates. • The completed report can be found at: http://montereybay.noaa.gov/research/techreports/trlindholm2013.html 	Project completed in 2012
Collaborative fishery project	<p>MBNMS collaborated with fishermen to understand more about impacts from the halibut hook and line fishery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study provides a preliminary snapshot characterization of the California halibut fishery currently taking place in northern Monterey Bay with hook and line gear, focusing on costs and revenues to participating fishermen, spatial patterns in fishing effort, and incidental catch (i.e. bycatch). • The report, "A profile of the hook and line fishery for California halibut in Monterey Bay, California: learning from fishermen through collaborative research" is at http://montereybay.noaa.gov/research/techreports/trfrey2014.html 	Study completed in 2011, and report published in 2014
Promotion of Sicilian fishing heritage	<p>The film “Il Mar di Joe/Sea of Joe” celebrates Italian fishermen in Monterey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2009, MBNMS provided logistical support, including vessel time, interviews and footage for an Italian film director to create the film, “Il Mar di Joe/Sea of Joe,” about the emigration of Italian fishermen to Monterey, California. • The film was funded and produced by Italian cultural organizations and agencies. • In 2009, MBNMS hosted the premiere screening of the film for the fishing and similar communities in Monterey; nearly 400 people attended that screening. • Among other honors, this film won the 2010 BLUE Film Festival award for Best Feature Monterey Bay. 	Film celebrated in 2010

Collaborations with ***Fishermen*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) - continued		
Activity	Description	Status
Invite to ACSF board meetings	<p>Alliance of Communities for Sustainable Fisheries (ACSF) invites MBNMS to their board meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to improve communication and coordination among ACSF, MBNMS, and the Advisory Council, MBNMS leadership will attend ACSF board meetings. In addition, when a fishing concern arises, MBNMS will strive to work with ACSF to address the concern. 	Starting in 2014
Fishermen's Festivals	<p>MBNMS co-hosts the Fishermen's Festival with Monterey Harbor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MBNMS co-hosted with the Monterey Harbor two fishermen's festivals. MBNMS helped coordinate and plan the event. Festivities included fishing boat tours and open house with local fishermen; fishing and ocean exhibits; fresh Monterey Bay seafood with celebrity chefs; special hands-on children's activities (arts and crafts, treasure hunt, fishing demonstrations); abalone farm tours; and history of fishing tours and activities at the Maritime Museum. 	Conducted in 2004/05
Supporting local sustainable fishing initiatives	<p>MBNMS sends letters of support for proposals to improve and maintain an economically and ecologically sustainable fishing industry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MBNMS sent letters of support to OPC's California's Fisheries Challenge endorsing a package of proposals submitted by the City of Monterey (Harbors) and Alliance of Communities for Sustainable Fisheries Communities. The package focused on four proposals: 1) A 'Buy Fresh, Buy Local' seafood campaign; 2) Development of a scientifically credible 'local sustainable fishery' certification; 3) A shared community assessment of the current and historical condition of commercial fishing in the region; and 4) Assistance for funding Exempted Fishing Permits that collect information on potentially less impactful fishing gear. 	The proposals were not funded
Sanctuary Classic	<p>MBNMS is a strong supporter and an active partner of the annual 'Sanctuary Classic' (www.sanctuaryclassic.org).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sanctuary Classic is a recreational fishing and photography tournament that began in 2012. Thousands of recreational fishermen participate in this event from across the country, including the central coast of California. MBNMS supports the tournament by encouraging local recreational fishermen to participate and by helping the Sportfishing Conservancy to build local support. Advisory Council members, including the Recreational Fishing seats, are helping to get the word out with banners and posters to all the fishing harbors and fishermen in MBNMS. Promotion of the Sanctuary Classic creates a positive awareness of MBNMS within the recreational fishing community that the sanctuary is a place to enjoy fantastic fishing opportunities within healthy waters. Promotion of the Sanctuary Classic event creates positive results for on-the-water business communities through increases in trips aboard sportfishing charter vessels and consumer shopping at local bait-and-tackle shops. 	Ongoing
Poster on Salmonid Habitat	<p>MBNMS collaboratively develops and prints a poster on Salmonid life-history</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2001 MBNMS led this creative outreach effort to raise public and government agencies' awareness of the critical need to better preserve and protect salmonid habitat in central California. The team developed a classroom curriculum and colorful poster on salmonid habitat and how to protect it. Partners for this effort included NMFS, local NGOs, the Santa Cruz Resource Conservation District and Monterey Bay Sanctuary Foundation. 	Completed; a few posters are still available

Collaborations with ***Fishermen*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) - continued		
Activity	Description	Status
R/V FULMAR Christening	<p>The sanctuary RESEARCH VESSEL FULMAR is christened by local Sicilian matriarch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mrs. Anita Ferrante served as the matriarch for the R/V FULMAR during the vessel’s official christening in 2006. • Mrs. Ferrante as a member of one of the most prominent Sicilian fishing families in Monterey participated and brought her long standing connections to the fishing community to the christening event. 	Completed
Advisory Council	<p>Commercial and recreational fishermen have representation on the MBNMS Advisory Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since its establishment in 1994, the Sanctuary Advisory Council has had a commercial fishing seat. In approximately 2001, a separate fishing seat was added to the Sanctuary Advisory Council (in addition to the commercial fishing seat). 	Ongoing

Collaborations with ***Fishermen*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS)		
Activity	Description	Status
Sanctuary Classic	<p>CINMS is a strong supporter and an active partner of the annual ‘Sanctuary Classic’ (www.sanctuaryclassic.org).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sanctuary Classic is a recreational fishing and photography tournament that began in 2012. Thousands of recreational fishermen participate in this event from across the country, including the southern coast of California. • CINMS supports the tournament by encouraging local recreational fishermen to participate and by helping the Sportfishing Conservancy to build local support. • The Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary Advisory Council wrote letters of support and provided helpful feedback to improve the tournament. • Advisory Council feedback also led to a successful 2013 workshop that focused on state-of-the-art gear and procedures for catch-and-release fishing. • Outreach on the tournament helped CINMS come out on top in both years as the sanctuary site that received the highest number of photo entries. • These efforts have helped show the local fishing community, the general public, and the media that CINMS is a place that is open to, supportive, and encouraging of fishing within the sanctuary. 	Ongoing; working on outreach plans for 2014 tournament.
Santa Barbara Seafood Festival	<p>CINMS staff, volunteers, and Advisory Council members participate at the Santa Barbara Seafood Festival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each year since 2002, the CINMS ‘family’ helps local fishermen with this Festival by working alongside local commercial fishermen to help prepare and serve their locally caught lobster, crab and fish. 	Ongoing
Weather/ Informational Kiosks	<p>Touch screen kiosks installed at harbors providing weather data to boaters and fishermen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first generation of CINMS/ONMS touch screen kiosks are installed at the fuel docks in Santa Barbara and Channel Islands Harbors, and still provide up to date online weather information for boaters and fishermen to check conditions before they head out to the Channel Islands. • These kiosks were developed with input and appreciation from the fishing community. • The weather kiosks have become part of the ONMS kiosk program, with eight now installed at different locations within Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. • The newest weather kiosks in the CINMS area are at the Channel Islands Boating Center. 	Permanent installation
State Lobster Advisory Committee	<p>CINMS supports an ecologically and economically sustainable lobster fishery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CINMS represented federal interests on the California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Lobster Advisory Committee (LAC). CDFW will package the LAC advice and drafted a Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for review and adoption by the California Fish and Game Commission in 2015 - 2016. • CINMS participation with the LAC was aligned with fishing interests, demonstrating that CINMS is not anti-fishing and that CINMS supports sound fishery management and science-based decision-making. 	Advisory Committee phase concluded
Harbor signs	<p>Harbor signs designed and implemented by CINMS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2012 CINMS designed and led the implementation of commercial fishing signs that have been installed at Channel Islands Harbor next to the Commercial Fishing Loading Pier at the Marine Emporium Landing. • The signs promote awareness of the importance of commercial fishing to our local economy. 	Permanent installation

Collaborations with ***Fishermen*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS) - continued		
Activity	Description	Status
Channel Islands Boating Center exhibit panels	<p>Panels of recreational and commercial fishing exhibited at the Channel Island Boating Center.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2013 CINMS and ONMS staff designed and oversaw fabrication and installation of the exhibit panels, which are placed within the upstairs classroom areas at the new Channel Islands Boating Center. The panels highlight fishing as a time-honored tradition and the role fishermen have in conserving the Channel Islands. 	Permanent installation
Marine debris removal	<p>CINMS removes marine debris for several projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the past several years, CINMS has worked on marine debris removal projects with the City of Santa Barbara (for periodic harbor clean-ups), the UC Davis' SeaDoc Society, and the Ocean Defenders Alliance (ODA). Through the California Lost Fishing Gear Recovery Project, SeaDoc employs local fishermen to carry out the marine debris location and recovery operations. To date they have removed approximately 20,000 pounds of gear including: 2 seine nets; 2 drag nets; 166 lobster traps; 3 hoop nets; 1 fish stick; 17 crab traps; 1 squid net; 4203 feet of line; and 3610 pounds of miscellaneous gear. Recovered, functional gear is returned to the owners; the program is generally perceived as a win-win by the fishermen. CINMS has provided salvage and recovery permits and support letters for the SeaDoc Society, who has received annual funding for marine debris removal. The success of the California Lost Fishing Gear Recovery Project, particularly with regard to positive involvement by the commercial fishing community, has helped CINMS influence the manner in which the ODA is approaching this same type of work within the sanctuary. 	Ongoing; CINMS continues to help with harbor seafloor cleanups, and supports requests for external funding
Ocean Acidification	<p>CINMS Advisory Council develops a comprehensive report on ocean acidification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starting in 2008 the CINMS Advisory Council (AC) heeded warnings by commercial fisherman Bruce Steele (AC member) about the dangers of ocean acidification (OA) as something that could harm marine life and fisheries on large scales. With Steele's close involvement the Advisory Council went on to develop and endorse a comprehensive report on OA and become a leading community group voice on this topic. Bruce Steele has also worked directly with CINMS education staff on OA outreach, participating in volunteer trainings in 2010, and with the Oceans for Life program in 2011 and 2013. 	Ongoing since 2008.
State Red Abalone Advisory Group (RAAG)	<p>CINMS superintendent participates on a red abalone interagency and stakeholder workgroup.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The workgroup developed advice and recommendations for the California Fish and Game Commission (FGC) regarding 1) TAC (total allowable catch) available off San Miguel Island; 2) How to best monitor red abalone population and density/abundance data for viable TAC; and 3) If a fishery were to proceed, how should it be managed (limited entry permit system, tagging system, enforcement). CINMS participation in the RAAG benefited fishermen by helping to ensure a scientific basis for decisions; CINMS also worked directly with affected fishermen prior to recommendations being presented to the FGC in 2010. 	Completed; however, FGC may hold additional discussions in the future.

Collaborations with ***Fishermen*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS) - continued		
Activity	Description	Status
Socioeconomic monitoring	<p>CINMS demonstrates an ongoing commitment to socioeconomic monitoring and study of MPAs within the sanctuary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through 2009, a regional Social Science Coordinator helped CINMS propose, develop and conduct social science surveys, and develop a social science plan for CINMS (see http://channelislands.noaa.gov/marineres/pdfs/ssp_8-29-07.pdf). This work earned trust and respect of local fishermen because it was conducted with patience, collaborative project planning, protection of personal information, and the sharing of results with fishermen. • Fishermen involved with this work recommend 1) using aggregate data of spatial fishing patterns from private recreational boaters (2006-2008 boater and web surveys) and 2) evaluating changes in charter fishing business patterns before and after marine reserves were designated within CINMS (current work in progress). • Also of interest to the fishing industry is the analysis of CINMS aerial data showing changes in boat distribution before and after MPA establishment (presented at 2008 Channel Islands MPA symposium). • The fishing community, both recreational and commercial, would like to see additional socio-economic monitoring projects pursued at CINMS, pursuant to the CINMS Social Science Plan. • Currently the HQ ONMS Economist has been updating data and conducting analyses, and in 2015 will release a report on the economic contributions of recreational fishing in the CINMS area, and the other California sanctuaries. 	Ongoing
Collaborative Marine Research Project	<p>The Collaborative Marine Research Project fostered research collaboration among fishermen, scientists, and various agencies to obtain scientific data on issues of interest to fishermen and resource managers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 2001 to 2005, fishermen joined CINMS, NMFS and others on a planning committee to help guide the program and select projects for funding. The program was envisioned to be funded by both ONMS and NMFS. • CINMS contributed funds in 2001 to help get the initiative off the ground and fund pilot projects conducted in 2001, 2002, 2004, and 2005 to support these additional collaborative research projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Marine Protected Area Benefits for Recreational Fishermen of Calico Bass (Fishing Partners: Joel Greenburg, Dan Fink, Ramona Lisa McFadyen, Tiffany Vague) ○ Variation in Larval Supply Inside and Outside Marine Protected Areas within the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (Fishing Partners: Bruce Steele, Rick Gutierrez and Harry Liquornik) ○ Goleta Pier, A Platform for Education and Conservation. • Despite a lack of funding to continue this program, CINMS has assisted with other collaborative projects arranged at UCSB. For instance, CINMS joined in a collaborative monitoring study of spiny lobster within and outside Channel Islands marine protected areas. 	Halted past Program. May resume when funding allows
Advisory Council membership	<p>Commercial and recreational fishermen have representation on the CINMS Advisory Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since its establishment in 1998, the Sanctuary Advisory Council has had commercial and recreational fishermen to represent the fishing interests (a commercial and recreational seat) of the sanctuary. 	Ongoing; currently the activity level is low

Collaborations with ***Harbors*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS)		
Activity	Description	Status
Port of Neah Bay Improvements	<p>OCNMS supported efforts by the Makah Tribe to replace a commercial fishing pier in Port of Neah Bay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2013, OCNMS wrote a support letter focusing on the economic necessity of the pier to the tribe, other commercial fishing interests, and oil spill response community, and the need to replace it. The project did not receive the requested funding, however reconstruction of the dock was completed with alternative funding. 	Dock completed
Port of Port Angeles partnership	<p>OCNMS-Feiro Marine Life Center: City of Port Angeles Partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A partnership among OCNMS, Feiro Marine Life Center, and the City of Port Angeles has been investigating the potential for a Port Angeles Marine Campus to promote the goals of each organization and to promote marine-based education, research and stewardship on the Port Angeles waterfront. The Port of Port Angeles has expressed their support for the project, is interested in partnering on environmental stewardship education, and will assist with providing economic data for facility planning. 	Ongoing
Moorage Fees	<p>OCNMS contributes moorage fees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Port of Port Angeles Boat Haven is the homeport of the R/V TATOOSH. OCNMS pays slip fees and utilities on the order of \$4,000/year, with a total expenditure of \$18,000 for 5 years of service. OCNMS conducts field operations out of the Quileute Harbor Marina from May through October each year. OCNMS pays slip fees and utilities on the order of \$500/year, with a total expenditure of \$2,000 for 5 years of service. 	Ongoing
Whale Trail Signs	<p>OCNMS collaborated with the Whale Trail to install informational marine mammal signs in Port Angeles Harbor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2013, OCNMS worked with The Whale Trail to install a series of informational signs about marine mammals at various locations along the outer coast and Strait of Juan de Fuca, including one location in Port Angeles harbor. The signs describe marine mammals you can see from land (including harbors) with associated conservation messages to inspire appreciation and stewardship of whales and the ocean. OCNMS continues to support expansion of additional Whale Trail signs in Washington State and into British Columbia, which may include additional locations within ports. 	Completed, planning for additional sites

Collaborations with **Harbors** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary (CBNMS)		
Activity	Description	Status
Spud Point Marina, Bodega Harbor	<p>CBNMS Partnership with Spud Point Marina</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanctuary signs installed at harbor describe unique aspects of Cordell Bank and Gulf of the Farallones national marine sanctuaries and how sanctuaries help protect these special areas. • CBNMS helped fund a separate enclosed bulletin board at the marina that displays NOAA and marina business information. • CBNMS staff members have a strong and positive working relationship with Marina staff. • The sanctuary R/V FULMAR stays at Spud Point Marina at least three times a year during research and monitoring cruises, leading to fees paid for slip usage, fuel, and purchase of supplies. 	Ongoing since 2003
Bodega Bay Fishermen's Festival	<p>Since 2002, CBNMS and GFNMS education staff participates in annual Bodega Bay Fishermen's Festival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2002 CBNMS and GFNMS (began in 2003) education staff participate in annual Bodega Bay Fishermen's Festival: sanctuary's staff set up a booth with sanctuary information, including distribution of tide books containing education messages about the sanctuaries, and talk with fishermen about current events and issues affecting the local fishing community. Over 1000 people per year are contacted within the two-day event. • In 2014 and 2015 the Cordell Marine Sanctuary Foundation also assisted with this event. 	Ongoing (occurs every April)
Dock Use	<p>ONMS operates research vessels contributing to the local economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The R/V FULMAR routinely stages projects out of Bodega Bay, Sausalito, San Francisco, and Pillar Point. • These vessels are professionally crewed by 4-5 local residents who reside in areas adjacent to the sanctuaries. 	Ongoing
Advisory Council	<p>Harbors have representation on the CBNMS Advisory Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supervisor of Spud Point Marina in Bodega Bay is a member of the CBNMS Advisory Council. CBNMS also has a maritime activities seat on the Advisory Council held by an employee of a large shipping company. 	Ongoing

Collaborations with **Harbors** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary (GFNMS)		
Activity	Description	Status
Fishermen signage program at Pillar Point Harbor	<p>GFNMS partners with Pillar Point Harbor to create a series of maritime heritage signs for the harbor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The series of signs includes profiles of the fisheries that originate from the harbor and profiles of the fishermen who catch the fish. A local fisherman has been a member of the planning and design team. Fishermen contributed funds towards the fabrication of the signs. Seven signs have been installed at the main dock and the Half Moon Bay Chamber of Commerce features this interpretive dock walk. 	Fishermen signage program at Pillar Point Harbor
Regulatory signs at Pillar Point Harbor	<p>GFNMS installs various signs to inform boaters of GFNMS and state regulations at Pillar Point Harbor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2011 GFNMS installed at the harbor boat ramp signs depicting the locations of zones where motorized personal watercraft (i.e. jetskis) are allowed. In 2014 another sign was installed at the boat ramp depicting locations of and regulations for the state implemented Special Closures and marine protected areas (MPAs) at Devil's Slide and Southeast Farallon Islands. The harbor built a roofed structure to hold the 2 signs. GFNMS partnered with the Monterey Bay Sanctuary Foundation to place a sign kiosk at the Boat Ramp and another sign kiosk across from the Harbormasters office. The kiosks inform boaters and harbor visitors of Sanctuary regulations, the state implemented network of MPAs and how they can enjoy the harbor by boat or on foot. GFNMS has installed a total of ten signs and a National Marine Sanctuary flag at Pillar Point Harbor.. The website of Pillar Point Harbor features their harbor as the Gateway to National Marine Sanctuaries. 	Ongoing
Spud Point Marina, Bodega Harbor	<p>GFNMS Partnership with Spud Point Marina</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanctuary signs installed at harbor describe unique aspects of Gulf of the Farallones and Cordell Bank national marine sanctuaries and how sanctuaries help protect these special areas. Since 2003 GFNMS and CBNMS education staff participate in annual Bodega Bay Fishermen's Festival: sanctuary's staff set up a booth with Sanctuary information, including distribution of tide books containing education messages about the sanctuaries, and talk with fishermen about current events and issues affecting the local fishing community. Over 1000 people per year are contacted within the two-day event. 	Ongoing
Sediment management	<p>Collaboration with Pillar Point Harbor to produce potential sediment management measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GFNMS staff are collaborating with Pillar Point Harbor on the Santa Cruz Regional Sediment Management team to develop a range of sediment management measures that address coastal erosion and sediment transport issues at Surfer's Beach and the San Mateo Coast. 	Ongoing since 2013
Pillar Point Harbor Boat	<p>Annually lead a December kayak paddle to view the fishing boats lit up with holiday lights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GFNMS staff have participated in Pillar Point Harbor Boat Lighting activities since 2012 by leading a December kayak 	Ongoing

Collaborations with ***Harbors*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Lighting	paddle to see the fishing boats lit up and to discuss maritime heritage.	
Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary (GFNMS)		
Activity	Description	Status
Excursions	<p>GFNMS leads wildlife tours that depart from Pillar Point Harbor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with Pillar Point Harbor and businesses, GFNMS leads annual excursions, such as whale watching that also highlight fishing and maritime heritage. 	Ongoing
Dock Use	<p>ONMS operates research vessels contributing to the local economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The R/V FULMAR routinely stages projects out of Bodega Bay, Sausalito, San Francisco, and Pillar Point. • These vessels are professionally crewed by 4-5 local residents who reside in areas adjacent to the sanctuaries. 	Ongoing
Advisory Council	<p>Harbors have representation on the GFNMS Advisory Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the formation of the Advisory Council in 2001, GFNMS had a representative of the San Mateo Harbor District as a member representing Maritime Activities. The member retired in 2014. 	2001-2014

Collaborations with *Harbors* and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS)		
Activity	Description	Status
Signage at Monterey, Moss Landing and Santa Cruz harbors	<p>MBNMS partners with harbors adjacent to the sanctuary to create a series of signs displayed at the harbor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MBNMS staff worked with the Monterey, Moss Landing and Santa Cruz harbors to design and install a series of signs about fishing and wildlife along the public trails adjacent to the harbors. A total of 15 signs have been installed at all three harbors. • In Monterey harbor, four regulatory and four interpretive signs of the sanctuary have been installed. Regulatory signs describe the motorized personal watercraft (i.e. jetski) zones and 10 tips for clean boating. The interpretive signs describe the abundant marine life in the Sanctuary including harbor seals, otters, and seabirds. • In Santa Cruz harbor one regulatory sign describes the motorized personal watercraft zones and three interpretive installations are displayed. The interpretive installations are part of the Sanctuary Scenic Trail. The Scenic Trail is planned to be a 50 mile network of bicycle and pedestrian trails along the Monterey bay that aims to serve transportation and recreation of walkers, joggers, bicyclists, families and people with mobility impairment. MBNMS contributed the interpretative elements of the sign, with the harbor contributing funds for construction and installation. • In Moss Landing, one sign depicts the motorized personal watercraft zones within MBNMS and two signs direct boaters to the pump-out stations, which provide guidance to boaters on best practices for disposing of oily bilge. 	Permanent displays; installations have occurred at different times over the past five years
Vessel home port	<p>ONMS operates research vessels contributing to the local economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monterey Harbor is home port to the ONMS vessels R/V FULMAR and R4107. • The R/V FULMAR is shared by MBNMS, GFNMS, and CBNMS. Therefore the vessel routinely stages projects out of Bodega Bay, Sausalito, San Francisco, Half Moon Bay, Santa Cruz, Morro Bay, and Ventura harbors, in addition to its home port of Monterey. Expenditures at local marinas and business for yard work, repairs, supplies, fuel and away-from-home slip fees average \$150,000 to \$200,000 per year. • These vessels are professionally crewed by 4-5 local residents who reside in areas adjacent to the sanctuaries. 	Ongoing
Construction and installation of pump-out facilities	<p>MBNMS facilitates the construction and installation of pump-out facilities in harbors and marinas adjacent to the Sanctuary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MBNMS is committed to improving water quality of the sanctuary through regulatory prohibitions on sewage discharges from vessels and land-based sources. To facilitate compliance with these regulations MBNMS has dedicated significant resources (funding and staff time) towards installation of pump-out stations and outreach strategies for water quality improvement. • MBNMS collaborated with Monterey, Moss Landing and Santa Cruz harbors and key partners Ecology Action and Save Our Shores, to secure a grant from the CA Integrated Waste Management Board to install bilge and crankcase oil pump-out stations for boaters to dispose of oily bilge. • Staff also led a successful outreach campaign to educate the boating community by designing, constructing and installing signs that provide 10 tips for Clean Boating. 	Permanent facilities and displays

Collaborations with *Harbors* and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) – continued		
Activity	Description	Status
Removal of invasive, <i>Undaria</i> , from Monterey harbor	<p>MBNMS partners with various harbors and marinas along the central coast to remove an invasive algal species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 2003 to 2009, MBNMS staff have led and collaborated on a project to monitor and remove the non-native kelp <i>Undaria pinnatifida</i> from Monterey Harbor, Pillar Point Harbor, and San Francisco Marina. By the end of 2009, over 11,000 algal stipes have been removed from Monterey harbor. While <i>Undaria</i> has recruited throughout the harbor, there is no evidence, to date, that it has spread outside of the harbor into Sanctuary habitats. At the invitations of other harbors and marinas, MBNMS has discussed the removal effort and collaborated with harbor masters in Santa Barbara and San Francisco. 	Ongoing
Monitoring the invasive bryozoan <i>Watersipora</i>	<p>MBNMS partners with Monterey Harbor staff to track the spread of an invasive bryozoan, <i>Watersipora subtorquata</i>, and to assess its potential ecological impact on fouling communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2010, MBNMS divers have been monitoring the spread and ecological impact of <i>Watersipora</i>, an invasive bryozoan, using fixed photo quadrats taken at monthly intervals. Staff have collaborated with college level students to complete research theses examining the ecological impact of <i>Watersipora</i> on other fouling species and how native crabs may destroy <i>Watersipora</i> bryoliths. 	Ongoing
Whale Fest	<p>MBNMS promotes whale watching at Whale Fest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MBNMS and the West Coast Regional Office collaborate closely with the Monterey Wharf Association to support its annual "Whale Fest" and to promote whale watching in the Sanctuary. ONMS leadership and staff have participated in their lecture series and hosted an informational booth at the event to educate festival participants about the sanctuary. In the past MBNMS co-authored a proposal sent to the Governor of California requesting the Governor proclaim Monterey Bay "Whale Watching Capital of the World". 	Annual event in January since 2009
Weather/ Informational Kiosk	<p>Touch screen kiosks installed at the Monterey Harbor office to inform boaters of weather and the Sanctuary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An informational touch-screen kiosk was installed in 2005, educating the harbor community and visitors about the weather, the sanctuary, and other pertinent information to boaters. Additional kiosks are being designed to be installed at the Monterey harbor and Santa Cruz wharf. 	Permanent display
Sanctuary events at Santa Cruz Wharf	<p>MBNMS collaborates and participates in celebrations at Santa Cruz harbor and wharf.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MBNMS hosted a sanctuary booth with educational activities at the annual "Shark Festival and Sanctuary Celebration" at the Santa Cruz Wharf. Local businesses and the harbor are main collaborators of the wharf celebrations. In 2014, MBNMS helped to celebrate the harbor's 50th anniversary and the Wharf's 100 year celebration. The latter has been named the "Monterey Bay Sanctuary Celebration" 	2005-2010; 2014
Wharf/harbor dive clean ups	<p>MBNMS participated in clean up the Monterey wharf.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MBNMS participated in an annual Monterey wharf underwater clean up dives led by the harbor from 2004 to 2006. This is now "Dive into Earth Day" and occurs annually on April 22nd. 	2004-06

Collaborations with ***Harbors*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) - continued		
Activity	Description	Status
Fishermen's Festivals	<p>MBNMS co-hosted the Fishermen's Festival with Monterey Harbor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MBNMS co-hosted with the Monterey Harbor two fishermen's festivals, by helping to coordinate and plan the event. • Festivities included fishing boat tours; an open house with local fishermen; fishing and ocean exhibits; fresh Monterey Bay seafood with celebrity chefs; special hands-on children's activities (arts and crafts, treasure hunt, fishing demonstrations); abalone farm tours; and tours of the fishing history and activities at the Maritime Museum. 	Conducted in 2004/05
Sanctuary Classic	<p>Harbors and MBNMS collaborate to promote the annual 'Sanctuary Classic' (www.sanctuaryclassic.org)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sanctuary Classic is a recreational fishing and photography tournament that began in 2012. Thousands of recreational fishermen participate in this event from across the country, including the central coast of California. • MBNMS and harbors are increasing public participation and consumer spending for the event by advertising with local constituents through social media, press releases, posting of large colorful banners at each harbor, and handing out brochures to the public. 	Ongoing
Permitting of harbor dredge disposal	<p>MBMNS facilitates disposal of dredge materials from harbors adjacent to the sanctuary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MBNMS has permitted and approved the disposal of dredged material from Santa Cruz, Moss Landing, and Monterey Harbors into the sanctuary. • During the Sanctuary Management Plan Review Process of 2002, MBNMS convened a group of diverse stakeholders with opposing viewpoints to tackle in a collaborative, consensus-based process a myriad of contentious harbor and dredge disposal issues. Although routinely challenging, MBNMS staff were able to complete an Action Plan for dredge disposal and harbors as part of the new Management Plan that was met with unanimous agreement from participants, including harbors, environmental organizations, other state and federal agencies. This guiding Action Plan is continually used and referred to today by MBNMS staff and partners. • Also during the Management Plan Review Process, MBNMS staff collaborated with harbors and partner federal agencies to ensure that historic dredge disposal sites in Monterey, Santa Cruz and Moss Landing were effectively and clearly codified as 'approved sites'. • MBNMS staff coordinate with state, federal, and local regulatory agencies on an annual basis to streamline permitting and approvals of dredged disposal within the sanctuary. Using a rough estimate, approximately 7,000,000 cubic yards of material have been discharged since sanctuary designation, and a negligible amount (less than 2%) of proposed material was denied for discharge due to contamination levels, unsuitable grain size, or other environmental issues like turbidity or potential smothering of sensitive resources. 	Ongoing

Collaborations with ***Harbors*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) - continued		
Activity	Description	Status
Marinas and Boating Action Plan	<p>MBNMS uses education and training programs outlined in the Marinas and Boating Action to reduce harbor-generated pollution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MBNMS developed in 1997 with harbor masters, resource agencies and the boating community activities to reduce pollution from boating and harbor activities (e.g., solid waste and debris, oil and gas from motor operations). • Successful education and outreach programs (brochures, signs with maps, and presentations at yacht clubs) communicate to boaters the environmental and economic impact of polluting activities. • Collaborative efforts with the non-profit Save Our Shores (SOS) and the CA Integrated Waste Management Board are providing oil-absorbent pads to boaters for clean-up of small spills through the Dock Walkers program of SOS, as well as brochures and maps of local harbors with locations of pump-out facilities and clean boating tips. 	Ongoing
Advisory Council membership	<p>Harbors have representation on the MBNMS Advisory Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the formation of the Advisory Council in 1994, MBNMS has had a representative of the four harbors on the Advisory Council, including Monterey, Santa Cruz, Moss Landing and Pillar Point. 	Ongoing

Collaborations with **Harbors** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS)		
Activity	Description	Status
Sanctuary Classic	<p>CINMS is a strong supporter and an active partner of the annual ‘Sanctuary Classic’ (www.sanctuaryclassic.org).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sanctuary Classic is a recreational fishing and photography tournament that began in 2012. Thousands of recreational fishermen participate in this event from across the country, including the southern coast of California. • The kick-off location for this tournament has been Sea Landing at Santa Barbara Harbor. • CINMS efforts to support and promote the tournament have helped draw people to go sportfishing, including from charter vessels at local harbors. 	Ongoing; working on outreach plans for 2015 tournament.
Channel Islands Boating Center	<p>CINMS and ONMS collaborate to produce state of the art exhibits for the Channel Islands Boating Center.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CINMS and ONMS worked closely with the Ventura County Harbor Department for 7 years to help complete the new 15,000 square foot Channel Islands Boating Center, which was opened in 2013 in Oxnard, CA. • ONMS contributed nearly \$900,000 in funds plus immeasurable CINMS and ONMS staff time to design and fabricate extensive exhibit panels, interactive features, touch screen kiosks, and a spherical display within the center that highlight sanctuaries, boating and CINMS. • The new center advances the harbor’s revitalization plans, and bolsters the sanctuary/harbor partnership. 	Completed in 2013
Santa Barbara Harbor Cleanup	<p>CINMS staff, volunteers, and Advisory Council members participate in Operation Clean Sweep.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the past several years, CINMS staff, volunteers and Advisory Council members have participated in Operation Clean Sweep at Santa Barbara Harbor. This event brings together divers and dockside volunteers each year to help clean up debris from the harbor seafloor; approximately 15.7 tons have been removed over eight events through 2014. 	Ongoing; annual event
Harbor signs	<p>CINMS installs various signs at the Santa Barbara and Channel Islands Harbors to inform boaters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CINMS designed and led the implementation of commercial fishing signs that have been installed at Channel Islands Harbor next to the Commercial Fishing Loading Pier at Marine Emporium Landing. The signs promote awareness of the importance of commercial fishing to our local economy. • CINMS also designed and coordinated the initial installation of Channel Islands marine protected area (MPA) signs at all three local harbors: Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Channel Islands. In 2012 and 2015, CINMS also updated these signs by incorporating information for the network of MPAs along the mainland coast. • Since the mid-1990s CINMS has funded the design and construction of twelve signs, at an average cost of \$3,000 each, for the harbors and marinas adjacent to the sanctuary. 	Completed in 2012 and 2015; permanent displays
Weather/ Informational Kiosks	<p>Touch screen kiosks installed at harbors providing weather data to boaters and fishermen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CINMS/ONMS touch screen kiosks are installed at Santa Barbara, Ventura and Channel Islands Harbors, and provide up to date online weather information for boaters and fishermen to check conditions before they head out to the Channel Islands. • These kiosks were originally developed with input and appreciation from the fishing community. • The weather kiosks have become part of the ONMS kiosk program, with nine now installed at different locations within Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. • The newest weather kiosks in the CINMS area are at the Channel Islands Boating Center. 	Permanent installation

Collaborations with *Harbors* and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS) – continued		
Activity	Description	Status
Vessel home port and office spaces	<p>CINMS collaborates on improving harbor infrastructure and contributes harbor fees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Santa Barbara Harbor is home port to the CINMS vessels R/V SHEARWATER, SHARK CAT and XANTU (no longer in use). In 2009 via a cooperative agreement grant to the National Marine Sanctuary Foundation, ONMS provided Santa Barbara Harbor with \$100,000 for construction of a new end-tie slip that accommodates the SHEARWATER, includes slip fees through 2014, and provides the harbor room for another wide-berth vessel. • Since 2003 (arrival of the SHEARWATER), CINMS has paid Santa Barbara Harbor nearly \$170,000 for slip fees for several vessels (R/V SHEARWATER, SHARK CAT and XANTU). Ongoing slip fees/utilities for two vessels are approximately \$20,000/year. • Since 2003 CINMS has on an annual basis spent \$40,000 to \$150,000 at local boatyards for maintenance and repair work for the R/V SHEARWATER, and is a regular customer at local marine supply shops. • Santa Barbara Harbor was also home to the CINMS main headquarters office for nearly 20 years. Even after outgrowing this space and moving CINMS headquarters to UC Santa Barbara, CINMS continues to rent office space for storage and part time staffing to maintain direct connection with harbor constituents. • For many years CINMS has been an office space tenant at Channel Islands Harbor. Now CINMS maintains an office and part time staffing presence at the new Channel Islands Boating Center. 	Ongoing
Santa Barbara Maritime Museum	<p>CINMS collaborates with the Santa Barbara Maritime Museum at the Santa Barbara Harbor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Santa Barbara Maritime Museum is a very important visitor draw to the Sanctuary Barbara Harbor. • CINMS has invested significant resources (staff time, expertise, funding) to help the Maritime Museum continue to be a main attraction at the harbor, including a number of exhibits, design of, and information for the Museum’s Outdoors Santa Barbara Visitor Center, and special events programming. • CINMS also commits significant staff time serving on the Museum’s board. 	Ongoing
Santa Barbara Seafood Festival	<p>CINMS staff, volunteers, and Advisory Council members participate at the Santa Barbara Seafood Festival.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each year since 2002, the CINMS ‘community’ helps local fishermen with this Festival by working alongside local commercial fishermen to help prepare and serve their locally caught lobster, crab and fish. 	Ongoing
Marina Fest	<p>CINMS staff and volunteers participate at the Marina Fest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CINMS staff help with planning of this annual community event held at Channel Islands Harbor, showcasing boating, local restaurants, and related environmental causes. CINMS volunteers greet visitors at a sanctuary outreach booth. 	Ongoing
Advisory Council membership	<p>Harbor representation on the CINMS Advisory Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the formation of the Advisory Council in 1998, CINMS has had a representative on the council from the Channel Islands Harbor. 	Ongoing

Collaborations with ***Businesses*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS)		
Activity	Description	Status
Advisory Council Working Group on Tourism	<p>OCNMS Advisory Council convened a Tourism Working Group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OCNMS convened a Tourism Working Group (WG) to make recommendations to the sanctuary superintendent on how to more closely work with the tourism industry on the Olympic Peninsula. The WG presented its top recommendations at a May 2014 Advisory Council meeting with the Advisory Council forwarding them to the sanctuary superintendent for consideration. The recommendations can be found at http://olympiccoast.noaa.gov/involved/sac/report_twg_recommendationreport_2014.pdf A few of the top recommendations to OCNMS management are as follows: strengthen partnerships with other natural resource agencies to help develop and promote volunteer tourism; engage visitors in citizen science opportunities; increase the use of social media to attract visitors to nature-based activities and outreach opportunities. OCNMS piloted a “Voluntourism” campaign for International Coastal Cleanup (ICC) in September 2014. Through social media, OCNMS worked with local businesses to offer discounts and incentives to volunteers participating in the event. Volunteer participation increased by more than 350%, from 140 volunteers in 2013 to 500 in 2014. OCNMS and local businesses will continue to promote voluntourism at upcoming annual ICC events. 	Completed and ongoing
Small cruise ship industry	<p>OCNMS collaborates with the Port Angeles Regional Chamber of Commerce to support small cruise ships.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OCNMS has been collaborating with the Port Angeles Regional Chamber of Commerce to provide educational programs for passengers of small cruise ships visiting Port Angeles harbor since 2013. 	Ongoing
Ecotourism businesses	<p>OCNMS supplies nature-based tourism with educational materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OCNMS has provided educational materials to nature-based tourism companies to help educate their clients about the ‘Get Into Your Sanctuary Day’ of 2014 and 2015. The theme for 2015 is “Healthy Ocean, Healthy You” featuring activities such as beach walks, yoga on the beach, sustainable seafood dining experiences, and presentations by marine experts. 	Ongoing
Whale Trail	<p>OCNMS collaborated with the Whale Trail to install informational marine mammal signs at Port Angeles Harbor, Strait of Juan de Fuca Scenic Byway and Olympic National Park locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2013, OCNMS worked with The Whale Trail to install a series of informational signs about marine mammals at various locations along the Olympic Coast and Strait of Juan de Fuca, including locations adjacent to Port Angeles harbor, Strait of Juan de Fuca Scenic Byway, Olympic National Park and Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary. The Whale Trail offers expanded tourism opportunities for visitors to Washington, enriching the visitor experience and providing additional reasons for extending visits to the region. The Whale Trail is expanding to Oregon, California and British Columbia in 2015 and 2016. The signs describe marine mammals you can see from land (including harbors) with associated conservation messages to inspire appreciation and stewardship of whales and the ocean. 	Ongoing
Advisory Council	<p>Businesses have representation on the OCNMS Advisory Council.</p> <p>OCNMS also has a seat on its Advisory Council for tourism/economic development to better connect with the business and tourism community.</p>	Ongoing

Collaborations with ***Businesses*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary (CBNMS)		
Activity	Description	Status
Pacific Merchant Shipping Association	<p>CBNMS partners with Pacific Merchant Shipping Association to help reduce ship strikes on whales.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National marine sanctuaries on the west coast have a mission to reduce the number of whale ship strikes in sanctuaries. • The vice-president of Pacific Merchant Shipping Association (PMSA), John Berge, has been a member of the CBNMS Advisory Council since August 2007. • Mr. Berge was helpful bringing appropriate industry representatives to the CBNMS and GFNMS Advisory Council Working Group on vessel strikes. • As a result of the partnership with PMSA, CBNMS and GFNMS have had a close working relationship with the shipping industry, which is also interested in reducing the risk of whale ship strikes. PMSA has been instrumental in connecting sanctuary management with several shipping lines and funded research and outreach on whale ship strikes. • PMSA assisted with the San Francisco Port Access Route Study by facilitating discussions with industry that gauged their ability and willingness to adjust vessel approaches to San Francisco ports that would reduce the risk of vessels striking whales in CBNMS, GFNMS and MBNMS. • PMSA facilitated placement of a NOAA biologist aboard American President Lines Ltd. (the world's seventh-largest container transportation and shipping company) and Matson Inc., based in Oakland California. The ride-along provided an opportunity to evaluate the potential of gathering sighting information of whales from commercial ships by crew. The data collected and experience have helped CBNMS and GFNMS better understand whale distribution and behavior, and better tailor outreach materials for ship crew on the look-out for whales. • PMSA is currently helping with disseminating information to the shipping industry regarding recommendations from GFNMS and CBNMS to seasonally reduce vessel speed when whales are present within the sanctuaries. 	Ongoing since 2007
Conserve.IO and Apple	<p>CBNMS collaborates with computer technology firms Conserve.IO and Apple.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBNMS (with GFNMS and CINMS) have partnered with Conserve.IO since 2012 to refine a mobile app, called WhaleAlert 2.0 that allows the public to record and crowd source whale sighting information. This information is then available on a public access website displaying near real-time information on whale distribution and abundance in sanctuaries. • Apple offered to review the code of the app, and may potentially give the partnership space at the world wide developer's conference to promote the app. Apple may also potentially feature WhaleAlert 2.0 in a commercial. 	Ongoing
Point Reyes Birding and Nature Festival	<p>CBNMS supports Point Reyes Birding and Nature Festival to draw tourists to the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2008 CBNMS has supported the Point Reyes Birding and Nature Festival - an annual event that brings visitors to western Marin County during the spring, which is typically the low season for tourism in this area. Hundreds of birding enthusiasts from around the Bay Area and across the country, including New York, Mississippi, Texas, Montana and Washington, have enjoyed the Point Reyes Birding and Nature Festival. • Hundreds of people attending the festival, patronize local businesses, stay in B&Bs and learn about the inspiring natural wonders of the Point Reyes area and the sanctuaries. • CBNMS staff present interpretive information and provide materials to festival participant's during offshore cruises and on nature walks to enhance the festival program for visitors. 	Ongoing

Collaborations with ***Businesses*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary (CBNMS) – continued		
Activity	Description	Status
San Francisco International Ocean Film Festival	<p>CBNMS supports the San Francisco International Ocean Film Festival (SFIOFF).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBNMS has sponsored the student film competition at the SFIOFF annually since 2012. • SFIOFF attracts thousands of attendees from throughout the San Francisco Bay Area to view films on marine science, industry, sports and adventure. The films are intended to entertain, educate and inspire active participation in ocean conservation. • The SFIOFF traveling program has been exported to venues in Chile, Russia, Hong Kong, Singapore, Australia, Boulder, CO, Alpena, MI, and Laguna, CA. 	Ongoing
KWMR	<p>CBNMS and local radio station KWMR collaborate to present Ocean Currents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For 10 years KWMR has been collaborating with the CBNMS education coordinator to host Ocean Currents, a radio show, where experts in the field talk about current research, management issues, natural history, and stewardship of the marine environment, especially in our national marine sanctuaries. 	Ongoing
Oakland Museum of CA	<p>CBNMS funded the development of an exhibit at the Oakland Museum of CA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With support from ONMS, CBNMS awarded \$500K to the Oakland Museum of CA to create a permanent exhibit about CBNMS in the Natural Sciences Gallery. The museum serves as a community resource for education, lifelong learners and community events. • The sanctuary co-sponsors special events with the museum and has an agreement outlining the ongoing partnership to reach diverse audiences and inform them about the value of California’s ocean and national marine sanctuaries. 	Ongoing
Point Reyes National Seashore Association/Field Seminar	<p>CBNMS works in partnership with PRNSA to host a boat trip to the sanctuary annually</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBNMS partially funds an annual wildlife watching boat trip to CBNMS with the Point Reyes National Seashore Association (PRNSA). • PRNSA hires a recreational fishing “party” boat and a naturalist to lead the boat trip. • Participants spend dollars at local businesses with overnight accommodations and local amenities around the seminar. 	Ongoing

Collaborations with ***Businesses*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary (GFNMS)		
Activity	Description	Status
Pacific Merchant Shipping Association	<p>GFNMS partners with Pacific Merchant Shipping Association to help reduce ship strikes on whales.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National marine sanctuaries on the west coast have a mission to reduce the incidence of ship strikes in sanctuaries. • PMSA vice president John Berge was helpful with bringing appropriate industry representatives to the CBNMS and GFNMS Advisory Council Working Group on vessel strikes. • As a result of the partnership with PMSA, GFNMS and CBNMS have had a close working relationship with the shipping industry, which is also interested in reducing the risk of whale ship strikes. PMSA has been instrumental in connecting GFNMS with several shipping lines and funded research and outreach on whale ship strikes. • PMSA assisted with the San Francisco Port Access Route Study by facilitating discussions with industry that gauged their ability and willingness to adjust vessel approaches to San Francisco ports that would reduce the risk of vessels striking whales in GFNMS, CBNMS, and MBNMS. • PMSA facilitated placement of a NOAA biologist aboard American President Lines Ltd. (the world's seventh-largest container transportation and shipping company) and Matson Inc., based in Oakland California. The ride-along provided an opportunity to evaluate the potential of gathering sighting information of whales from commercial ships by crew. The data collected and experience have helped GFNMS and CBNMS better understand whale distribution and behavior, and better tailor outreach materials for ship crew on the look-out for whales. • PMSA is currently helping with disseminating information to the shipping industry regarding recommendations from GFNMS and CBNMS to seasonally reduce vessel speed when whales are present within the sanctuaries. 	Ongoing since 2007
Conserve.IO and Apple	<p>GFNMS collaborates with computer technology firms Conserve.IO and Apple.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GFNMS (with CBNMS and CINMS) have partnered with Conserve.IO since 2012 to refine a mobile app, called WhaleAlert 2.0 that allows the public to record and crowd source whale sighting information. This information is then available on a public access website displaying near real-time information on whale distribution and abundance in sanctuaries. • Apple offered to review the code of the app, and may potentially give the partnership space at the world wide developer's conference to promote the app. Apple may also potentially feature WhaleAlert 2.0 in a commercial. 	Ongoing
San Francisco International Ocean Film Festival	<p>GFNMS is founding member of the San Francisco International Ocean Film Festival (SFIOFF).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For 12 years GFNMS has facilitated ONMS participation in the SFIOFF, which showcases films produced by the sanctuaries and films about the sanctuaries. • SFIOFF attracts thousands of spectators from throughout the San Francisco Bay and Monterey Bay areas to view films on marine science, industry, sports and adventure. The films are intended to entertain, educate and inspire an active participation in ocean conservation. • During its traveling program global viewers are reached in Russia, Hong Kong, Singapore, Australia, Boulder, CO, Alpena, MI, and Laguna, CA. • GFNMS is working with the Film Festival to bring it to Point Arena, CA in the near future. 	Ongoing since 2003

Collaborations with ***Businesses*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary (GFNMS) – continued		
Activity	Description	Status
White Shark Tours	<p>GFNMS collaborates with white shark tour operators to convey conservation messages to tour passengers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2009 GFNMS requires white shark tours that have a white shark attraction permit to participate in a white shark naturalist training course. • Naturalists learn from GFNMS staff about the sanctuary’s ecosystem, cultural history, regulations, and the latest white shark research. Naturalists are required to convey 5 conservation messages to white shark tour passengers. 	Ongoing
Recreation Vendors	<p>GFNMS collaborates with multiple recreation vendors to offer excursions of the sanctuary since 2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GFNMS education team develops 10-12 excursions a year for the public to experience their local national marine sanctuaries. Each excursion collaborates with a specific ecotourism recreational vendor to create the sanctuary experience, such as kayaking, paddle boarding, surfing, biking, boating, sailing, horseback riding, etc. 	Ongoing
Whale Trail	<p>GFNMS collaborates with the Whale Trail to install informational marine mammal signs along the Sanctuary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2014, GFNMS, MBNMS and the West Coast Regional Office collaborated with The Whale Trail to expand the Whale Trail, a series of informational signs about marine mammal signs, from Washington to California. • The Whale Trail offers expanded tourism opportunities for visitors to central and northern California, enriching the visitor experience and providing additional reasons for extending visits to the region. • The signs describe marine mammals you can see from land (including harbors) with associated conservation messages to inspire appreciation and stewardship of whales and the ocean. 	Ongoing
Chamber of Commerce	<p>GFNMS is member of the Half Moon Bay Coastside Chamber of Commerce.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GFNMS works with the Half Moon Bay Coastside Chamber of Commerce to create a strong local economy. • Promotes recreation in the community through offering whale watch, kayak, and stand-up paddle boarding trips. 	Ongoing
Whale Watch Tours	<p>GFNMS collaborates with whale watch operators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GFNMS began in 2012 to train naturalist of whale watch operators about the sanctuary so the naturalists may share the information with tourists and passengers. • GFNMS has distributed educational posters of the sanctuary and pinniped and cetacean species to whale watch operators for nearly two decades. 	Ongoing

Collaborations with ***Businesses*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS)		
Activity	Description	Status
Government & Community Relations Coordinator	<p>A MBNMS staff member coordinates government and community relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MBNMS recognizes the importance of connecting with key constituents, and as a result has developed a staff position to strengthen and broaden support for ONMS goals and to promote value-added benefits of MBNMS to local businesses. This focused attention is directed at garnering support from local business and tourism entities, area municipalities, and the community-at-large, forming collaborative partnerships wherever possible. • An important aspect of the coordinators approach is to identify and develop strategies for local businesses and area events to cross-market their unique proximity to the national marine sanctuary for a value-added benefit to their customer base. Examples include sanctuary sponsored or generated social media, film events such as Ocean Frontiers and Blue Ocean Film Festivals, Grocery Store giving opportunities, recreational sporting events, such as races and triathlons, the ‘Get Into Your Sanctuary Day,’ as well as other area events. These cross-promotion benefits create additional exposure, interest, and goodwill for MBNMS and partnering businesses across a wider target audience. • The coordinator also serves as a liaison with many individual tourism businesses, chamber of commerce organizations, and business sub-groups to ensure visitors are familiar with the sanctuary and to develop collaborative marketing for the region. • MBNMS collaborates with on-the-water businesses to highlight the presence of the sanctuary during their whale watch, kayak safaris and other ocean cruises. Local whale watch businesses frequently advertise that their tours take place in the sanctuary via social media and web pages. 	Ongoing
Your Sanctuary – Hospitality Segment	<p>MBNMS creates video and ‘Hospitality Segments’ for viewing on public access cable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MBNMS has been developing since 2012 entertaining and informational video programming named “Your Sanctuary” to inform media viewers about MBNMS. • The “Hospitality Segments” of Your Sanctuary highlight and promote local businesses. 	Ongoing
Promotional videos and print material	<p>MBNMS has developed and distributed beautiful videos and print material free of charge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MBNMS has developed beautiful promotional videos depicting on-the-water recreation opportunities within the sanctuary, and provided those materials to hotels and other tourism vendors to be shown, for example, on in-room hotel stations, hotel video kiosks, and local airports. • MBNMS also provides print materials, such as informational sanctuary brochures, to hotels for guest rooms, and for hotel use in their promotional materials. 	Ongoing
Central Coast Tourism Council	<p>MBNMS represents national marine sanctuaries in California on the Central Coast Tourism Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently, MBNMS joined the Central Coast Tourism Council and is participating in a campaign known as ‘America’s First Road Trip’ to promote the presence of multiple national marine sanctuaries along the Pacific Coast Highway. • The Tourism Council added maps of the Central Coast national marine sanctuaries (CINMS and MBNMS) to their promotional materials. 	Central Coast Tourism Council

Collaborations with ***Businesses*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) - continued		
Activity	Description	Status
Whale Trail	<p>MBNMS collaborating with the Whale Trail to install informational marine mammal signs along the Sanctuary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2014, MBNMS, GFNMS and the West Coast Regional Office collaborated with The Whale Trail to expand the Whale Trail, a series of informational signs about marine mammal, from Washington to California. • The Whale Trail offers expanded tourism opportunities for visitors to central and northern California, enriching the visitor experience and providing additional reasons for extending visits to the region. • The signs describe marine mammals you can see from land (including harbors) with associated conservation messages to inspire appreciation and stewardship of whales and the ocean. 	Ongoing
Recreation & Tourism Working Group	<p>MBNMS Advisory Council convenes a Tourism Working Group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MBNMS Advisory Council convened a Tourism Working Group to harness the energy and enthusiasm of Sanctuary Advisory Council members representing key businesses and to help promote MBNMS. • The Tourism Working Group is poised to issue a regular newsletter rich with information on local events, news on wild life migrations, and opportunities to connect tourism, hoteliers, and recreation purveyors with MBNMS. 	Ongoing
Sanctuary Classic	<p>MBNMS is a strong supporter and an active partner of the annual “Sanctuary Classic”(www.sanctuaryclassic.org).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sanctuary Classic is a recreational fishing and photography tournament that began in 2012. Thousands of recreational fishermen participate in this event from across the country, including the central coast of California. • MBNMS supports and promotes recreational use of the sanctuary. One way this is accomplished is by promoting the fishing and photography contest using a variety of means such as: social media, print materials, websites, local media, posting banners at local harbors, engaging harbormasters, connecting with Sanctuary Advisory members who represent recreational fishing interests, and conducting outreach to the sport-fishing vessel companies. • The multi-pronged approach to promoting the Sanctuary Classic creates positive results for on-the-water business communities through increases in trips aboard sportfishing charter vessels and consumer shopping at local bait-and-tackle shops. • Promotion of the Sanctuary Classic also creates a positive awareness of MBNMS within the recreational fishing community that the sanctuary is a place to enjoy fantastic fishing opportunities within healthy waters. 	Ongoing
Advisory Council	<p>Business/industry, tourism and recreation have representation on the MBNMS Advisory Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since its inception in 1994, the Sanctuary Advisory Council has had a business/industry seat as well as a separate tourism seat to represent the broad array of business interest adjacent to the sanctuary. Starting in 2013a separate recreation seat was created to better represent recreation purveyors and activities adjacent and within the sanctuary. 	Ongoing

Collaborations with **Businesses** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS)		
Activity	Description	Status
Channel Islands Naturalist Corps Program	<p>CINMS collaborates with the Channel Islands National Park to coordinate The Naturalist Corps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2001, CINMS in partnership with the Channel Islands National Park have trained and scheduled 140 volunteers known as the Channel Islands Naturalist Corps. In 2014, these volunteers contributed over 35,000 hours of time. • Volunteers serve as naturalists on local commercial passenger vessels that offer marine excursions within the sanctuary and coastal waters, and represent the sanctuary and park at a variety of community outreach events. • Eight vessel operators have signed-on to participate in this win-win public/private program, receiving the services of these trained volunteers that help bring trips to life for passengers, and providing CINMS with an opportunity to reach thousands of visitors. • Another function of the Channel Islands Naturalist Corps is the “Adopt-A-Business” program. Volunteers supply 80 marine and waterfront businesses with CINMS educational materials, including the “Protecting Your Channel Islands” brochure and various posters. 	Ongoing
SAC Marketing Subcommittee	<p>The CINMS Advisory Council convenes in 2013 and 2014 a Marketing Subcommittee to develop advice on how to boost the visibility of CINMS and enhance its marketability within the local tourism economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial recommendations from the group were provided to the CINMS superintendent in March 2014 and include several ideas aimed at bringing CINMS together with local businesses for mutually beneficial purposes, including: cross-marketing on social media platforms; “familiarization tours” of the sanctuary for tourism and concierge professionals; sanctuary product merchandising; sanctuary educational events/lectures paired up with local businesses, and more. • Staff have made progress with implementation some of the recommendations. • CINMS also has a business and tourism seat on their Advisory Council to better connect with the business community. 	Ongoing
Visit Santa Barbara	<p>CINMS is member of the visitor services organization ‘Visit Santa Barbara’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2013 CINMS held meetings with leadership from, and later became members of, a premier professional tourism and visitor services organization called ‘Visit Santa Barbara’. • CINMS is taking advantage of the marketing expertise, connections, and communication networks to enhance CINMS’ ability to not only reach visitors to the area, but to explore potential collaborative arrangements with local businesses operating with the tourism sector. 	Ongoing since 2013
Citrix Online	<p>CINMS collaborates with Citrix Online to produce a mobile app for exploring tide pools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2011 Citrix Online worked with CINMS staff and UCSB partners to develop an ‘Exploring California Tide pools’ mobile app that incorporates photos and species descriptions. 	Completed
Conserve.IO and Apple	<p>CINMS collaborates with computer technology firms Conserve.IO and Apple.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CINMS (with CBNMS and GFNMS) have partnered with Conserve.IO since 2012 to refine a mobile app, called WhaleAlert 2.0 that allows the public to record and crowd source whale sighting information. • Apple offered to review the code of the app, and may potentially give the partnership space at the world wide developer’s conference to promote the app. Apple may also potentially feature WhaleAlert 2.0 in a commercial. 	Ongoing

Collaborations with ***Businesses*** and West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries
(completed, ongoing and planned)

Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS) – continued		
Activity	Description	Status
Collaborations with unmanned and automated vehicle technology firms	<p>CINMS collaborates with Unmanned Aerial System companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The civilian use of Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) technologies developed by companies in the private sector, such as Aerovironment, is being pioneered within NOAA. The NOAA UAS Program has provided valuable input and product feedback to several UAS manufacturers about the needs and requirements of scientific customers. ONMS/CINMS is helping to support this effort through staffing, operational support (vessels), and serving as focal places to test scientific missions. • To that end, a ‘Center for Excellence in Unmanned Technologies’ at CINMS is establishing collaborative projects with private industry. The Center is an operational hub designed to engage in rigorous testing and evaluation of UAS, Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUV), and Unmanned Surface Vehicles (USV) for research and management requirements at national marine sanctuaries, and to develop the necessary procedures and protocols for successful operations. 	Ongoing
Ocean For Life	<p>Santa Barbara serves as host site for ‘Ocean for Life’ in 2011 and 2013.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2011 and 2013 CINMS was the host site for the Ocean for Life field studies program. • Hundreds of thousands of dollars were raised to support bringing high school students from Middle-Eastern countries and across the U.S. to the area for two weeks of educational programming experiences. • Funds were spent throughout the sanctuary business community on services such as lodging, meals, catering, bus and vessel transportation, kayaking, and more, not to mention a few shopping sprees by students and chaperones. • Small business partners of CINMS have expressed appreciation for how well-run the program has been, how it helps them showcase the best of what they have to offer, and how funds are spent locally. 	Not currently active but may repeat
Pacific Merchant Shipping Association, and Shipping Industry	<p>CINMS partners with Pacific Merchant Shipping Association to help improve management of shipping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMSA leadership in southern California (TL Garrett) has been working with CINMS staff for several years to help address issues such as ship strikes on whales. • PMSA has been instrumental in connecting CINMS with several shipping lines and has funded research and outreach on whale ship strikes. • PMSA supported and several shipping lines participated in a trial program in 2014 to incentivize ship speed reductions (12 knots or less) in the Santa Barbara Channel. The program was a success. As ships reduce speed, not only are whales better protected but significant amounts of air pollution are avoided. Santa Barbara County land-based businesses are subjected to stringent regulations and restrictions on emissions of nitrogen oxides because of the county’s inability to directly regulate these emissions from passing ships (the top source). • PMSA is a member of the CINMS advisory council’s Marine Shipping Working Group, convened in February 2015 and charged with developing recommendations to address various shipping issues (e.g. whale strikes, navigation safety, air pollution) 	Ongoing since 2007
Advisory Council	<p>Business and tourism have representation on the CINMS Advisory Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CINMS also has a business and tourism seat on their Advisory Council to better connect with the business community. 	Ongoing

DOG from SOB

NMJ only way to protect ocean

Oil Moratorium ends in 2017. it appears that the oil/gas industry has organized a campaign of fear & misinfo. eg

It came up at the Harbor Advisory Board that they didn't see a lot of supporters of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary there.

RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

So just to make sure you can see them, here they are:

SEP 22 2015

[let scroll unfurl]

Administration

These are the names of more than 600 individuals, organizations, local businesses and elected officials throughout the region who have signed on in support of the nomination for sanctuary. Because they get it.

You can probably add to this list anyone who saw "Big Blue Live" on PBS over the first 3 nights of this month. I hope at least some of you saw that broadcast, which was the result of a BBC camera crew spending several months recording the amazing abundance of sea life in the Monterey Bay region, and telling the story of how that national marine sanctuary restored and resurrected the bay. Nobody who saw those programs could wonder if we really need a marine sanctuary, ~~would it hurt fishermen, or would it do any good.~~ That program was all anyone needs to know how about how sanctuaries work, what they do, and why we need one. *miracle*

MB NMC
25 marine
Research
Partners
to SOB
3

The Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary would permanently protect a unique area.... ~~Take it away!~~ Chumash sacred sites, Wildlife From NBS, currents, wind patterns → study. Wouldn't it be nice if someday we had a national marine sanctuary, the BBC came here for a few months, and told the world what we had achieved? I leave it to you to help bring about that day. *climate change*

SEP 22 2015

Administration

To Representative Lois Capps



The people of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties support
the nomination for a Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary.

Bill!

Bill Denneen, Nipomo

Fred Collins, Northern Chumash Tribal Council

California State Senator Fran Pavley, 27th District

California State Senator Hannah-Beth Jackson, 19th District

California Assemblymember Das Williams, AD 37

The Modoc Nation - Southern Oregon and Northern California

Bruce Gibson, San Luis Obispo County Supervisor, 2nd District

Doreen Farr, Santa Barbara County Supervisor, 3rd District

Jan Howell Marx, Mayor, San Luis Obispo

Charles F. Lester, Executive Director, California Coastal Commission

Steven D. Gaines, Dean, Bren School of Environmental Science and Management, UCSB

Gina Keough, Director, Santa Maria Valley Visitor and Convention Bureau

Denise Isom, Chair, Ethnic Studies Dept., Cal Poly University, San Luis Obispo

Dawn A. Murray, M.S., Ph.D., Antioch University, Santa Barbara

Vinu Patel, Owner, Best Western Trade Winds, Morro Bay

Jordan Pavacich, President, Cambria Fishing Club
Kristina W. Foss, Native American Studies, Santa Barbara City College
Margaret R. Crockett, President, Pacific Wildlife Care
Jake Collier, Vice President, New Frontiers Natural Marketplace, Lompoc
Uta Passow, Ph.D., Marine Science Institute, University of California Santa Barbara
Kara Woodruff, financial planner, San Luis Obispo
Lisa M. Mifsud, Anthropology Professor, Cuesta College
Linda Krop, Chief Counsel, Environmental Defense Center
Gordon Hensley, SLO CoastKeeper
Sue Harvey, President, North County Watch
Jeff Kuyper, Executive Director, Los Padres ForestWatch
Michael Jencks, Chair, Sierra Club, Santa Lucia Chapter
Pete Stauffer, Sr. Ocean Program Manager, Surfrider Foundation
Jim Curland, Friends of the Sea Otter
Center for Biological Diversity
Lindsey Bowles, Cal Poly student, Environmental Management and Protection
Brandon Miller, Cal Poly student, Civil Engineering
Madison Fleming, Cal Poly student, Industrial technology
Michelle Marshall, Cal Poly student, Business Administration
Hayley McIntyre, Cal Poly student, Wine and Viticulture
Madeline Smit, Cal Poly student, Environmental Management and Protection
Allan Isbell, Cal Poly student, Business Administration
Bryce Parry, Cal Poly student, Physics
William Osselburn, Cal Poly student, Anthropology & Geography
Damicela Grace Calhoun, Cal Poly student, Kinesiology
Madison Jacoby, Cal Poly student, Kinesiology
Christian Antaloczy, Cal Poly student, Economics
Luke Breazeale, Cal Poly student, Journalism
Greg Lutgen, Cal Poly student, Biological Sciences
Daniel Tatum, Cal Poly student, Microbiology
Nicolas Higuera, Cal Poly student, Computer Science
Danielle Skipper, Cal Poly student, History

Lucy Haworth, Cal Poly student, Environmental Management and Protection
Laurence W. Spanne, Archaeological Assessment and Management
Linda Sheehan, Earth Law Center
Young Digital Marketing, San Luis Obispo
Baby Blue, Los Angeles
Hoola Hut, Avila Beach
Central Coast Kayak, Pismo Beach
Starbelle Enterprises, San Jose
Willow Tree Wildlife, Cayucos
Healing Arts, Morro Bay
Sacred Earth Remedies, Morro Bay
SLO Upholstery, SLO
Big Sur Advocates for a Green Environment,
Clean Oceans Competition,
COAST (Citizens Opposed to Acoustic Seismic Testing)
Dolphinmotion (Dutch Marine Conservation Group),
Friends of the Earth U.K.
OSPAR/OCEANS/Black Fish
Friends of the Elephant Seal
Grandmothers for Peace, San Luis Obispo County Chapter
Greenspace-The Cambria Land Trust
Hands Across the Waters
Healing Ourselves and Mother Earth-Bennington, VT
Inter-Nation Cultural Foundation (INCF)
Kayak Morro Bay
Nevada Nuclear Waste Task Force
Ocean Defenders Alliance
Sail Channel Islands, Oxnard
California Regional Environmental Education Community Network
Safe Beach Now
Terra Foundation
Information Press

Environment in the Public Interest

Ocean Outfall Group

SLO Clean Water Action

A Cut Above Beauty Salon

Ambiance

Art Central

Boo Boo Records

Branch Mill Organic Farm/Ruth Herbal Remedies, Arroyo Grande

Central Coast Kayaks,

Pacific Outfitters

Central Coast Pathology Consultants, SLO

Curry Fine Arts

Doctor's Hearing Aids

Dr. Cain's Comics

ENT Specialists

Gentle Giant Chainmaille

Gino's Pizza

Golden Donut

Grand Central Music

Harper Jo Clothing

Heating Hands of Happy Hill

Hidden Coast Outdoors

Honeymoon Café, Shell Beach

Introbalance Yoga

Law Offices of Tarren Collins

Lightning Joe's Guitar Heaven

Mission Kitchens

Nordic Mart Inc

Rootamental

Native Herb & Honey Co.

Ocean Friendly Gardens

Ocean Grill Avila Beach

One Rainforest Beacon
Pacific Naturopath Medical Center
Peoples Choice Services
Phoenix Books
PhotoMorroBay
Pismo Collection
Problem Solved, Cambria
Seaside Café & Bakery
Shell Beach Liquor
Shell Beach Surf Shop
Steynberg Gallery
The Big Red House, Cambria
The Drum Circuit
The Fitting Image
The Golden Paw
The Moose Deli & Brew
The Photo Shop
The Sky's The Limit, Pismo Beach
Tigerlily Salon
Trophy Hunters
Verena's Go Gourmet
Rootamental
Lisa Phenix, Carmichael
Larry Tjoelker, Carmichael
Dana Abbott, San Jose
Janette Acosta
Rusty Adams, Arroyo Grande
Nancy Albee, Cayucos
Evan Albright, SL, Cambria
Ameralieta, SLO
Bev Ano, SLO

Elizabeth Apfelberg
Jesse Arnold, Cambria
John Ashbaugh, SLO
Stefan Ayres
Anthony Balin, SLO
Dennis Balsalmo
Ellie Barnes
Margaret Bekkes
Sarah Bellum, SLO
Jay Bonestell
Vicki Bookless
Steven Boothe
Ellie Brever
Jim Brook
Elizabeth Brousse, Templeton
Marty Brown, Atascadero
Jamie Budd
MaryJo Burton
Anet Carlin, Atascadero
Lucas Carlow
Victoria Carranza
Milton Carrigan
Ignacio Chapola
Andrew Christie, SLO
Janet Clarke, SLO
Harvey and Kathy Cohon, SLO
Charity Collina
Michell Cooke
Leslie Craig, Morro Bay
Nancy Craig, Morro Bay
Shoosh Crotzer
Sarah Damron

Diane Danfield
Mandy Davis, Morro Bay
Deb Roshacfor
Jill Denton, Los Osos
Frank dePasquale, Cambria
Neil Dilworth, Shell Beach
Lindi Doud
Drew Unetic,SLO
Ray Duncan
Patti Duron
Gregory Ellis
Maria V. Eyhles
Giselle Fauquet
Wendy Forest
James Forester
Brittany Fowler
Barry Franz
Polly and Phil Gammons, SLO
Carol Georgi, Shell Beach
David Georgi, Shell Beach
Dana Gibson
Julie Gibson
Gerard Wells
Watson Gooch, Cayucos
Monique Graneda, SLO
Douglas Tolchin, Santa Barbara
Nancy Graves, Grover
Eric GreeningTempleton
Joseph Greever
Henrietta Groot, Cayucos
Matt Guerrero
Jamphel Gyatso

Riley Haas
Todd Hallenbeck
Julie Harper, Atascadero
Rick Hawley, Cambria
Lucy Haworth
Roger Heathcoat, Nipomo
Peggy Heathcoat, Nipomo
Lila Henry
Joan Hertel
Sandra Hinder
Christine Hirsh
Russell Hodin
Laurence Houlgate, SLO
Heather Howell, Morro Bay
Joseph Hudson

Stacy Hunt, Los Osos
Elizabeth Johnson
Anna Johnson
Garry Johnson
Kenneth Johnson
Marcia Johnson
Lionel Johnston, Morro Bay
Jennifer Jozwiak
Erick Just, Pismo Beach
Scott Kam, SLO
Marcia Kane
Donna and Larry Kaplan
Karl Kempton, Oceano
Aaron Kirby, Arroyo Grande
Thomas and Sharon Kilby, SLO

Julie Krejsa
Richard J. Krejsa
Paige Kromhout
Catherine Krupp
Nell Langford
Shannon Latson
Karen Leonard
Carroll Leslie, Los Osos
Alfred Levine, Florida
David Levy, England
Sherry Lewis
Milinda Mahajan Thousand Oaks
Terry Lilley, Hawaii
Robert Lindquist, Avila Beach
Auto Litano
Katie Lores
Lloyd Madansky
Ruth Madocks, Arroyo Grande
Maheyla
Simone Malboeuf. Los Osos
Mary Malotte
Pat Mangione, Morro Bay
Keiko Marcus, Arroyo Grande
Trevor Marum
Steven Matejcek, SLO
Lucia Mauro, SLO
Jennie McCarney
Jack McCurdy
Patrick McGibney

Chele McKee
Marie McRee, CC Village Ctr.

Kenneth Melville, SLO
Steve Messina, Morro Bay
Janet Miggins, Morro Bay
Edward Miggins, Morro Bay
Edel Mitchell
Rob Mohle, Avila
Justin Montes, SLO
Rusty Moore, Grover Beach
Greg Moore
John Mostachetti, SLO
Kathryn Myer
Denny & Kitty Mynatt
Carolyn Nevling, SLO
Heather Neyes, SLO
Robert Nieto
Montgomery Norton
Sky Nute
Michael O'Connell
Jay Okada, Los Osos
Ivan Brown Otter, Cayucos
Laura Owens
Alessandro Pasounri
Patrick Patten, Cayucos
Lisha Perini
Jamie May
Jeff Pienack, Shell Beach
Joanie Piner, Los Osos
Gil & Sandy Pitt, Arroyo Grande
Robert Platkin, San Mateo
Paul Lobo Portuges, Los Osos
Reza Pouraghabagher, Los Osos
Barry Price, Shell Beach

Ellen Radon
Nikki Reich
John Reid
Pat Renshaw
Spenser Riffle, Arroyo Grande
Breanna Rosas
Sister Rosemarie
Ron Ross
Richard Sadowski
Gar & Elizabeth Salzgeber
Beedie Savage, Los Osos
Kevin Patrick Sullivan, SLO
Ann Sawyer, Arroyo Grande
Kristy Scherner, SLO
Kelli Schonher, SLO
Linda Seeley
Peggy Sharp, SLO
Linda Sheehan, Fremont
Leland Sidwell
Debra Sievers
Gregory K. Siuss, SLO
Holly Sletteland, Cayucos
Amanda Smith
Spring Smith
Brad Snook, Shell Beach
Liz Stanislaw
Marilee Mahoney-Statto, Arroyo Grande
Lani Steele, Los Osos
Kristofer Stehl
Tawny Sterius, SLO
Jane Swanson, SLO

Carol-Jean Teuffel, SLO
Lisa Thompson
Mike Thornton, Sacramento
Chuck Tribbey, Arroyo Grande
Wayne Trost, Arroyo Grande
Lola Vance
Charles Varni, Oceano
Maria Vidale-Elyes, Los Osos
Carmella Vignocchi, Grover Beach
Renne Watson
Jim and Mary Webb, Cambria
Margaret (P.J.) Webb, Cambria
Chuck & Jacky Wheeler, SLO
Mary White, SLO
Rich Wike
Calvin Wilvert, SLO
Rosemary Wilvert, SLO
Keith Winns, Los Osos
Dawn Wright, Redlands
Jill Zaneck
David Zapf, SLO
Kenneth Melville, Idyllwild
Joan Carter, SLO
Jance Mallett
Chris Oferbig
Anna Sirkka
Stefan Bayres
Jane Willheim
Tyler Wilkerson
Jenna Smith
Daniel Neill, Oceano
Douglas Pillsbury, SLO

Susan Howe, Oceano
Stephanie Sears, Atascadero
Clarette Longden, SLO
Roger Longden, SLO
Jamie May, Atascadero
Brenda May, Atascadero
Kathie Nerelli, Shell Beach
Frank Fiedler, Morro Bay
Judi Young
Diane Danfield, Los Osos
Thom Danfield, Los Osos
Debra Foster, SLO
Nancy Manter, Los Osos
Gary Hamel, Oceano
Paula Schultz, SLO
Jane Nizny, Pismo
Mary Wood, SLO
Paul Keysaw, Fresno
Roger Safarik, San Miguel
Pat Cowdery, Cambria
Marj Sewell, Cambria
Michel South, Cambria
James Koff, Cambria
Hilah C. Danell, Cambria
Constance M. Brauer, Cambria
Jan Harris, Cambria
Barry Weaver, Lompoc
Laure Weaver, Lompoc
Amanda Rice, Cambria
Mark and Susan Garman, Cambria
Philip Christie, Cambria

Victoria Krassensky, Cambria
Avril Allan, Cambria
Jo Ellen Butler, Cambria
Sharon Harvey, Cayucos
Tobey Crockett, Morro Bay
Carol Chubb, Cayucos
Gail Clark, Morro Bay
Forbio Madrid, Cambria
William B. Warren, Cambria
Linda Mayer, Cambria
Ronn Harsh, Cambria
Tom Georgi, Grover Beach
Stephen Beck, Cambria
Dee Riegelhuth, Morro Bay
Michelle Leicester-Cadaret, Morro Bay
Carol Kirkpatrick, Morro Bay
Noach Tengesas, Morro Bay
Ginny Garelick, Morro Bay
Reo Cordes, Morro Bay
Tomme Young , Morro Bay
Pamela Hart Gentry, Agoura Hills
Carol Henderson, Cambria
Vasco Bilelo Ihavo
Chrisse Biondo, Houston
Frank DePasquale, Cambria
Kathy Dowding, Cambria
Mary M. Adamson, Cambria
Shirley Bianchi, Cambria
Sarah Denka, Santa Barbara
John Uebersax, Morro Bay
Patricia Lee, Cambria
Beverly Cohen, Grover Beach

Paul J. McCloskey
Jules London
Jan Lester, Arroyo Grande
Captain Dan, Sanat Barbara
Jamie May, Atascadero
Ariana Brandao, SLO
Steven Ames, Los Osos
Cathy LeMoine, Atascadero
Sandra Marshal, San Luis Obispo
Kim Ramos. Morro Bay
Kren Van Spache
Heidi Peterson
Chad Moore
Chelsea Moore
Deborah Schlanser
Nancy and Geoffrey Rucci
Marilyn Farmer
Jace Feldman
Michele Jang
Derek Schmidt
Richard Manning, Santa Maria
Tom Holt, Oxnard, SB
Judi Young, SLO
Susan Harvey
Marila Harvey
Elliot Perking
Ryan Walter
Ruth Ann Angus, Morro Bay
Michael Eggleston, Los Osos
Jaclyn Wishnow, Los Angeles
William Hopper, Solvang
Michael Jenkins, SLO

Bill and Carolyn Lane
Scott Dunn, Portland
Katie Davis, Goleta
Dr. Douglas Mccauley, Goleta
Cynthia Papermaster, Berkeley
Peter Zajac, Nipomo
Leela Badarayan, Lompoc
Philip Cooper, Davis
Michael Job, SLO
Kate Martin, Morro Bay
Jeremy Taylor, Carpinteria
Norma Faith Rockman, Los Angeles
John Morris, Florence,
Emily Richards, Los Angeles
Sheryl and Tim Loomis, Santa Cruz
Edward Johnson, Cannon Beach
Charles Varni, Oceano
Terry Martin
Dr. William Bushing, Avalon
Lynn A. Laumann, La Jolla
Wendy J. Crown, Cambria
Dr. William Bushing, Avalon
Victoria Golden, Bakersfield
Siobhan Estler, Morro Bay
Alan Vogan, Arroyo Grande
Clare Telford, Los Osos
Mark Garman, Cambria
Susan Garman, Cambria
Kara Woodruff, SLO
Charles Varni, Oceano
Roberta Johnson, West Covina
Cea Higgins, Bodega Bay

Lesley Stein, SLO
Josh Sonnenfeld, Oakland
Debi Wood, Grover Beach
Ryan Walker, SLO
Cassandra Reed, Lompoc
Joyce Reed, Northridge
Shannon Klisch, SLO
Victor Bonilla, Atascadero
Charmaine Coimbra, Cambria
Steven Matachek, SLO
Joyce Dean, Northridge
Kate Stulberg, Cayucos
Joey Racano, Los Osos
Denis Murphy, Arroyo Grande
Patricia Harris, SLO
Suzan Michele Powers, San Jose
Rebecca McRarland, Los Osos
Dani Nicholson, Cayucos
Connie Wilkinson, Pismo Beach
Maureen O'Connor, Morro Bay
Bruce Basil Mathews, Apple Valley
MJ Allen, Cambria
Maria Rowe, Cambria
Craig Heyl, Cambria
Logan Cooper, Templeton
David Guido, Huntington Beach
Elizabeth Haslam, Cambria
Tauria Linala, SLO
Patricia Gomez, SLO
Ingrid Pires, Pismo Beach
Gina Mori, Arroyo Grande
Jennifer York, Sebastopol

Kathleen Martin, Morro Bay
Sheila Mann, SLO
Amy Anderson, Santa Maria
Donna Kube, Morro Bay
Amber Eckert, Arroyo Grande
Charles Tribbey, SLO
Abraham S. Perlstein, Los Osos
Kristin Charf, Morro Bay
Diana Robertson, Pismo Beach
Leslie Nelson, SLO
Paula Schultz, SLO
Ana Granskog, SLO
Linda Mulvey, Atascadero
Jay Klaus, SLO
Brett Block, SLO
Sharlene Lucina, SLO
Noach Tangeras, Morro Bay
Amanda Alvarez, SLO
Harold Wood, Visalia
Karl Blum, Grover Beach
Kelly Macdonald, Shell Beach
Chelsea Ray, SLO
Jessica Sanzek, Shell Beach
Rob Nieto, Shell Beach
Phillip Tociello, SLO
Jennifer Harbers, Cayucos
Judy Young
Kim Ramos
Karen Van Spuche
Heidi Petersen
Chad, Chelsea Moore, San. Barbara
Deborah Schlanser

Michele S. Jang
Derek Schmidt
Jaime Diamond, Carpenteria
Nancy Rucci, SLO
Geof Land, SLO
Monlyn Farmor
Jake Feldman
Jeanne Blackwell, SLO
Allison Delute, Santa Maria
Gina Mori, Arroyo Grande
Izabela Bhering, Santa Barbara
Robert Moore, Exeter
Alison Delute, Santa Maria
Christine Fincke, Oceano
Dianne O'Quinn Burke, Los Osos
Laura Doty, Arroyo Grande
Grisel Puig-Snider, Los Osos
Joy Cary, Morro Bay
Monique Grajeda, SLO
Jason Chang, SLO
Jim Brock, SLO
Justin Stanley, Arroyo Grande
Jeanne Blackwell, SLO
Silvia Suarez, Los Osos
Cassie Blackwell, SLO
Leslie Krinsk, Arroyo Grande
Josef Reithofer, Nipomo
Jill Knight, Cambria
Peter Steynberg, SLO
Sandra Rakestraw, Altos
Ron Garcia, SLO
Michael Baugh, Paso Robles

Don Henderson, SLO

Mary Hudson, SLO

Suzanne Dannenbring, Los Osos

Nichole Mercier, San Anselmo

Thomas Reynolds, Los Osos



PO Box 323
Morro Bay, CA 93433

D-3
RECEIVED
City of Morro Bay

SEP 22 2015

Administration

September 22, 2015

Mr. John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA National Marine Sanctuary Program
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

**RE: COALITION FORMED TO OPPOSE NOMINATION OF THE CHUMASH HERITAGE
NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY**

Dear Director Armor,

The Our Protected Coast Coalition is a grass roots organization recently formed after concerned citizens decided to concentrate their efforts and oppose the proposed National Marine Sanctuary along the coast of San Luis Obispo and Northern Santa Barbara Counties. We have attached a list of those opposed to a sanctuary (to date), to confirm the broad based community support garnered in just the very few short months. We understand from Mr. Douros that public input, in this phase, will end on October 5, 2015. Accordingly, we have included below the number of "pending" groups that are in process of voicing their opposition.

The following broad based community groups will be meeting with Our Protected Coast Coalition members and likely voting in opposition of the sanctuary in the upcoming weeks:

- Several State and local Elected Official's
- San Luis Obispo & Santa Barbara County Regionally Based Industry Association's
- San Luis Obispo County Board of Elected Officials
- San Luis Obispo Locally Appointed Advisory Board and Commissions
- San Luis Obispo & Santa Barbara County Political Organizations
- San Luis Obispo County Industry Association/Union's
- San Luis Obispo & Santa Barbara County Agriculture Industry Association's
- San Luis Obispo County Municipality Government Boards
- Santa Barbara County Industry Association/Cattle
- San Luis Obispo & Santa Barbara County (Municipal) Chambers of Commerce

Additionally, our outreach in the community includes interviews with regionally significant talk-radio shows, and tabling at regional special events (booth space).

Some of our main points on why the Our Protected Coast Coalition is opposed to a National Marine Sanctuary on the Central Coast include:

- Proponents tout the sanctuary as a permanent barrier in preventing offshore oil drilling; however, as you know the National Marine Sanctuary (NMS) Act contains no prohibition against oil, gas, wind and wave energy projects. While all of the existing west coast NMS's have designation documents that include a ban on oil and gas exploration or development, this ban is cannot be called permanent, as Congress and the President can overrule it.
- Many people do not see the need for another layer of federal regulation, especially from an agency with the vague title of "sanctuary", which is typically defined as a place where hunting and fishing are disallowed and human impacts are discouraged. Under the NMS Act, it is federal employees, not our local communities, who ultimately decide what human activities are "compatible" with resource protections.
- Sanctuaries will affect local farmers, ranchers and vintners in that if an activity occurs outside sanctuary boundaries (such as up a tributary) and the sanctuary manager believes the activity harms sanctuary resources, they can take civil action to stop the activity. Sanctuaries become involved in monitoring stream run-off to the ocean from crops and livestock. The Regional Water Quality Control Board must remain the agency that sets science-based water quality standards through its robust public process.
- The National Marine Sanctuary Act (NMSA) provides NMS's/Secretary of Commerce with the ability to overrule the Regional Fisheries Management Council. While sanctuaries don't "regulate" fishing, they definitely affect local fishermen and fishing grounds. Sanctuaries encourage and establish Marine Protected Areas, which are no-fishing zones. Our direct experience in California shows that sanctuary actions led to the removal of some of the most productive habitat from fishing, resulting in safety-at-sea implications for fishermen, who are forced to travel farther to fish, and expend more fuel to do so.
- Sanctuaries require permitting for dredge material disposal, harbor/pier repair work, and even scientific research. In Monterey Bay, the NMS staff issues up to **65 permits monthly**. Many of these are for minor "disturbance of the seafloor" activities. Scientists who need to extract small amounts of material from the seafloor must get a permit. In the case of dredging, in Monterey a permit was once required to gather **4 cups of sand** from the ocean floor to analyze.

- Sanctuary proponents have claimed extensive economic benefits from designation on the Central Coast, based on a report done in 2014. What sanctuary proponents fail to mention is the authors' repeated cautions that a precise estimate is not possible, and that any gains would be the result of "aggressive marketing," And that NMS designation may also create economic costs. In a 2013 study of the economic effects of the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary in Lake Huron, a University of Michigan research team surveyed local businesses on employment, More than 90% cited no impact from the sanctuary on business operation decisions and more than 95% cited no impact on decisions to decrease or increase their workforces.
- Local control is another significant concern. While sanctuary management claims to honor local input, but in the Monterey Bay NMS, the local sanctuary advisory committee (SAC) is politically appointed and has not been representative of, or responsive to, the community or their concerns. It merely creates the illusion of a community voice in NMS management. The NMS managers control the agenda, representation, and limit to whom the SAC's may communicate.
- The Central Coast has rejected a National Marine Sanctuary several times with Mayors and City Councils and other groups expressing this opposition. Alaska recently defeated a sanctuary nomination due to similar lack of local support. In addition, the Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council studied the question of a NMS along the Oregon coast, but based on their findings, they unanimously—including "conservation" representatives-- voted against it. The Council included six Oregon coastal counties, two cities, and two port districts.
- There is a significant concern about the transparency of some NMS decisions and a pattern of cherry-picking science used development of some NMS regulations.

In closing, it is important to note that there are at least 18 other State and Federal regulations that already offer all the protection, and likely more, than is needed, due to our exceptional stewardship of our coastline and waters. It is the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation Act, and the Clean Water Act, that are protecting our resources. The NMSA is a minor law in ensuring ocean ecosystem health.

Sincerely,

Our Protected Coast Coalition members (see attached partial list)

cc: William Douros, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
Morro Bay City Council



Organizations Opposed to a Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary Designation

Morro Bay Commercial Fishermen's Organization
San Luis Obispo County Cattlemen's Association
Port San Luis Commercial Fishermen's Association
Arroyo Grande Sportsman's Club
Morro Bay Community Quota Fund
California Marine Affairs and Navigation Conference (CMANC)
Alliance of Communities for Sustainable Fisheries
COLAB San Luis Obispo County (Coalition of Labor, Agriculture & Business)
COLAB Santa Barbara County (Coalition of Labor, Agriculture & Business)
Port San Luis Harbor District, Resolution No. 15-08
City of Morro Bay Resolution No's 18-12, 27-03, 15-01 & 36-00
City of Morro Bay Harbor Advisory Board

Businesses Opposed to a Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary Designation

Archie Fish
Bernard Fish
Big Sur Spot Prawns
Blue Fisheries, Inc.
Central Coast Ceramic Tile
Ecological Assets Management, LLC
F/V Dorado
F/V Dusky
F/V Kathryn H
F/V Langosta II
F/V Lucy L.
F/V Maureen
F/V Preamble
F/V Princess
F/V The Seeker
F/V Twilight Lady
Grassy Bar Oyster Company
Haja Services
Jerry's Marine & Tackle
Magic Sea Products
Morro Bay Landing

Nakazawa Fisheries, LLC
Pacific Coast Strategies, LLC
Patriot Sport Fishing
Port San Luis Boatyard
Rose Mar Fisheries
South Bay Wild, Inc.
Taurus Fisheries
Virg's Landing

Individuals Opposed to a Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary Designation

Alan Alward
Kevin Ames
Aaron Appel
Christopher Arend
Diane Arnoldi
Fred Arnoldi
Carolyn Atkinson
Kristi Balzer
Craig Barbre
Paul Bareis
Bill Barrow
Marlyse Battistella

Craig Barbre
Paul Bareis
Bill Barrow
Marlyse Battistella
John Beckham
Henry Bernard
Gayle Bickford
Donna Birnbaum
Herb Brinbaum
William Blue
Jamie Boucher
Bill Boucher
Pete Buompensieno
Peter Byrne
Joseph Campopiano
Henry Claassen
John M. Costello
Michael Cohen
Tiffany Cohen
Taineal Crenshaw
Russell Crenshaw
Roger Cullen
Linda L. Donnelly
Travis Evans
Joseph Fitzer
Roberta Fonzi
Drew French
Jeff French
Lori French
Lorrin French
John Gajdos
William Gerber
David Gilliland
Juan Guzman
Tom Hafer
Marcus Harmon
Brett Harradence
Savannah Holmes
John G. Holmes
Janice House
Stan House
Richard Hubbard
Sylvia Huth
Maria C. Jimenez

Micah D. Jimenez
Jerry Jones
Janice Jones
Amber Johnson
Geraldine Johnson
Mary Jordan
Randall Jordan
Anthony Kalvans
Judith Kang
David Kirk
Edie Knight
Trevor Kraft
Charles E. Kennedy
Brandon Kolaczyk
Michelle Kolaczyk
Brent Lintner
Paul Lord
Susan Lord
Andrea Lueker
Robert R. Maharry
Brett Malone
Jimmy Mase
Jami Meinhold
Bret Miller
Henry Shane Miller
Nicole Miller
Jessie Miller
Sandra Miller
David L. Montenegro
Steve Moore
Laura Mordaunt
Randall Morton
Anthony Nagey
James Nailen
Joseph Nungary
Dwayne Oberhoff
Jeremiah O'Brien
Trudy O'Brien
Janice Peters
Archie Ponds
Butch Powers
Tracy Powers
Francisco Ramirez
Anita Recio

Steve Rebuck
Mary Ann Reiss
Rick Rettler
Fred Rohrs
Gerald Sato
Richard Scangarello
Rhonda Scangarello
Diane S. Schoditsch
Heather Sears
Andrea Seastrand
Tiffani Seitz
Alan Serio
Jennider Skarda
Nicolas Steers
Phyllis Stout
Sandra Tannler
Lydia Thompson
Norman Thompson
Joanne Tobias
Linda Trahey
Ed Veek
Jeannette E. Watson
Angela Woeste
Evan Woeste
Mockler Wolfgang
Debi Wood
Johnny Wyatt
Tanya Wyatt

SEP 22 2015

Administration

DIRECTORY



LEED BD+C: New Construction v2 - LEED 2.2

UCSB Ocean Science Education Building

University of

LEED Gold 2013



The building was a collaboration between UC Santa Barbara and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), with both sides taking an active role in the design process to ensure optimal occupant comfort while incorporating aggressive conservation goals.

The two-story Ocean Science Education Building is in essence two structures connected by a large atrium and kelp tank: the south wing houses the LEED Gold-certified headquarters for the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS), and the north wing is the future site of the Outreach Center for Teaching Ocean Science (OCTOS). The building was a collaboration between UC Santa Barbara and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), with both sides taking an active role in the design process to ensure optimal occupant comfort while incorporating aggressive conservation goals.

Since the building faces the coastal bluffs on the eastern perimeter of the UCSB campus, it was designed to take advantage of the cool ocean breeze by way of passive ventilation measures, including operable windows and skylights. Heating is provided by hydronic baseboard heaters, and chilled water used for cooling the server room is provided by the unique campus seawater distribution system. With the aggressive energy savings measures implemented, the building's energy use intensity over the first year of operation has been

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Education and Outreach
SEP 22 2015
Overview

General Administration

Visitor Centers

Sanctuary Exploration

Coastal Discovery Center

Other Visitor Centers

Programs

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For Educators

Materials and Resources

SANCTUARY EXPLORATION CENTER



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About the Sanctuary Exploration Center

Twenty years after its designation as one of the nation's largest marine sanctuaries, a new state-of-the-art visitor center opened July 23rd, 2012. This Center highlights the spectacular Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Overlooking the ocean, the Sanctuary Exploration Center is located in the heart of the Santa Cruz's famed beach area just steps away from the city's Municipal Wharf. The center features engaging interactive and multi-media exhibits to help visitors explore the sanctuary's remarkable marine environment, as well as their personal role in protecting this special underwater treasure.



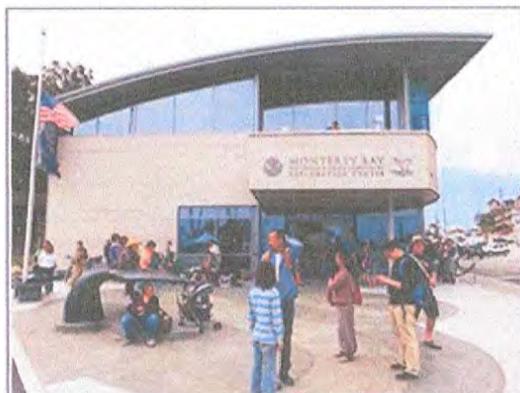
Open ocean mini theater

Mission

For visitors to connect to and explore the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary

Goals

- To educate visitors about the sanctuary's unique and fascinating coastal and marine environment
- To foster a more personal connection with the sanctuary and the ocean's relevance in people's daily lives
- To encourage stewardship of the sanctuary and a better understanding of how to responsibly enjoy and protect the ocean



Major Partners



[Location, Location, Location!](#)

SEP 22 2015

Administration

Submission Documents

Morro Bay City Council Meeting

September 22, 2015

* Page 343, San Luis Obispo County LCP:
Measure A, 1986 requiring voter approval of any land based
Offshore oil support facilities.

* Page 8 & 9, Guide to the Central California Marine
Protected Areas, Pigeon Point to Point Conception

Steven L. Rebuck
PO Box 571
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406

805/543-2248

ABSFORMAN@sbcglobal.net

refusal for piers no longer needed for petroleum operations. This policy will apply to the Unocal pier at Avila, where California Polytechnic State University (Cal Poly) has proposed use of the pier as a marine research center. Guidance for long-term use of decommissioned power plants (such as will be the case at Diablo Canyon, and at the Chevron marine terminal) was not an issue in the LCP certified in 1988. Because the structure of energy facilities is far more complex than that of piers, policies addressing the abandonment of these facilities must correspondingly be more complex, as well as facility-specific.

While the LCP does address some issues related to completion or abandonment of all above-ground oil production and processing facilities, it does not address the issue of site contamination. Since the LCP was certified in 1988, identification of contaminated sites and subsequent remediation has been a major issue along the San Luis Obispo coast (most notably at Avila Beach and the Guadalupe oil field). In fact, the only two appealed coastal permits related to oil and gas development involved petroleum contamination.³

The county does not have jurisdiction over federal leases on outer continental shelf (OCS) drilling. However, in 1986, San Luis Obispo County residents approved Measure A, requiring voter approval of any onshore oil facilities used to support offshore oil development, effectively limiting new offshore development. The County requires preparation of a Specific Plan for any onshore component of an offshore energy project. Since several federal offshore drilling leases have been extended, the issue of onshore oil facilities may again become an issue in the future

C. Preliminary LCP Implementation Issues

C.1. Fiber Optic Cable Projects

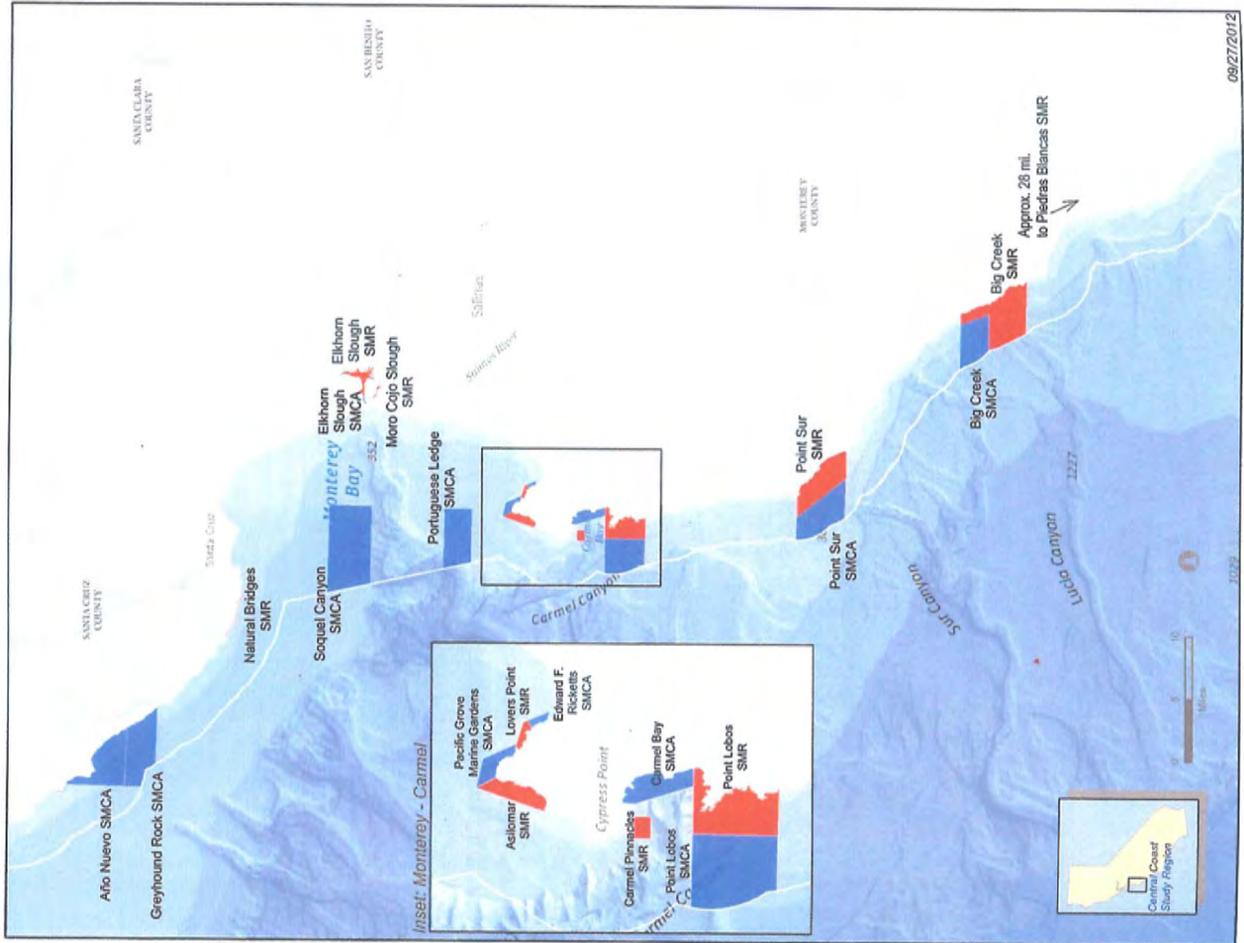
Overview: Since the SLO County LCP was certified in 1988, new fiber optic technology has emerged and the demand for fiber optic cable projects has grown quickly. Transoceanic cable projects are permitted by the State Lands Commission and the Coastal Commission, but transoceanic projects with a coastal component (i.e. that continue from the mean high tide line landward) and land-based fiber optic cable projects in the coastal zone include review by the County under the LCP. Because this technology has expanded so recently, few LCPs, including that of SLO County, have comprehensive policies to address either project-specific or cumulative effects of these projects and environmental impacts of such projects are not always adequately assessed and mitigated.

Policies are needed to encourage the establishment of cable corridors, and subsequently, consolidated landing sites, in order to minimize environmental impacts from fiber optic cable installation. There is already a *de facto* corridor due to hard bottom configurations offshore SLO

³ A-3-SLO-98-072 (Summary: Excavate subsurface petroleum hydrocarbon contamination under beach and town areas.) and A-3-98-91 (Summary: Field-wide remediation of contaminated soil and groundwater using a variety of proposed technologies).



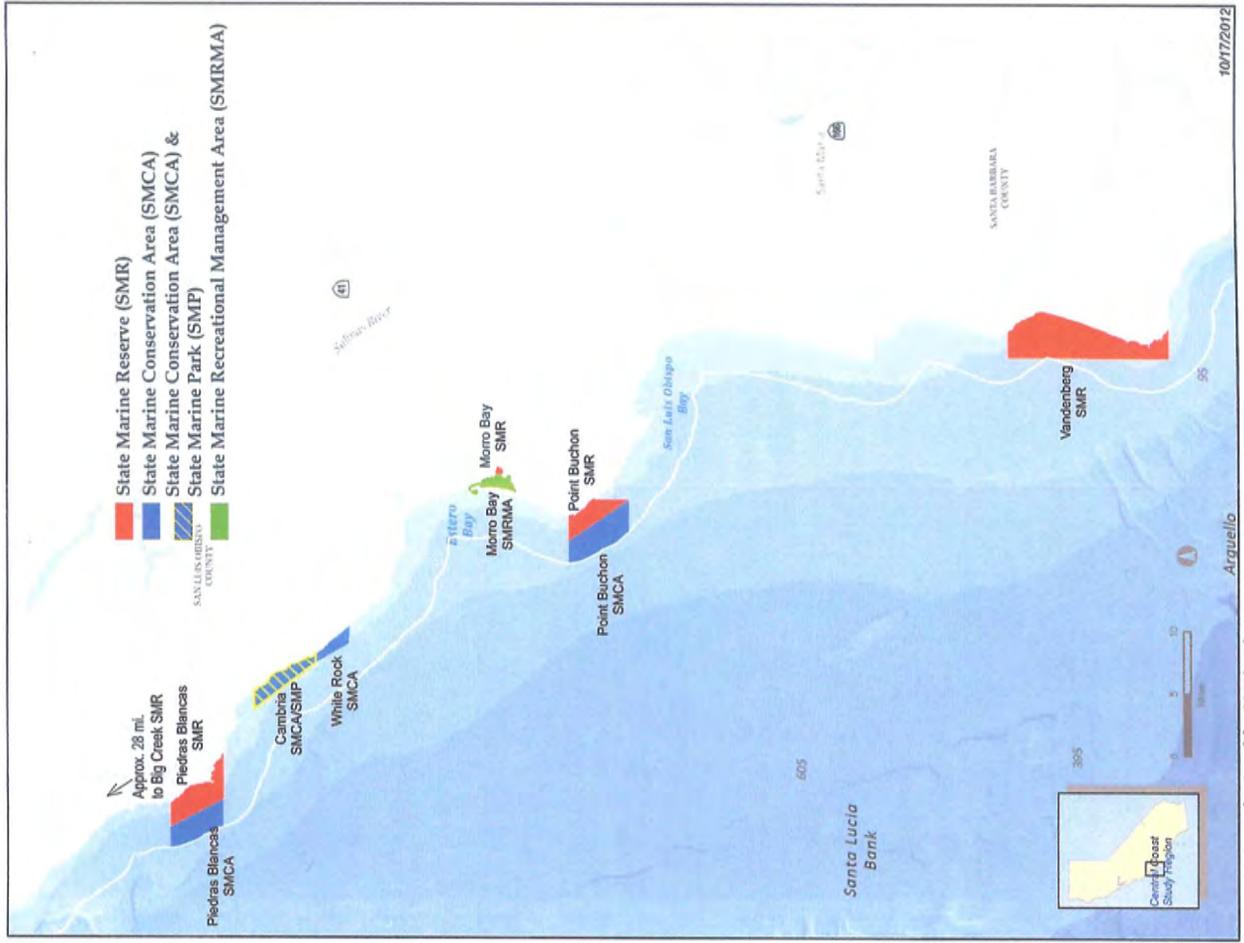
Central California MPAs Año Nuevo to Big Creek



Maps Not to be Used for Navigation



Central California MPAs Piedras Blancas to Vandenberg



Maps Not to be Used for Navigation



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SEP 23 2015

Administration

Santa Lucia Chapter
P.O. Box 15755
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
(805) 543-8717
www.santalucia.sierraclub.org

Sept. 22, 2015

TO: Morro Bay City Council

RE: Item D3 – Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary: Proposed wording.

While we hope the Council will see its way clear to endorse and support the nomination of the proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary in recognition of the obvious benefits it would bring to the marine environment, fisheries and the local economy, in the event that a majority of the Council feels it cannot muster a vote of support, we suggest the following alternative:

Resolution - suggested wording

The City Council of the City of Morro Bay hereby rescinds resolution No. 18-12, "Statement of continued opposition to creation of a national marine sanctuary in the San Luis Obispo County Coastal Area...." Recognizing that the purpose of the newly developed nomination process for National Marine Sanctuaries is to determine the potential national significance of a nominated area, natural resources and ecological qualities, maritime heritage resources, present and potential uses, aesthetic value, research opportunities, etc., the City Council takes no position supporting or opposing the establishment of a national marine sanctuary at this time, reserving this option for such time as the nomination may be selected by NOAA for potential designation, the appropriate process in which to voice concerns and questions or otherwise debate the merits of national marine sanctuary status. We look forward to participating in an intensive public and participatory designation process.



Photo by Carol Georgi

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Administration

SAN LUIS OBISPO
CHAPTER



“Our mission is the protection and enjoyment of oceans, waves and beaches through a powerful activist network.”

The San Luis Obispo Chapter of the Surfrider Foundation meets on the second Tuesday of the month starting at 6:00 PM. Please contact us at slo@surfrider.org to confirm each upcoming month’s location.

<https://slo.surfrider.org/>



Rise Above Plastics

We are very pleased to announce that the San Luis Obispo City Council has unanimously voted to introduce the ordinance to ban expanded polystyrene (EPS) here in the City of San Luis Obispo.

Our *Rise Above Plastics* program is designed to eliminate the impacts of plastics in the marine environment by raising awareness about the danger of plastic pollution and by advocating for a reduction of single-use plastics and the recycling of all plastics.

EPS foam food packaging is lightweight and aerodynamic, easily blown into gutters and storm drains even when “properly” disposed of. Polystyrene is also very brittle, so when littered, it quickly breaks into smaller pieces making cleanup impossible and very costly.

If it does make it into our waste management stream, it heads straight for the landfill to take up valuable space since it is not recycled in SLO County. Once in the marine environment, polystyrene kills marine wildlife because it mimics food causing starvation or choking if ingested. SLO Surfrider has been with the ordinance since the beginning.

Please keep an eye out for our upcoming beach cleanup events promoted on Facebook and at <https://slo.surfrider.org/events/beach-clean-ups/>

KEN HARMOUNT PIER TO PIER PADDLE

REGISTER BY 7:30AM @ OLD PORT'S DOG BEACH
9:30AM START TIME
ENTRY FEE:
\$30 JR. GUARDS/SURFRIDER FOUNDATION MEMBERS
\$40 ALL OTHERS

BENEFITING:
SLO COUNTY JR. LIFEGUARD PROGRAMS

OCT 3RD 2015

Please join us at our upcoming “Ken Harmount” Pier-to-Pier Paddle event! Saturday, October 3, 2015

Ken Harmount was a Morro Bay lifeguard until a snowboarding accident changed his life. His friends got together and paddled from Pier to Pier and raised money to help Ken pay for his hospital bills. Ken donated the money to help start the San Luis Bay chapter (now San Luis Obispo Chapter) of the Surfrider Foundation. Funds raised from this event are donated to the Junior Lifeguard programs here on the central coast!

SAN LUIS OBISPO CHAPTER – SURFRIDER FOUNDATION PROGRAM UPDATES



Blue Water Task Force (BWTF) - BWTF has been sampling Pismo Creek and the beach directly off the creek estuary. Results indicate repeating numbers 20 to 30 times the state's maximum limit of 104 Enterococcus bacteria per 100 ml. The City of Pismo Beach is now erecting permanent signs at public access points advising people to avoid creek contact. Users can make better informed decisions, the process of identifying source(s) can begin and efforts to address the problem can now be implemented.



Know Your H2O - Do you know where your fresh water comes from or where your wastewater goes? We strive to activate our citizens and steer policy makers towards smarter, long-term protection of water, oceans and beaches. (They're all vital shared resources!) Whether it's speaking at city council public comment sessions or publicly rising up against environmentally unsound issues and concerns collaboratively with other agencies, we're working tirelessly to keep this a healthy paradise for everyone.



Marine Sanctuary Alliance – On June 23rd Port San Luis Harbor District Commission voted to oppose the proposed sanctuary largely due to misinformation and outside influences. Dedicated to achieving marine sanctuary designation for offshore and nearshore waters locally, the proposed sanctuary does not regulate ports or fishing, and it calls for no seismic studies or new offshore oil drilling! Learn much more at this website. (<http://chumashsanctuary.com/>)



Ocean Friendly Gardens - Urban runoff is often the primary source of ocean pollution. The Ocean Friendly Gardens (OFG) Program educates and assists people in creating landscapes that utilize native plants, permeable groundcovers and water retention features to prevent urban runoff, create wildlife habitats and design beautiful spaces. Outreach and education collaborations have recently included the City of Paso Robles, Junior Rangers, Cal Poly, City of Arroyo Grande, Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District and the upcoming South County Water Symposium.



STOP Oil Trains: Longtime SLO Surfrider member Charles Varni has been working tirelessly on the STOP Oil Trains campaign here locally. On July 11th, a large community gathering took place at Mitchell Park in opposition to this potential danger. There's still much to be done! The next steps are to canvass blast zones (primarily beach communities) and to get this strong opposition onto city council meeting agendas...



Congratulations!

The Bill Denneen Environmental Award recognizes individuals who have made significant environmental contributions on California's Central Coast. One of this year's recipients is Karl Kempton, longtime Surfrider Foundation activist, and the lead writer of the 1990 California Central Coast National Marine Sanctuary proposal for SLO County. Additionally, in 2009, Karl conceived and co-founded the California Central Coast Marine Sanctuary Alliance with the help of then SLO Surfrider Chapter chair (Jeff Pienack) and activists Carol and David Georgi.

Out of that group grew the current proposed Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary. As a consultant to ECOSLO, Karl has been a significant role-player in the fight against offshore oil development. Karl's list of impressive credentials includes gaining 45 titles as an environmental activist, and being a visual and lexical poet, writer, editor and publisher.

A huge "Thank You" to the Ruth H. Brown Foundation for their generous donation. We greatly appreciate your support!

Donations are always appreciated and can be sent directly to our chapter:

San Luis Obispo Surfrider Foundation
PO Box 13222. San Luis Obispo CA, 93406-3222