

Planning and Conservation League Foundation
Coast and Ocean Regional Roundtable (CORRT) 2009

CORRT Planning Group Report for
Monterey County
San Luis Obispo County
Santa Cruz County

Project Team

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**Coast and Ocean Regional Roundtable (CORRT) 2009
Final Report
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List of CORRT 2009 PowerPoint Presentations

Available at: <http://corrt.blogspot.com> (See archive in left sidebar)

1. *Introduction to the Coast and Ocean Regional Roundtable of Santa Cruz County*
Monica Hunter, Planning and Conservation League Foundation
2. *Promoting Good Science in Public Policy*
Marc Holmes, Bay Institute
3. *Surfers and Other Ocean Recreationalists - Canaries in the Coal Mine?*
Rick Wilson, Surfrider Foundation
4. *Climate Change and the City of Santa Cruz*
Ross Clark, City of Santa Cruz
5. *Rise above Plastics*
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6. *Introduction to the Coast and Ocean Regional Roundtable of SLO County*
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11. *Introduction to the Coast and Ocean Regional Roundtable of Monterey County*
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12. *Integrated Regional Water Management Planning*
Bridget Hoover, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary

Appendices

(Submitted with the electronic version of the final report)

Appendix F: SLO County Priority Issue Matrix (Google Document available at:)
<http://spreadsheets.google.com/pub?key=tQJhblUI7zXnfvxiWIR4Hg&single=true&gid=0&output=html>

Appendix G: Monterey County Priority Issue Matrix (Google Document available at:)
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Appendix H: Santa Cruz County Priority Issue Matrix (Google Document available at:)
<http://spreadsheets.google.com/pub?key=tiKBiRg51eqZIrleGQqipdQ&single=true&gid=0&output=html>

Project Scope and Purpose

Project Background

Making connections between land-based coastal resource management and growing impacts to marine resources is the focus of the *Coast and Ocean Regional Roundtable (CORRT)* Project. Initiated in 2007, the Project is being conducted in three central coast counties, including San Luis Obispo, Monterey and Santa Cruz. This project is a major component of the **Central Coast Watersheds Program** of the Planning and Conservation League Foundation (PCLF).

California's Central Coast region has become integral to the state's current action in establishing guiding legislation to improve coastal and marine resource management. These include the state's Marine Life Protection Act in 1999 (MLPA) and the California Ocean Protection Act in 2004 (COPA). In 2006, California joined with its sister west coast states of Oregon and Washington to initiate the *West Coast Governor's Agreement on Ocean Health*, a cooperative effort to achieve broad goals that also reflect MLPA and COPA objectives that include:

- Clean coastal waters and beaches
- Healthy ocean and coastal habitats
- Effective ecosystem-based management
- Increased ocean awareness and literacy among the region's citizens
- Expanded ocean and coastal scientific information, research, and monitoring
- Sustainable economic development of coastal communities

Most recently, the Joint Oceans Commission Initiative (JOCI) issued its report in January of 2009 recognizing the west coast states of California, Washington and Oregon for their leadership in developing strong coastal and marine resource policies. The report was developed in response to a request by west coast local, regional and state elected officials seeking guidance on strategies to implement effective integrated coastal and marine resource management. A fundamental principle of the JOCI report is recognizing that the framework for implementing change is formed by local priorities, values and cultural uniqueness of coastal communities. The report also cites the importance of building on local governance systems and community capacity for implementing change in local policies and practices.

The CORRT project is aimed at meeting these state and national goals by developing locally oriented strategies created through a forum for community-based NGOs, local and regional government to work collaboratively to initiate local action. PCLF is conducting the CORRT Project in three coastal counties, building a strategic nexus between land-based organizations and marine conservation organizations within each county to focus on successful implementation of the Marine Protection Area (MPA) Program for the South Central Coast Marine Region and other important new policies in marine resource management including COPA, the West Coast Governor's Agreement on Ocean Health, and the most recent call for action issued by the Joint Ocean Commission Initiative.

CORRT 2009 Work Plan

The purpose of the CORRT project is to develop a regional strategy to address marine, land-use, and policy issues through collaboration among public and private stakeholders. The three key project outcomes for CORRT 2009 were developed to achieve:

1. *Strengthened collaboration among coastal and marine resource conservation organizations in San Luis Obispo, Monterey, and Santa Cruz counties.*
2. *Enhanced implementation of regional priorities for Marine Protected Areas on the central coast through actions integrating coastal watershed and marine issues.*
3. *Incorporation of local voices and priorities in the implementation of the MLPA and COPA on the central coast.*

Work undertaken in the CORRT 2009 Project is a continuation of work initiated with CORRT 2008 in San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties and included a set of 7 recommended actions developed by Roundtable participants during year one. The CORRT 2008 recommendations are presented in Table 1 below outlining the following essential components to support local action:

Table 1: CORRT 2008 Recommended Actions

A	Clearinghouse/access to information and resources; coordination of information development to meet local needs ¹
B	Conduct regular local/regional forums to facilitate exchange of ideas, information, foster collaboration, networking including state level programs (e.g., OPC); enhance multiple benefits outcomes through collaboration; promote active communication to the public (CORRT; Regional Stewardship Council)
C	Land to Sea Advisory Program; informing local to regional scale through integrating scientists, managers, elected officials, gaining broad perspective (beyond specific project level goals)
D	Accountability in decision making; mechanisms to integrate and evaluate best science; create rapid response process to diminish negative impacts
E	Develop mechanism for science review, ongoing training/mentoring for program professionals; strengthen program links to UCCE/Seagrant
F	Local representation at regional/state level to convey local needs and priorities, inform state level funding programs; support for value of regional strategies linked to state goals
G	Statewide mandate for meeting ecosystem health goals (CEQA, or other local scale mechanisms)

CORRT 2009 activities conducted during September to December 2008 proceeded through a systematic process to re-engage CORRT 2008 Planning Groups in Monterey and in San Luis Obispo counties. The CORRT 2009 Project also expanded to include formation of a Planning Group in Santa Cruz County. The initial fall 2008 meetings produced an agenda for action based upon the CORRT 2008 Recommended Actions, outlining a second-year process of identifying specific priority problems, and forming CORRT Working Groups to develop strategies to develop solutions that address those priority problems (see *Table 2: CORRT 2009 Priorities in Relation to 2008 Recommended Actions*). Working Group activities were conducted between January and July of 2009 culminating with annual meetings conducted in each county. The results of those meetings are discussed in the last section of this report, presented for each county.

CORRT Participants Number and Diversity for CORRT 2008-2009

The CORRT Project has grown from two counties and 24 organizations participating in 2008, to three counties and 38 organizations in 2009. These numbers changed slightly as of January

2009 as a result of the state's budget action that included suspending active grant funding for project work including coastal resource restoration, and resulted in five groups dropping out during the 2009 project year.

Project criteria for involvement in the CORRT Planning Group process included the following organizational characteristics:

- 1) Experience in conducting coastal or marine resource restoration, and/or resource management planning action;
- 2) A history of partnering with other NGOs or governmental resource agencies in conducting coastal/marine restoration or other resource management projects;
- 3) Experience in public participation in coastal or marine policy arenas; and,
- 4) A capacity to commit organizational staff or experienced volunteers to a series of CORRT planning sessions conducted over a one-year period, culminating with participation in the CORRT annual meeting.

A key project goal is to engage with diverse organizations defined by three areas of organizational interest: coastal watershed resource issues, watershed and marine issues, or marine only issues. The total number of Planning Group organizations across the three counties for each of the three categories is as follows:

- 1) "watershed only" organizations (N=26)
- 2) "watershed/marine" organizations (N=7)
- 3) "marine only" organizations (N=5)

A second aspect of diversity can be viewed in terms of the type of organization, including NGOs (nonprofit organizations), as well as local, regional, state, and federal resource agencies, universities or research entities, and private business. This view is presented in *Table 3: Breakdown of CORRT Planning Group Organizational Representation by Type and County, 2008-2009*. The range here is largely dominated by NGOs across the three counties (N=25), and reflects CORRT's approach to organizing a process focused on community-based organizations. The small number of organizations that fall into the remaining categories (N=13) represent the existing community linkages that are regarded as essential for potential partners including local government as identified by the NGOs.

Tables 4-6 present the total number of land-based groups versus marine conservation groups within each county CORRT Planning Group. This view of the CORRT Project shows the potential for new working relationships to develop through the CORRT process linking land-based issues with marine conservation goals, to build upon the capacity of coastal watershed groups to engage in action to address increasingly complex challenges for implementing integration of coastal *and* marine resource policies and management action.

Considering that there are 26 "watershed only" organizations (see *Table 4*), compared with five "marine only" organizations (see *Table 6*) across the three counties suggests that there is potential for the "marine only" groups to collectively engage with land-based groups to identify common issues and shared priority objectives that can effectively assist the "marine only" groups to expand a highly effective and knowledgeable base of organizational action across the marine/coastal watershed nexus. Even when combining categories, 12 organizations (seven "watershed/marine" and five "marine only") are involved with land and marine resource issues, comprising a little less than half of the total number of coastal watershed groups, indicating that the coastal watershed groups can play a significant role in expanding priorities to integrate marine issues with land-based coastal resource management actions.

Through the CORRT Project, each county now presents a collective set of 17 organizations in San Luis Obispo, 17 in Santa Cruz, and 14 in Monterey (see *FIGURES 1-4: CORRT Organizational Participation by County*). These groups have now expanded their understanding of coastal policy to reframe coastal resource issues in ways that will support exploring coastal watershed management priorities as they relate to marine resource protection and resource management policies. Through the CORRT process, they have engaged in a collaborative effort to identify opportunities to take part in building a new framework for integrating coastal and marine resource management actions at the local level.

When looking at the breakdown by county it should be noted that among the 26 “watershed only” groups (see *Table 4*), one organization is actively involved in the CORRT Project in all three counties, and two organizations are involved in two counties (in both cases, Monterey and Santa Cruz). A similar pattern is reflected in *Table 5*, which shows that of the seven *watershed/marine* organizations, only one is involved in the CORRT Project in all three counties and only one is actively participating in two counties (Monterey and Santa Cruz).

Across the three CORRT counties, Monterey has the smallest number of coastal watershed organizations at eight, versus 11 each for the remaining two counties (see *Table 4*). The picture is more balanced at six for each county when looking at the combined number of “watershed/marine” organizations with “marine only” organizations (see *Tables 5 and 6*). Among the five “marine only” organizations (see *Table 6*), over half of the five are involved in the CORRT Project in two counties (Monterey and Santa Cruz). This suggests that the marine “region” is organized by a different management framework than are coastal watersheds. The latter is defined by locally oriented jurisdictional authority for coordinated management, while the former is subject to statewide agency programs organized by large regions of the coast that extend beyond a single county. It is also likely that marine groups are accustomed to working on resource management issues on a broader scale, dealing with the interconnections among a geographically related set of municipal and county jurisdictions, such as the MPA program defined by CDFG’s South Central Marine Region, which includes all or portions of multiple coastal counties.

The following section provides a brief description of the CORRT 2009 process including a description of the formation of the Working Groups for 2009, establishing the CORRT web-based wiki tool and other project support mechanisms designed to strengthen collaborative relations.

CORRT 2009 Goals and Outcomes

Outcome 1: Strengthening Collaboration among Coastal and Marine Resource Conservation Organizations

The CORRT 2009 Project launched its Planning Group process supported by web-based design, both to explore the effectiveness of online resources to facilitate group interaction, as well as to enhance expanded communication among the CORRT participants beyond scheduled planning meetings and Working Group sessions. The suite of online tools developed for CORRT 2009 included the use of a *wiki* site dedicated to the CORRT 2009 Project, as well as use of online *Google* documents. In this section we explore the development and use of these online communications tools, and also examine the outcomes for enhanced collaboration.

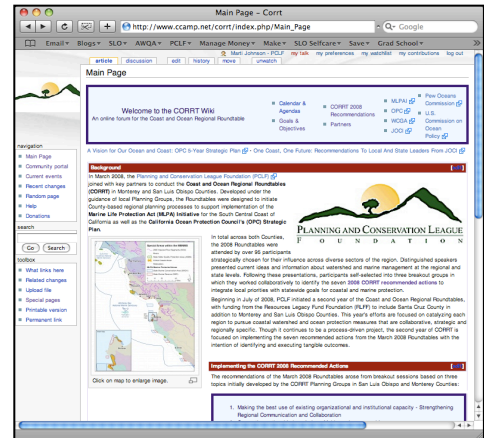
The CORRT Wiki

A wiki is a web page or collection of pages designed to enable anyone who accesses it to contribute or modify content using a simplified markup language. Wikis create collaborative, user-driven websites. The CORRT Wiki (www.ccamp.net/wiki) was created in August 2008 to act as an online clearinghouse of information to support the CORRT project, and to serve as a "drafting room" that allows CORRT Planning Participants to collaboratively brainstorm, draft and edit ideas.

Wiki Development

During the initial months of the 2009 CORRT process (August through November), the primary function of the Wiki was to summarize CORRT 2008 in order to familiarize SLO and Monterey County continuing participants with what had been accomplished to date. Beginning in October 2008, as participants began convening for planning meetings, they were directed to begin engaging with the Wiki more directly through simple steps such as registering as a Wiki User, reviewing and providing feedback on the Goals and Objectives, and in San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties, signing up for a Working Group.

During the last half of the Project (January through June) leading up to the Roundtable annual meetings in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties, CORRT participants primarily utilized two elements of the CORRT Wiki website, the *Current Events* page, and the *Community Portal* page.



Current Events acts as a calendar of past and upcoming meetings, giving users quick access to all CORRT agendas and past meeting minutes. The *Community Portal* directs users to current work tasks of the CORRT Project. For the final months of the CORRT 2009 project (April to June), users could use the *Community Portal* to link to issue-based Working Group discussions, county-based Working Agenda development for the Roundtable event and county-based Priority Issue Matrices set up through *GoogleDocs*.

GoogleDocs is free web-based software that mirrors the applications of Microsoft Office, including Word, Excel and PowerPoint. It was introduced into the CORRT process in February 2009 after we noticed that participation levels in issue discussions on the wiki up to that point

were not sufficiently inclusive of the diverse participants of the Planning Groups. For various reasons outlined below, we introduced the *GoogleDocs* tool, integrating it with the Wiki site to effectively expand group participation, and increase input to the CORRT planning process.

In addition to the wiki and *GoogleDocs*, the CORRT project relied on various outreach and communication tools, including in-person meetings, telephone calls and various digital or web-based tools to advance the Project through various stages. The use of remote meeting support was an essential step beginning in February 2009, when many of the organizations indicated that it would be important to reduce meeting time and travel costs. As a result, the CORRT team used the opportunity to explore a series of modes to support group interaction, facilitate ongoing input and collaborative decision making.

Amongst the suite of outreach mechanisms used to coordinate CORRT participants, the Wiki served as a central backbone structure to organize and support the project. It functioned as:

- a hub or clearinghouse, where resources and information could be centrally archived, providing access to all agendas, minutes, and working projects.
- a communal resource library, to which Planning Group participants contributed objective knowledge and uploaded reference materials (reports, maps, etc.).
- a comprehensive representation and chronology of actions of the CORRT Project, providing a publicly accessible identity through which new initiates to CORRT could more rapidly come to understand the scope and nature of the project.

As the CORRT effort expands over time, the ability of the wiki to capture knowledge and serve as a central archive of progress will be increasingly valuable in a cost-effective manner to maximize collaborative action and project development.

Fostering Collaboration and Building Partnerships

The JOCI (2009) report notes the importance of local government taking steps to build upon the existing local framework and community capacity for pursuing integrated coastal zone management. The report rightly observes that “elected leaders can find political support for these efforts by tapping into strong constituent desire for more coordinated and efficient government that can effectively address complex challenges...[and build upon] relations [that] are valuable in forming partnerships and facilitating collaboration needed for communities to reach their multiple economic, cultural and environmental goals” (p. 13). Furthermore, the report states that in some cases these efforts “can be built on existing initiatives, such as watershed councils and conservation districts, which often have successful coordination, advisory and community outreach processes underway” (p.16).

The experience and capacity of the CORRT organizations to first envision, and then take steps to lay the groundwork for an integrated resource management strategy and supporting policies at the local level, is a huge potential that can be tapped and that will lead to productive achievements represented by goals associated with Outcomes 2 and 3 that include

- 1) tap into focused interests on issues related to local scale coastal and marine resource protection;
- 2) create volunteer-based projects aimed at meeting locally important goals;
- 3) maximize local existing resources to more efficiently achieve statewide goals;
- 4) conduct training of citizens to help implement and conduct labor-intensive project activities;
- 5) conduct long-term trend monitoring and establishing essential baseline data; and,

6) conducting public outreach and education activities.

Additionally, CORRT Planning Group participants initiated an exploration of new forms of formal regional collaboration or partnering through public/private funding strategies in response to the recent state funding freeze. Both the SLO County and Monterey County CORRT annual meetings presented a panel discussion that included the following panelists for SLO CORRT and for Monterey CORRT:

- *Local Philanthropic Trends and Projected Changes in Private Funding Sources in the Future*
 - Community Foundation of San Luis Obispo County
 - Community Foundation of Monterey County
- *Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Program update*
 - San Luis Obispo County Public Works Department
 - Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
- *Collaboration and Partnering on a Regional Scale*
 - San Luis Obispo Botanical Garden; Formation of a Special Agricultural and Open Space District (SLO CORRT)
 - State Coastal Conservancy (Monterey CORRT)

The CORRT team also developed updated information on two important new potential sources for restoration project funding: the state's *Private Placement Bond Program* (requires public/private partnerships), and recent changes in the State Water Board and Central Coast Regional Water Board *Supplemental Environmental Projects*, and the *Cleanup and Abatement Account* (requires partnering with lead jurisdictional agency). In both Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties, there was general agreement that future project funding will take new forms requiring multi-objective, multiple partner projects, and will also require a new form of grant administration (e.g., Community Foundation as a partner to administer a grant involving multiple agencies/NGOs) in a regional context. Two county working groups, (SLO-WG2 and MC-WG3) are seeking to establish formal partnering or collaborative funding arrangements to support project development and are described later in this report.

In the last section that follows, we explore work conducted by the San Luis Obispo and Monterey county CORRT Planning Groups in completing their second year of the CORRT Project, as well as the first-year process for Santa Cruz County. In describing the substantive issues and ideas pursued in 2009 in each county, we are informed of the local and very specific priorities of each of the regions that are also an essential aspect of establishing an effective process. A final comment from the JOCI report helps to underscore the importance of local level decision making to implement new directions in coastal and marine policy:

"The unique qualities of each local community and ecosystem and the importance of local knowledge, priorities, and values in policy making require that each community determine its own path forward in addressing the issues that are important to local quality of life...The recommendations in this report can help local and state leaders to identify specific policies and projects that build an integrated approach toward reaching the unique and varied goals of their communities" (p.6).

Outcomes 2 and 3: Implementing a local/regional framework for integrated coastal and marine resource management

In this section we review work conducted in each county for the CORRT 2009 Project in support of revised Outcomes 2 and 3:

Outcome 2: Enhanced implementation of regional priorities for MPAs on the central coast through actions integrating coastal/watershed and marine issues/organizations; and,

Outcome 3: Incorporation of local voices and priorities in the implementation of the MLPA and COPA on the central coast.

The participating CORRT organizations have a long history of involvement with coastal resource conservation and restoration activities, and have achieved important watershed management action over the past decade. Collectively, these groups hold fundamental local knowledge of the ecological priorities, and specific goals and values of their communities related to resource management issues. They also possess an enormous capacity to marshal necessary support to meet practical challenges for implementation of important action where strategic region-wide solutions are required. However, only some of the watershed organizations have engaged in policy development and local and/or regional and statewide decision-making processes in the past. For these reasons, CORRT has conducted a process that builds from the strength of local, long established NGOs, to initiate new connections between community-based knowledge and local and regional level decision making processes regarding marine and coastal resource management issues.

Initiating change at the local level also requires that elected officials and those who direct local level agencies are actively engaged in efforts to consider resource issues and management policies that link with new goals for coastal and marine resources. This can sometimes be advanced through technically informed discussions with managers, researchers and other professionals who have a role to play as advisors in the local scale decision-making arena. The first year of CORRT was aimed at defining locally important issues through expert presentations and open forum discussion among local-level decision makers, resource managers, program directors, advisory committee members, and others in the community including those representing community-based NGOs.

Through the two-year CORRT Project, Planning Group participants have learned that with few exceptions, those engaged in coastal land-based programs (public and private) have little awareness or specific knowledge of important changes in coastal and marine policy. In many cases, the authority of the *Coastal Commission* and its governing framework that includes permitting authority under county level *Local Coastal Plans*, largely remains disconnected from county and municipal resource management outside the coastal zone. Marine resources, primarily under the authority of *Fish and Game*, as well as the *Coastal Commission* and the *Regional Water Board*, is also disconnected from local decision making, providing the community with few opportunities to gain specific understanding of the exact nature, magnitude or significance of issues being addressed through new policies and programs under the authority of these regulatory agencies. Another set of challenges derives from the fact that state *Fish and Game* land-based and marine region programs are not themselves integrated, and therefore *Fish and Game* is not able to engage with local community goals or to provide leadership at the local scale toward achieving integrated management goals.

In the two years since initiating the CORRT Project, a marked lack of awareness of new coastal and marine resource policy remains a challenge that is being addressed by several different programs including actions by the *Ocean Protection Council* and to a lesser degree, the *Fish and Game Marine Region*. Additionally, the *Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Foundation* is conducting a broad-based outreach program aimed at increasing coastal community awareness and engagement in implementing the *South Central Marine Protected Area Program* and is actively conducting workshops, as well as providing outreach materials including maps and brochures to support local outreach efforts. However, knowledge of the *Ocean Protection Council* and current state level policy development and action is little understood, including those policies that directly address land-use practices (e.g., Low Impact Development) and

related impacts/benefits for marine resources and new MPA programs. Issues related to coastal discharge (e.g., wastewater treatment, stormwater systems, ocean desalination), although controlled through permitting review and approval, are as yet not well defined in terms of specific types of impacts to the marine environment or wildlife, or direct linkages to new MPAs. While state agencies are working to fill the gap to provide the structure for decision making on marine resources, local level action must also be implemented to inform decisions and policies now, and in this way help to build the framework from the ground up.

Specific Issues Addressed through the CORRT 2009 Project

A summary of issues addressed across all three counties reflects work conducted through July 2009 and includes Working Group recommended actions for 2010 resulting from the annual CORRT 2009 meetings in San Luis Obispo, Monterey and Santa Cruz counties. A list of CORRT 2009 annual meeting participants can be found in *Tables 7-9*. *Table 10: CORRT 2009 Working Group Priorities by County*, presents an overview of key actions identified during the 2009 annual CORRT meetings.

Each county conducted an independent Planning Group process in 2008 and in 2009. However, there are some common issues that emerged that can be viewed as common priorities for central coast counties. There are three key issues:

- CEQA and impacts to the marine environment
- Formation of a Land to Sea Advisory
- Regional funding strategies

CEQA and impacts to the marine environment. Both San Luis Obispo and Monterey County identified the need to improve local level CEQA review processes to better inform agency and program reviewers of potential impacts to marine resources as a CORRT 2008 Recommended Action (see *Table 1: CORRT 2008 Recommended Actions*). However, of the three counties, only Monterey County formed a CEQA Working Group (MC-WG1) to focus directly on this issue and held a Roundtable 2009 Working Group session to consider ways that local and regional lead agencies can better evaluate impacts to marine and coastal resources.

Formation of a Land to Sea Advisory. Among the three counties, both Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties also elected to conduct discussion on the formation of a ***Land to Sea Advisory*** (see *Table 1*). In both counties discussion sessions were structured to explore the following questions:

- What is the charge for a *Land to Sea Advisory*?
- What might its structure look like?
- Where should the *Land to Sea Advisory* be housed?
- How might membership be selected?
- How might the reporting hierarchy be structured?

In San Luis Obispo, the group conducted the discussion in Plenary Session to gather input from across the three Working Groups. In Monterey County, the issue was taken up by one of the three Working Groups. The unique approach by each county to this issue reflects the specific strategies that emerged from the two different group discussions that address local challenges or “readiness” to move forward on the formation of a Land to Sea group. These are discussed in more detail in the individual county sections that follow later in this report.

Regional funding strategies. One other issue that developed for both the San Luis Obispo and the Monterey CORRT meetings was the lack of opportunity to develop project-specific action as state agencies suspended anticipated grant programs during the CORRT 2009 Project period. As a result both counties conducted a panel discussion entitled, *Regional Funding Strategies*, drawing on local and regional expertise on funding trends, likely changes in patterns of philanthropic giving, potential avenues to formal project partnering, and current expertise and capacity for partnered project support. The details of each of these panel discussions are also presented in the section that follows for each county.

As noted by these three 2009 Project actions, similarity of issues has continued into the CORRT 2009 project year. However, in looking at the outcomes and proposed next steps, each county has developed a particular agenda for project-specific action that represents the diversity of interests of the Planning Group participants, as well as the diversity of issues and priorities within each geographic region coinciding with county boundaries.

The next section of this report presents a more complete description of work conducted through July 2009 in each county. The discussion begins with San Luis Obispo County (annual meeting held on June 4th, 2009), followed by Monterey County (annual meeting held on July 25th, 2009), both of which are in their second-year activities. Santa Cruz County completed its first year, holding the first annual CORRT meeting on April 30th, 2009.

CORRT San Luis Obispo County

The annual meeting for CORRT 2009 for San Luis Obispo (SLO) County was hosted jointly with the CORRT local partner, the Environmental Center of San Luis Obispo County (ECOSLO). The meeting was attended by 48 participants (see *Table 7: Coast and Ocean Regional Roundtable 2009 Annual Meeting, San Luis Obispo County*). The annual meeting was entitled, “*Strategies for Moving Ahead: Better Connections Between Land and Sea*.” The keynote speaker was Dean Wendt, Director of the San Luis Obispo Science and Ecosystem Alliance Program (SLOSEA).

Three Working Group (WG) sessions were conducted to focus on the “Land to Sea” context of the following issues (also see Table 10):

SLO-WG1: Marine Litter

SLO-WG2: Point and Nonpoint Source Pollution

SLO-WG3: Salmonid Management in a Regional Watershed Framework

Planning Group input to the discussion and selection process for identifying regional issues was conducted through a *GoogleDocs* process and can be viewed at:

<http://spreadsheets.google.com/pub?key=tQJhblUI7zXnfvxIWIR4Hg&single=true&qid=0&output=html>.

In addition to the three Working Groups, the San Luis Obispo group also conducted a Plenary Session discussion on the formation of a *Land to Sea Advisory*. A summary of this action is presented following the Working Group summaries. The last section for San Luis Obispo County will summarize the *Regional Funding Strategy Panel*.

SLO-WG1: Marine Litter

Local interest in the annual “Creek Clean-up Day,” conducted by community-based organizations partnering with local public agencies has traditionally produced strong community-based volunteer action to remove debris from local creeks in October of each year. Additionally, there is healthy support for the annual “Coastal Cleanup Day,” held each year in September, drawing as many as 1500 volunteers. These yearly activities help to increase awareness of the problems associated with land-based trash and debris of all sorts making its way through coastal watersheds to creeks, beaches, and ultimately discharged to the ocean. While these annual events are important for their highly visible and effective actions, the

primary goal is to raise awareness and as a result change behaviors of individuals who may also influence others including school-age children, neighbors, and other community groups. However, these annual events, while ultimately successful in attracting high turnout on a single day, cannot meet the challenge of reducing and eventually eliminating the continuous problem of trash and other debris discharged through coastal creeks to the ocean.

As noted by the Surfrider organization, these annual volunteer cleanup days occur at the end of the summer and beginning of fall and largely capture debris remaining from the previous rainy season. The real work of cleanup should be year-round and should be intensified during the rainy season (December to March) when creek flows increase and regularly flush riparian areas, picking up all types of trash and materials that ultimately flow to the ocean. Additionally, winter storms wash debris up onto beaches, where it remains until washed away by coastal currents.

An initial set of issues identified by the Marine Litter Working Group focused on opportunities to work with Harbor and Port authorities responsible for managing public parks and waterfront and tourist areas that include restaurants and other services for visitors. Additionally, beach debris cleanup for areas associated with the north county Marine Protected Areas involves a unique set of concerns. These beaches are located in areas that are not widely utilized by the public; however, problems associated with marine debris develop from coastal confluence creeks and from seasonal storms that result in debris deposits on the shoreline. Additionally, there are seasonal habitat protections for sea lions and other wildlife including snowy plovers that restrict public access to beaches during certain periods of the year. These include beaches adjacent to Piedras Blancas State Marine Reserve, Cambria State Marine Conservation Area, and White Rock State Marine Conservation Area. Sensitive beach habitat requires special training and coordination with key agencies that include California State Parks in order for volunteer clean-up to occur year-round.

The Ocean Litter Working Group included participants from State Parks, Harbor and local agencies that are most directly linked to cleanup services for popular parks and other public points, as well as managing and administering contracted service providers operating in the waterfront and coastal beach areas. Additional participants in this group included the Integrated Waste Management Authority, and two individuals representing state and county elected officials. The group was provided with excerpted sections of the OPC report, "*An Implementation Strategy for the Ocean Protection Council, Resolution to Reduce and Prevent Ocean Litter,*" as a prelude to the discussion. The group outlined the following recommended actions:

- 1) Increase community awareness including local elected officials and business community regarding potential sources of ocean litter, focus on hot spots and specific practices that lead to litter (e.g., take-out food containers, plastic bags);
- 2) Tailor messages to users including providing information on cost-effective green solutions and disseminate information through business organizations and local government;
- 3) Encourage voluntary changes in small business practices in waterfront areas/piers and beach concessions with gradual shift to require new practices by including specific conditions in concession/lease agreements;
- 4) Identify best materials that are also landfill compatible and develop a list of best materials for distribution to businesses and business associations (not all green products are compostable);
- 5) Replicate locally successful model programs (Morro Bay Beautiful);
- 6) Encourage businesses to market "green" and "recyclable takeout containers"; and,

- 7) Link to existing community efforts to manage recreational/wildlife areas to expand their message to include litter (e.g., State Parks volunteers).

Follow-up discussion with OPC staff, including Chris Blackburn, Program Director and Coastal Commission ocean litter program coordinator, Eben Schwartz, provided important insights for state level program implementation, including the understanding that the process of providing materials and resources at the state level, and actual implementation on the community level requires coordination and initiation of problem-solving actions to utilize and apply the state resources effectively at the local scale. Agency interest in third-year action will help to ensure that local effort is maximized in the direction of meeting strategic state agency goals in spite of limitations on state agency staff and program budgets, and also demonstrate the important role of local communities to conduct direct action defined by the local scale of these problems.

SLO-WG2: Point and Nonpoint Source Pollution

The focus of this group was to consider the nature and impacts of pollution generated by human activities in coastal watersheds, including organic and inorganic chemicals, salts, excess sediment, excess nutrient loads, endocrine disruptors, and other non-debris types of pollution. The group was asked to consider both urban and rural sources, including industrial, agricultural and recreational activities. Given the existence of several programs actively addressing high priority problems (e.g., Waste Discharge Requirements, county or city stormwater management programs, the Irrigated Agriculture Permit Waiver Program, and streambed alteration agreements) the group was asked to identify gaps where no abatement mechanisms exist. A summary of issues and ideas developed by the Working Group concerning impacts to marine resources are as follows:

- 1) expand CEQA assessment of impacts to include the marine environment;
- 2) expand county water plan to include environmental review;
- 3) increase knowledge of impacts to the marine environment associated with desalination; and,
- 4) work with local groups including local government, agricultural groups, SLOSEA, UC Cooperative Extension, as well as the County, CalTrans, and the local RCDs on nonpoint source pollution specific issues.

The range of participant interests in this Working Group included rural and urban issues and represents an important opportunity to present the issues and consider the land-based linkages with marine resource impacts among diverse and competing issues as part of an ongoing effort to increase awareness and understanding of the problems and solutions that are potentially viable. Continuing to engage the RCDs and the land conservation groups who have long-standing working relations with private land owners in pursuing these issues is a recommended strategy identified by the Joint Ocean Commissions Initiative 2009 report, and will be a strong component of the CORRT 2010 effort.

SLO-WG3: Salmonid Management in a Regional Watershed Framework

This Working Group is focused on creating a regional framework for collaborative action. This includes the formation of the *San Luis Obispo County Steelhead Initiative*, consisting of a coalition of local NGO organizations and resource agencies that have joined in an effort to explore regional options and opportunities offered by state and federal funding and technical assistance programs. The Working Group has also established a set of priorities that include establishing a regional voice and active participation in statewide stakeholder processes conducted by CDFG, NOAA Fisheries, the OPC, the SCC, and others to be identified as the SLO Steelhead Initiative advances its agenda. In a follow-up meeting conducted by the San Luis Obispo County Steelhead Initiative in September 2009 the following steps were outlined for further action:

1. Engage with the Ocean Protection Council Salmonid Program, and specifically concentrate attention on the Santa Maria River Project
2. Consider a nomination to the SLO County Water Resources Advisory Committee
3. Develop relations with the SLO Community Foundation to pursue long term strategy for federal funding under the NOAA Partnership Program
4. Continue to hold meetings of the San Luis Obispo County Steelhead Initiative, and work jointly with the Tri-County Fish Team.

CORRT staff is engaged in support of these actions, including providing additional wiki training to facilitate the group's use of the wiki site to support future proposal and grant writing activities.

Formation of a Land to Sea Advisory

This concept was initially proposed as a CORRT 2008 Recommended Action. This relates to two underlying goals identified by the CORRT 08 participants:

- 1) a desire to form a permanent forum for coastal and marine issues that will continue beyond the CORRT Project, and that will maintain efforts achieved under the CORRT Project; and,
- 2) interest in seeking an effective way to increase scientific and technically informed input to local policy and resource management decision-making processes.

Additionally, the JOCI report suggests that making the land to sea connection is crucial to achieving integrated coastal zone management, noting that "reducing the land-based coastal water pollution may be local leaders' most important contribution in the health of the coastal and ocean ecosystems and to the protection of tourism, fishing, recreation and other activities that depend on clean coastal waters" (p.23).

Identifying local opportunities to integrate coastal and marine resource considerations will also help to break through established practice in San Luis Obispo County that regards coastal zone management as a disconnected area determined by a different set of ordinances and regulations under the authority of the California Coastal Commission and separate from county policy determined by the County General Plan. Other issues where coastal and marine resources come into play relate to the implementation of the county's Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP, directed to coordinate local municipal and individual district SWMPs); meeting TMDL mandates for 303d listed coastal confluence streams; effluent and waste discharge to coastal confluence streams or direct discharge to the ocean; operation of proposed ocean desalination facilities; and, consideration of impacts to the marine environment associated with coastal and offshore development. Future issues concern economic development of marine resources that include potential for wave energy marine facilities, and aquaculture.

The June 4th Plenary Session focused on the JOCI recommended actions and specifically noted the section related to local scale action identified by Plenary Session participants to advance ideas for consideration. The group concluded that the issues should be reviewed for action by the Water Resources Advisory Board for San Luis Obispo County. On July 1, 2009, the CORRT team presented the issues and points of discussion to the WRAC, and following brief discussion, the group approved a motion to agendize the item for full discussion at their November 2009 meeting. The WRAC has formed a Working Group to review the CORRT 2009 recommended actions and consider recommendations to the County Board of Supervisors, as well as to consider other potential actions including recommendations for other agency review (i.e., County Planning Commission).

Regional Funding Strategy Panel

Regional funding issues were presented by a panel of local experts on regional funding trends that included: Barry VanderKelen, San Luis Obispo Community Foundation; Courtney Howard, Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Coordinator, San Luis Obispo County; Bill Hill, Proposed Agriculture and Open Space Special District; Elizabeth Scott-Graham, San Luis Obispo Botanical Garden. Panelists were asked to address the question of "regionalization" and ways in which this concept is being fostered through various mechanisms to encourage regional funding and opportunities for collaborative project development and joint funding options including such programs as the Integrated Regional Water Management Program (IRWMP). This proposed action is also driven by several different goals expressed by CORRT participants that include:

- 1) The need to improve collaborative and coordinated resource management planning that links NGOs and governmental resource agencies in public/private partnerships.
- 2) Developing strategies that reorganize current funding approaches in a regional framework that result in competitive processes that shift emphasis from choices between one creek versus another within the same watershed region, or between coastal creeks from adjacent watersheds.
- 3) Recognition that conducting individual small-scale projects is less viable than organizing larger scale regional plans based upon coordinated resource management across related watersheds, identifying common issues. Additional benefits accrue from a collaborative effort to establish project priorities that also allow for collaborative/partnered involvement of smaller organizations under one large grant (encouraged by the IRWMP design).
- 4) Maximizing existing resources, building upon and enhancing existing organizational strengths, and eliminating overlap and duplication of effort.

These issues were in part identified as a result of the potential loss of state bond programs to support project development for coastal watershed resources including restoration and program implementation of marine and coastal resource protection projects. Additionally, the set of issues identified also stems from an interest in creating supporting mechanisms to strengthen collaboration among the watershed groups, increase opportunities to engage marine conservation groups in integrated coastal/marine resource project development, and build effective funding strategies structured to support formal partnerships among the coastal and marine resource NGOs.

It should be noted that during January to March, PCLF's sister organization, the Planning and Conservation League (PCL), also conducted significant activity at the state level to support regional engagement in a special state bond program that would offer short-term investment designed to provide targeted funding to specific restoration projects, or to a geographically-specific region. This program was initiated by the state in response to the bond freeze and at this time several entities have entered into this program including the Bay Area Transit Authority and Solano County. Information provided to the San Luis Obispo County CORRT group included a white paper on the Private Placement Bond Program authored jointly by several organizations.

CORRT Monterey County

The annual meeting for CORRT 2009 for Monterey County was jointly hosted by local partners including the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and the Carmel River Watershed

Conservancy. The meeting was attended by 30 participants (see *Table 8: Coast and Ocean Regional Roundtable 2009 Annual Meeting Participants, Monterey County*). Three key Working Group sessions were conducted to focus on the "Land to Sea" context of the following issues (see also Table 10):

- MC-WG1: CEQA Review for Marine Impacts
- MC-WG2: Virtual Tour of the Carmel River Watershed
- MC-WG3: Formation of a Land to Sea Advisory

Planning Group input to the discussion and selection process for identifying regional issues was conducted through a *GoogleDocs* process and can be viewed at:

http://spreadsheets.google.com/pub?key=t9k7z3Y4_op_OT4IMO5EOPA&single=true&gid=0&output=html.

A brief review of the Regional Funding issues will be presented in the final section following Working Group summaries for Monterey County.

MC-WG1: CEQA Review for Impacts to Coastal and Marine Resources

The CEQA Working Group was organized to address gaps in the CEQA process for evaluating impacts to marine and coastal resources. This action was proposed by Monterey County CORRT 2008, and in 2009 was targeted for the formation of a Working Group to include harbor and port programs, the City of Monterey, Monterey County, the MLPA program, and Monterey Bay region NGOs.

The group identified the following actions for CORRT 2010:

- 1) develop additional "test questions" to help identify marine impact issues;
- 2) work with the Association of Monterey Bay Area Government (AMBAG) to disseminate a marine issues set of questions for county and other CEQA lead agencies to apply to the CEQA checklist; and,
- 3) conduct workshops in 2010 for county, city and agency staff to focus on specific marine impacts that should be targeted for the Monterey County area.

The CEQA Working Group circulated a summary of the June 25th Working Group meeting to participants and others identified by the Planning Group for follow-up to the June meeting in order to gather input on issues reviewed and a draft set of example questions proposed for use with the CEQA Checklist for comment and as an outline for future efforts.

MC-WG2: Virtual Tour of the Carmel River Watershed

This Working Group is aimed at creating a "virtual tour" of the Carmel River Watershed to document priority problems and solutions that relate to marine resource impacts including erosion and sediment factors throughout the watershed; problems associated with steelhead (federally listed as *threatened*) and inland factors that are affecting declining coastal wildlife populations. The Carmel River Watershed drains to Carmel Bay which is associated with four marine protected areas, and is adjacent to other special protected areas designated by such programs as the Areas of Special Biological Significance Program. These include the Point Lobos State Marine Reserve, Point Lobos State Marine Conservation Area, the Carmel Bay State Marine Conservation Area, and the Carmel Pinnacles State Marine Reserve. Just north of Carmel Bay are five additional protected areas including the Asilomar State Marine Reserve, Pacific Grove Marine Gardens State Marine Conservation Area, Lovers Point State Marine Reserve, and the Edward F. Ricketts State Marine Conservation Area.

Other issues relate to the Carmel River Lagoon and management goals that can potentially lead to discontinuing tertiary treated effluent discharge to Carmel Bay by the Carmel Area Wastewater District treatment facility. This may involve the opportunity to re-direct tertiary

treated effluent currently discharged to the bay, to the lagoon to maintain year-round flow and water levels in the lower river reaches and lagoon for protection of steelhead habitat. Additionally, the IRWMP process has very effectively organized a series of projects that include several locally-based projects that will be developed for the Carmel River including a Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring Program. Most recently, NOAA Fisheries has established a special mitigation fund for the Carmel River of approximately \$10m providing additional incentives to focus on the Carmel River Watershed and steelhead issues.

The Working Group proposed a collaborative project to coordinate the design of a visual database utilizing existing watershed data, linking with visual data being developed for the Carmel Bay ASBS and associated MPAs. The tool would inform decision makers on critical issues and facilitate project/grant development. A draft project proposal was prepared by the Monterey County CORRT Planning Group and presented for review by the participants of the June 25th CORRT Working Group meeting. The proposal contains a draft narrative, potential partners, and an example visual tour of a creek segment, with 350° view and travel downstream to the confluence with the Pacific Ocean. The work to date has been completed with minimal funding, available software, and in-kind support from CORRT partners. The proposal can be reviewed as a Google Document at: <http://sites.google.com/site/streamviewplanning/Home>

The collective resources of the CORRT Planning Group Participants suggest that this proposed action may be a viable project given the availability of existing information and imagery, as well as technical expertise to support project development. The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary is among those who are interested in contributing to developing this web-based project. All supporters of this proposed action see the need for improving understanding of priority issues for the Carmel River Watershed by the resource agencies. Second, they see potential benefits for increasing effectiveness of grant seeking strategies that are constructed within the broader set of related issues in the watershed and adjacent bay that can be easily and simply conveyed through an image-based "virtual" tour. This includes identifying problems as well as mitigation and restoration that are providing effective solutions from the top of the watershed to the intertidal and nearshore waters of the bay where ongoing marine research can link impacts associated with nonpoint source pollution draining from land to sea.

MC-WG3: Formation of a Land to Sea Advisory

This idea was considered in response to CORRT 08 Recommended Actions. Unlike San Luis Obispo County, the greater Monterey County region contains myriad water resources advisory groups and committees, and is challenged by distinct cultural and geographic differences between the coastal region and the inland Salinas Valley area of the county. Questions posed to the working group (see above) resulted in further discussion of the need to build better linkages between coastal and inland resource management issues. The Working Group included a number of participants from the agricultural community who felt that the Land to Sea discussion must be further explored, and also noted the potential for building upon recent efforts to establish these links through community involvement bringing coastal groups together with the agricultural community. The proposed actions for CORRT 2010 include utilizing existing networking processes to extend the "land to sea" discussion through such activities as the annual "Sip of the Sanctuary," event coordinated by the Agricultural Water Quality Coalition. Working Group participants also noted the success of the "Blue Circle" meetings sponsored by the Santa Cruz RCD as another model for engaging common issues across the rural/urban divide.

A Regional Funding Panel was also conducted for the Monterey meeting and included the following presenters: Jeff Bryant, Community Foundation of Monterey County; Bridget Hoover, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary; and, Laura Engeman, State Coastal Conservancy. The purpose of the discussion was to explore the specific issues and options for Monterey

region project development through resource agencies, private sources as well as potentially restored state bond funding available through IRWMP grants. CORRT participants were also informed of the potential sources of funding through the Private Placement Bond Program and also updated on the State Water Board Cleanup and Abatement account funds, and new changes in the Regional Water Board Supplemental Environmental Project Program. As with San Luis Obispo, the Regional Funding Panel presenters stressed the importance of the formation of regional collaboration for regional partnering in project development.

CORRT Santa Cruz County

The first annual meeting for CORRT 2009 for Santa Cruz County was held on April 30th, 2009, and was jointly hosted with our local partner, the Coastal Watershed Council. The meeting was attended by 59 participants (see *Table 9: Coast and Ocean Regional Roundtable 2009 Annual Meeting Participants*).

The meeting was structured to include six speakers on issues selected by the Planning Group developed to reflect priority areas of concern for the Santa Cruz Region. The Santa Cruz CORRT group reviewed the CORRT 2008 recommended actions and made the determination that issues to be considered for the Santa Cruz region should not be limited by the previous year's work in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties. Issues identified for the first annual Santa Cruz CORRT meeting were reviewed through a series of meetings and circulated via GoogleDocs and can be reviewed at:

<http://spreadsheets.google.com/pub?key=tiKBiRg5IeqZIrleGQqipdQ&single=true&gid=0&output=html>

The six speakers selected included the following areas of coastal and marine resource management challenges: local policy and informed decision-making, climate change and coastal resource management, management of coastal lagoons for salmonid health, land-based pollutants that impact the marine environment, marine recreation and health issues, and marine debris. Three breakout sessions were conducted and focused on the following key areas:

SC-Breakout Session 1: Land-based Impacts to the Marine Environment

SC-Breakout Session 2: Water Supply and Management

SC-Breakout Session 3: Watershed Management for Salmonid Health

The working group process was originally structured to advance the Santa Cruz group toward establishing issues and priorities by the end of the first year. This is in contrast with the Monterey and San Luis Obispo processes that worked through a two-year process to organize working groups around priority issues distinct to each region. While the Santa Cruz CORRT annual event was conducted early in the project period (April), the delays encountered in January and February with all three Planning Groups caused a shift in schedules for all three counties. The Santa Cruz process, therefore, did not achieve the follow-up activity that had been envisioned as part of the effort to close the gap between Santa Cruz and the other two counties in terms of Working Group status. The results of the first annual meeting, however, were notable in that the Santa Cruz attendance at 59 attained the highest level of participation to date across all counties. Additionally, the level of attendance for local, regional, state and federal agency staff was also high, leading to expectations by the CORRT Planning Group that the issues presented could spark real interest in relation to local policies and practices.

The formation of the Planning Group for Santa Cruz County was also initially very highly attended. Early meetings included a diverse range of groups including coastal environmental organizations, and rural groups with interests in watershed, water supply, and agricultural

issues. A total of 17 organizations represented by 24 individuals were engaged in the early stages of the process, equal in organizational strength to San Luis Obispo also at 17 participating organizations. Additionally, only 4 organizations dropped out due to the state's 'stop work' situation, also the lowest of the three counties (see *Table 3: Breakdown of Year 1 and Year 2 Organizations by Type and County, 2008-2009*).

The level of interest in marine and coastal issues clearly is high and indicates that the Santa Cruz region is ready for follow-up efforts to build on the work initiated in year one. The first annual meeting of CORRT created a ripple effect that occurred following the April meeting for several weeks with inquiries about the project and ways to get engaged from individuals who did not attend, but who had heard about the meeting after the fact. This is consistent with the level of enthusiasm and commitment to the CORRT process exhibited by the Santa Cruz Planning Group members, and expectations that work will continue to support action on new marine and coastal resource policies.

One distinct factor that was noted by CORRT participants in other counties is the existence of the "Blue Circle" event, a very successful effort organized and sponsored by the Santa Cruz County Resources Conservation District. This regularly held meeting provides an informal social setting in which diverse groups can participate in order to discuss common issues of interest. The forum, similar to CORRT, includes speakers and generally draws around 40 or 50 individuals for a 2-3 hour discussion on leading issues, including such things as new project development, agency program implementation, and other action of interest to the environmental and agricultural communities. The context for CORRT is in synch with this informal approach to bringing new information to community members and those who are actively engaged in resource management issues. The extended framework of the CORRT process, however, builds a new level of potential partnering and collaboration on a new set of issues, coordinated by the groups themselves as members of the Planning Group gain in their understanding of marine conservation and management issues. The greater potential for partnering among groups with established social and professional ties will be closely watched in the development of the CORRT Santa Cruz process for 2010.

Table 10 presents an overview of key issues discussed and outline for next steps as developed during the April 30th Annual Meeting. The table also presents the target agencies and potential partners that will frame the next phase of work for the Santa Cruz group. Another potential benefit from future work with the Santa Cruz CORRT Planning Group can result from the region's lead in establishing an administrative framework for collaborative project work designed to fund jointly developed project, administered by the Santa Cruz Community Foundation. Areas of interest in exploring regional funding across the three counties will likely benefit from the Santa Cruz region in linking local community resources with coastal and marine resource priorities in similar fashion to the model established in Santa Cruz. The Monterey Community Foundation and the San Luis Obispo Community Foundation have signaled that they are very interested in learning more about the Santa Cruz model and have indicated that the CORRT Project presents a viable forum to continue to explore new options and potential collaborations.

Conclusion: Key Accomplishments for CORRT 2009

In its second year, the CORRT Project has expanded to a three-county approach that has engaged over 130 people directly across the three counties, and worked directly with 34 coastal and marine organizations to establish a forum for local-level engagement with marine and coastal resource policy issues. While the project was impacted for a short time by the suspension of all state agency programs and state bond funded projects, the project did succeed in retaining focus on the major goals of the CORRT Project. In the final stages of the project, agency response to CORRT 2009 outcomes has initially been very positive as these

actions are occurring at a time when the leading resource agencies and programs may be facing serious challenges in advancing progress on implementation of major program objectives. As confirmed by staff at the Coastal Commission, the State Coastal Conservancy, Ocean Protection Council, and Fish and Game, local community effort on these issues will be critical to maintaining momentum for essential changes that need to take place.

PCLF undertook this effort in 2007 in response to a need for integrating the coastal watershed and land-base issues with new goals for marine protection and new programs ready for implementation that included the Marine Protected Area Program. At this stage, when these programs are essentially "on hold," it will be essential for local action to continue to move ahead to fill the gap while state agencies re-organize and re-establish their programs and engagement.

Additionally, the CORRT Project is defining a process within the constraints of the new era of limited funding for collaborative work, utilizing and training others to use the online web-based tools that can effectively allow groups to continue to work jointly without the burden and cost of face-to-face meetings. While we have utilized these new tools to good effect, there is more to learn and as noted in our evaluation, changes in the approach to design and implementation of supporting structures for group project development will be more fully explored in the next phase of the CORRT Project.

In concluding the second year of the CORRT Project, the lessons learned have been achieved through the very local scale of the CORRT process, gaining insights from those closest to the issues as to what it means to live in a coastal county, and what meaning to give to new state and national goals and priorities for coastal and marine resource sustainability at the community level. The CORRT Project has established a process "built from the ground-up" and as a result has taken root in ways that can continue to grow and make the kinds of changes described in the JOCI report, and envisioned in the state's priorities for new coastal and marine resource protection.

Figures 1-7

FIGURES 1-4: CORRT Organizational Participation by County

Figure 1: 2008-2009 SLO County (17 organizations)



Figure 2: 2008-2009 Monterey County (14 organizations)



Figure 3: 2009 Santa Cruz (17 organizations)

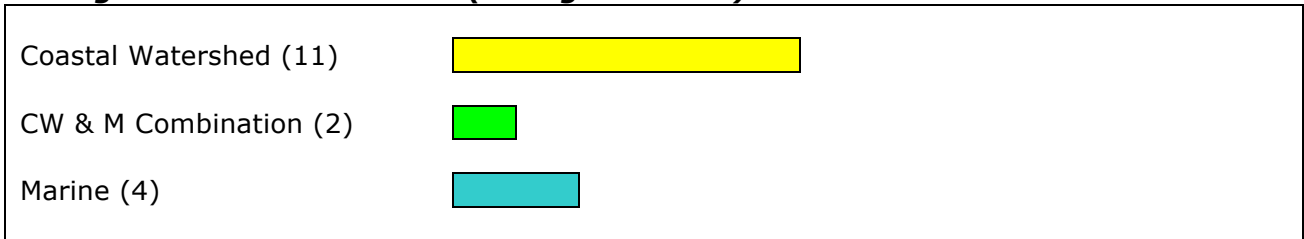


Figure 4: Organizational Participation across all Counties (38 organizations)

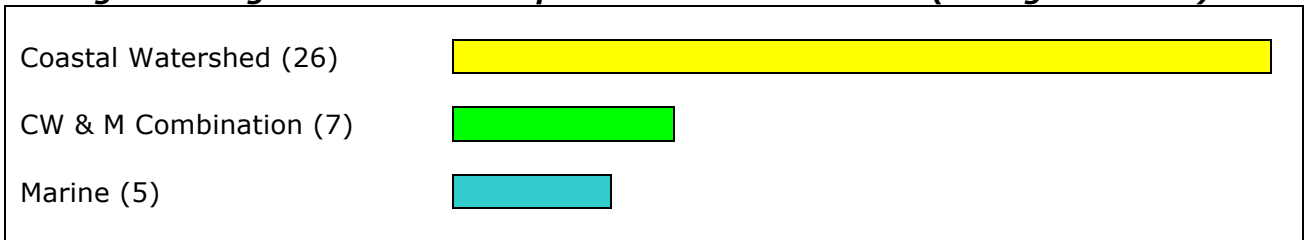
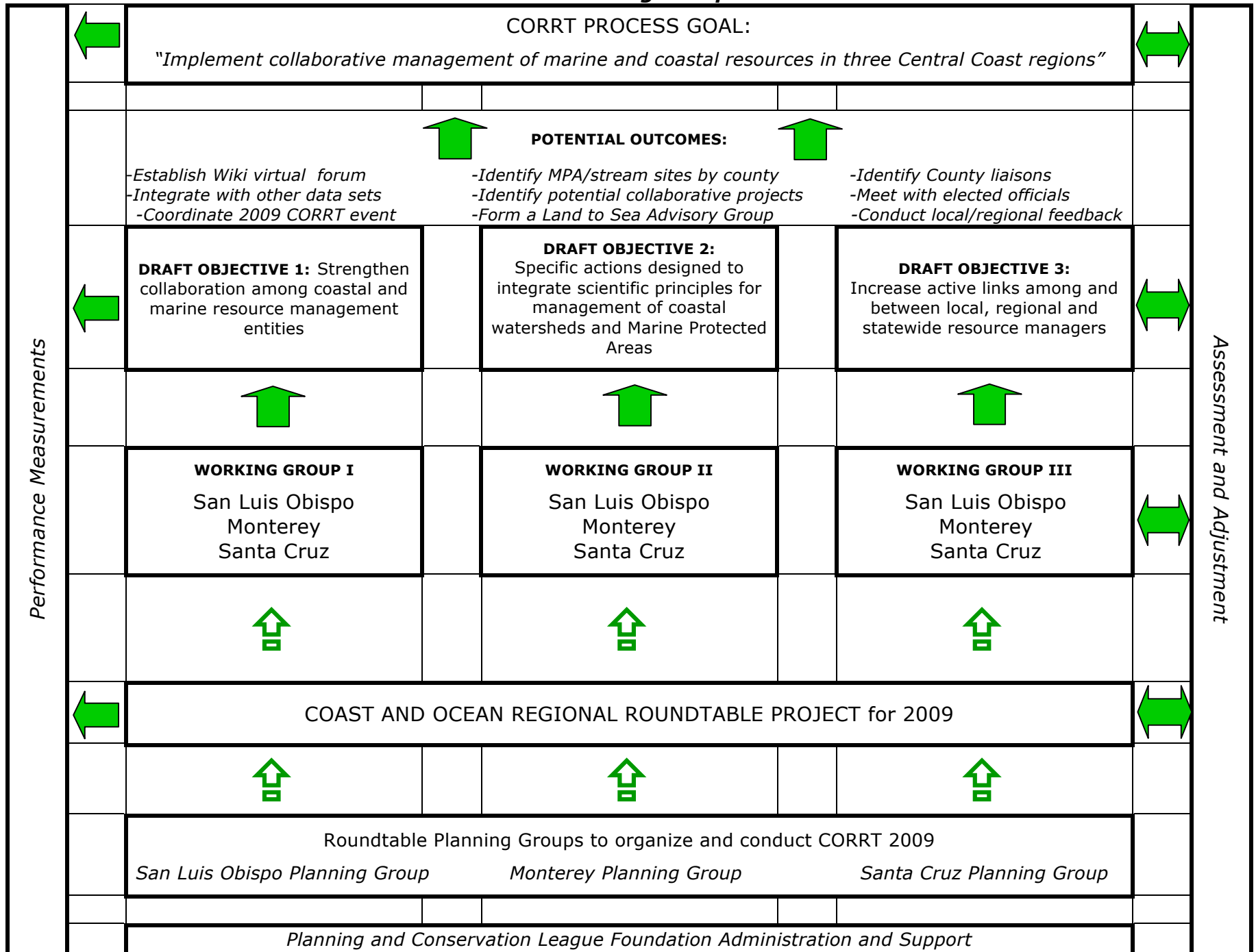
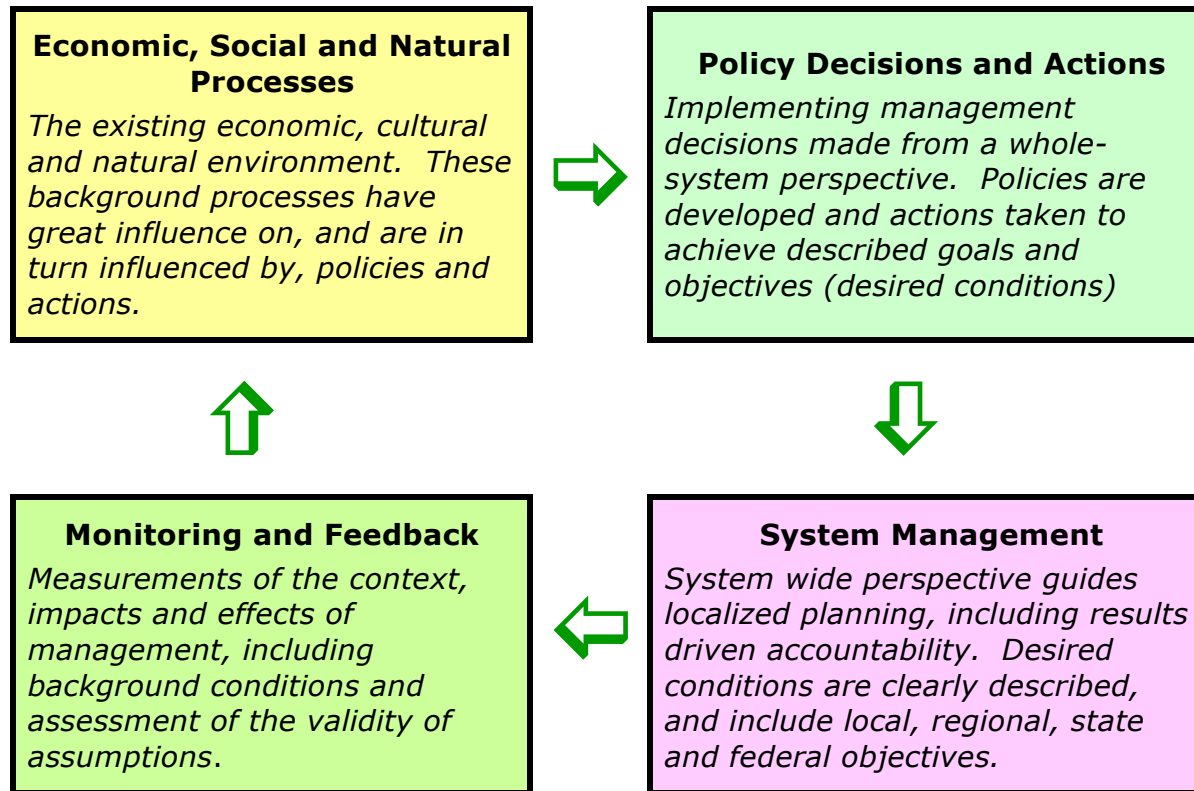


FIGURE 5: Planning Group Process



This model represents the process used and supported by many successful collaborative management efforts. Learning and information based management (adaptive management) is a keystone of the process. Promoting and supporting adaptive management takes place at all scales, from local project implementation through regional and statewide program implementation.



Successful management efforts involve strong feedback loops to assess the effects of policy decisions and actions. Measurements include process effectiveness and intermediate outcomes, as well as outcomes tracked through changes in physical conditions.

Tables 2-10

Table 2: CORRT 2009 Priorities in Relation to 2008 Recommended Actions

CORRT 2008 Priority Issues and Recommendations*		CORRT 2009 Working Group and Plenary Session (PS) Topics**									
CORRT 2008 Breakout Topic Themes	CORRT 2008 Seven Recommended Actions	SLO County			Monterey County			Santa Cruz County			
		SLO 1	SLO 2	SLO 3	SLO PS	MC 1	MC 2	MC 3	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3
I. Strengthening Regional Communication & Collaboration	A. Clearinghouse/access to information and resources; coordination of information development to meet local needs		x	X			X		x		x
	B. Conduct regular local/regional forums to facilitate exchange of ideas, information, foster collaboration, networking including state level programs (e.g., OPC); enhance multiple benefits outcomes through collaboration; promote active communication to the public (CORRT; Regional Stewardship Council)	X			X		X	X	x	x	x
II. Integrating Management with Science	C. Land to Sea Advisory Program; informing local to regional scale through integrating scientists, managers, elected officials, gaining broad perspective (beyond specific project level goals)		X		X			X			
	D. Accountability in decision making; mechanisms to integrate and evaluate best science; create rapid response process to diminish negative impacts		x				X		x	x	x
	E. Develop mechanism for science review, ongoing training/mentoring for program professionals; strengthen program links to UCCE/Seagrant									x	
III. Integrating Local to Regional Governance	F. Local representation at regional/state level to convey local needs and priorities, inform state level funding programs; support for value of regional strategies linked to state goals		X	X	X						x
	G. Statewide mandate for meeting ecosystem health goals (CEQA, or other local scale mechanisms)					X					
<p>* Note that CORRT 2008 included San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties only. Santa Cruz County CORRT was initiated in 2009.</p> <p>** Bold-faced "X" indicates that Working Group or Plenary Session participants identified the associated recommendation as a high priority. Lower-case "x" indicates complementary objectives as identified by PCLF staff.</p>		<p>SLO-1: Marine Litter SLO-2: Salmonids SLO-3: Point Source (PS) and Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution SLO-PS: Formation of Land to Sea Advisory MC-1: CEQA Review MC-2: Virtual Tour of the Carmel River Watershed MC-3: Formation of a Land to Sea Advisory SC-1: Land-based Impacts to the Marine Environment SC-2: Water Supply and Management SC-3: Watershed Management for Salmonids</p>									

**Table 3: Breakdown of Year 1 and Year 2 CORRT Planning Group
Organizational Representation by Type and County, 2008-2009 (N=38)**

Type of Organization	San Luis Obispo County 17 organizations ¹ (23 Individuals)	Monterey County 14 organizations ¹ (20 Individuals)	Santa Cruz County 17 organizations ¹ (24 Individuals)	Total # by Type All Counties
Federal Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Coast RC&D (USDA) Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (NOAA)² Morro Bay National Estuary Program (EPA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (NOAA)² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (NOAA)² 	3
State Agency		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Fish and Game, Marine Reserve Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Fish and Game, Marine Reserve Program 	1
County Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> San Luis Obispo County Public Works County Water Resources Advisory Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See note⁴ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Santa Cruz County Environmental Health 	3
Resource Conservation District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal San Luis RCD* Upper Salinas-Las Tablas RCD* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCD of Monterey County RCD of Santa Cruz County^{2*} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCD of Santa Cruz County² 	4
University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SLOSEA – Cal Poly University 			1
Business		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Program, Pebble Beach Company 		1
Nonprofit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Coast Agricultural Water Quality Coalition² Environmental of San Luis Obispo (ECOSLO) Greenspace* Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo Bay Foundation Central Coast Salmon Enhancement² Sierra Club – Santa Lucia Chapter² Surfrider Foundation – San Luis Bay Chapter^{2*} Guadalupe Dunes Center* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Coast Agricultural Water Quality Coalition² Coastal Watershed Council² Otter Project / Monterey Coastkeeper Surfrider Foundation – Monterey/Santa Cruz Chapters Big Sur Land Trust* Carmel River Steelhead Association* Carmel River Watershed Conservancy² Save Our Shores* Elkhorn Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve Ocean Conservancy* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Coast Agricultural Water Quality Coalition² Coastal Watershed Council² Otter Project / Monterey Coastkeeper Surfrider Foundation – Monterey/Santa Cruz Chapters Ecology Action² Action Pajaro Valley* Land Trust of Santa Cruz Watsonville Wetlands Watch Wildfarms Alliance* Ocean Conservancy* Sierra Club - Ventana Chapter Save Our Shores Open Space Alliance* 	25
Land Trusts (also listed as Nonprofit) ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Big Sur Land Trust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open Space Alliance Land Trust of Santa Cruz 	4
Agricultural Affiliation (also listed in other categories) ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Coast Agricultural Water Quality Coalition Coastal San Luis RCD Upper Salinas-Las Tablas RCD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Coast Agricultural Water Quality Coalition Environmental of San Luis RCD of Monterey County RCD of Santa Cruz County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Coast Agricultural Water Quality Coalition Environmental of San Luis RCD of Santa Cruz County Wildfarms Alliance 	6

¹This is the number of organizations participating in each county including organizations that participate in more than one CORRT Planning Group.

²Organizations that have two or more members participating in CORRT

³The grey shaded boxes provide additional information about organizational interests or affiliation, and therefore are not included in the total count of 38.

⁴Although the Resources Agency of Monterey County did not participate in the Planning Group, the agency did sponsor the CORRT Monterey County CORRT 2008 meeting by providing the venue for the event.

*Groups that stopped participating after the state bond freeze took affect

TABLE 4: Organizations that address coastal watershed resource issues by county (Total N=26)

Organization	SLO County (N=11)*	Monterey County (N=8)*	Santa Cruz County (N=11)*
Action Pajaro Valley ²			X
Big Sur Land Trust ¹		X	
Carmel River Steelhead Association ^b		X	
Carmel River Watershed Conservancy ^b		X	
Central Coast Agricultural Water Quality Coalition ²	X	X	X
Central Coast Resource Conservation and Development Council ^b	X		
Central Coast Salmon Enhancement ^b	X		
Coastal San Luis RCD ^b	X		
Coastal Watershed Council ^b		X	X
Ecology Action ²			X
Elkhorn Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve ¹		X	
Environmental Center of San Luis Obispo County ^b	X		
Greenspace ^b	X		
Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo ^b	X		
Land Trust of Santa Cruz ²			X
Open Space Alliance ²			X
RCD of Monterey County ^b		X	
RCD of Santa Cruz County ²		X	X
San Luis Obispo County Public Works ^b	X		
Santa Cruz County Environmental Health ²			X
Sierra Club, Ventana Chapter ²			X
Sierra Club, Santa Lucia Chapter ^b	X		
Upper Salinas-Las Tablas RCD ²	X		
Water Resources Advisory Committee to San Luis Obispo County ^b	X		
Watsonville Wetlands Watch ²			X
Wild Farms Alliance ²			X

1 = CORRT 2008; 2 = CORRT 2009; B = CORRT both 2008 and 2009

*Note: This number includes those groups that are participating in more than one county

TABLE 5: Organizations that address both watershed and marine resource issues by county (N=7)

Organization	SLO County (N=5)*	Monterey County (N=3)*	Santa Cruz County (N=2)*
Bay Foundation ¹	X		
Guadalupe Dunes Center ²	X		
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary ^b	X	X	X
Morro Bay National Estuary Program ^b	X		
Otter Project / Monterey Coastkeeper ^b		X	X
Pebble Beach Company Environmental Program ²		X	
SLOSEA - Cal Poly University ¹	X		

1 = CORRT 2008; 2 = CORRT 2009; B = CORRT both 2008 and 2009

*Note: This number includes those groups that are participating in more than one county

TABLE 6: Organizations that address marine resource issues by county (N=5)

Organization	SLO County (N=1)*	Monterey County (N=3)*	Santa Cruz County (N=4)*
Department of Fish and Game, Marine Reserve Program ²			X
Ocean Conservancy ^b		X ¹	X ²
Save Our Shores ^b		X	X
Surfrider Foundation, San Luis Bay Chapter ^b	X		
Surfrider Foundation, Monterey/Santa Cruz Chapter ^b		X	X

2 = CORRT 2009; B = CORRT both 2008 and 2009

*Note: This number includes those groups that are participating in more than one county

TABLE 7: COAST AND OCEAN REGIONAL ROUNDTABLE (CORRT) PARTICIPANTS**SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, JUNE 4, 2009****TOTAL PARTICIPANTS: 48*****CORRT Planning Group Member****Local Community and Nonprofit Organizations (27)**

Dave Paradies*	Bay Foundation and CCAMP
Dominic Santangelo	California Conservation Corps
Aaron Lazanoff	Cattlemen's Association (President)
Meredith Hardy	CCC
Aleksandra Wyzdga*	Center for River Restoration and Research; Cal Poly University
Kay Mercer*	Central Coast Agricultural Water Quality Coalition
Darla Inglis	Central Coast LID Center
Sarah Paddock	Central Coast Salmon Enhancement
Steph Wald*	Central Coast Salmon Enhancement
Debra Stakes	Cuesta College
Morgan Rafferty*	ECOSLO
Brian Stark*	Land Conservancy
Bob Hill	Land Conservancy of SLO; Proposed Ag and Open Space Special District
Cynthia Hawley	LandWatch San Luis Obispo County
Melvin de la Motte	Marine Interest Group
David Sears	Marine Interest Group
Dan Berman*	Morro Bay National Estuary Program
Sue Harvey	North County Watch
Jeff Rodriguez*	Resource Conservation and Development Council
Andrew Christie*	Sierra Club
Elizabeth Scott-Graham	SLO Botanical Gardens
Eric Greening*	SLO Coast Alliance and WRAC
Gordon Hensley	SLO Coastkeeper
Barry VanderKelen	SLO Community Foundation
Barbara Bell	SLO Community Foundation
Sue Luft*	SLO County Water Resources Advisory Committee
Dean Wendt	SLOSEA

TABLE 7: CORRT San Luis Obispo (con't.)

Local Government (7)	
Neil Havlik	City of SLO
Carole Maurer	Los Osos CAC
Rick Algert	Morro Bay Harbor Department
Michael Winn	Nipomo CSD; SLO County Water Resources Advisory Committee
Stu Stewart	Pismo CSD
Stephen McGrath	Port San Luis Harbor District
Carolyn Moffat	Port San Luis Harbor District
Regional Government (8)	
Julie Thomas*	Coastal San Luis RCD
Bruce Gibson	County Supervisor
Susan Devine	Legislative Assistant to Supervisor Hill
Amy Gilman	Legislative Assistant to Supervisor Patterson
Patti Toews	San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority
Courtney Howard	SLO County Public Works
Steve Devencenzi	SLOCOG
Shayna Bailey	Upper Salinas-Las Tablas RCD
State Government (5)	
Debbie Arnold	Assemblyman Blakeslee - District 33
Ronnie Glick	CA Dept of Parks and Rec - South County State Parks
Danielle Duboff	Representing 15 th District Senator Abel Maldonado
Juventino Ortiz III	State Park Superintendent - Coastal Sector
Vince Cicero	State Parks - Senior Environmental Scientist - SLO Coast District
Federal Government (1)	
Carolyn Skinder	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary

TABLE 8: COAST AND OCEAN REGIONAL ROUNDTABLE PARTICIPANTS**MONTEREY COUNTY, JUNE 25, 2009****TOTAL PARTICIPANTS: 30*****CORRT Planning Group Member****Local Community and Nonprofit Organizations (15)**

Lauren Letendre*	Carmel River Watershed Conservancy
Clive Sanders*	Carmel River Watershed Conservancy
Kay Mercer*	Central Coast Agricultural Water Quality Coalition
David Johnston	Central Coast Joint Data Committee
Armand Ruby*	Coastal Watershed Council
Nik Strong-Cvetich*	Coastal Watershed Council
Jeff Bryant	Community Foundation for Monterey County
Molly Erickson	Community Member
Abigail Kehr	Graduate Student - Monterey Institute of International Studies
Janet Brennan	League of Women Voters
Steve Shimek*	Otter Project & Monterey Coastkeeper
Thomas Quattlebaum*	Pebble Beach Company
Kirk Schmidt	Preservation, Inc.
Barbara Bass Evans	Save Our Waterfront
Tony Tersol	Surfrider Foundation

Local Government (2)

Nancy Selfridge	City of Monterey
Russell Jeffries	Moss Landing Harbor District Commissioner

Regional Government (6)

David Mack	County of Monterey Resource Management Agency - Planning Department
Craig Spencer	County of Monterey Resource Management Agency - Planning Department
Karen Riley	County of Monterey Resource Management Agency - Public Works Department
Dawn Mathes	Monterey County Agricultural Commissioner's Office
Tim Jensen	Monterey Peninsula Park District
Paul Robins*	Resource Conservation District of Monterey County

State Government (3)

Ken Gray	California Department of Parks and Recreation
Susan Ashcraft	Dept of Fish and Game - MLPA Program
Laura Engeman	OPC

Federal Government (4)

Sophie deBeukelaer	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
Bridget Hoover*	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
Kailea Carlson	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (Cal Poly University Intern)
Daniel Mountjoy	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

TABLE 9: COAST AND OCEAN REGIONAL ROUNDTABLE (CORRT) PARTICIPANTS**SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, APRIL 30, 2009****TOTAL PARTICIPANTS: 59*****CORRT Planning Group Member****Local Community and Nonprofit Organizations (30)**

Alessandro Hnatt	ADH Environmental
Darlene Din	Agricultural Land Use Consultant
Marc Holmes	Bay Institute
Dane Hardin	CCLEAN
Garrett Haertel	CCLEAN Steering Committee
Heather Kerkering	CenCOOS
Kay Mercer*	Central Coast Agricultural Water Quality Coalition
Don Alley	Central Coast Fishery Consultant
Jodi Frediani	Central Coast Forest Watch
Armand Ruby*	Coastal Watershed Council
Nik Strong-Cvetich*	Coastal Watershed Council
Kirsten Liske*	Ecology Action
Kyrrha Sevco*	Ecology Action
Katie Siegler	Granite Canyon Marine Pollution Studies Laboratory
Mike Guth Esq	Live Oak Neighbors & PPNF
Kevin Collins	Lompico Watershed Conservancy
Steven Harrington	Open Space Alliance
Sarah Greene	Preservation Inc
Lauren Gilligan*	Save Our Shores
Patricia Matachek*	Sierra Club-Santa Cruz County Group
Aldo Giacchino	Sierra Club-Santa Cruz County Group (Chair)
Jim Littlefield	Surfers' Environmental Alliance
Sarah Corbin*	Surfrider Foundation
Ximena Weissbluth	Surfrider Foundation
Rick Wilson	Surfrider Foundation
Karen Frankel	Trust for Public Land
Lauren Garske	UC Davis
Melissa Foley	UCSC
Jennifer Lane	UCSC
Kris Beall*	Watsonville Wetlands Watch

TABLE 9: CORRT Santa Cruz (con't.)

Local Government (7)	
Ross Clark	City of Santa Cruz - Climate Action Coordinator; California Coastal Commission
Mark Dettle	City of Santa Cruz Public Works
Suzanne Healy	City of Santa Cruz Public Works
Steve Wolfman	City of Santa Cruz Public Works
Robert Ketley	City of Watsonville
Tim Morley	Port District
Melanie Schumacher	Soquel Creek Water District
Regional Government (13)	
Jan Beautz	Former Santa Cruz County Supervisor
Mary Bannister	Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency
Karen Christensen*	RCD of Santa Cruz County
Arianne Rettinger*	RCD of Santa Cruz County
Paul Robins	Resource Conservation District of Monterey County
Steve Peters	Santa Cruz County Environmental Health Department
John Ricker*	Santa Cruz County Environmental Health Department
Steve Kennedy	Santa Cruz County Planning Commissioner
Albert Aramburu	Santa Cruz County Planning Commissioner (Chair)
Rachel Fatoohi	Santa Cruz County Public Works
John Leopold	Santa Cruz County Supervisor
Chris Coburn	Santa Cruz County Water Resources Analyst
John W. Hunt	University of California Davis Marine Pollution Studies Laboratory
State Government (5)	
Rachel Anne Goodman	27th Assembly District for Assblymn Bill Monning
Sandra Baron	Fish and Game Advisory Commission
James Ritchey	Fish and Game Advisory Commission - Chair
Rogers Johnson	Fish and Game Advisory Commission - Vice Chair
Laura Engeman	OPC
Federal Government (4)	
Gary Conley*	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
Bridget Hoover	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
Sean Hayes	National Marine Fisheries Service
Rich Casale	USDA-NRCS (Santa Cruz Office)

Table 10: CORRT 2009 Working Group Priorities by County

CORRT ISSUES BY COUNTY		2008*	Local Community/ Cultural/Social	Science/Research	Management Challenges/Policy/ Governance	Target Agencies	Potential Partners
San Luis Obispo County							
SLO-1	Working Group 1: Marine Litter	B	Shift from "throw away" culture; targeted outreach for all sectors in the community	Investigate and create a list of appropriate "green products" for recycling and disposal characteristics for use by local businesses	Improve monitoring and enforcement in different areas (beaches, parks, creek trails); change local ordinances to change local practice	OPC, Integrated Waste Management Authority, State Parks, Ports and Harbors, County	State Parks, Int. Waste Mgmt. Authority, ECOSLO, Port San Luis Harbor Commission, Morro Bay Harbor Dept., Assemblyman Blakeslee's office
SLO-2	Working Group 2: Salmonids	(A),C, (D),F	Increase public awareness; build collaborative effort within the county	Improve baseline data including water quality	Need agency leadership and better coordination; improve county buy-in; link to OPC, FGC, NOAA	OPC, CDFG, FGC, NOAA, SCC, County Agencies	Land Conservancy, Salmon Enhancement, CCC, RCD, Morro Bay National Estuary Program, MBNMS, Center for River Restoration and Research, MIG, North County Watch
SLO-3	Working Group 3: Point Source (PS) and Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution	A,F	Increase collaboration with different interest groups, programs and agencies	Need more adequate NPS data on ag and urban sources; better understanding of PS discharge to marine environment	Expand CEQA assessment of impacts to marine environment	CCRWQCB, County Agencies	SLOSEA, WRAC, Central Coast LID Center, LandWatch SLO, Sierra Club
SLO-PS	Plenary Session: Formation of Land to Sea Advisory	B,C,F	Build relations among existing local advisory bodies	Link with researchers to strengthen technical evaluations of conditions, policies and effects of actions	Build on the JOCI recommended actions; link to OPC, FGC, SCC	OPC, California Coastal Commission, State Coastal Conservancy, CCRWQCB, County Agencies	WRAC, Central Coast RC&D, RCD, Sierra Club, North County Watch, SLO Coast Alliance, Salmon Enhancement, MBNEP, Int. Waste Mgmt. Authority, Cattlemen's Association, ECOSLO, Cities, CACs

* 2008 Recommended Actions

Table 10: CORRT 2009 Working Group Priorities by County (continued)

CORRT ISSUES BY COUNTY		2008*	Local Community/ Cultural/Social	Science/Research	Management Challenges/Policy/ Governance	Target Agencies	Potential Partners
Monterey County							
MC-1	Working Group 1: CEQA Review	G	Improve the understanding of local conditions and needs among reviewers of CEQA documents	Develop local scale technical information base	Improve local agency understanding of marine issues	OPC, AMBAG	MBNMS, Otter Project/Monterey Coastkeeper, Save Our Waterfront
MC-2	Working Group 2: Virtual Tour of the Carmel River Watershed	A,B,D	Form new partnerships and funding strategies; involve regional stakeholders	Identify and bring together, under a single platform, environmental information at watershed scale	Coordinate access to extant data to inform local, regional decision makers; foster regional collaboration re: developing solutions	CCRWQCB, NOAA, California Coastal Commission, County Agencies	Coastal Watershed Council, MBNMS, Carmel River Watershed Conservancy, CSUMB, Ag Water Quality Coalition, Central Coast Joint Data Committee, AMBAG, Pebble Beach Co., Google
MC-3	Working Group 3: Formation of a Land to Sea Advisory	B,C	Expand and strengthen existing networks to bridge geo/social divide; "earn" advisory status	Ensure recommendations are based on sound science	Improve consistency of county planning efforts and coastal plan	OPC, California Coastal Commission, State Coastal Conservancy, CCRWQCB, County Agencies	AWQA, RCDs, Ag Commissioner's Office, MBNMS, Sierra Club, Preservation Inc., NRCS Community Foundation
Santa Cruz County							
SC-1	Working Group 1: Land-based Impacts to the Marine Environment	(A), (B), (D)	Create incentives for urban area communities to prevent and/or address problems; create a stakeholder process for positive institutional change	Close knowledge gaps regarding urban and rural ecosystems; increase understanding of watershed contribution to the marine environment	Increase the effectiveness of local control to address major impacts; assist decision makers to seek out science and research to inform policies and actions	County, rural and urban community	Open Space Alliance, Save Our Shores, Coastal Watershed Council, MBNMS, Universities, CenCOOS, RCD, Surfrider, Sierra Club, Ag Water Quality Coalition
SC-2	Working Group 2: Water Supply and Management	(B), (D), (E)	Increase public understanding of the connections between conservation and positive impacts to land and ocean resources	Establish hydrologic and hydraulic models to better inform water development and distribution decisions	Close inconsistencies among agency mandates; identify strategies to address fragmented and conflicting water policy	CCRWQCB, California Coastal Commission, County Agencies	Surfrider, MBNMS, Watsonville Wetlands Watch, CenCOOS, Save Our Shores
SC-3	Working Group 3: Watershed Management for Salmonids	(A), (B), (D), (F)	Increase public awareness about salmonid needs and stressors; document needs for improved funding	Conduct research to better quantify status and trends; develop improved resource valuation approach	Improve enforcement and monitoring; align presently conflicting policies; encourage and assist greater coordination across agencies to support more holistic management	OPC, CDFG, NOAA, SCC, County Agencies	Coastal Watershed Council, Sierra Club, RCD

* 2008 Recommended Action