

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

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December 8, 2015

TO: California Coastal Commission and Interested Parties

FROM: Charles Lester, Executive Director

SUBJECT: Executive Director's Report, December, 2015

Significant reporting items for the month. [Strategic Plan](#) (SP) reference provided where applicable:

LCP Program Status – Monterey, Santa Cruz Counties (SP Goal 4)

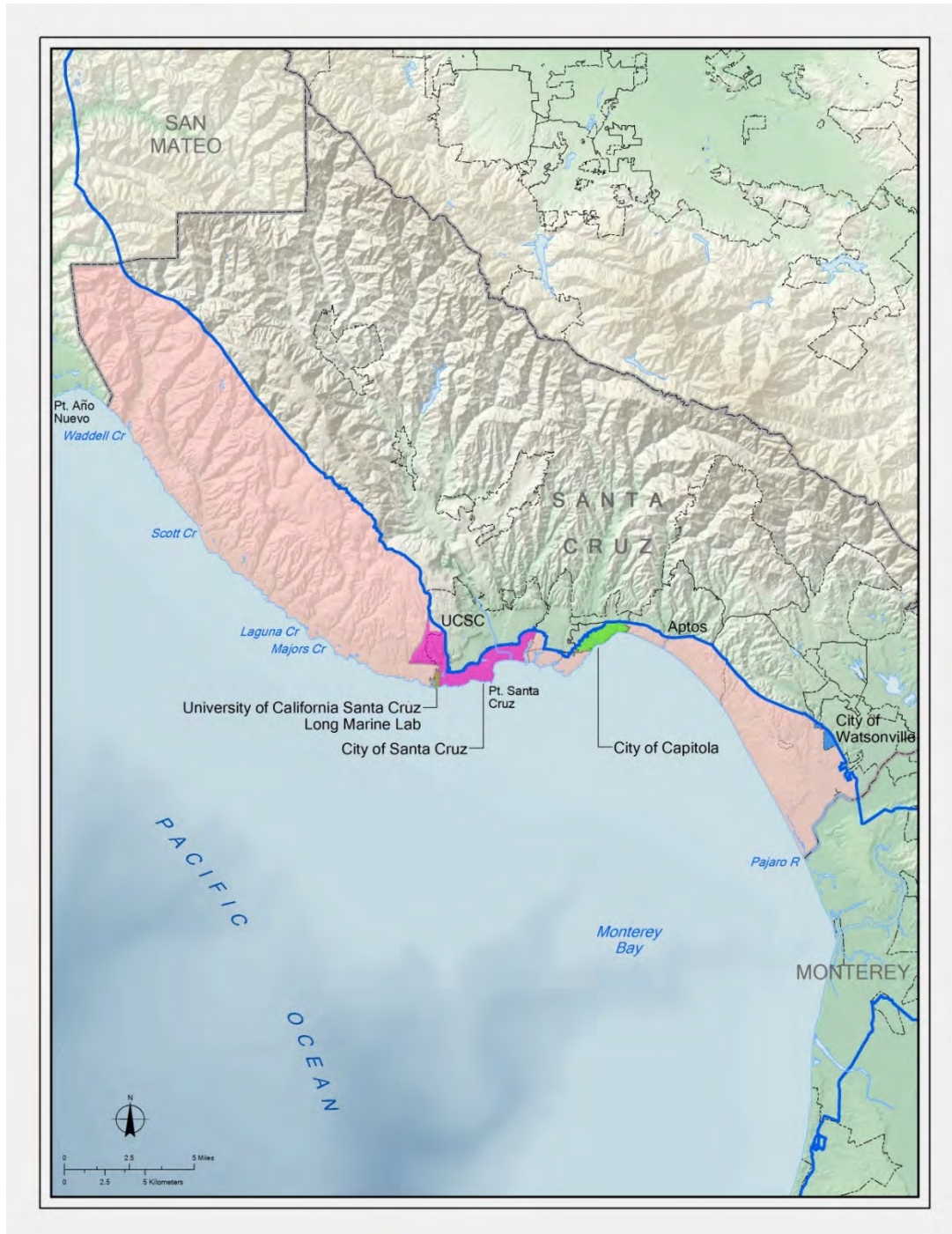
The Central Coast district stretches from the San Mateo/Santa Cruz County border near Año Nuevo State Reserve in the north to San Luis Obispo County's southern border near the Guadalupe Dunes in the south, nearly 300 miles of coastline. The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary lies offshore for much of this length. The district has three coastal counties (Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Luis Obispo) and twelve incorporated cities (Santa Cruz, Capitola, Watsonville, Marina, San Jose, Seaside, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Carmel, Morro Bay, Pismo Beach, and Grover Beach), each with certified LCPs with the exception of the cities of Monterey and Pacific Grove. There are also four major harbors (in Santa Cruz, Monterey, Morro Bay, and Port San Luis), numerous State Parks' Public Works Plans, and one coastal long range development plan (for the University of California at Santa Cruz's Marine Science Campus).

The Central Coast district coastal zone is diverse, with both rugged and more pastoral rural areas interspersed between population centers. Planning issues include protecting agriculture and scenic rural areas and responding to coastal erosion and sea level rise in the more urban parts of the district. The district also has significant public park lands and popular visitor destinations, intensifying the need to provide visitor-serving facilities and opportunities. Each of the Central Coast District LCPs within Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties are summarized below (San Luis Obispo County and its incorporated cities will be discussed in the Executive Director's report for the February meeting in Morro Bay).

Santa Cruz County

Santa Cruz County includes approximately 607 square miles, 113 square miles of which are located in the coastal zone, and contains approximately 45 miles of shoreline. The physical environment of Santa Cruz County is beautiful and diverse. With a spectacular coastline, accessible beaches, and wooded mountains all in proximity to several northern California metropolitan areas, Santa Cruz County is an important vacation and recreation area. Within its borders are several State parks (including portions of Big Basin State Park) and a number of State beaches (including Twin Lakes, Seacliff, Sunset and Manresa State Beaches). The County also contains a large stretch of Highway 1, including the incredibly scenic area located north of the City of Santa Cruz to San Mateo County. The topography of the County is varied in character, containing such features as agricultural lands and the forested Santa Cruz Mountains in the north and northeast, the mid-County coastal terraces (where a large portion of the County's population is located), and the alluvial south County, which is predominately in agricultural use. The central California coast location and the County's topographic features contribute to the

ideal Mediterranean climate of Santa Cruz County. Due to this climate and the variety of landscape types, the County contains a diverse economic base which is often natural resource-based and includes visitor-serving and service industries, agriculture and manufacturing. The dominant economic activities are generally centered in the agricultural and food processing of the south County and services and tourism in the North County. Other economic activities include quarrying, forestry, wood products, fishing and other manufacturing. The County's LCP was originally adopted in 1983 and was last updated in 1994. The County is currently updating the hazards components of the LCP and Commission staff is working actively with the County on this update.



City of Santa Cruz

The City of Santa Cruz has about eight miles of shoreline and occupies a picturesque location along the banks of the San Lorenzo River, between the Pacific Ocean and the Santa Cruz Mountains. The majority of the City's coastal zone is urbanized, but open space and natural areas (e.g., Natural Bridges State Beach, Moore Creek Preserve, and UCSC's Terrace Point lands) are also found within the City's coastal zone. Steamer Lane, a famous surfing spot, is located just off of Lighthouse Point along scenic West Cliff Drive. The Santa Cruz Harbor is located in the City and is an important harbor facility for recreational and commercial fishing in Monterey Bay. The Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk, adjoining commercial establishments, and the City's Municipal Wharf are located on and adjacent to the City's Main and Cowell Beaches. These areas together form a popular beach and general visitor destination with an estimated one million visitors annually. The City is also home to many historic structures, including many buildings designed in a variety of Victorian architectural styles. The Commission certified the original LCP in 1981 and approved a major update of the LCP in 1995. The City is currently pursuing a full LCP update, and Commission staff continue to work closely with the City on that effort.

City of Capitola-by-the-Sea

The City of Capitola-by-the-Sea has about two miles of shoreline along Monterey Bay. Even though Capitola is highly urbanized, the City has many natural features, including New Brighton State Beach, several monarch butterfly groves, and Soquel Creek. The Esplanade in Capitola Village is a vibrant commercial visitor-serving district located adjacent to Capitola Beach and the mouth of Soquel Creek. The unarmored cliffs of Depot Hill located downcoast of Capitola Beach contain a rich assemblage of well-preserved marine fossils. The Commission certified the City's LCP in 1990, and certified three areas of deferred certification (Rispin Mansion, Shadowbrook, and El Salto parcels) in 2005. The City will soon embark upon a full LCP update.

City of Watsonville

Only a small portion (less than 10%) of the City of Watsonville lies within the coastal zone. This coastal zone area constitutes approximately 300 acres and is mostly made up of undeveloped farmlands and sensitive habitat areas. Developed areas in the City's coastal zone include the City's wastewater treatment facility located on the Pajaro River, the City's landfill, and Pajaro Valley High School. The Commission certified the City's LCP in 1988. The City has submitted only five LCP amendments since 1988, all of which were approved by the Commission. At this time, no LCP update is planned.

Monterey County

Monterey County is located on the southern half of Monterey Bay along the Central California coast. The Monterey County coastline extends approximately 136 miles from the flat coastal plain south of the Pajaro River to the rugged mountainous shoreline of Big Sur just south of the town Gorda. Coastal estuaries, bays, and rivermouths add another 56 miles of shoreline to the coastal zone. Monterey County has four Land Use Plans (LUPs) for specific defined areas: North Monterey County, Del Monte Forest, Carmel, and Big Sur. There are three Areas of Deferred Certification in the County, at Fort Ord Dunes State Park, Mal Paso Beach, and Yankee Point.



North Monterey County segment: The North Monterey County portion of the LCP was first certified in 1982. The North Monterey County coastal zone encompasses the unincorporated area of the county from the Pajaro River to the Marina city limit. This LCP segment includes roughly nine miles of shoreline and associated coastal dune habitat, thousands of acres of prime agricultural lands, rural and low-density residential development, and also includes Elkhorn Slough, which is one of California's principal estuaries and wetland features and a National Estuarine Research Reserve. Moss Landing Harbor and the Dynegy power plant are located in the unincorporated town of Moss Landing. The Harbor lies at the western edge of the Elkhorn Slough watershed and supports approximately 155 recreational motor and sail boats, and approximately 455 commercial, research, and recreational boats, including commercial fishing and oceanographic research vessels. Commission staff has been working with the County on updates to the North Monterey County portion of the LCP, including the Moss Landing Community Plan, that addresses additional protections for agricultural lands, ESHA, wetlands, and other sensitive habitats; new provisions to address sea level rise and flood hazards; long-term planning for Moss Landing Harbor; and a General Development Plan for the reuse of the former National Refractories site at Moss Landing.

Fort Ord Dunes State Park (Area of Deferred Certification): Fort Ord Dunes State Park is a new, roughly 980 acre state park located west of Highway 1 in northern Monterey County. The park encompasses roughly four miles of shoreline and currently provides for limited day use. These lands were transferred from the federal government to State Parks in 1994. In 2004, the Fort Ord Dunes State Park General Plan was approved by the State Parks and Recreation Commission, which contemplates specific park improvements, including the establishment of environmental campsites.

Del Monte Forest segment: The Del Monte Forest portion of the LCP was first certified in 1984. This area extends inland three to four miles in places and is located along roughly 7 miles of central California shoreline on the Monterey Peninsula (occupying much of the peninsula landform) and is bounded roughly by the cities of Pacific Grove and Monterey to the north and northwest, and Carmel to the south; State Highway One skirts the Del Monte Forest a couple of miles inland. A circuitous private road system winds through the Del Monte Forest. The Pebble Beach Company owns the roads and almost all of the undeveloped land in the Forest. The Del Monte Forest has long been recognized for its natural beauty and is well known for its mostly craggy shoreline that extends through the bluff platform and large areas of dunes up through and into a sloped landform mantled by native Monterey pine forest. The Del Monte Forest is home to a variety of plant and animal species, including some that are exceptionally rare. This LCP segment was the subject of a partial update in 2012 that also provided for a final build out and preservation plan for the Pebble Beach Company's remaining undeveloped landholdings in the Del Monte Forest.

Carmel Area segment: The Carmel Area portion of the LCP was first certified in 1983. The Carmel Area of unincorporated Monterey County follows roughly seven miles of rugged shoreline south of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea. South of the Carmel River, the Carmel area coastal zone encompasses a variety of habitat types and land uses including Monterey pine forest habitat, river, estuarine, and wetland habitats, chaparral, creeks and riparian habitats. Land uses include low-medium density residential, agricultural lands, commercial visitor-serving, and watershed protection areas. The County is beginning to undertake an update for this LCP segment. Primary issues are the preservation of agricultural lands and sensitive habitats, regulation of vacation rentals, addressing flood and sea level rise impacts, development and

alignment of the California Coastal Trail, and expanding access into recently acquired public lands.

Big Sur Coast segment: The Big Sur coast area of unincorporated Monterey County is over 70 miles in length and stretches from the Carmel area in the north, south to the San Luis Obispo county line just south of the town of Gorda. As the largest planning area in Monterey County (some 150,000 acres), the Big Sur region is also the most geographically distinctive. The Big Sur coastal zone stretches well inland and encompasses a variety of habitat types including chaparral, redwood forest, oak woodland, coastal scrub, river and estuarine, to name a few. The Big Sur coast is world famous for its dramatic scenic shoreline vistas and landscapes, with sweeping undeveloped views of the Santa Lucia Mountains, coastal bluffs, rocky coastline, beaches, and the ocean from Highway 1. The County is in the process of updating this LCP segment and has held public workshops to gather input on a range of issues from identification and protection of sensitive habitats, provision of secondary dwelling units, vacation rental rules, fire protection and fuel modification, California Coastal Trail planning, and provision of water and other public services. Commission staff is working actively with the County on this update.

City of Marina

The incorporated City of Marina is a small coastal community in North Monterey County and is situated roughly between the Salinas River mouth and the Fort Ord Dunes State Park. The City has about three miles of shoreline fronted by restored coastal dune habitat, most of which is in public ownership. The last remaining sand mining plant on the Monterey Bay operates just above the surf line in the northern portion of the City. The coastal zone inland of Highway 1 is limited to roughly 60 acres that includes commercial retail development, visitor-serving overnight accommodations, coastal dunes, and three significant vernal ponds/coastal wetlands. The LCP was certified in 1982 and there have been relatively few amendments. No updates are planned currently.

City of Sand City

The Sand City coastal zone extends from the southern boundary of Fort Ord Dunes State Park to the City of Seaside on the south. West of Highway 1, Sand City has approximately 1.5 miles of shoreline and is comprised primarily of sand dunes. The coastal zone area includes the entire areas west of the highway and a strip of land 200 feet in width inland and adjacent to the highway right-of-way. In addition, the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way and 100 feet on the western side of the right-of-way are also located in the coastal zone. Inland areas are developed at urban intensities with residential, commercial, and industrial uses. The LCP was certified in 1982. No updates are planned currently.

City of Seaside

The City of Seaside coastal zone encompasses roughly 90 acres of land that extends from the shoreline inland of the highway to the terminus of Canyon Del Rey Creek. The Seaside coastal zone includes 500 feet of shore frontage west of Highway 1. A former estuarine complex comprised of Robert's Lake and Laguna Grande makes up the vast portion of the coastal zone inland of the highway. Land uses within the coastal zone include residential, commercial, and park/open space. Habitats found in the Seaside coastal zone include sand dune, estuarine, emergent wetland, and coastal oak woodland. The Seaside LCP was certified by the Commission in 2013.

City of Monterey

The City of Monterey has divided its Land Use Plan (LUP) into five segments: Cannery Row, Harbor, Del Monte Beach, Skyline, and Laguna Grande (the Laguna Grande LUP remains uncertified). The City does not have a certified Implementation Plan. The Commission recently awarded the City an LCP grant to help support an LCP certification process. Commission staff continues to work closely with the City to support development of its comprehensive LCP.

Cannery Row LUP: The Commission certified the Cannery Row LUP in 1981. The Cannery Row coastal zone is narrow and primarily extends only to the inland portion of Cannery Row itself. Cannery Row is a popular tourist destination, which contains many shops, restaurants, several hotels, and the Monterey Bay Aquarium. The Cannery Row coastline is generally rocky but there are two accessible beaches: McAbee Beach and San Carlos Beach. Public and visual access to the coastline is blocked in many locations by development, but there are seven public access areas along the 0.7-mile stretch of Cannery Row. A popular recreational trail (part of the California Coastal Trail (CCT)) passes through the Cannery Row coastal zone.

Harbor LUP: The Commission certified the Harbor LUP in 2003. The Harbor LUP segment is comprised of shoreline property along Monterey Bay and is located west of the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School Property and southeast of Cannery Row. This segment is a hub of the tourist and fishing industry and includes the recreational Fisherman's Wharf (Wharf No. 1), the commercial fishing facilities on Wharf No. 2, and two marinas. Window-on-the-Bay Park, the recreational trail (a segment of the CCT), and a portion of Monterey State Beach all lie within this segment. The area contains many of the historic sites of the Monterey State Historic Park.

Del Monte Beach LUP: The Commission certified the Del Monte Beach LUP in 2003. This area abuts the Harbor planning area to the west and the Seaside City limit to the east. Major properties in this area include: the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School; an abandoned wastewater treatment pump station; the Del Monte Beach Tract 2 subdivision (the Commission approved a re-subdivision of this area in 2002, which reduced the number of developable parcels from 60 to 11); the Del Monte Beach Tract 1 subdivision; the oceanfront Ocean Harbor House condominium complex; City and State Parks beach properties; the CCT recreation trail; and the shorefront Monterey Beach Hotel at the Seaside City limit. The Del Monte Beach LUP area contains significant sand dune resources. The Naval Postgraduate School has restored portions of its property with native vegetation. The Commission required four-and-a-half acres of dune habitat to be restored as part of the Del Monte Beach Tract 2 re-subdivision. Portions of the State Parks properties have been restored, with plans for additional restoration in the future.

Skyline LUP: The Commission certified the Skyline LUP in 1992. The most important environmental element of the Skyline planning area is its significant stands of native Monterey pine forest, which shelters unique and sensitive plant associations and endemic species. Existing development in this planning area includes Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula and the U.S. Army Presidio.

City of Pacific Grove

The City of Pacific Grove is a relatively small coastal city in Monterey County, located immediately west of the City of Monterey and upcoast of the unincorporated Del Monte Forest area. The city's coastal zone is 458 acres, stretching from the Monterey Bay Aquarium to the Asilomar Conference Grounds. The coastal zone includes numerous land use types, including residential and commercial development near its downtown core, as well as restored dune habitat

located within Asilomar State Beach. The Land Use Plan was certified by the Commission in 1991, but the Implementation Plan has not yet been approved. As such, the Commission continues to issue coastal development permits in Pacific Grove's coastal zone. The Commission approved a grant in 2013 for the city to complete its LCP. Commission staff is working closely with City staff on its LCP update, which will ultimately result in a fully certified LCP for the City.

City of Carmel-by-the-Sea

The City of Carmel is located west of Highway 1 and south of the Monterey peninsula between the Del Monte Forest and the Carmel planning area of Monterey County. The City is renowned for its mile-long stretch of white sand beach and quaint residential dwellings nestled among a forest of Monterey pine and oak trees. Land uses within the City are primarily residential, commercial, and open space recreation. The central core of the village is commercial and is comprised of a mix of restaurants, art galleries, and shops that attract visitors from around the State and beyond. Beyond the commercial core are residential uses and visitor serving accommodations, with the remaining area consisting of predominantly open space and parklands. Carmel's LCP was certified in 2004 and contains specific measures to protect the unique village character including historic residences, forest resources, public views, and the spectacular white sand beach.

LCP Assistance Grants Update (SP Goal 4)

The Commission LCP Grants awarded for FY 2013-2014 are nearing completion, and work has started on the LCP Grants awarded for FY 2014-2015. The attached reports show the progress made to date on all 24 grants (Attachments 1 and 2). For the FY 2013-2014 grants, many local jurisdictions have now completed draft Land Use Plans and/or Implementation Plans that are undergoing review by Commission staff. The majority of the projects are progressing well. Several projects are behind on submitting deliverables and Commission staff is working closely with the local governments to resolve issues contributing to project delays. For the FY 2014-2015 grants, grant agreements with work programs and schedules have been established for each of the 13 grants, and grantees have begun work.

Information about the status of LCPs statewide can also be found on the Commission's website [here](#).

Water Quality LCP Policy Guidance (SP 2.4.2, 4.2.3)

The Commission's [Water Quality Program](#) staff recently completed an LCP Water Quality Guidance document providing model water quality protection policies and standards that can be adapted for local LCP update needs. The release of this guidance follows an extensive review of developments in water quality protection, recently adopted LCPs, and new municipal stormwater permit requirements of the regional water quality control boards across California. A key objective is to provide standards that are most protective of coastal water resources while ensuring consistency with new stormwater permit requirements and avoiding duplicative or conflicting direction to local governments. The Commission's Water Quality unit has begun a series of trainings for both commission and local government staffs on the use of the guidance, which is also being provided directly to local governments currently working on LCP updates.

Preparing for El Niño, King Tides Update (SP 3.1, 7.8.3)

As reported last month, the Commission has launched a new [climate change webpage](#) about El Niño and preparation for the potential winter storms. The site includes links to an FAQ about El Niño, storm preparation guidance, as well as information about the emergency coastal permitting process, contacts, and the Commission's emergency permit application. In past El Niño years the Commission has experienced a significant jump in emergency work and permit applications, particularly along the immediate shoreline.

This preparation work is part of the Commission's coordination work with a larger state-wide agency effort, spearheaded by the Brown Administration, to promote and facilitate storm preparedness (see <http://storms.ca.gov/>). The also Commission continues to participate as a partner in the Kingtides project (<http://california.kingtides.net/>). Last month Commission staff participated in several events, including a media availability press event: (http://california.kingtides.net/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/11/KingTides-Media-Availability_11.20.2015.pdf)

In November, California broke sea level records at a number of southern California locations. As reported by the Ocean Protection Council on December 3, 2015:

California broke a record late last month: Sea levels at several tide stations in Southern California reached higher elevations than ever measured before, including during major storms. Water levels were higher than the “King Tides” that were predicted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), due to the ongoing El Niño, warm ocean temperatures and a minor storm. NOAA observations for San Diego, La Jolla and Santa Barbara show sea levels for November 25, 2015 higher than the maximum water levels ever recorded at these tide stations. [Read More](#)

Bayshore Bikeway, San Diego County at Kingtide, November 25, 2015. Courtesy Chris Helmer.



Lower Cost Visitor Serving Accommodations Update (SP 1.2.2)

Staff has been actively working on many of the issues that were raised at the Commission's March 2015 workshop on Lower Cost Overnight Accommodations. For example, staff is pursuing opportunities to use each of the unspent in-lieu fees, and is coordinating closely with partner state agencies, including State Parks, Coastal Conservancy, and the MRCA on new opportunities for lower cost overnight accommodations. Staff intends to hold a third workshop on lower cost overnight accommodations in the spring of 2016.

Coordination with State Parks

Commission staff has been coordinating closely with State Parks, including Karl Knapp, who leads State Parks efforts related to new overnight accommodations. Most notably, Commission staff met with State Parks headquarters and district staff as well as Monterey County staff to view a demonstration cabin and visit the site of a potential new cabin development in Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park. The staff of all three agencies agreed that the site appears suitable for cabin development and agreed to work cooperatively together to pursue funding and permitting for the project. As a first step, State Parks and Commission staff will work together on a Memorandum of Understanding that provides a framework for coordinating on the project and achieving project objectives. Commission staff and State Parks staff are hopeful that the Memorandum of Understanding can be used as a model framework to facilitate collaboration on future projects.

Pursuing Opportunities to Use Unspent In-Lieu Fees

Staff has developed action plans for moving forward on each of the 11 lower cost overnight accommodations fees that remain unspent. Although each fee is constrained in a unique way based on the Commission's approval of the related permit, staff has identified potential projects to fund, as well as potential opportunities to pool funds. There are several exciting new opportunities for use of the fees in areas with great demand for lower cost visitor serving accommodations, including tent cabins at Puerco Canyon that would primarily serve foster children and their families, new tent sites at Dockweiler State Beach, the cabin project at Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park, and a new campground at Montara State Beach in San Mateo County.

Coordination with Resources Legacy Fund

The [Resources Legacy Fund](#), an organization specializing in conservation and environmental policy, is working with Maurice Robinson, the expert who spoke at the Commission's March hearing, to develop information about the supply and demand of overnight accommodations along the coast, including for hotels, hostels, campgrounds, bed and breakfasts, and vacation rentals. In addition, Mr. Robinson will provide potential methods for determining the rate of lower cost accommodations in a particular location. This information should better illustrate the availability of various types of overnight accommodations in the coastal zone and facilitate the Commission's policy discussion on related issues. Commission staff has been coordinating with both Resources Legacy Fund staff and Mr. Robinson on this project, which is currently scheduled for completion early next year.

Coastal Data Management System (CDMS) Update (SP 6.1.5, 6.1.6)

The Commission continues to work on the release of a public CDMS interface to provide key project information via the Commission's website. The launch of this "citizen access portal" was targeted for late fall 2015, based on the anticipated summer release of a new web template by the system's software developer, Accela, Inc. However, delays and issues with the release of the new template by Accela and an unanticipated requirement for a concurrent major CDMS

operating system upgrade have significantly impacted this schedule. In consultation with the Commission's Accela support team, staff now projects the launch of the citizen access portal for late Spring 2016.

Coastal Staff Training (SP 7.7.3)

Commission staff conducted a staff training for coastal analysts, supervisors, managers, attorneys and technical staff the first week of December. Topics included general program orientation and the analytic process, public trust issues, El Nino and storm preparation, LCP adaptation planning, SLR guidance implementation, and information management.

MLPA MOU Finalized (SP 2.2.11)

As reported previously, Commission staff actively participates in the Marine Protected Area (MPA) Statewide Leadership Team, including recent development of a work plan to enhance communication, coordination and problem-solving among the MPA network management partners. The work plan establishes strategic priorities, actions, and outcomes within four focal areas – outreach and education, enforcement and compliance, research and monitoring, and policy and permitting. The full text of the plan may be found [here](#). Recently, in related work, a Memorandum of Understanding for Implementation of the California Marine Life Protection Act was completed, with 17 signatures, including 9 from state agencies, boards and commissions, 2 from non-profits and 6 from federal partners. The MOU represents a strong and broad statement of support for the successful implementation of the MLPA and California's MPA network. The final executed MOU is attached as attachment 3.

Beach Evaluation Study Completed (SP 1.2.1)

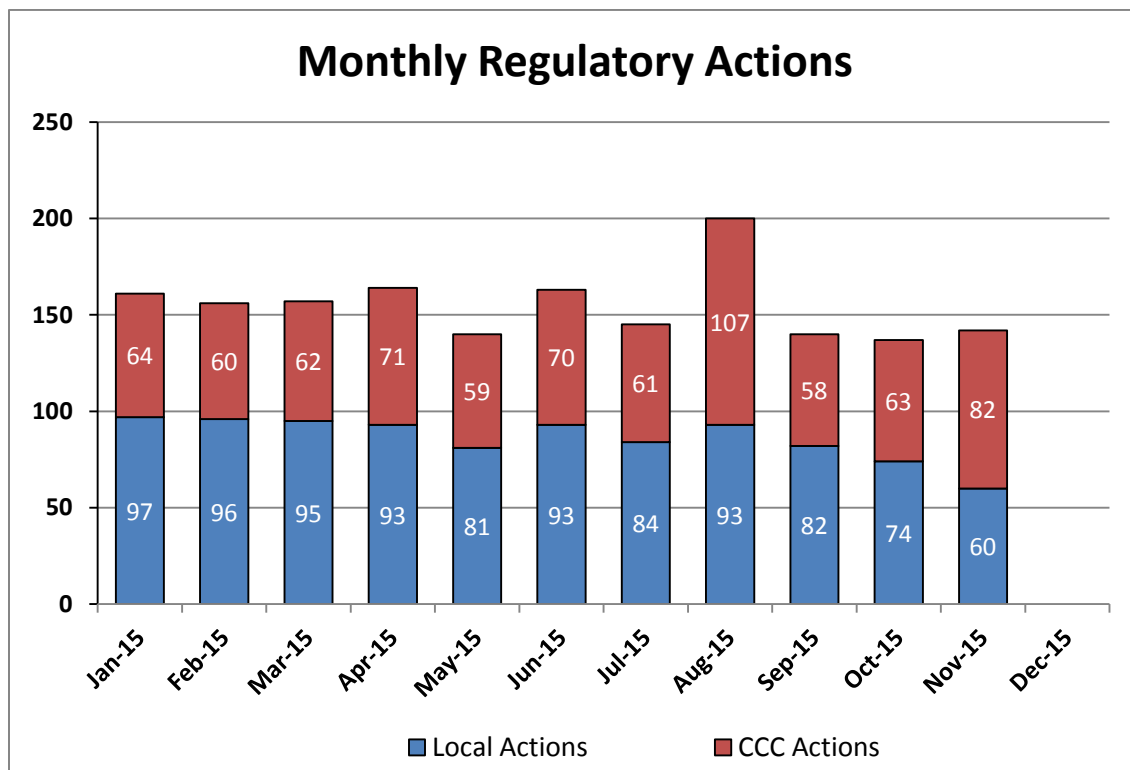
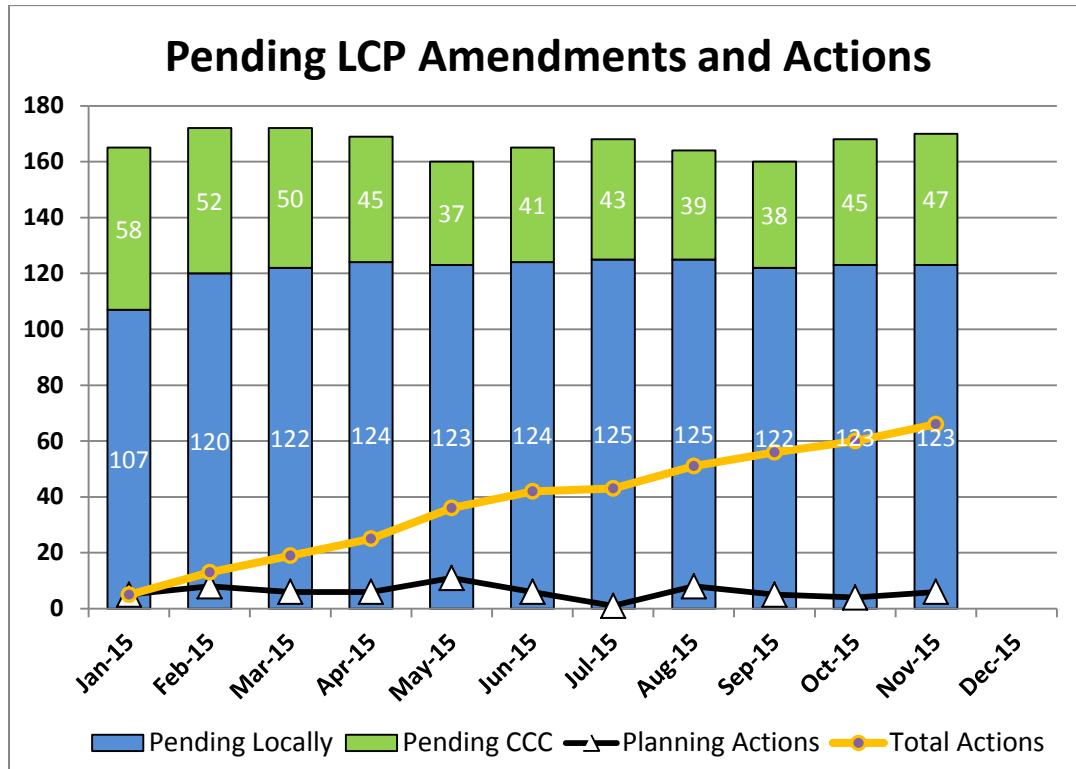
The Commission recently completed the report: *Improved Valuation of Impacts to Recreation, Public Access, and Beach Ecology from Shoreline Armoring*, prepared with a grant of \$180,644 from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as a FY 2012 Project of Special Merit (NA12NOS4190026). In this project (see executive summary in attachment 4) Commission staff worked with beach ecologists and economic valuation academics to document and evaluate beach resources and to explore beach valuation methods that might better account for the impacts of permitted shoreline armoring on coastal resources, particularly public recreation and beach ecology. The overarching goal of this project was to better assess the costs to the public resulting from installation of shoreline armoring projects, using improved methodologies that could be carried out by the Commission or local governments using information typically received from permit applicants, or that could be easily obtained in the time frame for permit application review. The project provides a good starting basis for the work necessary for eventually adopting new methods for mitigating armoring impacts to beach recreation, access, and ecology, but it does not attempt to value all aspects of beaches or recommend a single valuation method. The report is an important step toward developing a more comprehensive framework for accounting for and mitigating the impacts of shoreline armoring on beach ecosystems. Commission staff is currently working on the recommendations contained in the report as next steps (see attachment 4).

Meetings, Events, Announcements

- Executive Director Charles Lester, Senior Deputy Director Jack Ainsworth, and Commission Chair Steve Kinsey participated in a meeting with Executive Secretary Nancy McFadden from the Governor's office, Under Secretary/Commissioner Janelle Beland, Resources Chief Counsel Tom Gibson, and State Parks Director Lisa Mangat concerning coordination between the Commission and State Parks. A primary focus of the meeting was implementation of the framework for coordination between the two agencies previously developed by the Executive Director and former Director of Parks, Tony Jackson (see attachment 5).
- Commission staff participated in a coastal program orientation and site visits with a staff person from the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) on November 10, 2015.
- **Reminder: Ethics Training.** California law requires that state officials complete an ethics training course every two years. To help state officials meet this requirement, the Office of the Attorney General has developed an interactive on-line training course available at: <https://oag.ca.gov/ethics/>. You must create an account in order to log in. Please refer to the recent email from the Commission's HR staff for more detail. Please note that the ethics training for local officials does not meet the requirements of the ethics training for state officials. **The deadline for completion of this training is December 31, 2015.**

LCP and CDP Workload Data

Monthly Commission and local government planning and permit activity is reported below, as provided by the Commission's Coastal Data Management System (CDMS).



Final Local Action Notices and Appeals -- 2015

Month	Appealable	Not Appealable	Total	Appeals	Appeal Rate
Jan	51	46	97	4	7.8%
Feb	67	29	96	3	4.5%
Mar	55	40	95	1	1.8%
Apr	71	22	93	7	9.9%
May	51	30	81	5	9.8%
Jun	53	40	93	5	9.4%
Jul	50	34	84	9	18.0%
Aug	62	31	93	2	3.2%
Sep	48	34	82	10	20.8%
Oct	36	38	74	3	8.3%
Nov	38	22	60	2	5.3%
Dec	-	-	0	-	-
YTD	582	366	948	51	8.8%

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**California Coastal Commission Local Coastal Program
Planning Grant Program****FY 2013-2014 – 6th Status Report**

The following is a summary of the work completed under the 11 LCP Grant contracts for FY 2013-2014 from April 30, 2014 to October 31, 2015. Funds spent up to October 31, 2015 total \$578,272.23

1) Humboldt County – Grant Total \$29,000

- **Project Summary:** Humboldt County will complete and submit LCPs for certification of three Areas of Deferred Certification: Azalea Habitat Areas on Stagecoach Hill, portions of the Big Lagoon subdivision, and portions of the Trinidad Area Shoreline. The grant also includes submittal of an LCP amendment to the Coastal Commission to establish an inventory of Industrial/Coastal Dependent land and develop policies to allow for potential interim use of such land.
- **Work Completed:** Humboldt County has compiled background information on its three Areas of Deferred Certification (ADC) through mapping, policy research, and public outreach (Tasks 1-3). Feasible protective measures for Azalea Habitat Areas are in the process of being formulated based on past, approved coastal development permit conditions for Azalea habitat (Task 1), with suggested language for these policies under internal review. For the Big Lagoon Area (Task 2), historic coastal bluff erosion reports have been drafted with the support of Humboldt State University students. County staff are now analyzing parcel sizes for proposed land use designations and are drafting policy language on bluff retreat based on relevant coastal development permit conditions for coastal bluff areas. The County is also reviewing its update of the Trinidad Area Plan Coastal Access Inventory and drafting policy language for the Trinidad Area Shoreline ADC based on Coastal Commission Conditions of Approval that relate to public access (Task 3). For the inventorying of Industrial/Coastal-Dependent land (CDI) (Task 4), the County has continued coordinating with the Humboldt Bay Harbor Recreation and Conservation District (HBHRCD), the City of Eureka, the Humboldt County Economic Development Division, and other governmental agencies. Moreover, the County is drafting its policies to allow for the interim use of CDI land (Task 4). Lastly, the County is also continuing to hold coordination meetings with Coastal Commission district staff to discuss potential issues and progress to date (Tasks 1-4).
- **Grant Term:** April 30, 2014 - April 30, 2016
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$4,583.74

2) **City of Arcata** – *Grant Total \$54,000*

- **Project Summary:** The City of Arcata will complete and submit a comprehensive update of its 1989 LCP to address sea level rise (SLR) and changed community conditions. The work program includes: an evaluation of the effects of SLR; development of LCP policy options and an Adaptation Plan to address SLR; an update to the Existing Conditions Report and LCP background sections; and other modifications as needed. The project also includes public workshops and final certification of the LCP Amendment.
- **Work Completed:** The City of Arcata continues to identify potential impacts from SLR (Task 1) through ongoing outreach activities and its analysis of localized projection data and maps. In its assessment of risks to coastal resources, the City has identified the Wastewater Treatment plant as the most critical facility under threat from SLR. The City has also drafted all chapters of the SLR Scenarios Report (Task 2) and submitted several chapters to Coastal Commission staff for review, while the recently drafted Existing Conditions Report is also being finalized for public release (Task 3). For its preparation of a Coastal Land Use Plan (LUP) (Task 4), the City has completed initial drafts of all chapters and is continuing with internal revisions. A first draft of the Coastal Implementation Plan (IP) (Task 5), including permit requirements, permitting procedures, and local responsibilities in the appeal process, has also been completed and is under review. Consultation with Coastal Commission staff over the development of the LCP also continues (Task 6), while 6 public outreach meetings have been held in conjunction with regularly scheduled Planning Commission meetings (Task 7).
- **Grant Term:** May 1, 2014 - April 30, 2016
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$12,854.97

3) **County of Marin** – *Grant Total \$54,000*

- **Project Summary:** As part of the C-SMART project (Collaboration: Sea-level Marin Adaptation Response Team), the County of Marin will complete and submit an LCP Amendment to prepare for sea level rise. The C-SMART project will develop a scientific and technical basis for assessing the potential changes, vulnerabilities, and impacts that sea level rise may bring to Marin and the Tomales Bay coast. The project will also identify appropriate response and resilience strategies to address these effects through agency coordination and will plan for the implementation of such measures, including their integration into Marin's Local Coastal Program. In addition to the local assistance grant from the Coastal Commission, Marin County received \$200,000 from the Ocean Protection Council to support the LCP amendment project.
- **Work Completed:** The County of Marin has established a Stakeholder Advisory Committee and a Technical Advisory Committee for increased expertise and public involvement in the LCP process (Task 1). This has resulted in numerous committee meetings for the public, the creation and launching of a bilingual website, ongoing asset/property manager interviews (which involved questions for asset managers on conditions and potential impacts from flooding, erosion, saltwater intrusion and more), and coordination with C-SMART partner organizations, including recent collaboration with the Greater Farallones National Marin Sanctuary, Point Blue Conservation Science, and the Center for Ocean Solutions. Community workshops have been held in Point Reyes and in Stinson Beach, where community members

received an update on Marin's LCP progress as well as an introduction to SLR strategies for consideration. In these workshops, community members participated in the "Game of Floods" interactive board game, collaborating to create adaptation plans for a conceptual Marin Island. The County completed its Draft Vulnerability Assessment (Task 2) by combining the results of the asset manager interviews with geostatistical analyses, literature review findings and information gathered from public workshops into "Asset Profiles" (i.e. parcels and buildings, utilities, armoring, and recreation) and "Community Profiles" (which highlight the key issues, impacts, and critically-vulnerable assets for the seven study area communities). The Draft Vulnerability Assessment has also undergone a comprehensive peer review process through circulation to C-SMART's Technical and Stakeholder Advisory Committees, partner organizations, and internal staff. Building off of the Vulnerability Assessment, work has commenced on the development of Adaptation Strategies (Task 3), with report sections for prioritizing adaptive needs and identifying adaptation strategies drafted.

- **Grant Term:** June 1, 2014 - April 30, 2016
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$32,101.00

4) City of Half Moon Bay – Grant Total \$75,000

- **Project Summary:** The City of Half Moon Bay will complete an update of its Local Coastal Program in conjunction with an update of its General Plan. The project will result in a comprehensive update of the City's LCP, the current version of which dates to 1993. In addition to the local assistance grant from the Coastal Commission, the City of Half Moon Bay received \$70,000 from the Ocean Protection Council to support the sea level rise vulnerability assessment and policy development.
- **Work Completed:** The City of Half Moon Bay is in the preliminary stages of its Coastal Commission-funded grant, with efforts on developing working draft policies, updating technical background information, refining process steps with the City Council and Planning Commission, and identifying a Preferred Plan and Policy Framework (Task 5) underway since the summer. Numerous community engagement activities, which took shape through Neighborhood Listening Sessions, Stakeholder Outreach (which focused on Half Moon Bay's youth, elderly, and Spanish-speaking community, as well as stakeholders with environmental, agriculture, and business interests), Open Houses (which were presented through informative handouts and large scale maps), and workshop series on Recreation, Conservation, Open Space, and Climate Action Plans and Healthy Communities are also nearing conclusion. A synthesis of this community input has been consolidated in the form of working draft policies for open space, conservation and safety. Lastly, progress on the sea level rise vulnerability assessment funded by the Ocean Protection Council is currently being reviewed by city staff. A complete draft will be sent to Commission staff for their feedback when it is ready.
- **Grant Term:** April 30, 2014 - April 30, 2016
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$7105.50

5) **City of Pacific Grove** – *Grant Total \$130,000*

- **Project Summary:** The City of Pacific Grove will complete and submit a comprehensive update of its Land Use Plan (LUP), which was certified in 1991, as well as a new Implementation Plan (IP), which, when certified, will result in the City assuming authority for issuing coastal development permits. The project also includes updating technical information of the City's coastal zone resources with an emphasis on vulnerability to climate change and sea level rise.
- **Work Completed:** After its kickoff meeting in August 2014 (Task 1), the City completed its Background Report and Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (Task 2) by updating existing LUP topics (i.e. natural hazards), conducting policy audits to ensure consistency with planning documents adopted after the City's original Coastal LUP was certified, and screening for exposures and sensitivities. These efforts have paved the way towards the preparation of a Draft Coastal Zone LUP (Task 3), which was reviewed by Commission staff and is now being finalized in conjunction with the preparation of a draft Implementation Plan (Task 4), both of which are expected to be released in February 2016. Throughout this process, the City intends to continue with its policy of incorporating information gathered from numerous community engagement activities (Task 5), which recently entailed a Coastal Walk with members of the public and City Staff in April and June and an Archaeology Talk in August. The City has also maintained bi-monthly meetings with Coastal Commission staff (Task 1) and expects formal hearings on both the LUP and IP (Task 6) to commence in March and April of 2016.
- **Grant Term:** April 30, 2014 - April 30, 2016
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$97,496.95

6) **City of Goleta** – *Grant Total \$125,000*

- **Project Summary:** The City of Goleta will complete and submit a new LCP to the Coastal Commission for review and certification. The City recently prepared a General Plan in 2006 and proposes to develop a Coastal Land Use Plan (LUP) that is integrated with the General Plan. An Implementation Plan will also be prepared in conjunction with the preparation of the City's first Zoning Code. The project includes special emphasis on sea level rise, which will be implemented through collaborative efforts with both the City and County of Santa Barbara.
- **Work Completed:** The City of Goleta has completed a draft of the LUP (Task 3) and is currently revising several chapters following Commission staff review. The Draft LUP includes all General Plan/Local Coastal Plan Elements with the exception of the Housing and Noise Elements. An administrative draft of the Implementation Plan has been completed as well, with a draft expected to be released to Commission staff shortly. The City has also worked with consultants on completing the Infrastructure Capacity Analysis Study and a Climate Change Issues and Potential Implications Report, in order to update background information related to natural hazards, ESHAs, scenic resources, water supply, and public shoreline access (Task 2). Technical studies on Water Supply and Wastewater Capacity Analysis and Backshore Characterization and Initial Vulnerability Findings have also been completed, while GIS data set collection remains ongoing (Tasks 2 and 3).
- **Grant Term:** April 30, 2014 - April 30, 2016
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$75,925.83

7) **City of Santa Barbara** – *Grant Total \$123,000*

- **Project Summary:** The City of Santa Barbara will complete an update to its certified LCP, with special emphasis on addressing climate change and the associated impacts of sea level rise (SLR), extreme high tides, storm events and coastal erosion. The primary goals of the project are to: 1) comprehensively update the City's Land Use Plan (LUP) and Land Use Map to include recently adopted City plans and ordinances, such as the 2011 General Plan Update; 2) update a targeted portion of the Implementation Plan (IP) to include climate change adaptation actions; and 3) encourage citizen participation throughout the planning process.
- **Work Completed:** The City of Santa Barbara completed its update of the Land Use Plan (LUP) Baseline by reviewing its existing LUP, its opportunities and constraints, and by digitizing LUP maps and inventorying City policies and actions (Task 1). A final draft of the Sea Level Rise (SLR) Report (Task 2) has also been completed, following a review of the Commission's SLR Policy Guidance document and after receiving input from Commission staff. Revisions to all chapters of the Draft LUP (Task 3) remain ongoing following Commission staff review. More specifically, the City is refining its policies pertaining to ESHAs, wetlands and creeks as part of the Coastal Resource Protection chapter; collaborating with other public agencies and jurisdictions on modelling techniques and adaptation policies as part of the Coastal Hazards and Adaptation chapter, as well as integrating Safety Element policies; and creating new GIS data for LUP maps. The City has also continued in its research and analysis of Climate Change and SLR and is meeting with other agencies and organizations in preparation of drafting the Implementation Plan (Task 4). City staff have reviewed available GIS data on SLR vulnerability, with the use of CoSMos (Coastal Storm Modeling System for Southern California) and other modeling sources, and initiated development of an automated ArcGIS tool to compare projected SLR impact scenarios for project-level screening.
- **Grant Term:** April 30, 2014 - April 30, 2016
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$94,396.50

8) **City of Los Angeles** – *Grant Total \$100,000*

- **Project Summary:** The City of Los Angeles will complete a Venice LCP Framework Plan, which will include an issues assessment of the land use and environmental concerns involved with the development of a successful Local Coastal Program for Venice. The project includes: research of existing community issues and previous attempts at LCP certification; a public involvement process; development of an issues assessment report; public presentations; and regular coordination with Coastal Commission staff.
- **Work Completed:** As part of its goal to create a new LCP for Venice, the City of Los Angeles has completed the draft Issues Assessment following Commission Staff review (Task 1). The Issues Assessment explores key substantive land use, planning and regulatory issues in the Venice coastal zone and has been composed based on interviews with City staff who have a role in reviewing land use and development proposals in the Venice area. Moreover, the City also reviewed documents from previous attempts at Local Coastal Program certification by the City of Los Angeles; reviewed LCPs (at varying levels of completion) from other jurisdictions; and

conducted internal meetings all for the purpose of drafting the Issues Assessment. Future public outreach efforts (Task 2) will also augment the Issues Assessment. The City is also in the process of finalizing the draft Venice Local Coastal Program Framework Study (Task 3) by incorporating Commission comments into a revised version. Lastly, coordination with Commission staff has also been carried out to clarify permit processing practices and to better understand community concerns (Task 4).

- **Grant Term:** June 15, 2014 – December 31, 2015
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$40,470.49

9) City of Hermosa Beach – Grant Total \$100,000

- **Project Summary:** The City of Hermosa Beach will complete and submit an LCP to the Coastal Commission for certification. The project includes an update to the Land Use Plan that was certified in April 1982 and completion of the Implementation Plan in order to achieve certification and assume authority for issuing coastal development permits. The project also includes completion of several technical studies that will guide the development of the LCP, including a parking utilization and use study, a beach use survey and management plan, a sea level rise (SLR) vulnerability assessment, and a subsurface stormwater runoff analysis.
- **Work Completed:** Hermosa Beach has held multiple coordination meetings with the Coastal Commission to discuss its grant progress (Task 1), including recent discussions on coastal priority uses as part of the Draft LUP and visitor-serving accommodations, special/temporary events, parking demand management, and water quality as part of the development of its Implementing Ordinances. The City has also concluded its identification and review of issues of statewide importance and existing issues and constraints (Task 1). Numerous stakeholder engagement activities have been carried out through the formation of Community and Technical Working Groups and by holding community workshops that have included visioning and charrette exercises (Task 2). Discussions over coastal and transportation issues were held recently, while a series of potential land use and transportation scenarios was presented to the Planning Commission and City Council (Task 2). The City has also completed its outline of the Coastal Boundary and has continued its work on the Issues, Opportunities, and Trends Report (Task 3). All studies pursuant to Task 3 have also been completed, including: the Parking Utilization and Use Study; Beach Use Survey and Management Plan; Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment (funded through City funds and an OPC Sea Level Rise Planning Grant); and the Subsurface Stormwater Runoff Analysis (partially funded through a Climate Ready Grant) (Task 3). Recently, an administrative draft of the integrated General Plan/Local Coastal Program was completed, with a public draft anticipated for release in December 2015 following the incorporation of Commission staff comments (Task 4). The City has also completed working drafts of its Implementing Ordinances (Task 5) for parking, visitor-serving accommodations, and special events.
- **Grant Term:** April 30, 2014 - April 30, 2016
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$83,440.75

10) City of San Clemente – Grant Total \$90,000

- **Project Summary:** The City of San Clemente will complete and submit an LCP for certification, with the ultimate goal of transferring Coastal Development Permit authority to the City. Over the past three years, the City has been working on a new General Plan and Coastal Element, with coordination between the City and Coastal Commission staff ongoing. The Land Use Plan was last updated in 1995, and City staff began a LUP update in 2012. The grant project includes 1) completing a biological and ESHA inventory; 2) evaluating hazards related to the coastal canyon and bluff areas and developing policies and measures to mitigate threats, including threats from sea level rise; 3) completing the LCP for submittal to the Commission; and 4) taking final action to achieve certification as needed.
- **Work Completed:** In the pre-grant planning phase (Task 1), the City held a kickoff meeting to discuss the project scope and to identify key topics to address in the LCP. Subsequently, the City completed a Biological Inventory and GIS Base Map of coastal canyons and coastal bluffs that includes vegetation and animal distribution, land use patterns, geological and hydrological processes, and sensitive habitat distribution (Task 2). City Staff and the consultant team have also worked together to maintain public outreach efforts, with LCP-related informational workshops completed, a website launched, and further exhibits and workshops anticipated to coincide with the latter stages of the grant project (Task 3). The City has also continued with its revision to its draft LUP and anticipates a revised LUP to be submitted to the City Council in early December (Task 4). The City Planning Commission has also held five public meetings to discuss and provide comments on the draft LUP.
- **Grant Term:** April 30, 2014 - April 30, 2016
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$68,484.00

11) City of Solana Beach – Grant Total \$120,000

- **Project Summary:** The City of Solana Beach will update and complete the Solana Beach Land Lease/Recreation Impact Mitigation Fee Study for shoreline protection devices, as well as an LCP amendment incorporating the methodology developed as part of the study. The study was first prepared in 2010 as part of the City's LCP, but was not completed due to a lack of funding. This grant will assist the City in completing the study and submitting an LCP amendment to incorporate the methodology into the City's LCP. The project will include review of the comments received on the 2010 report; consideration of sea level rise and changing erosion rates; and updates to the report to ensure adequate representation of surfing resources, aesthetic values, and ecological values in the impact fee calculations.
- **Work Completed:** The City of Solana Beach has retained a consultant to update the Land Lease/Recreation Fee Study as part of the grant project (Task 1) and has maintained coordination with Commission staff for all grant-related tasks (Task 2). Data collection efforts and a review of the City's Certified LUP remain ongoing (Task 3), as the City has compiled relevant information for the study, coordinated with Surfrider to obtain monitoring data, and received updates from Commission staff on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Beach Evaluation Study. City Staff have also worked on updating population counts and beach use to quantify and update beach area development. The City has also completed its revised

Draft 2010 Fee Study after Commission staff revisions were incorporated (Task 4), while a second public workshop is expected to be held with the release of the Draft Fee Report (Task 5). Internal coordination with the City Council over future LCP Ad Hoc Committee meetings also remains ongoing (Task 6), while revisions to the administrative draft report and the LUP Amendment is underway (Task 7).

- **Grant Term:** May 30, 2014 - April 30, 2016
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$61,412.70

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**California Coastal Commission Local Coastal Program
Planning Grant Program****FY 2014-2015 – 2nd Status Report**

The following is a summary of the work completed under the 13 LCP Grant agreements for FY 2014-2015 from April 1, 2015 to September 30, 2015. Funds spent up to September 30, 2015 total \$64,309.48

1) Humboldt County – Grant Total \$125,000

- **Project Summary:** Humboldt County will complete a comprehensive update of the Humboldt Bay Area Plan, which was certified in 1982 and governs the use of approximately 21,500 acres of land around Humboldt Bay and over 20 miles of Pacific coastline. The Local Coastal Program (LCP) update includes regional coordination with the Cities of Eureka and Arcata (two local governments that hold jurisdiction within the Humboldt Bay Coastal Zone and are in the process of updating their own LCPs), establishing baseline environmental and community conditions, completing a sea level rise risk assessment, and directing policy initiatives to give priority protection for coastal-dependent land uses. The grant will also support Humboldt Bay-wide tsunami safety planning and foster public engagement.
- **Work Completed:** The County of Humboldt has continued with its collaborative efforts from the Round 1 LCP grant by coordinating with the Humboldt Bay Harbor Recreation and Conservation District (HBHRCD) and the Cities of Eureka and Arcata over the interim use of coastal dependent industrial (CDI) land uses (Task 1). CDI data gathered by the City of Eureka and the HBHRCD that was received in the previous quarter for mapping and policy assessment purposes is now being improved with parcel specific analysis using data from the County GIS system. The County also continues to coordinate closely with the Humboldt Bay Sea Level Rise Adaptation Planning Working Group, with the most recent meeting held in June, and with Coastal Commission district staff (Task 1). Humboldt Bay-wide tsunami safety planning has also commenced with information received from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) regarding Tsunami Ready Status for unincorporated communities in Humboldt County (Task 3). County staff also met with NOAA staff and consulting staff to the California Geological Survey and California Office of Emergency Services to discuss the California Tsunami Land Use and Recovery Planning Work Program and the availability of probabilistic tsunami hazard analysis and mapping.
- **Grant Term:** April 27, 2015 - April 30, 2017
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$0.00

2) **City of Trinidad** – *Grant Total \$80,000*

- **Project Summary:** The City of Trinidad will complete a comprehensive update of its Local Coastal Program (LCP) to address climate change and current community conditions. The grant project includes: certification of the Trinidad Harbor Area of Deferred Certification; development of a cultural resources element of the Land Use Plan, with an emphasis on the Tsurai Study Area, and incorporation of policies and recommendations of the Tsurai Management Plan; integration of policies and adaptation measures to address the impacts of climate change, and in particular sea level rise; coordination and consultation with Coastal Commission staff and other stakeholders; revision of the Implementation Plan; and adoption and certification of the LCP.
- **Work Completed:** The City of Trinidad launched its LCP grant project by developing and releasing a kick-off informational flyer and posting relevant LCP grant information, such as upcoming meetings, on its website (Task 1). The City has also responded to General Plan and LCP-related inquiries from the public as part of its effort to engage key stakeholders like the Trinidad Bay Watershed Council and the Trinidad Rancheria (harbor and pier owner/operators) in the LCP update process. Climate Change planning (Task 2) is also underway as the City completed its compilation of existing information on local climate change conditions and adaptation resources. The City is also continuing with its compilation of data layers to update GIS maps and to complete hazard and vulnerability reports (Task 2). As part of its efforts in performing a needs assessment for its Implementation Plan (Task 3), the City has continued to review its zoning ordinance to assess for data gaps and deficiencies. Likewise, consistency analysis between draft LUP elements and the Commission's LCP Update Guide is being carried out for the purpose of identifying inconsistencies with current Coastal Act policies and regulations. Lastly, the City has met with the Yurok Tribe and the Trinidad Rancheria CEO as part of its efforts to encourage and facilitate Tribal participation in the development of a Cultural Resources Element (Task 4).
- **Grant Term:** April 13, 2015 - April 30, 2017
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$10,978.03

3) **City and County of San Francisco** – *Grant Total \$173,750*

- **Project Summary:** The City and County of San Francisco will amend its Local Coastal Program (LCP) to reflect the Ocean Beach Master Plan (2012), as well as add more general policies to address sea level rise adaptation. LCP policies will be based on best available science, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency and San Francisco Public Utilities Commission sea level rise and coastal flood hazard studies and adopted guidance from the National Research Council and Coastal Commission. The LCP Amendment includes an extensive public outreach component, a review of existing data and assessments on sea level rise (SLR), policy development, and submittal of the Amendment to the Coastal Commission.
- **Work Completed:** The City and County of San Francisco has completed a first and second draft Public and Agency Engagement Plan, including the engagement vision, goals, objectives, and a list of committee members. A final, revised Plan is expected to be finalized following the incorporation of Coastal Commission revisions (Task 1).

Task-related work included a field visit to Ocean Beach with stakeholders and consultants, preparation for the Interagency Advisory Committee (kick-off meeting), which was held in May, and continued correspondence with select stakeholders (SFPUC, DPW, ZOO, Park & Rec, and SFMTA). The City and County has also commenced with its drafting of the Existing Data and Analysis summary (Task 2) and is coordinating with FEMA to obtain data and maps for its open coast analysis. Efforts to translate the vision of the Ocean Beach Master plan into a draft set of policies that will address sea level rise in San Francisco's Coastal Zone (Task 3) have also commenced with the City and County drafting policy language in collaboration with SPUR and Coastal Commission staff.

- **Grant Term:** May 1, 2015 - April 30, 2017
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$16,592.60

4) **City of Monterey** – *Grant Total \$235,000*

- **Project Summary:** The City of Monterey will prepare a new Local Coastal Program that consolidates five coastal planning subareas – Cannery Row, Harbor, Del Monte Beach, Skyline and Laguna Grande – into one LCP for the City. The grant project includes a public outreach program; an existing conditions and issues assessment encompassing risks from sea level rise, tsunamis, flooding, and fire; development of LCP visions and goals; and the preparation of the LCP for Coastal Commission review and certification.
- **Work Completed:** The City of Monterey has created a web page and an email notification list as part of its effort to develop a robust outreach program (Task 1). A social media platform, newsletter template, and web-based community questionnaire are in the process of being completed now that a consultant has been hired. The City also held its first informational session with the Planning Commission to discuss the Coastal Commission's adopted Sea Level Rise Policy Guidance document, with a second informational session on Marine Protected Areas anticipated for early December (Task 1). Substantial progress has also been made on drafting the Existing Conditions Report as the City has begun developing parcel specific maps (Task 2).
- **Grant Term:** May 1, 2015 - April 30, 2017
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$0.00

5) **City of Morro Bay** – *Grant Total \$147,000*

- **Project Summary:** The City of Morro Bay will complete a comprehensive update of its Local Coastal Program and General Plan in accordance with the California Coastal Act and the City's Goals of 2013. The project's primary objective is to provide an updated Land Use Plan (LUP) and Implementation Plan (IP), which will result in a comprehensively updated Local Coastal Program (LCP). The grant project will build off a sea level rise project funded by the OPC and includes public engagement, a climate change vulnerability assessment, an issues, opportunities, and constraints study, LUP and IP updates, and certification of the LCP update.
- **Work Completed:** In preparation for upcoming tasks to launch the grant project, the City of Morro Bay has prepared a request for proposals for grant-related work, including the OPC-financed sea level rise study and a LCP/General Plan update. An informational meeting was also held to discuss general concepts of the LCP grant

project with members of the public. Recently, the City formed a General Plan and Local Coastal Program Advisory Committee (GPAC) to support the policy direction provided by the Council and to provide input and guidance to city staff and the consultant team on the planning process and its products. The GPAC will also serve as a liaison to the community on General Plan related topics and will seek consistency with the City's vision during General Plan/LCP deliberations.

- **Grant Term:** June 1, 2015 - April 30, 2017
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$0.00

6) County of Santa Barbara – Grant Total \$183,000

- **Project Summary:** The County of Santa Barbara will complete an amendment to its LCP to identify and plan for mitigation of potential coastal hazards associated with climate change. The project is comprised of two phases, with the first including a coastal hazard modeling and vulnerability assessment based on two regional databases that the County will compile. The second phase includes the development of a Coastal Hazard Adaptation Plan and the LCP amendment.
- **Work Completed:** The County initiated its grant project by holding a kick-off meeting (Task 1) and first stakeholder modeling and mapping meeting (Task 2) in August, with an additional stakeholder meeting anticipated to be held in January 2016. The County has also digitized its Coastal Armoring Permit data (of critical habitat and critical infrastructure like roads) and converted Census data in ArcGIS for the purpose of populating the regional resource database (Task 3). An update to the County's Policy and Planning Tool Database (Task 4) has also been completed so that each jurisdiction within the County can screen and rank policies and tools based on criteria that measure governmental support, scale of area impacted, timing and cost of implementation, flexibility, and the available policy framework for coastal hazard planning activities. The County has also commenced with developing a backshore characterization inventory that includes the parameters necessary to drive the coastal hazards model (Task 5), such as erosion rates and existing armoring. For work on the Coastal Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (Task 7), the County has reviewed the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Plan, the City of Santa Barbara's Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment, and other documents that include information on historical vulnerability and damage from coastal hazards. Lastly, the County has begun planning for a workshop in January to discuss new and existing coastal hazard policies and adaptation strategies with the public (Task 8) and has also commenced with comparing existing coastal development and adaptation strategies (of the County's current LCP) with the Commission's adopted Sea Level Rise Policy Guidance document (Task 9).
- **Grant Term:** June 18, 2015 - April 30, 2017
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$7,749.66

7) City of Oxnard – Grant Total \$150,000

- **Project Summary:** The City of Oxnard will complete a comprehensive update to its LCP. The grant project consists of interagency coordination and public involvement, the development of a Sea Level Rise Analysis and Adaptation Policies Report, and an update to the Land Use Plan and Implementation Plan.

- **Work Completed:** The City of Oxnard initiated its grant project by publicizing information at Planning Commission and City Council meetings as part of its public outreach efforts (Tasks 1 and 9). Moreover, the City anticipates launching a website by the end of the year and has begun establishing an Agency Stakeholder Committee and a Technical Advisory Committee as well (Task 1). A consultant has also been hired to help finalize a Sea Level Rise (SLR) Report, with a draft SLR Map Atlas & Report completed (Task 2). Lastly, work has commenced on updating the existing Land Use Plan and Implementation Plan (Task 5).
- **Grant Term:** June 1, 2015 - April 30, 2017
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$0.00

8) City of Santa Monica – Grant Total \$225,000

- **Project Summary:** The City of Santa Monica will develop a new Local Coastal Program, consisting of a revised Land Use Plan and new Implementation Plan. The LCP will reflect the latest data and research in regard to coastal issues, including the impacts associated with climate change, and will incorporate multi-modal transportation policies of the City and of regional agencies. The project includes identifying and updating relevant LUP policies, community engagement, developing an implementation plan structure, assessing climate vulnerability, and developing policies to address potential threats from climate change.
- **Work Completed:** The City has hired a grant-funded assistant planner for the duration of the grant project and selected a consultant following a review of four consultant teams (Task 1). The City has begun identifying key issue areas and drafting a summary of the major tasks required to bring the City's local plan in compliance with the Coastal Act (Task 1). Moreover, compilation of existing conditions information has commenced, with a review of current coastal transportation investments and future budgeted capital improvements underway (Task 2).
- **Grant Term:** April 13, 2015 - April 30, 2017
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$2,516.70

9) City of Los Angeles – Grant Total \$250,000

- **Project Summary:** The City of Los Angeles will prepare a new Local Coastal Program for the Venice LCP segment based on work completed as part of a grant that the City Planning Department received from the Coastal Commission in fiscal year 2013-14. This second phase of the grant project will see the preparation of a Local Coastal Program for the Venice Community of Los Angeles. The Venice LCP will act as a pilot LCP, providing the City a foundation upon which to develop future LCPs in other segments within the City. This grant project consists of updating the Land Use Plan and drafting a new Implementation Plan through an analysis of climate change impacts, as well as drafting policies to address sea level rise.
- **Work Completed:** The City of Los Angeles has not commenced with Phase II Local Coastal Program Grant work. The first tasks are expected to be initiated soon, with the development of public workshops and a project website for stakeholders to access documents, reports, meeting notices and information about the grant anticipated to be completed by the end of the year.

- **Grant Term:** June 29, 2015 - April 30, 2017
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$0.00

10) City of Newport Beach – Grant Total \$67,000

- **Project Summary:** The City of Newport Beach will complete the certification phase of its Local Coastal Program Implementation Plan as part of the second phase of the City's LCP work. Phase I began in 2012, and involved the formation of a General Plan/Local Coastal Program Implementation Committee to provide oversight and direction to City staff and the preparation of the Administrative Draft Implementation Plan. Phase II involves community outreach, continued coordination with Coastal Commission staff, local public hearings, and submittal of the Implementation Plan to the Coastal Commission.
- **Work Completed:** The City has commenced with Phase II tasks with the completion of the Public Review Draft of the Implementation Plan (under Phase I) and its posting on the City's website and mailing to community members and civic organizations (Task 1). Moreover, as part of its community outreach efforts (Task 1), the City has conducted a series of community workshops in which the Public Review Draft was exhibited and explained. Planning Commission and City Council Study sessions have also been completed, with additional workshops and study sessions to be held as needed. The Draft Implementation Plan (IP) has also been revised following public comment and Coastal Commission input (Task 3), with the revised IP approved by the City's Planning Commission and City Council in November and subsequently submitted to the Coastal Commission for review and certification.
- **Grant Term:** May 1, 2015 - April 30, 2017
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$23,648.99

11) County of San Diego – Grant Total \$52,000

- **Project Summary:** The County of San Diego will update its existing Local Coastal Program to reflect present community conditions and the potential effects of climate change and sea level rise. The project will include an analysis of the portion of the unincorporated County located within the coastal zone and the development of related policy for public access, recreation and visitor-serving facilities, water quality protection, sensitive natural habitats, land use and development standards, and coastal scenic resource protection. The County's adopted General Plan will be used as the foundation of the LCP and the project will include collaboration with the Cities of Del Mar, Solana Beach, Encinitas, Carlsbad, and other relevant regional entities.
- **Work Completed:** As part of its preparation for the grant project (Task 1), the County of San Diego drafted a project charter, formed a Stakeholder Group (including district Commission staff), launched a webpage on LCP-related items, and developed a Public Engagement Plan and methodology for Land Use Plan development and identification of key issues (Task 3). The County also coordinated a kick-off meeting with Coastal Commission staff to refine the grant schedule, discuss project details, and develop key issue areas. Progress has been made on drafting the Existing Conditions Report (Task 2) as the County continues to gather data on sea level rise, erosion, storm water management, and climate change in addition to updating coastal zone boundaries with GIS data obtained from the Commission's

mapping unit (Task 2). LCP maps were also discussed with local CCC staff that will coordinate with the CCC mapping unit on the development of LCP maps for the LUP (under Task 4).

- **Grant Term:** May 1, 2015 - April 30, 2017
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$2,823.50

12) City of Carlsbad – Grant Total \$228,000

- **Project Summary:** The City of Carlsbad will update its Local Coastal Program and obtain certification for its Areas of Deferred Certification within the City’s coastal zone. Certification of a fully updated LCP will be based upon policies and adaptation measures for sea level rise, and includes updates needed for public access and recreation, the marine environment, land resources and industrial development, and coastal-dependent development.
- **Work Completed:** The City of Carlsbad has initiated its commencement phase of the grant project by evaluating consultant proposals and selecting a consultant (Task 1). The City has also attended regular San Diego Climate Collaborative Sea Level Rise (SLR) meetings, SANDAG Shoreline Preservation Group seminars and participated in the AdaptLA webinar on SLR as part of its collaboration with regional stakeholders (Task 5).
- **Grant Term:** April 1, 2015 - April 30, 2017
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$0.00

13) City of Del Mar – Grant Total \$100,000

- **Project Summary:** The City of Del Mar will submit an amendment to its Local Coastal Program (LCP) that will incorporate adaptation strategies into its certified LCP. The LCP Amendment will address sea level rise and coastal flooding impacts to the City’s most vulnerable coastal resources, visitor-serving amenities, and residences. The project includes the preparation of a Vulnerability Assessment, Risk Assessment, and Adaptation Plan. A public involvement process will also be outlined by the Stakeholder Advisory Committee and the City, while the City will also coordinate and share information with other LCP planning grant recipients and local governments. Following the drafting of the LCP Amendment and its adoption by the City Council, the City will submit the LCP Amendment to the Coastal Commission for review and certification.
- **Work Completed:** The City of Del Mar has selected its consultant following a review of 5 consultant proposals (Task 1). This was followed by the City Council establishing a Stakeholder Technical Advisory Committee, which held its first meeting in July to review the Committee’s mission and work program, review public meeting laws, make committee nominations, and provide updates on regional sea level rise efforts (Task 1). The City has also commenced with preparing its assessment of existing conditions by compiling data and determining information gaps (Task 2).
- **Grant Term:** April 16, 2015 - April 30, 2017
- **LCP grant funds spent to date:** \$0.00

ATTACHMENT 3

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CALIFORNIA MARINE LIFE PROTECTION ACT

I. OBJECTIVES

- 1.1 By this Agreement the California Ocean Protection Council, California Natural Resources Agency, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California Fish and Game Commission, California Department of Parks and Recreation, State Water Resources Control Board, California Coastal Commission, California State Lands Commission, California Ocean Science Trust, and Resources Legacy Fund (hereafter referred to as “Core Parties”) seek to memorialize their commitments to successful implementation of the network of marine protected areas (MPAs) established by the State of California pursuant to the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA, California Fish and Game Code Section 2850 et seq.) and to implementation of the state’s Master Plan for the MLPA.
- 1.2 By this Agreement, the California Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, United States Department of the Interior National Park Service, United States Department of Defense, and United States Coast Guard (hereafter referred to as the “Collaborating Entities”), seek to memorialize their commitments to share information and expertise with the Core Parties where relevant for the purpose of ensuring successful implementation of the network of MPAs. The signatories to this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) may be referred to as Parties.

II. RECITALS

- 2.1 The state completed designation of a network of MPAs along the California coast as required by the MLPA in December 2012. By a previous agreement, the Natural Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Resources Legacy Fund Foundation entered into a public-private partnership for that process. Public and private entities, including some of the Parties, have undertaken activities to cooperate in the protection, restoration, enforcement and management of natural resources of the state, and by this agreement seek to build on those cooperative actions and relationships to facilitate effective, collaborative, and cost-effective implementation of the MPA network.
- 2.2 The Parties to this agreement recognize the importance and high priority of cooperative actions to effectively implement the MPA network created pursuant to the MLPA. Key areas of agreement among the Parties include recognition of the value of regional or statewide implementation partners and resources to assure the institutional and fiscal sustainability of MPA implementation efforts.

- 2.3 The Parties further recognize the importance of MPA implementation to the effectiveness of the MPA network designated by the California Fish and Game Commission pursuant to the MLPA and by this MOU seek to bring together commitments to assist with such efforts, including MPA monitoring, public education, enforcement and other aspects of implementation. The Parties also recognize a need for assistance in managing and coordinating the MPA implementation framework consistently with the Master Plan framework. Such efforts will be of critical assistance to the state in effectively and efficiently coordinating and managing MPA implementation.
- 2.4 Given the need for cooperative and coordinated efforts to implement the MPAs designated pursuant to the MLPA, the Core Parties, by this MOU intend and agree to cooperatively undertake implementation efforts, and the Collaborating Entities agree to share information and expertise where relevant or necessary for that effort to be successful. These cooperative efforts may include entering into regional or local agreements with other parties wishing to assist with MPA implementation. This MOU is meant to provide a framework for the coordination of commitments of the Parties to aspects of MPA implementation including monitoring, enforcement, public information and public education and also to provide a coordinated approach to the identification and recruitment of regional MPA implementation partners.
- 2.5 The Parties to this agreement desire that participation in implementation of the MPA network be as inclusive as possible, involving all willing and able federal, tribal, state and local governments as well as universities, coastal businesses, conservation organizations, fishing interests and fishery organizations.
- 2.6 Effective implementation of the MPA network is a statewide undertaking requiring a broad focus and comprehensive approach on the part of all entities having a role in implementation.
- 2.7 In addition to a statewide approach, effective implementation of the MPA network will require regionally based and local initiatives and agreements to enable implementation actions by a wide range of entities willing and able to perform implementation activities, including governments at the tribal, federal, state, and local level, fishery organizations, fishermen, coastal businesses or business organizations, conservation organizations, charitable foundations and others.
- 2.8 One mechanism for supporting MPA implementation is through local or regional MPA Community Collaboratives. Community Collaboratives include governmental agencies (city, county, state, federal, and tribal), organizations, associations, and institutions that

communicate regularly about the MPAs in a particular area. Local communities can use the Community Collaboratives as: (1) a way to work on site-specific projects more effectively, (2) a forum to communicate with state agencies and key partners about any issues or concerns occurring on-the-ground, and (3) a way to receive information about monitoring efforts, enforcement updates, and outreach & education initiatives from agencies and partners.

- 2.9 The Parties to this agreement desire to create a model for the Nation for effective and inclusive implementation of the coastwide MPA network created by the State of California pursuant to the MLPA.

III. PARTIES

- 3.1 The Ocean Protection Council (OPC), consisting of the Secretary of the California Natural Resources Agency, Secretary for Environmental Protection, Chair of the State Lands Commission, two legislative members and two public members, was created by the California Ocean Protection Act of 2004. OPC is tasked with coordinating the activities of ocean-related agencies to improve the effectiveness of state efforts to protect ocean resources and establishing policies to coordinate the collection and sharing of scientific information related to coast and ocean resources.
- 3.2 The California Natural Resources Agency (Agency) is a State of California cabinet-level agency which seeks to restore, protect, and manage the state's natural, historical, and cultural resources for current and future generations using creative approaches and solutions based on science, collaboration, and respect for all the communities and interests involved. The Agency oversees the policies and activities of 25 departments, boards, commissions, and conservancies.
- 3.3 The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) is a state agency within the Agency that is the trustee for fish and wildlife resources in the State of California and has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. The Department is also responsible for management of specific lands and waters under their ownership. With respect to MPAs, the Department seeks to accomplish the objectives of the MLPA through management of cooperative implementation of the coastwide MPA network in a collaborative, cost-effective manner consistent with the policies of the MLPA and the Department's public trust responsibilities.
- 3.4 The California Fish and Game Commission (Commission) is a state agency within the Agency whose mission is to ensure the long term sustainability of California's fish and

wildlife resources. The Commission is responsible for hunting and fishing regulations and oversees the establishment of wildlife areas, ecological reserves, and the designation of MPAs under the MLPA.

- 3.5 The California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks) is a state agency within the Agency whose mission is to provide for the health, inspiration, and education of the people of the California by helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation. As a trustee agency, State Parks is responsible for managing almost one-third of California's coastline within their State Parks, including dune ecosystems, beaches, coastal wetlands, estuaries, and nearshore marine areas. .
- 3.6 The State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) is a state agency within the California Environmental Protection Agency whose mission is to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California's water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations. The Water Board oversees nine California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Boards). The mission of the Regional Boards is to develop and enforce water quality objectives and implementation plans that will protect the State's waters, recognizing local differences in climate, topography, geology, and hydrology.
- 3.7 The California Coastal Commission (Coastal Commission) is an independent, quasi-judicial state agency. The Coastal Commission's mission is to protect, conserve, restore, and enhance environmental and human-based resources of the California coast and ocean for environmentally sustainable and prudent use by current and future generations. The Coastal Commission, in partnership with coastal cities and counties, plans and regulates the use of land and water in the coastal zone. Development activities, which are broadly defined by the Coastal Act to include (among others) construction of buildings, divisions of land, and activities that change the intensity of use of land or public access to coastal waters, generally require a coastal permit from either the Coastal Commission or the local government.
- 3.8 The California State Lands Commission is an independent, quasi-legislative state agency that has exclusive control, jurisdiction and administration authority over all ungranted tide and submerged lands and the reversionary and residual interest of the State as to public trust lands legislatively granted to local governments. The Commission serves the people of California by providing stewardship of the lands, waterways, and resources entrusted to its care through economic development, protection, preservation, and restoration. Its members include the Lieutenant Governor, the State Controller and the Governor appointed State Director of Finance.

- 3.9 The California Ocean Science Trust (OST) is a nonprofit public benefit corporation established pursuant to the California Ocean Resources Stewardship Act of 2000 to encourage coordinated, multi-agency, multi-institution approaches to applying ocean science to policies and management. The Marine Protected Areas Monitoring Enterprise is being developed under the auspices of the OST to, among other things, enable assessment of the condition and functioning of the MPAs and inform MPA management.
- 3.10 The Resources Legacy Fund (RLF) is an independent non-profit organization that supports and performs essential services to promote land, freshwater and marine conservation. Consistent with its mission, RLF has developed and administered many strategic charitable programs, including one which is designed to achieve significant advances in coastal and marine conservation in California. RLF seeks to assist the parties to achieve the implementation objectives of the MLPA by providing funding and other assistance.
- 3.11 The California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) is a State of California cabinet-level agency whose mission is to restore, protect, and enhance the environment to ensure public health, environmental quality, and economic vitality. CalEPA oversees the policies and activities of the six departments, boards, and offices that are charged with developing, implementing, and enforcing the state's environmental protection laws to ensure clean air, clean water, clean soil, safe pesticides, and waste recycling and reduction. CalEPA also coordinates the state's climate change activities.
- 3.12 The United States Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is a federal science agency whose mission is to understand and predict changes in Earth's environment and conserve and manage coastal and marine resources to meet the nation's economic, social, and environmental needs. The agency works to achieve five strategic goals: (1) protect, restore, and manage the use of coastal and ocean resources through an ecosystem approach to management; (2) understand climate variability and change to enhance society's ability to plan and respond; (3) serve society's needs for weather and water information; (4) support the nation's commerce with information for safe, efficient, and environmentally sound transportation; and (5) provide critical support for NOAA's mission. Six line offices execute the programs required to achieve these goals: the National Weather Service; the National Marine Fisheries Service; the National Ocean Service; the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service; the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research; and the Office of Program Planning and Integration. The Office of National Marine Sanctuaries manages 13 sanctuaries and one national monument including four national marine sanctuaries off the California coast.

- 3.13 The United States National Park Service (Park Service) is a federal agency within the United States Department of the Interior whose mission is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resources conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world. The National Park System of the United States now comprises 407 areas covering more than 84 million acres in 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Saipan, and the Virgin Islands. In California, the Park Service manages 10 park units along the coast, including 148,750 water acres and 471 miles of shoreline.
- 3.14 The United States Department of Defense (DOD) trains, tests, and equips combat-ready military forces needed to win and deter wars, to protect the security of our country and to maintain freedom of the seas. The Secretary of Defense is responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies and programs that are consistent with national security policies and objectives. The DOD includes the Department of the Army, the Department of the Air Force, and the Department of the Navy. The Department of the Navy consists of two uniformed Services; the United States Navy and The United States Marine Corps.
- 3.15 The United States Coast Guard (Coast Guard) is one of the five armed forces of the United States and the only military organization within the Department of Homeland Security. The Coast Guard is an adaptable, responsive military force of maritime professionals whose legal authorities, assets, geographic diversity and partnerships provide a presence along rivers, in ports, coastal regions and on the high seas. Coast Guard presence and impact is local, regional, national and international, making the Coast Guard a unique instrument of maritime safety, security and environmental stewardship.

IV. GENERAL TERMS

- 4.1 The Parties to this MOU recognize that not all activities necessary to or beneficial in implementing the MPA network designated by the Fish and Game Commission pursuant to the MLPA and the state's Master Plan for the MLPA are the sole responsibility of any one entity and the Parties commit to collaborative efforts to implement the MPA network and to achieve the goals of the MLPA. To the extent that law or regulations place sole or primary responsibility for particular aspects of MLPA implementation with one entity, the efforts and resources of that entity can and should be supplemented by cooperative efforts of state and federal agencies, non-government organizations and others.

- 4.2 The Parties recognize that individually and as a group they each have important and valuable roles to play in implementing the state's MPA network and the Parties therefore commit to cooperative efforts to perform their respective implementation responsibilities.
- 4.3 Consistent with existing law and with all other statutory, common law public trust doctrine, and jurisdictional obligations, the Parties with permitting or leasing jurisdiction over existing or new activities that may impact individual MPAs, or the MPA network as a whole, commit to avoiding or reducing such significant impacts, and to mitigating any impacts that cannot be avoided; and commit to sharing information about potential impacts to MPAs with one another. Nothing in this MOU shall be deemed to override or otherwise limit decision-making authority vested solely in one or more of the signatory Parties.
- 4.4 In recognition of the need for regionally based implementation initiatives, the Core Parties to this MOU commit, consistent with the mission of the respective Parties, to cooperatively identify and engage with other potential statewide regional, and local implementation partners who will take on responsibilities for important aspects of MPA implementation. The Parties agree to memorialize additional specific commitments and undertakings of other implementation partners in regional or local agreements covering each of the geographical regions in California in which MPA networks have been designated by the state. The regional or local agreements can provide a vehicle to formally identify MPA implementation partners and to set forth commitments to achieve cost-effective and collaborative accomplishment of the goals of the MLPA. As agreements are entered into by any of the Parties with regional implementation partners, copies of the agreements will be provided to the other Parties for their information and will be attached to this MOU as exhibits.
- 4.5 Neither this MOU nor any provision hereof may be waived, modified, amended, or discharged except by an instrument in writing signed by the Parties.
- 4.6 This MOU constitutes the entire agreement of the Parties with respect to the matters set forth herein and it supersedes all prior or contemporaneous understandings or agreements among the Parties with respect to the subject matter of the MOU.
- 4.7 Nothing contained in this MOU shall be construed as binding any Party to expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress or California Legislature for the purposes of this MOU for that fiscal year.

- 4.8 If a court of competent jurisdiction determines that a provision included in this MOU is legally invalid, illegal, or unenforceable, and such decision becomes final, such provision shall be deemed to be severed and deleted from this MOU and the balance of the MOU shall be reasonably interpreted to achieve the intent of the Parties. The Parties further agree to replace such void or unenforceable provision of this MOU with a valid and enforceable provision that will achieve, to the extent possible, the purposes of the void or unenforceable provision.
- 4.9 This MOU and any amendment may be executed in two or more counterparts, and by each Party on a separate counterpart, each of which, when executed and delivered, shall be an original and all of which together shall constitute one instrument, with the same force and effect as though all signatures appeared on a single document. Amendments to this MOU when executed by the Parties may be added as operative provisions by attachment(s) to the MOU without the necessity for re-circulation and signature of the original MOU in its entirety.
- 4.10 None of the Parties may assign any rights granted by this MOU without prior written approval of the other Parties. Approval of assignment may be granted or withheld in any Party's reasonable discretion. Upon execution of this MOU by three or more Parties, it shall be effective as to those Parties and shall be in effect from that date through December 31, 2020, at which time the Parties will confer on necessary or appropriate revisions to the agreement and may agree to an extension of the agreement.
- 4.11 Consistent with California and Federal Tort Claims Acts (Acts) each Party accepts responsibility for any property damage, injury or death that occurs in connection with its implementation of this MOU where the property damage, injury, or death is caused by its own negligent acts or omissions, or willful misconduct, or the negligent acts, omissions, or willful misconduct of its officers, employees and/or agents acting within the scope of their employment, agency or official capacity, to the fullest extent permitted by law. If there is a conflict between this MOU and the application of the federal or state Torts Claims Act or any other existing statutory immunity that applies to any of the Parties, the Acts and statutes shall prevail over the MOU.
- 4.12 Any Party shall be entitled to withdraw from this MOU by providing a 10-day written notice to the other Parties.
- 4.13 The only remedy of any Party for a breach of this MOU is withdrawal from the MOU as set forth herein. Under no circumstances shall any Party be liable to any other Party in connection with this MOU for any direct, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or be entitled to any legal or equitable relief other than termination of this MOU.

- 4.14 Nothing in this MOU shall be deemed to create a partnership or any other trust relationship between the Parties, it being expressly understood and agreed that the Parties obligations to each other under this MOU are not fiduciary in nature.
- 4.15 Each signatory below attests that he or she is duly authorized to execute this MOU on behalf of the Party he or she represents.

V. SPECIAL TERMS


- 5.1 The Core Parties commit to frequent and open communication on their respective implementation efforts. This shall include quarterly milestones meetings with interested private persons or parties and responsive information being provided upon inquiry.
- 5.2 At least twice each year the Chair of the Ocean Protection Council will convene senior policy officials to address the accomplishments of MPA implementation efforts and to discuss the performance of the parties in achieving the purposes of the MLPA and this MOU. The Chair of the OPC may engage and convene representatives of other public or private entities, including RLF, at these meetings to address the accomplishment of MPA implementation efforts and to discuss the performance of the Parties in achieving the purposes of the MLPA and this MOU. At the meetings, each policy official will report on their activities representing progress toward or impediments to effective implementation of the MPA network and discuss potential impacts to local MPAs or the statewide MPA network that may fall under the jurisdiction of one or more of the Parties.
- 5.3 The Ocean Protection Council will annually provide to all Parties a written summary of activities of the Core Parties have taken to implement the MPA network and will especially highlight cooperative actions taken as a result of this MOU. If Collaborating Entities have also participated in furthering MLPA implementation efforts, that work will be highlighted as well.
- 5.4 The Core Parties, and to the extent relevant, the Collaborating Entities, will inform, engage the support of, and coordinate with other state, federal, and local government agencies with important coastal or marine responsibilities and jurisdiction. These agencies include but are not limited to:
 - a. United States Bureau of Land Management
 - b. United States Bureau of Indian Affairs
 - c. United States Army Corps of Engineers
 - d. California Native American Heritage Commission
 - e. California Coastal Conservancy

- f. San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
- g. North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
- h. San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
- i. Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
- j. Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
- k. Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
- l. San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board
- m. Federally recognized tribes and tribal communities
- n. MPA Community Collaboratives

5.5 Within available funding and consistent with legal constraints on expenditures of funds, the Core Parties commit to designate personnel at sufficient staffing levels and expertise to accomplish those tasks to which they have committed in implementing the MPA network.

5.6 The Parties agree in good faith to work together to fulfill the objectives of this MOU. Toward that end, each Party will designate a policy-level official to engage with the other parties in accomplishing the purposes of this MOU, to act as the point of contact for the Party in connection with this MOU and to be responsible for that party's activities in implementing the MPA network, resolving issues relating to areas of responsibility or conflicts in management policy, and fostering effective inter-agency coordination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this MOU to be executed by their duly authorized representatives.



John Laird
Chair, California Ocean Protection Council
Secretary, California Natural Resources Agency



Date

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Cat Kuhlman

Executive Director Ocean Protection Council/
Deputy Secretary for Oceans and Coastal Policy,
California Natural Resources Agency

1/20/15

Date

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Charlton H. Bonham
Director
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

1/29/2015

Date

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Sonke Mastrup
Executive Director
California Fish and Game Commission

1/20/15
Date

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Skyli McAfee
Executive Director
California Ocean Science Trust

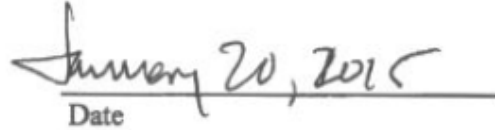
2 Feb 2015

Date

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Michael Mantell
President
Resources Legacy Fund




Date


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Lisa Mangat
Acting Director
California Department of Parks and Recreation

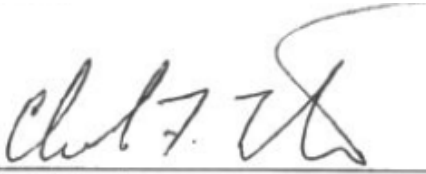
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Thomas Howard
Executive Director
State Water Resources Control Board

3/6/15
Date

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Charles Lester
Executive Director
California Coastal Commission

1/26/15
Date

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Jennifer Lucchesi
Executive Officer
California State Lands Commission



Date

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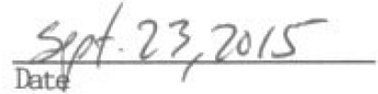
Matthew Rodriguez
Secretary
California Environmental Protection Agency



Date



William Douros
West Coast Regional Director
Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
NOS Agreement Number: MOA-2015-058/9168


Date

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Daniel J. Basta
Director
Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
NOS Agreement Number: MOA-2015-058/9168

SEP 11 2015

Date

Patricia Neubacher
Patricia Neubacher
attv Regional Director, Pacific West Region
National Park Service

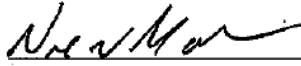
June 23, 2015
Date



John Stein
Regional Team Lead
NOAA Western Regional Collaboration Team
United States National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration

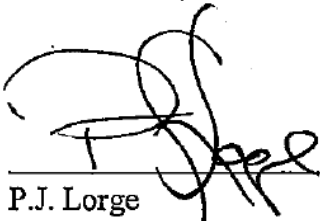


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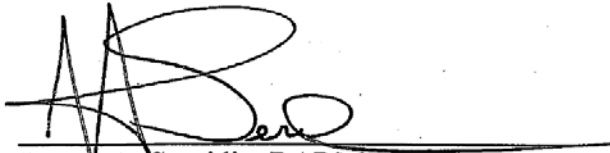
Nick Mallari
Comptroller, NRSW

5/28/15
Date



P.J. Lorge
Commander, Navy Region Southwest
DoD Regional Environmental Coordinator

9 JUN 15
Date

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Servidio', is written over a horizontal line.

Joseph A. Servidio, RADM
Commander
Eleventh Coast Guard District
United States Coast Guard

29 July 2015

Date

ATTACHMENT 4

California Coastal Commission

**Improved Valuation of Impacts to Recreation, Public Access, and
Beach Ecology from Shoreline Armoring**

- Administrative Draft -

Not Approved by the Coastal Commission

Principal Authors:

**Jonna Engel, Ph.D., Lesley Ewing, Ph.D.,
Michelle Jespersen, Jeannine Manna, Mary Matella, Ph.D., and Elena Perez**

Developed with Input from:

Jenny Dugan, PhD, Karen Martin, PhD, Dave Hubbard,
Phil King, PhD, and Chad Nelson, PhD

September 28, 2015

*This report was prepared with financial assistance from National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration, as a FY 2012 Project of Special Merit (NA12NOS4190026)*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Beaches form the transition zone between marine and terrestrial ecosystems and face the brunt of coastal storms and extreme events. Beach and bluff erosion are natural responses to these events and with climate change and sea level rise, increased erosion of both beaches and bluffs is expected. When erosion threatens inland development, humans often respond with “hard armoring,” such as seawalls, revetments and other rock, wood, and concrete structures. When erosion is persistent, hard shoreline armoring results in the direct loss of beach sand and impacts the sandy beach ecosystem as well as beach access and recreation. As the Coastal Commission aims to protect and enhance California’s coast and ocean resources through the implementation of the California Coastal Act, the challenges of preserving beaches will increase over time and require new innovative approaches to balancing resource and development needs.

This project builds upon ongoing efforts by the Coastal Commission to fully mitigate the adverse impacts of shoreline armoring to beach recreation, access, and ecology where those impacts are not feasibly avoided. Commission staff worked with beach ecologists and economic valuation academics to document and evaluate beach resources and to explore beach valuation methods that might better account for the impacts of permitted shoreline armoring. The overarching goal of this project was to better assess and determine the true costs to the public resulting from installation of shoreline armoring projects using improved methodologies that could be carried out by staff using information typically received from permit applicants.

To apply the latest and most appropriate economic modeling of recreational use and access value and beach ecosystem value, the Coastal Commission entered into a contract with academic experts on beach recreational use economics and beach ecology: Dr. Philip King, Associate Professor at San Francisco State University in Applied Microeconomics and Environmental Economics; Dr. Chad Nelsen¹, independent consultant; Dr. Jenny Dugan, Associate Research Biologist with the Marine Science Institute at the University of California at Santa Barbara; David Hubbard, Assistant Research Specialist at the Marine Science Institute, University of California, Santa Barbara and founding principal of Coastal Restoration Consultants, Inc.; and Dr. Karen Martin, Professor of Biology at Pepperdine University. These academic consultants (academics) provided expert review of the most current economic and ecological literature to recommend methods for Coastal Commission staff potentially to use in valuing shoreline armoring impacts for purposes of specifying mitigation for such impacts. Their final report is provided as Appendix A of this report.

In setting the context for the beach valuation and mitigation strategies proposed, this report presents a characterization of California beaches, with special attention given to southern California. This section identifies and categorizes recreation, access, and ecological aspects of California beaches according to significant natural processes (i.e. geologic processes, storm events) and anthropogenic factors (coastal development and sand supply interruptions). It also

¹ During the completion of the contracted work, Dr. Nelsen took a position as the Executive Director of Surfrider Foundation; this was not his affiliation at the start of the contract.

presents detail on the historical management of beaches in two littoral cells: Oceanside and Monterey Bay.

This report presents a general overview of economic methods. Since beach recreation, access and ecology are not goods that are bought and sold through normal market activities, it is not easy to fit these services into a traditional market framework. The total economic value model provides a more comprehensive framework for quantifying the benefits associated with a non-market resource, including direct use, indirect use, and non-use values. Use value refers to those values associated with current or future use of an environmental resource by an individual. The use can either be consumptive (e.g. recreational fishing) or non-consumptive (e.g. surfing). Direct use is most relevant for the Commission's quantification of sand supply and beach recreation values. Indirect use values apply when an environmental resource provides benefits which are more difficult to measure but still apparent, such as flood control or beach habitat. The use of beaches by future generations and their existence value (a non-use value) are not included in this evaluation; and as a result the beach value estimates will be a lower bound for total economic value.

The academics reviewed the impacts of shoreline armoring on sandy beach ecosystems, laying the groundwork for developing an ecosystem valuation method. Ecological impacts due to armoring result from direct loss of beach due to the physical footprint of the structure, from erosion and scour resulting from the armoring, and from reduced sediment supply as a result of fixing the back beach. These physical changes to the beach environment have ecological impacts such as the loss of sandy beach zones/habitat and the concomitant loss of infaunal biomass and biodiversity (upper beach zones are most heavily impacted), loss of sandy beach area currently or potentially used for feeding, roosting, nesting, or reproduction of wildlife, and loss of sandy beach ecosystem services and functions (flood protection, nutrient cycling, etc.). The highly dynamic nature of the ecological components and functions of sandy beaches (beaches change on daily, weekly, seasonal, yearly, and decadal time periods) make quantitatively evaluating the sandy beach ecosystem expensive, time-consuming, and difficult.

The literature quantifying ecosystem service values for sandy beaches is limited. The economists and ecologists together reviewed the possible methods for assessing monetary value for beach ecosystems and framed a conceptual model for valuing ecological resources. Rather than quantitatively assessing what ecological components and functions may be altered or lost on a given stretch of sandy beach due to shoreline armoring, the academics recommend using the cost of restoring comparable sandy beach habitat (replacement value), as a simple and defensible proxy valuation method for mitigating the ecological impacts of coastal armoring. The academics' recommended method uses the length of a new shoreline armoring project and the cost per linear foot for a beach ecosystem restoration project (that includes removal of obstacles to beach migration) to derive a sandy beach ecology value. The academics recommend that the Commission adopt a no-net loss policy for beaches, as some state agencies have applied to wetlands, and a 4:1 mitigation ratio for the beach ecology mitigation fee.² Commission staff

² The Coastal Act requires the avoidance of wetland fill and impacts except for certain specific allowable uses. Thus, while the Commission's regulatory approach is supportive of a "no net loss" policy when impacts need to be

concluded that the ecological framework presented by the academics is promising, though it would benefit from additional data development and analysis concerning beach ecosystem restoration project costs (beach nourishment is not considered restoration by the academics) to facilitate its application statewide.

In addition to deriving a method to quantify ecological impacts, the academics reviewed the economic literature and identified analytical steps to derive values for recreation and access impacts due to armoring. The academics recommend using the value of a day at the beach (consumer surplus) and attendance density to determine a beach recreation value. They presented a set of studies from which a benefit transfer approach could be used to apply average consumer surplus and beach attendance values to new sites. The economists proposed one consumer surplus value (value of a beach day) for the state, and two averages for beach attendance density (for northern and southern California). They also developed two case studies to examine application of the recreation valuation method—for hypothetical projects at Del Monte and San Elijo Beaches. Commission staff recognize that the recreation valuation method is at the forefront of economic science applied to quantifying recreation use values. Implementation of this method would also benefit from additional peer review and local data collection to support its application in specific places.

Finally, the report lays out mitigation strategies for shoreline armoring impacts on beach ecology and recreation and access. While the proposed methods may not be completely actionable in all cases due to limited data, they point to additional next steps as well as recommendations on how to better mitigate the impacts of shoreline armoring. Ideally, the recommendations contained in the academic report will ultimately be useful to the application of a common methodology for reviewing shoreline armoring permit applications case-by-case, including identification of appropriate mitigation based on the specific impacts of each case. In addition, this report will support the development of policy guidance for use in Local Coastal Programs (LCPs) (updates or new certifications). The project resulted in eight recommendations pertaining to LCP updates, reviewing permit applications, and agency-wide efforts, summarized below.

LCPs provide a mechanism to better refine data and identify opportunities for mitigation to improve project implementation at the local level regardless of mitigation methodology. Commission staff recommends that local governments:

- 1) Identify potential mitigation projects for recreation and ecological losses. Local governments should also prioritize potential areas for public access and recreation improvements and beach ecology restoration that meet criteria based on consideration of potentially-impacted resources in each LCP jurisdiction.
- 2) Include in LCPs a mechanism for collecting and applying mitigation fees. Managing in-lieu mitigation fees and allocating them to appropriate projects could be streamlined in advance of new valuation methods, in preparation for a potential increase in the collection of mitigation fees.

mitigated, the Coastal Act doesn't allow for approving the loss of wetlands simply because they may be proposed to be offset elsewhere. See *Bolsa Chica Land Trust v. Superior Court* (1999)

- 3) Generate local attendance density data and other relevant recreational use data for use in the recreation valuation method. Variation in recreation use and access patterns along the California coast could be better accounted for with local, long-term attendance and use data.

Just as LCPs provide opportunities to improve mitigation approaches, coastal development permits (CDPs) provide a mechanism for integrating some of the results of this project and preparing for eventual changes in mitigation strategies. Commission staff recommends that CDPs:

- 4) Identify mechanisms for how applicants/permittees can mitigate for recreation and ecosystem impacts identified and mitigated by collection and application of in-lieu fees.
- 5) Consider and integrate into findings as relevant analytic discussions derived from this report detailing information gathered from the beach valuation project literature reviews explaining the impacts to recreation, sand supply and ecology that result from shoreline armoring.

Lastly, peer review and local data collection for validation would support eventual potential application of the methods recommended by the consulting experts of this project. Commission staff should also continue to collect new information on beach recreation and ecosystem valuation as the state of the science progresses. Commission staff recommends the agency:

- 6) Obtain peer review of the academics' recommended value for state-wide consumer surplus as well as suggestions for ways to update this value as new, peer-reviewed research becomes available.
- 7) Continue to research and collect data on beach restoration projects as they occur throughout the state. These data could be potentially used at a later date to update/refine the restoration cost estimates for the ecology valuation method.
- 8) Establish a Beach Valuation Task Force within Commission staff to continue work on development, refinement, and application of beach valuation methods, including data collection that could support their future implementation, and evaluation of application of these methods in the context of the Coastal Act.

In summary, the goal of this project was to provide new methods to better assess the true costs of shoreline armoring to the public. The results, based on the academic consultant recommendations, provide a potential method for valuing recreational use of beaches. This report is also an important first step at developing the framework for accounting for the impacts of shoreline armoring on beach ecosystems and translating this into a mitigation value for these impacts. Thus, this effort sets the stage for a more comprehensive valuation of shoreline armoring impacts on beaches, but it does not attempt to value all aspects of beaches. It does not quantify people's existence value of beaches. Not all use values are estimated either, such as revenues related to surfing, fishing or visitor spending contributing to local economies. The recommended methods focus on value related most specifically to uses or components of the beach that support human recreation and provide ecological habitat. As a result, the mitigation recommended in this study is conservative and most likely continues to undervalue to true value of California's beaches. However, this beach valuation project provides a good starting basis for

eventually adopting new methods for fully mitigating armoring impacts to beach recreation, access, and ecology.

ATTACHMENT 5

From: Jackson_Anthony@Parks
To: Lester_Charles@Coastal
Cc: Beland_Janelle@CNRA; Robertson_Aaron@Parks; Randolph_Liane@CNRA; Fuzie_Mat@Parks
Subject: RE: Coordination letter
Date: Thursday, May 23, 2013 2:12:56 PM
Attachments: [State Parks Sample Fee Schedule.pdf](#)
[CCC Letter to State Parks - 052013.pdf](#)
[5-23-2013 CA Coastal Commission ltr-Charles Lester-FINAL Rev 1.pdf](#)

Charles,

The attached letter serves to acknowledge and affirm the agreement we have worked to achieve over the past few months as is outlined in your May 20th letter. The revised application package reflecting our agreement has been submitted by the Orange Coast District to your district staff via the normal process, and all previous submissions have been rescinded.

Additionally, my staff indicated that you are concerned that the Coastal Commissioners would want to have some sense of the scope of the fees that will be charged and are now requesting that the new applications contain a fee schedule. The intent of our agreement was to allow data driven flexibility and reporting to the commission in order to properly evaluate the relationship of fees to coastal access, and the revised permit applications that have been submitted honor that agreement. In order to address your concerns about providing a sense of the scope of the fees that will be charged for the information of the commissioners, I am providing sample fee schedules with the attached correspondence and I encourage this to be shared with the Commission.

I am grateful for the time and insight you invested in our coordination effort. I look forward to confirmation that the revised applications reflecting our agreement will be heard at the upcoming June meeting of the commission.

Regards,

Tony

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

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SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105-2219
VOICE (415) 904-5200
FAX (415) 904-5400
TDD (415) 597-5885



May 20, 2013

Dear Major General Jackson,

I write to express my appreciation for our recent communications, and to memorialize our discussions of our mutual understanding of the responsibilities of California State Parks (CSP) and the California Coastal Commission to protect and provide public access and recreation along California's coast. This shared mission is vital to the citizens of California and to its multi-billion dollar coastal economy. Our agencies must do their best, therefore, to work together to address the challenges that we face and to find shared solutions.

As you and I discussed in our initial meeting, and again on March 11, Commission staff (CCC) is committed to working with CSP through the relevant permitting processes to identify mutually-agreeable outcomes, including identifying those cases where the CCC would not need to exercise its jurisdiction or where permit streamlining can be achieved. To this end, I offer the following points which I believe capture the spirit and intent of our conversations that have taken place between our headquarters offices. We hope that you will agree with this summary, and that we can move forward with these shared understandings.

Jurisdiction

- The CCC and CSP recognize that CSP has a mandate and responsibility to provide and manage public access and recreation, as well as manage natural resources, in coastal state parks. The CCC recognizes the fundamental role that CSP plays in maintaining the coastal park system, including managing the hours of operation, regulating the modes of visitation, providing amenities, and assuring a safe environment for all visitors.
- The CSP and the CCC recognize that the Commission and local government also have an important role and statutory responsibility to protect and provide maximum public access and recreation in the coastal zone, including in State Parks, pursuant to the California Coastal Act and certified Local Coastal Programs (LCPs). This includes implementing a permit requirement for any development that is not exempt.

Regulatory Process

- CSP will endeavor to consult with the CCC and/or local government in advance of undertaking development that may trigger coastal development permitting requirements under the Coastal Act or a certified LCP. When permits are required, CSP will work with the CCC and local governments to identify and provide necessary information and meet any other relevant processing requirements. The CCC will endeavor to coordinate with CSP and local governments acting under their LCPs where appropriate.

- The CCC will endeavor to provide timely and clear feedback on CSP requests about proposed development in the coastal zone. The CCC will also endeavor to exercise administrative discretion to maximize opportunities for permit streamlining and avoiding unnecessary regulatory procedures.
- The CCC and CSP will endeavor to seek agreement wherever possible on proposed development projects through collaborative project review and design.

Shoreline Access

- CSP and CCC are committed to and bound by the state Constitutional article X, sections 4 and 7, in spirit and intent, and Coastal Act sections 30210-30214 requirements to provide maximum public access and recreation for all the people to and along the state's shoreline waters, consistent with public safety and the need to protect natural resource areas from overuse.¹
- CSP agrees to work with the CCC to identify and address any shoreline access issues that may exist in coastal state parks (e.g. related to existing curfews or beach closures), consistent with the previous bullet point.

Lower-cost Access and Recreation

- The CCC acknowledges that the CSP has many low-priced passes available to enhance public access to coastal state parks, including: *Annual Day Use Pass*, *Golden Bear Pass*, *Limited Golden Bear Pass*, *Disabled Discount Pass*, and *Distinguished Veteran's Pass*. These five passes provide discounted rates to routine park visitors, seniors, low-income visitors, disabled people, and service men and women, respectively. CSP and the CCC will work to identify and implement actions to protect and encourage lower-cost access and recreational opportunities for all visitors to the coastal state parks, consistent with Coastal Act section 30213 and applicable CSP authorities.

Parking Fees and other Revenue-generation Programs

- The CCC recognizes that CSP must have sufficient revenues to maintain public access and recreation opportunities at state coastal parks, and the CCC recognizes the recent specific legislative and administrative direction to CSP to create new revenue streams to fund facility management and operations throughout the State Park system.

¹ Section 4 states, in part, "[n]o individual, partnership, or corporation, claiming or possessing the frontage or tidal lands of a harbor, bay, inlet, estuary, or other navigable water in this State, shall be permitted to exclude the right of way to such water whenever it is required for any public purpose . . . and the Legislature shall enact such laws as will give the most liberal construction to this provision, so that access to the navigable waters of this State shall be always attainable for the people thereof. Section 7 states: [w]henver any agency of government, local, state, or federal, hereafter acquires any interest in real property in this State, the acceptance of the interest shall constitute an agreement by the agency to conform to the laws of California as to the acquisition, control, use, and distribution of water with respect to the land so acquired."

- CSP and the CCC will work collaboratively to assure that any new or increased parking or other program fees are implemented consistent with the Coastal Act and/or certified LCPs where applicable. CSP recognizes that LCPs establish requirements unique to specific locations and contexts. To address Coastal Act and LCP policies, and potential impacts to public access from new or increased fees, CSP agrees to consider incorporating the following approaches in any proposed fee programs:
 - Provide hourly rates at every facility where parking fees are charged. This will provide maximum flexibility for users, potentially create more turnover of visitors (especially at sunset), and may also increase revenue, as the recent experience in San Diego and Orange County suggests.
 - Consider supplemental means that increase visitation including extending park hours, parking lot hours and operations.
 - Reduce or eliminate fees during off-peak periods.
 - Provide some areas within parking lots for short-term free parking for brief stops.
 - Limit the number of higher fee holidays per year, and include hourly holiday rates.
 - Expand and promote the sale of annual regional passes, and discount rates for seniors, the disabled, veterans and low-income persons.
 - Regulate hours and use of developed facilities, but do not prohibit all access to public trust lands such as the shoreline.
 - In areas where fees have not been charged historically, consider a phased approach for new fees, including limiting parking fees to a portion of the day (e.g., 9-5, 10-6, etc.) or weekends only; consider free parking on certain days and a "first hour free".
 - Consider whether in some cases the appropriate fee for a specific site may be no fee, for example where a state beach may be the only meaningful point of public access in a region, and/or those sites with minimal or no active management requirements or public facilities (such as facilities with no restrooms, campgrounds or visitor centers) and that can be "subsidized" by fee collection from the larger region.
 - Address any closures or restrictions on actual access to and along the beach/shoreline that may be in place.
- The CCC acknowledges and appreciates CSP's agreement to monitor and periodically review the implementation of any proposed fee programs, including assessing the impacts, if any, on coastal access, and annually report to the Commission available and relevant monitoring data and evaluation, including but not limited to: daily attendance, fee implementation (e.g. mode of fee), impacts to public access, and other relevant data. The CCC commits to working with CSP to identify efficient and effective monitoring and analysis.

We hope that you concur that the above points provide a workable framework for continuing to move forward together to address our shared mission of providing public coastal access and recreation. As we have discussed, CSP and the Coastal Commission have a forty year history of working together to assure that our state coastal access programs are beyond compare and that

we are protecting our sensitive habitats, wetlands, and other important coastal resources. I look forward to continuing to work effectively and successfully in partnership with CSP. Please do not hesitate to contact me in the future concerning any of our mutual concerns.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charles F. Lester", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

Charles Lester
Executive Director



DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
P.O. Box 942896 • Sacramento, CA 94296-0001
(916) 653-8380

Major General Anthony L. Jackson, USMC (Ret), Director

May 23, 2013

Mr. Charles Lester
Executive Director
California Coastal Commission
45 Fremont Street, Suite 2000
San Francisco, CA 94105-2219

Dear Mr. Lester:

The revised applications for San Onofre State Beach, El Moro/Los Trancos, Doheny State Beach and San Clemente State Beach will be submitted by the Superintendent of the Orange Coast District. These applications were revised pursuant to the understanding that both California State Parks and the California Coastal Commission have responsibilities to protect and provide public access and recreation along California's coast. This understanding is most recently reflected in the correspondence you sent to me on May 20, 2013.

While Parks has expressed some concerns about arriving at an appropriate structure that allows both agencies to balance our responsibilities to provide public access and recreation with Parks' responsibility to generate sufficient revenues to maintain the Park system for public access and recreation, we believe the model embodied in the letter is the appropriate path forward. We are pleased to have resolved that overriding issue. While we may find there are still disagreements in the details of how to implement the model reflected in the letter, we are committed to working collaboratively in attempting to reach resolution at the staff level whenever possible.

Attached is a sample fee schedule that reflects the proposed fees for the beaches. This schedule is a sample that could be modified over the course of the five year permit subject to the parameters set forth in the May 20, 2013 letter.

Sincerely,

Major General Anthony L. Jackson, USMC (Ret.)
Director

Attachment