APPENDIX

4

MORRO BAY TASK FORCE DIRECTORY AND MAILING

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

APPENDIX A

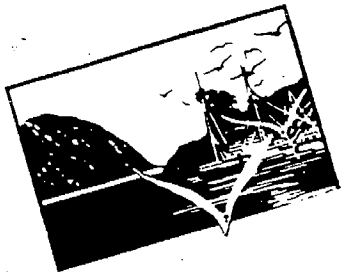
(RESERVED FOR COMMENTS)

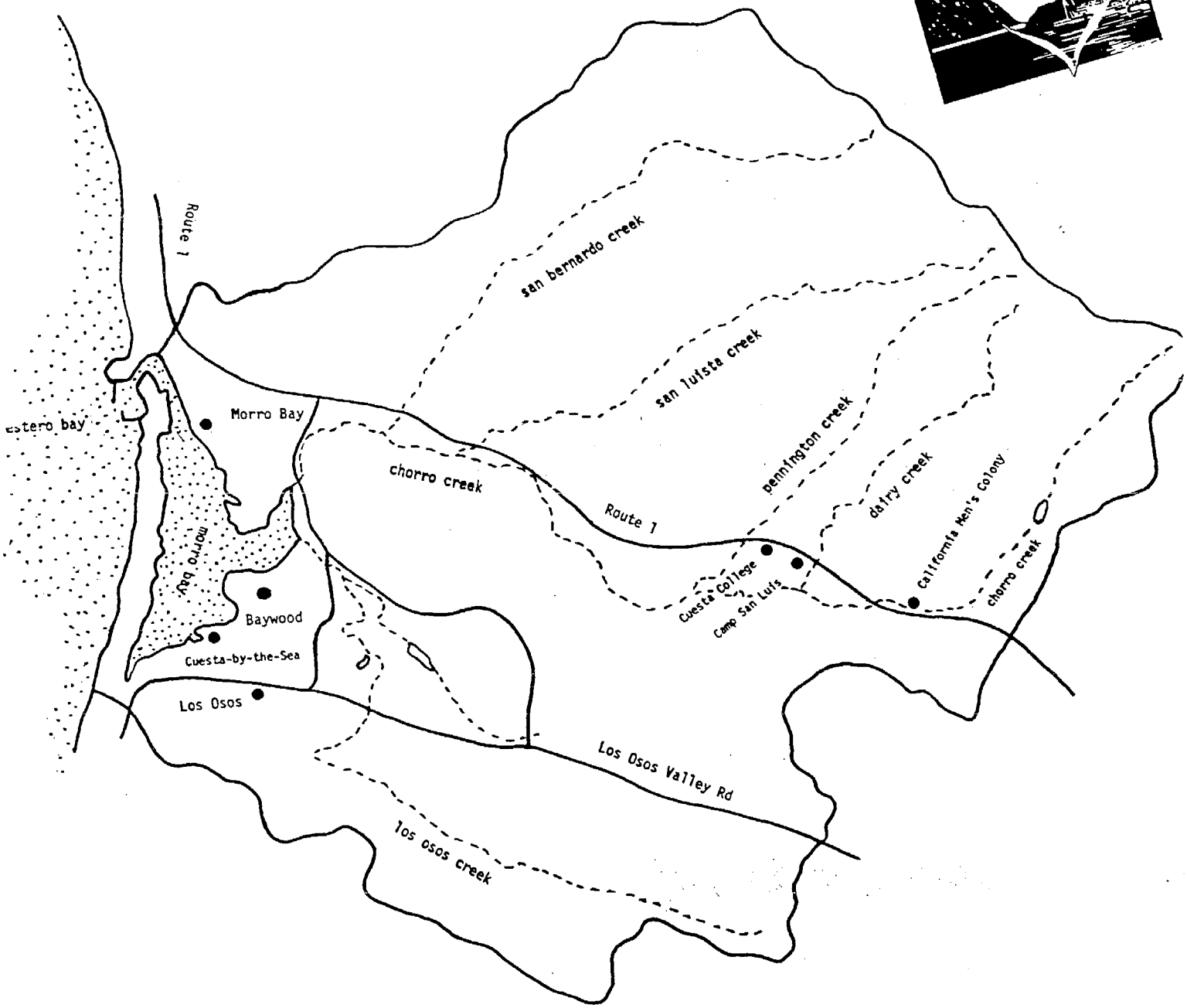
All SCS programs and services are offered on a nondiscriminatory basis, without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, age, religion, martial status, or handicap.

MORRO BAY DIRECTORY

Morro Bay Task Force

AN ANNOTATED LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS
WITH RESPONSIBILITIES AND/OR INTERESTS
IN THE MORRO BAY WATERSHED





Fifth Edition

January 1992

This Directory, now in its fifth edition, has been an important aid to communication among those individuals and organizations interested in Morro Bay and its watershed. The more frequent the communication the better the understanding and the more likely the resolution of problems.

Towards this end it is important that the directory be accurate and frequently updated. Descriptions, for the most part, were written by the agency or group. Please provide additions, suggestions and corrected information on your group to:

Steve Eabry, Coordinator, Morro Bay Task Force
Meghan Tiernan
Department of Planning and Building
County Government Center
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
805-549-5723

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH REGULATORY RESPONSIBILITIES AND/OR INTERESTS IN MORRO BAY

FIFTH EDITION-JANUARY 1992

CITY OF MORRO BAY

Administrative Offices
595 Harbor Street
Morro Bay, CA 93442
Rose Marie Sheetz, Mayor
Gary Napper, Administrator, 805-772-1214

Community Development Department
595 Harbor Street
Morro Bay, CA 93442
William Farrel, Director, 805-772-6210

Department of Recreation and Parks
1001 Kennady Way
Morro Bay, CA 93442
Steve Wolter, Director, 805-772-6278

Department of Public Works
595 Harbor Street
Morro Bay, CA 93442
G. H. Nichols, Director, 805-772-6261

The City of Morro Bay is an incorporated city of approximately 10,000, located in San Luis Obispo County on the shore of Estero and Morro Bays. As a full service agency, the City has broad responsibilities within its incorporated area in the provision of services, including water supply, wastewater collection, treatment and disposal, storm drainage disposal, land use and environmental planning, code enforcement, public works facilities planning, construction and operation, public recreation, harbor planning and operation, and police and fire protection. City functions are coordinated by a City Administrator appointed by the elected City Council.

Harbor Department
1275 Embarcadero
Morro Bay, CA 93442
Rick Algert, Director, 805-772-6254
Dick Rogers, Harbor Patrol

Harbor Advisory Board
1275 Embarcadero
Morro Bay, CA 93442
805-772-6254

Responsible for Harbor management and operation. Concerned with the watershed as it relates to flushing of the entire bay and navigation channel. Concerned about unregulated county waters regarding boating, liveaboards and moorings and liveaboards within Morro Bay jurisdiction.

CITY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO

Community Development Department
P.O. Box 8100
San Luis Obispo, CA 93403
Jan DiLeo, Long Range Planner, 805-549-7162

Responsible for updating the City's Parks and Recreation Element and developing a new Open Space Element including a "greenbelt" plan and funding strategy. Responsible for developing an integrated Creek Plan that establishes building setbacks, habitat protection, and where compatible, allows public access to trails and overlooks. Interested in working with all public and private organizations working toward open space acquisition.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Air Pollution Control District
2156 Sierra Way, Suite B
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Robert Carr, Director, 805-549-5912

Responsible for preservation and maintenance of healthful air quality throughout the county. Monitors existing air quality and analyzes potential pollution impacts from proposed development and industrial projects. Issues permits and enforces local, state and federal air quality regulations.

County Department of Agriculture
2156 Sierra Way, Suite "A"
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Richard Greek, Commissioner, 805-549-5910
Brenda Ouwerkerk, Deputy Commissioner, 805-549-5910

Responsible for a number of enforcement and service programs impacting the region. They include Environmental Protection (pesticide use enforcement and hazardous materials control); Pest Management (vertebrate pest control, weed eradication/control and biological control); Pest Prevention (preventing the spread of exotic pests); and Administrative Services (participation in land use planning, emergency response, and knowledge of agriculture and agricultural practices).

County Engineering Department
County Government Center
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
Clint Milne, County Engineer, 805-549-5252
Glen Priddy, 805-549-5292

Responsible for: (1) Operation and maintenance of the 1275 mile County Road System; (2) Administration of the 1275 mile County Road System; (3) Administration of Board of Supervisors governed Special District (San Luis Obispo County Flood Control Dist., Flood Control Zones, Waterworks Districts, County Service Areas, etc.); (4) Administering the County Surveyor's responsibilities as they pertain to the State Map Act & Land Development; (5) Administration of the various County operated transit systems.

County Health Department
2191 Johnson Avenue
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Dr. G.B. Rowland, Health Officer, 805-549-5500
Tim Mazzacano, Director, Environmental Health Division, 805-549-5544

The County Health Department, founded in 1922 is one of the oldest in the nation. In addition to providing for individual public health concerns (Alcohol Services, Mental Health, General Hospital, Public Health Nursing, etc.) the Division of Environmental Health is responsible for the supervision and regulation of solid waste disposal, sewage disposal facilities, hazardous and toxic materials, and response to complaints from the public concerning conditions which pose health hazards.

County Office General Services
Parks Facilities Division
County Government Center
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
Duane Leib, Director 805-549-5200
Tim Gallagher, Park Facilities Manager, 805-549-5204

Responsible for all County Park facilities, manages 18 County Parks, golf courses, pools, and landscaping at county buildings. Concerned with parks, recreation, open space, sensitive resource areas, and trails in the watershed.

County Department of Planning & Building
County Government Center
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
Alex Hinds, Director, 805-549-5600
Steve Eabry, Senior Planner, 805-549-5723

Responsible for the protection of the public interest in the use of public and the private lands in unincorporated areas of the county. Manages growth and development through administration and enforcement of land use policies and regulations. Coordinates the Morro Bay Task Force.

County Planning Commission
County Government Center
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
Diane Tingle, Secretary, 805-549-5600
Shirley Bianchi, Commissioner, District 2

County Service Area 9 (CSA-9), Advisory Board
c/o Special Districts Administrator
County Government Center
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
Mike Wright, Chairperson, 805-541-3942

A nine member advisory group, appointed by the Board of Supervisors. Role is to receive public input and to monitor and review the present status of and possible future needs for public services in the South Bay and, upon deliberation, make appropriate recommendations to the Board of Supervisors for the augmentation of existing services or the provision of new services to the area.

County Board of Supervisors
County Government Center
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
Chair, 805-549-5450
Bud Laurent, Supervisor, District 2

The Board of Supervisors is the primary decision and policy making body of the county, responsible to the public to develop and administer county ordinances and policies ar to conduct public hearings for consideration of publ. concern in policy-making and land use planning. District 2 encompasses all of the Morro Bay watershed.

County Superintendent of Schools
P. O. Box 8105
San Luis Obispo, CA 93403
Linda Shephard, Superintendent 805-543-7732
Gary Schonfeldt, Environmental Education
Celeste Royer, Rancho El Chorro
Steve Wise, Facilities Manager

Environmental Coordinator
County Government Center
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
Ellen Carroll, 805-549-5011

Responsible for assisting elected and appointed county officials and the public in evaluating potential impacts of land use projects, both private and county, on environmental resources within unincorporated areas of the county. Identifies mitigation measures to avoid or substantially lessen project impacts. Makes recommendations to elected and appointed county officials regarding environmental findings pursuant to the CEQA Guidelin

San Luis Obispo Area Coordinating Council
Regional Transportation Planning Agency
County Government Center
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
Ron De Carli, 805-549-5600

Forum for planning, discussing and study of areawide problems of mutual interest. Primary focus: regional transportation planning, programming, and technical assistance.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Air Resources Board
1102 Q Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
James Boyd, Executive Officer, 916-445-4383

The California Air Resources Board is responsible for achieving and maintaining satisfactory air quality in California. The Board establishes ambient air quality standards, regulates vehicular emissions, identifies and controls toxic air pollutants, conducts air research, and oversees the pollution activities of local air pollution control districts.

Assembly: Honorable Andrea Seastrand
523 Higuera Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Eric Daniels, Administrative Assistant, 805-549-3381
Mary Ann Coppinger 916-445-7795

Andrea Seastrand represents the county of San Luis Obispo and parts of Santa Barbara and Monterey Counties in the lower house of the California State Legislature. As such she sometimes acts as a liaison between various state agencies whose jurisdiction overlap in or around Morro Bay.

Assembly Committee on Agriculture
State Capitol, Room 5136
Sacramento, CA 95814
Bobbie Bresci, Secretary, 916-445-1918

Assembly Committee on Natural Resources
State Capitol, Room 2136
Sacramento, CA 95814
Ann Boone, Secretary, 916-445-9367

Hears all bills concerning the Coastal Commission, Coastal Conservancy, Departments of Forestry & Conservation and the State Lands Commission.

Assembly Committee on Water, Parks & Wildlife
State Capitol, Room 6031
Sacramento, CA 95814
Mary Munoz, Secretary, 916-445-6164

Assembly Ways & Means Committee
State Capitol, Room 6026
Sacramento, CA 95814
Corky Layne, Secretary, 916-445-7082

California Coastal Commission
45 Fremont St., Suite 2000
San Francisco, CA 94105
Michael Wornum, Chair, 415-904-5240
Peter Douglas, Exec. Dir.
Steve McIlvaine, Commissioner, 805-772-9458

Regulates all development along the state's coastline to protect, maintain and where feasible, enhance and restore the overall quality of the coastal zone environment.

California Coastal Commission
640 Capitola Rd
Santa Cruz, CA 95062
Les Strnad, Chief of Permits, 408-479-3511
Dave Loomis, 408-479-3514

California Coastal Commission
921 11th St., Rm. 1220
Sacramento, CA 95814
Bill Allayaud, Coastal Nonpoint Source, 916-324-6832

California Coastal Commission
925 De La Vina
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
James Johnson, Area Manager, 805-963-6871

California Coastal Commission, Energy Division
45 Fremont St., Suite 2000
San Francisco, CA 94105
Brian Baird, Coast Program Analyst, 415-904-5240

Responsible within the Commission for all energy developments. These include oil and gas projects as well as electric generation within the coastal zone.

California Coastal Conservancy
1330 Broadway, Suite 1100
Oakland, CA 94612
Penny Allen, Chairperson, 415-464-1015
Peter Grenell, Executive Officer
Lisa Riddle, Enhancement Program Manager
Carol Arnold, Program Mgr.-Agriculture
Karyn Gear, Project Analyst
Julia McKiver, Project Analyst

Established in 1976 for planning, land use conflict resolution, agricultural preservation, acquisition and development of techniques for restoration, enhancement and preservation of coastal resource, assists nonprofit organizations.

California Conservation Corps.
P. O. Box 1380
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
Larry Hand, District Dir., 805-549-3561
Domenic Santangelo, Asst. District Director
Gary Nichols, Projects Coordinator, 805-549-3580

The California Conservation Corps is a work ethic program which has a dual mission: the employment of young adults, and the conservation and enhancement of the states' natural resources. The entire Central Coast is served by 100 Corps members who undertake a variety of labor-intensive conservation projects which benefit the public and provide work skills training opportunities. While the CCC has an emergency response capability (fires, flood control, mudslides, oil spills, etc.) an emphasis is placed on prevention of potential natural disasters. Along these same lines, the CCC places its human resources on projects that will either restore the natural environment or protect it from future degradation.

California Dept of Forestry & Fire Protection
635 N. Santa Rosa
San Luis Obispo, CA 93405
James L. McFadden, Fire Chief, 805-543-4244

Provides fire protection and administers prescribed burns on most of the lands within the Morro Bay watershed. Inmate crews do conservation projects within the area.

California Department of Transportation, District 5
50 Higuera Street, P. O. Box 8114
San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8114
Thomas Pollock, Director, 805-549-3101
Cheryl Willis, Regional Transportation Planning, 805-549-3130

Responsible for State Highway System, including planning, design, construction, maintenance and operation.

California Men's Colony
P. O. Box 8101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93409
William Duncan, Warden, 805-543-2700, ext. 7901
Carmen Salvato, Bus. Svcs., Ext. 7919
Bill Cook, Ext. 7978

A major landholder in the Morro Bay watershed.

California National Guard
Camp San Luis Obispo
P. O. Box 8104
San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104
Col. John W. Hageman, Install. Com., 805-549-3816
Anne DeBevec, Environmental Planner, 916-973-3340

A major landholder in the Morro Bay watershed.

California Public Utilities Commission
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102
Patricia Eckerd, President, 415-703-3703
Consumer Affairs, 415-703-1170
Public Advisor, 415-703-2778

Regulates PG&E, telephone, railroad crossing safety, busses, trucking, and investor-owned water utilities. For customer complaints use the Consumer Affairs number. For help in participating in Commission proceedings, call the Public Advisor.

California Waste Management Board
1020 9th Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95814
Michael R. Frost, Chairman, 916-322-3330

Oversees the safe management of solid waste and proposes ways to reduce total amounts of solid wastes, reviews and regulates waste management programs.

California Wildlife Conservation Board
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
W. John Schmidt, Executive Director, 916-445-8448
Georgia Lipphardt, 916-327-2205

Acquires and develops lands and waters for wildlife conservation and related recreational purposes for the State Department of Fish and Game and/or in cooperation with local agencies.

Cal Poly State University
San Luis Obispo, CA 93407
School of Agriculture
Dr. Lark Carter, Dean, 805-756-2161
Larry Rathbun, Farm Manager
Department of Biology
Dr. V. L. Holland, Chairman, 805-756-2788
Dr. Royden Nakamura, Professor
Dr. Les Bowker, Professor
Dr. Tom Richards, Professor
Department of City and Regional Planning
Linda Dalton, Chair, 805-756-1315
Dave Dubink
Physics Department
Dave Chipping, Professor, 805-756-2656
Graduate Studies and Research
Dr. Robert Lucas, Associate Vice President 805-756-1508
Margaret Cardoza, Director Grants Development 805-756-2982
Department of Natural Resource Mgt.
Dr. Norm Pillsbury, Chairman, 805-756-2702
Dr. James R. Vilkitis, Professor, 805-756-1262

Department of Soil Science
Dr. Thomas Rice, Assoc, Professor, 805-756-2261

Coastal Resources Institute
Cal Poly State University
San Luis Obispo, CA 93407
James Vilkitis, 805-756-1262
Dave Chipping, 805-756-2656

Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District
545 Main Street, B-1
Morro Bay, CA 93442
Ella Honeycutt, President, 805-489-8986
Clark Moore, Consultant
Diana Contasti, Chorro Flats, 805-239-1619

Provides technical conservation recommendations to landowners and operators from Toro Creek and Cuesta grade south to the Santa Barbara Co. line (with the exception of the small Santa Maria Valley area) and from the Central coast east to the Los Padres National Forest. The USDA Soil Conservation Service provides technical assistance.

Cuesta College
P. O. Box 8106
San Luis Obispo, CA 93403
Dr. Grace Mitchell, President, 805-546-3118
Dr. Lonnie Belden, Biology Division Chair
805-546-3230
Mike Hargett, Assistant Supervisor of Business Services
805-546-3100

A major landowner in Morro Bay Watershed.

Office of Environmental Protection (CAL-EPA)
555 Capitol Mall, #235
Sacramento, CA 95814
James Strock, Secretary, 916-445-3846
Michael Kahoe, Assistant Secretary, 916-322-5844

The Secretary of Environmental Affairs is the Governor's principal advisor on environmental issues. The secretary coordinates the activities of the Air Resources Board, the Water Resources Control Board, and the California Waste Management Board.

Regional Water Quality Control Board
81 Higuera #200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-5427
(Wm. R.) Bill Leonard, Executive Officer, 805-549-3140
Roger Briggs, Assistant Executive Officer
805-549-3502
Paul Jagger, Environmental Specialist IV, Supervisor
805-549-3690
Jay Cano, 805-549-3699
Michael Thomas, 805-542-4623
Howard Kolb, WRC Engineer, 805-542-4647

Responsible for the preservation and enhancement of the Central Coastal Region's water resources to protect beneficial uses. Regulates waste discharge, imposes water quality standards and develops action programs for protection of water quality.

Senator: Honorable Kenneth L. Maddy
895 Napa Avenue, A-6
Morro Bay, CA 93442
David Gray, Administrative Assistant, 805-772-1287

Senator Maddy represents San Luis Obispo County in the California Senate. His local office serves as a liaison among state agencies. Copies of current legislation are available to the public at no charge.

Senate Committee on Agriculture and Water Resources
State Capitol, Room 2090
Sacramento, CA 95814
Mona Summers, Secretary 916-445-2206

Senate Committee on Natural Resources
State Capitol, Room 2031
Sacramento, CA 95814
Shirley Smaage, Secretary, 916-445-5441

State Department of Boating & Waterways
1629 "S" Street
Sacramento, CA 95814-7291
William H. Ivers, Director, 916-445-6281
Bill Satow, Assistant Director, 916-445-9657
B. L. Curry, Supervisor, Boating Facilities Section
916-445-9659

Manages recreational boating through coordination with local governments in developing local and state boating facilities, promotes boating safety and education and assists local agencies in the construction of shoreline protection projects.

State Department of Commerce
801 "K" St., Ste. 1700
Sacramento, CA 95814
Julie Meier Wright, Director, 916-322-3962
Office of Tourism, 916-322-2881

Promotes business and economic development by assisting companies in the expansion or location of facilities in the state; packaging small business loans; by promoting the regions as travel destinations and filming locations; and working with communities to revitalize their economies.

State Department of Fish & Game
1416 9th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Boyd Gibbons, Director, 916-445-3535

State Department of Fish & Game - Marine Resources
213 Beach Street
Morro Bay, CA 93442
Bob Hardy, Marine Biologist, 805-772-1261

The Marine Resources Division is responsible for the marine-related natural resources of Morro Bay and coastal areas. Coordinates state lease of water bottoms in bay for aquaculture.

State Department of Fish & Game - Region 3
P. O. Box 47
Yountville, CA 94599
Brian Hunter, Regional Manager, 707-944-5500

State Department of Fish & Game - Region 3
P. O. Box 1535
Morro Bay, CA 93443
Karen Worcester, Fisheries Biologist, 805-772-4122

Responsible for the freshwater fisheries resources.

State Department of Fish & Game - Region 3
P. O. Box 6360
Los Osos, Ca 93412
James Lidberg, Assoc. Wildlife Biologist, 805-528-0782

Responsible for wildlife management activities and terrestrial habitats.

State Department of Fish & Game
2201 Garden Road
Monterey, CA 93940
Keith Anderson, Fisheries Management Supervisor
408-649-2882
Bruce Elliott, Wildlife Mgmt Supervisor, 408-649-2890

State Department of Fish & Game - Enforcement
P. O. Box 216
Templeton, CA 93465
Lt. Bob Koch, 805-434-1929
805-772-8908-message machine in Morro Bay

Responsible for enforcement of Fish & Game laws.

State Fish & Game Commission
1416 9th Street, 12th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
Robert Treanor, Executive Director, 916-445-5708

Organized for the protection, conservation, propagation and enhancement of fish, wildlife and native plant resources.

State Department of Health Services
P. O. Box 1480
Lompoc, CA 93436
Patrick Wells, Shellfish Specialist, 805-733-1696

State Department of Health Services
Environmental Management Branch
714 "P" Street, Room 616
Sacramento, CA 95814
Kenneth Hansgen, Shellfish Program Supervisor
916-324-2205

Responsible for California State Shellfish Sanitation Program which regulates all commercial shellfish growing operations and water certifications. Conducts sampling and testing of shellfish and water quality in regard to public health concerns. Manages the state shellfish sanitation program.

State Department of Parks & Recreation
P. O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001
Donald Murphy, Director, 916-653-8380
Marcia Hobbs, Chair of Commission
Thomas Taylor, Sr. Aquatic Biologist, 916-653-9389
Mary Ann Showers, Resource Ecologist, 916-653-9356
Jim Barry, Senior Ecologist, 916-653-9408

State Department of Parks & Recreation manages the lands within Morro Bay State Park and Montana de Oro State Parks. Both of these parks include bay frontage & tidelan

State Department of Parks & Recreation
3220 S. Higuera, Suite 311
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Dave Sears, District Superintendent, 805-549-3312
Rick Ray, Chief Ranger
John Tranmer, Sup Ranger, Morro Bay, 805-772-9723
John Muench, Sup Ranger, Montana de Oro, 805-528-0513

District office, responsible for planning, management and operation of State Parks in the Morro Bay Watershed.

State Department of Parks & Recreation
Museum of Natural History
Morro Bay State Park
Morro Bay, CA 93442
Diane McGrath, Ranger, 805-772-2694

Displays featuring natural phenomena around Morro Bay. Guided Tours, films, lectures.

State Department of Parks & Recreation
2211 Garden Road
Monterey, CA 93940
Vince Cicero, Resource Ecologist, 408-649-7106

State Department of Water Resources, Southern District
P. O. Box 29068
Glendale, CA 91209-9068
Carlos Madrid, Chief of So. District, 818-543-4610

Conducts water resources management and quality investigations in Southern District area. Surveys land and water use, water conservation, leak detection and with local agencies conducts cooperative surface and ground water monitoring. Other activities include recreation, water master planning, and flood control and subvention.

State Lands Commission
1807 13th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Charles Warren, Executive Officer, 916-322-4105
Jeff Fong, 916-322-1219
Curtis Fossum, Attorney, 916-322-2277
Alan Scott, Sr. Land Agent, 916-322-7841
Amy Garibay, 916-322-7818
John Lien, 916-322-7805

Manages all state-owned sovereign and congressional grant lands, exercises authority over navigable waterways in Morro Bay and public tidelands and submerged lands throughout the bay.

Govenor's Office of Planning & Research
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Richard Sybert, Director, 916-322-2318

Coordinates long-range planning, provides technical assistance to local governments, evaluates programs and plans for consistency with environmental goals and policies.

State Water Resources Control Board
901 P Street
P. O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95801
W. Don Maughan, Chairman, 916-657-1627
Walt Pettit, Executive Director, 916-657-0941
Jerry Johns, Marine & Estuarine Branch, 916-657-0756
Craig J. Wilson, Chief, Bay & Estuary Section
916-657-1108
Gita Kapahi, Environmental Spec., 916-657-0883

Regulates water quality and administers water rights. Supervises the regional water quality boards.

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Rights
P. O. Box 2000
Sacramento, CA 95812
Steve Herrera, 916-653-0435
Louis Moeller, 916-657-2050

University of California, Cooperative Extension
Farm & Home Advisor
2156 Sierra Way, Suite C
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Richard Enfield, Director, 805-549-5940
Bill Weitkamp
Judy Neuhauser, Watershed 4-H
Billie Knittel, Watershed Education

Its purpose is to disseminate factual information and develop new information in program areas relating to ag, youth, home economics, community resource development, public information, marine science, and natural resources.

University of California, Coop. Extension
Sea Grant Extension Program
5266-A Hollister Avenue, Suite 107
Santa Barbara, CA 93111
John Richards, Area Marine Advisor
805-681-5631

The Sea Grant Extension Program is the advisory arm of the California Sea Grant Program and the marine component of the University of California Cooperative Extension. California Sea Grant is part of a national program that promotes the wise use and conservation of our coastal and marine resources. Marine advisors apply and transfer research information to solve practical problems in aquaculture marine fisheries, seafood technology and other areas of applied marine science.

U.S. GOVERNMENT

EPA - Region 9-Wetlands, Oceans & Estuaries Branch W-7
75 Hawthorne
San Francisco, CA 94105
Loretta Barsamian, Chief, 415-744-1953

Marine Protection Section W-7-1
Janet Hasimoto, Chief, 415-744-1156
Aaron Setran, 415-744-1167

Wetlands Permits & Enforcement Section W-7-2
Clyde Morris, Chief, 415-744-1962

San Francisco Estuary Project W-7-3
Amy Zimpher, Director, 415-744-1952

Wetlands & Coastal Planning, Section W-7-4
Phil Oshida, Chief, 415-744-1971
Suzanne Marr, 415-744-1974

Provides grant funds through the near coastal waters program. Participates in selected coastal wetlands planning efforts.

EPA - Monitoring & Nonpoint Source (W-3-2)
75 Hawthorne
San Francisco, CA 94105
Laura Tom, Section Chief, 415-744-2210
Jozita Pajarillo, Nonpoint Source Cord, 415-744-2011

Provides monitoring and non-point source technical assistance. Reviews and approves non-point source grants.

EPA - Water Quality Standards (W-3-1)
75 Hawthorne
San Francisco, CA 94105
Wendy Wiltse, Section Chief, 415-744-2190

Reviews and approves revisions to water quality standards and basin plan amendments to determine compliance with the Clean Water Act.

EPA - Office of Wetlands, Oceans & Watersheds
EPA - WH 556 F
401 M Street SW
Washington, DC 20460
Robert Wayland, Director
Marian Mlay, Dir, Div of Oceans & Coastal Protection
Mark Curran, Chief, Estuarine Mgt, 202-260-6502
Steve Glomb
Diane Davis, 202-260-9038

Administers the National Estuary Program and the Near Coastal Waters Program.

EPA - NEP - Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project
101 Centre Plaza Drive
Monterey Park, CA 91754
Cathrine Tyrrell, Director, 213-266-7515

National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
14th Street, Commerce Bldg.
Washington, DC 20230
John A Knauss, Administrator, 202-377-3436

Created to improve the comprehension and uses of the physical environmental and oceanic life. It is a management agency which provides information on the effects which provides information on the effects which human actions may have on environmental quality.

NOAA - Channel Islands Marine Sanctuary
113 Harbor Way
Santa Barbara, CA 93109
LCDR Stephen Jameson, Manager, 805-966-7107
Annette Holdman, Editor, A'LUL'QUOY

NOAA - Elkhorn Slough Estuarine Research Reserve
1700 Elkhorn Road
Watsonville, CA 95076
Steven Kimple, Mgr., 408-728-2822

Federal-State cooperative management of a biogeographic estuary typical of the central coast to provide opportunity for long-term research, education and interpretation.

NOAA - Gulf of Farallones Marine Sanctuary
Fort Mason, Bldg 204
San Francisco, CA 94123
Ed Ueber, Manager, 415-556-3509

NOAA - Marine & Estuarine Management Div
Office of Ocean & Coastal Resource Mgt.
1825 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 174
Washington, DC 20235
Mark Murray-Brown, Program Specialist
202-606-4126

Administers the National Estuarine Research Reserve program, and the National Marine Sanctuary Program.

NOAA - National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Region
300 South Ferry Street
Terminal Island, CA 90731
Bob Hoffman, 213-514-6663

NOAA - National Marine Fisheries Service
777 Sonoma Avenue Room 325
Santa Rosa, CA 95404
Chris Mobley, Marine Biologist, 707-578-7513

Has a responsibility to preserve and enhance marine estuarine, and anadromous fishery resources and t. habitats which support those resources.

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 2711
Los Angeles, CA 90053
Stephen Fine, Chief Coastal Resource Branch
213-894-5400
Jared Miller, 213-894-5403
Garry Sanchez, Regulatory Branch, 213-894-5606
Jack Ferguson, Geotechnic Branch, 213-894-5294
Tony Turhollow, Public Affairs, 213-894-5320
Phil Mulvey, Survey Branch, 213-894-5550

Administers programs for protecting the environment, through improvements of waterways, navigational channels, flood and beach erosion control and water resource development. Responsible for maintenance of the breakwaters at the harbor entrance and for dredging activities within the harbor.

U. S. Coast Guard Cutter POINT HEYER
P. O. Box 1319
Morro Bay, CA 93443-1319
LTjg Matt Szigety, Com. Officer, 805-772-2167
805-772-9100 (Fax)

U. S. Coast Guard Cutter POINT WINSLOW
1279 Embarcadero Street
Morro Bay, CA 93442
LTjg Larry Kennedy, Commanding Officer
805-772-1293
805-772-9100 (Fax)

The Morro Bay Coast Guard, consisting of the cutters POINT HEYER and POINT WINSLOW, is responsible for local Search and Rescue, Recreational Boating Safety, Maritime Law Enforcement, Aids to Navigation Maintenance, and Marine Environmental Response for oil spills or hazardous waste conditions.

U. S. Coast Guard Group Monterey
100 Lighthouse Avenue
Monterey, CA 93940-1497
Operations Center Officer of the Day:
408-647-7300
408-647-7307 (Fax)

Coast Guard Group Monterey may be reached 24-hours a day should both Coast Guard Cutters in Morro Bay be at sea.

U. S. Coast Guard, Marine Safety Officer
Bldg. 14, Coast Guard Island (MER)
Alameda, CA 94501
415-537-3073--24 Hour Phone
Lt. M.F. Thurver, Marine Environmental Response
415-437-3087

Pre-designated On-Scene Coordination for releases of oil and hazardous materials in the coastal zone. Enforces port safety and security regulations. Documents and inspects U. S. Commercial vessels. Licenses vessel operators.

USDA - Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service
4401 El Camino Real, Suite A
Atascadero, CA 93422
Patrick Kittle, 805-466-1551

Administers commodity and land use programs designed for voluntary production adjustment, resource protection as well as providing stabilization for farm incomes and prices in the marketplace.

USDA - Forest Service
Los Padres National Forest
Santa Lucia District
1616 N. Carlotti
Santa Maria, CA 93454
805-925-9538

Administers a large area of the Morro Bay watershed on Cuesta Ridge.

USDA - Soil Conservation Service
610 10th Street, Suite B
Paso Robles, CA 93446
Boyd Desonia, 805-238-0934

Provides technical conservation recommendations to landowners and operators in all of San Luis Obispo county with the exception of Cuyama and the Santa Maria Valley areas. We work very closely with Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District.

USDA - Soil Conservation Service
545 Main Street, B-1
Morro Bay, CA 93442
Scott Robbins, 805-772-4391, FAX 805-772-4398
Eric Abrahamsen

Implementation, with the RCD, of the Morro Bay Watershed Enhancement Plan.

USDA - Soil Conservation Service
318 Cayuga St, #206
Salinas, CA 93901
Bill Gradle, Area Conservationist, 408-754-1595

USDA - Soil Conservation Service
2121-C 2nd Street
Davis, CA 95616
Mark Cocke, 916-449-2882
Luana Kiger, State Resource Conservationist
916-449-2852

USDA - Central Coast Resource Conservation and Development Council
545 Main Street, B-1
Morro Bay, CA 93442
William Brooks, 805-772-5623

USDI - Geological Survey
345 Middlefield Road, MS-496
Menlo Park, CA 94025
Fred Nichols, Estuarine Research
John Dingler, Coastal Oceanographer, 415-354-3109

USDI - Geological Survey
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2235
Sacramento, CA 95825
916-978-4633

Conducts water resources investigations dealing with quantity and quality of ground and surface water. A study of the Los Osos Valley ground-water basin was completed in 1987.

USDI - Minerals Management Service
770 Paseo Camarillo
Camarillo, CA 93010
Dr. J. Lisle Reed, Reg Dir, 805-389-7502
Richard Wilhelmsen, 805-389-7800
Thomas Dunaway, 805-389-7560

USDI - Minerals Management Service
Santa Maria District Office
222 W. Carmen Lane, Suite 201
Santa Maria, CA 93454
Phillip Schroeder, Dist Sup, 805-922-7958

The Minerals Management Service is charged with regulating oil and gas and other mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) belonging to the United States. One of the major purposes is to balance orderly energy and mineral resource development with the protection of the human, marine and coastal environments. Specifically, the Minerals Management Service is concerned with the oil and gas development on the Pacific OCS and the environmental consequences to Morro Bay and its surroundings.

USDI - Fish & Wildlife Service
Eastside Federal Complex
911 NE 11th Avenue
Portland, OR 97232-4181
Regional Director, 503-231-6118

USDI - Fish & Wildlife Service
Division of Endangered Species
2800 Cottage Way, Room E 1823
Sacramento, CA 92825
916-978-4866

Established for the protection and enhancement of the nations migratory birds, certain mammals and sport fisheries. Involved with the protection of federally endangered species in the area, and their habitats.

USDI - Fish & Wildlife Service
Endangered Species Recovery
2140 Eastman Avenue, Suite 100
Ventura, CA 93003
Carl Benz, Sea Otter Recovery Program Coordinator
805-644-1766
Naomi Mitchell

Involved particularly with management and law enforcement issues.

USDI - Fish & Wildlife Service
P. O. Box 70
San Simeon, CA 93452
Ron Jameson
Galen Rathbun

The Piedras Blancas Research Station is involved with ongoing research on the Morro Bay Kangaroo Rat and Sea otter populations along the central coast of California, including Morro Bay.

USDI - Fish & Wildlife Service, Federal Bldg
24000 Avila Road, #3106
Laguna Niguel, CA 92656
Brooks Harper, Office Supervisor, 714-643-4270
Carrie Phillips, Wildlife Biologist
Jeffrey Opdycke, Field Supervisor

Particularly concerned with wetlands habitats.

U.S. Food & Drug Administration
Shellfish Sanitation Branch
50 United Nations Plaza
San Francisco, CA 94102
David Alton, Regional Shellfish Specialist
415-556-5437

Evaluates state shellfish sanitation program. In cooperation with State Health Services is concerned with Morro Bay water quality and how that affects shellfish production. Provides training and technical assistance for the state.

U. S. House of Representatives: Honorable Leon Panetta
339 Cannon House Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20515
Jennifer Palmieri, Administrative Assistant
202-225-2861
1160 Marsh Street, Suite 216
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Kristie Dalidio, Field Representative
805-541-0143
Monterey Office, 408-649-3555

U.S. Senate: Honorable Alan Cranston
112 Hart Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510
Kathy Lacey, Administrative Assistant
202-224-3553
1390 Market, Suite 918
San Francisco, CA 94102
415-556-8440

U. S. Senate: Honorable John Seymour
720 Hart Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510
Richard Russell, Administrative Assistant
202-224-3841
220 Sutter St., #400
San Francisco, CA 94108
415-905-1666

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Abalone Farm, Inc.
P. O. Box 136
Cayucos, CA 93430
Frank Oates, President, 805-995-2495

A commercial enterprise which operates the worlds largest abalone culture facility, located at Point Estero, CA. AFI is expanding its operations to include a facility in Morro Bay which will be located near the Embarcadero on PG&E property. The Morro Bay abalone facility will require clean sea water free of silt and industrial pollutants.

Associated Pacific
495 Embarcadero
Morro Bay, CA 93442
Reg Whibley, 805-772-7472

Concessionaire for the State Park Marina.

Bill Williams Bay Mussels
580 Main Street
Morro Bay, CA 93442
Bill Williams, 805-772-4957

Leaseholder of oyster beds in Morro Bay.

California Coastal Operator's Group
121 Gray Ave, Suite 205
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Terri Covington, Exec. Director, 805-966-7113

Chevron Pipeline Co.
4000 Highway 1
Morro Bay, CA 93442
M. K. Cannon, District Supervisor, 805-772-2611

Chevron owns and operates pipeline facilities in San Luis Obispo County and a marine terminal in Estero Bay. Chevron transports and delivers petroleum products to various shipping companies via two off-shore loading berths.

Clean Seas
1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 204
Carpinteria, CA 93013
Darryle Waldron, Manager, 805-684-3838
John Herring

Oil industry cooperative organization providing oil spill preparedness and response capability for marine oil spills.

Cordero-Winston & Co.
1235 Embarcadero
Morro Bay, CA 93442
805-772-9436

Defense Fuel Supply, Point Estero Bay (U.S. Navy)
Gatron, Inc.
3300 Panorama Drive
Morro Bay, CA 93442
W. L. Parrish, Superintendent, 805-772-7501

The facility receives, stores and distributes jet fuel (JP-5) to Naval Air Station Lemoore. Tankers are discharged at D.F.S.P. Estero Bay and product is redistributed via pipeline to Naval Air Station Lemore. Gatron Inc. is under contract for the operation, maintenance, security, safety, environmental protection, and plant protection.

Joint Oil/Fisheries Liaison Office
121 Gray Avenue, Suite 3
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Dr. Craig Fusaro, Oil/Fisheries Liaison Dir, 805-963-8819

The Liaison Office is an information clearinghouse and direct communications link between the oil industry and the commercial fishing industry. The office performs these functions under the auspices of the Joint Oil/Fisheries Committee of South/Central California.

Jones & Stokes, Associates
2600 V Street
Sacramento, CA 95818
Gus Yates, Hydrologist, 916-737-3000

Morro Bay Environmental Research Center
261 Main St.
Morro Bay, CA 93442
Gene Doughty, V.P., 805-772-8436

Non-profit research organization established to promote, conduct and coordinate environmental studies and monitoring of the Morro Bay estuary and lagoon, its watershed and outlying ocean area.

Morro Bay Estuary Center
1901 Lariat Drive
Los Osos, CA 93402
Tom Richards, 805-528-1836

A proposed facility on the Embarcadero, adjacent to Tidelands Park to provide an on-site facility where research scientists and environmental educators can come together to utilize the natural laboratory that is Morro Bay.

Morro Bay & Land Co.
770 Morro Bay Boulevard
Morro Bay, CA 93442
Charles E. Ogle, Attorney, 805-772-7353

Holds patent to 570 acres in the southern end of Morro Bay. Public Trust was exercised by the State Lands Commission in 1976.

Pacific Gas & Electric
Morro Bay Power Plant
P. O. Box 1617
Morro Bay, CA 93443-1617
Wayne Brossard, Plant Manager, 805-595-5001
Drew Squyers, Environmental Manager, 805-595-5075

PG&E owns and operates the Morro Bay Power Plant located on the northern shore of Morro Bay near the entrance from Estero Bay. The plant contains four generating units with a total full load capacity of 1,030,000 KW (1,380,000 Horsepower). Each unit consists of a boiler, Turbine-generator, various necessary auxiliary equipment and uses bay water for cooling.

Pacific Gas & Electric, Division Office
P. O. Box 592
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
Dennis Hennessy, Division Manager, 805-595-6404
Missie Hobson, Public Affairs Supervisor, 805-546-5295
Susan Houghton, 805-546-5242
Maria Singleton, 805-546-5290

Perspective Planning
979 Osos Street, Suite A-3
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
John Ashbaugh, 805-544-8523

Prepared the Sweet Springs Marsh Restoration Plan

Philip Williams & Associates, Ltd.
Pier 35, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94133
Jeff Haltiner, Hydrologist, 415-981-8363

Consultants in hydrology, retained by the Coastal Conservancy to prepare a study on sedimentation problems in Morro Bay.

San Luis Obispo County Farm Bureau
651 Tank Farm Road
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Joy Fitzhugh, 805-543-3654

Tenera Environmental
P. O. Box 400
Avila Beach, CA 93422
Scott Kimura, 415-845-5200
Jay Carroll
Chris Ehrler

A consulting firm for project planning, monitoring compliance reporting, permitting and licensing, hazardous materials management and environmental impact analysis. This group has a large marine biological and physical oceanographic database on the Central Coast. TENERA scientists are interested in all natural and man-induced changes taking place within Morro Bay watershed.

The Morro Group
P. O. Box 6297
Los Osos, CA 93412
Mary Reents, 805-528-5111
Don Asquith, 805-528-2187

The Morro Group is a local environmental consulting firm with past and ongoing interests in the effects of activities within the water-shed on the ecological viability of Morro Bay.

Thomas Reid Associates
P. O. Box 880
Palo Alto, CA 94301
Tom Reid, President, 415-327-0429

BUSINESS GROUPS

SLO Cattlemen's Association
P. O. Box 4157
San Luis Obispo, CA 93403

California Association of Nurserymen
4620 Northgate Blvd, #115
Sacramento, CA 95834
916-567-0200

Professional organization dedicated to the advancement of the nursery industry for its members and the public it serves.

Central Coast Wine Grape Growers
3214 Skyway Drive
Santa Maria, CA 93454

Grain Improvement Association
651 Tank Farm Road
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Steve Hansen, President, 805-543-3654

Los Osos-Baywood Park Chamber of Commerce
2190 9th Street, B
Los Osos, CA 93402
Shar Gregory, Manager, 805-528-4884

An organization of business owners and individuals involved in a common goal of promoting business, and creating a commuity that benefits from business growth and expansion.

Morro Bay Chamber of Commerce
895 Napa Avenue
Morro Bay, CA 93442
Suedene Nelson, Executive Manager, 805-772-4467

Morro Bay Commercial Fisherman's Assoc.
P. O. Box 450
Morro Bay, CA 93443
Joseph Giannini, President, 805-772-7326
Cathy Novak, 805-528-5832

Morro Bay Hotel Assoc.
1206 Main Street
Morro Bay, CA 93442
Tom & Elaine Baird, Managers, 805-772-2672

Morro Bay Waterfront Lease Holders Assoc.
780 Piney Way
Morro Bay, CA 93442
C. Randall Cook, Attorney, 805-772-4431

A non-profit organization, whose members consist of businesses along the Embarcadero of the City of Morro Bay and others of interest. Its purpose is to promote the waterfront and to act as a unified voice when discussing issues of development and lease rights with the city.

Morro Bay Merchants Assoc.
P. O. Box 369
Morro Bay, CA 93442
Bill Schafer, Chair, 805-772-7769

A non-profit organization whose purpose is to promote business in Morro Bay and good will of the community.

SLO County Visitors and Conference Bureau
1041 Chorro Street, Suite E
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-2378
Jonni Eyler, Exec. Dir., 805-541-8000

Non-profit organization designed to promote tourism in San Luis Obispo county.

Save Our Shellfish
P. O. Box 571
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
Steve Rebuck, 805-543-2248

Ad hoc committee of commercial and recreational divers formed with the primary objective of monitoring the state and federal sea otter program with a secondary objective of distributing scientific information on otter/fisheries interaction.

INTEREST GROUPS

American Oceans Campaign
725 Arizona
Santa Monica, CA 90401
Bob Sulnick, 213-576-6162
Lisa Weil

Association of Environmental Professionals-AEP
Channel Islands Chapter
P. O. Box 6297
Morro Bay, CA 93412
Mary Reents, President, 805-528-5111

Audubon Society, Morro Coast Chapter
P. O. Box 160
Morro Bay, CA 93443
Frank Little, President, 805-549-8212
Nancy Vaughn, Sweet Springs, 805-528-3131
Jim Gold, Sweet Springs, 805-528-2565

Non-profit corporation formed to promote recognition of the need to protect and preserve all natural resources, their environmental requirements and ecological interdependence. Developer and manager of the Sweet Springs Marsh Environmental Center.

Bay Keeper
Fort Mason - Bldg. A
San Francisco, CA 94123
Mike Herz, 415-567-4401
John Payne

California Academy of Sciences
Golden Gate Park
San Francisco, CA 94118
Ray Eisenhardt, Exec Director, 415-221-5100

California Marine Mammal Center
Fort Cronkhite
Sausalito, CA 94965
Jan Roletto, Currator, 415-289-7325
Lance Morgan, Rescue Coordinator

Established in 1975, CMMC is a private, nonprofit organization licensed to rescue and rehabilitate sick or injured marine mammals. Our rescue range is from San Luis Obispo County north to the Oregon border. Volunteers constitute 95% of our work force.

California Native Plant Society
P. O. Box 784
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
David Chipping, 805-528-0362

Preservation and protection of native flora.

Center for Marine Conservation
226 Chestnut St.
Pacific Grove, CA 93950
Rachel Saunders, Area Coordinator, 408-375-4509

Central Coast Biological Society
Cuesta College Biology Dept.
P. O. Box 8106
San Luis Obispo, CA 93403
Peter Petersen, Treasurer, 805-546-3230

Citizens Planning Assoc. of San Luis Obispo County
P. O. Box 15247
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
Melanie Billig, President

Non-profit organization to promote greater citizen participation in land use, environmental and resource planning issues. Supports orderly, well planned development, which is sensitive to overall community needs, and economic and environmental constraints.

Civic Action League of Morro Bay
P. O. Box 245
Morro Bay, CA 93443
Peter Diffley, President, 805-772-8037
Nancy Bast, Environment Chairperson, 805-772-4238

Non-profit community action organization established to educate and encourage citizen participation in local government and community affairs; seeks to preserve and enhance the quality of life and environment in Morro Bay area.

Ebb Keeper
1177 3rd Street
Baywood Park, CA 93402
Patrick McGibney, 805-528-4587

ECOSLO: Environmental & Recycling Ctr of SLO County
P. O. Box 1014
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
Kurt Kupper, Director, 805-543-4296

Non-profit organization to promote environmental awareness and recycling. Acts as a referral service for questions concerning environmental issues and other groups in the county which are ecologically and environmentally oriented.

Earth Day Coalition
P. O. Box 1816
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
805-546-2190
Earth Journal, 805-995-2468

Elkhorn Slough Foundation
P. O. Box 267
Moss Landing, CA 95039
Mark Silberstein, Director, 408-728-5939

Administration of research grants and assistance for slough wide projects through the estuarine research reserve.

Estuarine Research Federation
P. O. Box 544
Crownsville, MD 21032
Jerry Williams, Executive Director, 301-266-5489
Robert Orth, President, 804-642-7392
Paul Fishman, Pacific ERS, 503-245-7373
Donald Heinle, Pacific ERS, 206-453-5000

A federation of estuarine researchers representing regional societies, including the Pacific Estuarine Research Society. They publish a quarterly newsletter and the scientific journal "Estuaries."

Fishermen's Involved in Saving Habitat, FISH
C/O PSMFC
P. O. Box 221
Depoe Bay, OR 97341
Fran Recht

Fishermen's Oil Response Team, FORT
3600 S. Harbor Blvd. #218
Oxnard, CA 93035
Michelle Sojke

Friends of the Estuary
P. O. Box 1375
Morro Bay, CA 93443
Bill Newman, President, 805-772-8657
Eilleen Bowen, Secretary, 805-528-1738

A non-profit public advocacy group working to extend the life of Morro Bay and its estuary. Activities include promoting the status of Morro Bay as an estuary of national significance, promoting positive programs of conservation, enhancement, and rehabilitation at state, local, county and federal levels; and working toward a comprehensive management plan for the bay, estuary, and watershed under the National Estuary Program or similar agency.

Friends of the Sea Otter
P. O. Box 221220
Carmel, CA 93922
Greg Silber, Exec Director, 408-373-2747
Brad Woodyard, Education Coordinator

Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County
979 Osos Street, Suite B-5
P. O. Box 12206
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
Ray Belknap, Executive Director, 805-544-9096

Local land trust for San Luis Obispo County. A non-profit corporation to own and manage natural, scenic, historic, agricultural and similar lands.

League for Coastal Protection
P. O. Box 190812, 71 Stevenson, #1825
San Francisco, CA 94119
Mel Nutler, Chairperson, 415-777-0220
Jon Stewart, Editor

League of Woman Voters
P. O. Box 4210
San Luis Obispo, CA 93403
805-543-2220
Joan Lawrence, Coastal Committee, 805-544-7776

Non-profit national, state and local organization concerned with all areas of natural resource management.

Morro Bay Beautiful
2439 Hemlock
Morro Bay, CA 93442
Ed McCracken, 805-772-8717

Morro Bay Harbor Festival
P. O. Box 1869
Morro Bay, CA 93443
Galen Ricard, Coordinator, 805-772-1155

Non-profit organization bringing together fishermen, civic and community groups, marine-related businesses and organizations, environmental groups and individual citizens to focus public awareness on the special value of Morro Bay's harbor and environs through the Morro Bay Harbor Festival. The annual two-day event is held the first full weekend of October.

Morro Bay Boat Owner's Association
P. O. Box 324
Morro Bay, CA 93443
Ted Jacobson, 805-528-5070

Morro Bay Yacht Club
541 Embarcadero
P. O. Box 324
Morro Bay, CA 93443
Commodore, 805-772-3981

A non-profit organization to provide sailing and cruising in a Corinthian manner offering sailing instruction, safety courses, navigation, amateur radio, junior activities, etc. The Morro Bay Yacht Club has 250 family memberships representing some 600 local and cruising individuals.

Natural History Assoc. of San Luis Obispo Coast, Inc.
Museum of Natural History
Morro Bay State Park
Morro Bay, CA 93442
Diane McGrath, Ranger, 805-772-2694
Don Hoffman, President, 805-528-1358
Eilleen Bowen, 805-528-1738

Non-profit corporation to preserve and interpret State Parks of the San Luis Obispo Coast District. 200 member volunteer organization.

Natural Resource Defense Council
90 New Montgomery, Suite 620
San Francisco, CA 94105
Trent Orr, 415-777-0220
Ann Notthoff

Nature Conservancy
P. O. Box 15810
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
Ken Wiley, 805-546-8378

Nautical Heritage Society
24532 del Prado
Dana Point, CA 92629
Steve Christman, President, 714-661-1001

Ocean Sanctuary Coalition
P. O. Box 1520
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
Steve Rebuck, Executive Director, 805-543-2248

Founded to study and support the concepts of marine and ocean sanctuary status along the central coast.

Outrigger Canoe Club
P. O. Box 6532
Los Osos, CA 93402
Bill Hurley

Pacific Wildlife Care
P. O. Box 3257
San Luis Obispo, CA 93403
Judith Whitmire, 805-543-WILD

Rescues, rehabilitates and releases small wild animals. They also conduct workshops for de-oiling seabirds.

Peregrine Fund, Predatory Bird Group
Lower Quarry
UC Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz, CA 95064
Brian Walton

A non-profit organization involved in the study and restoration of the peregrine falcon and other endangered raptor species in California and elsewhere. Concerned with protection of habitat in addition to captive breeding and release of endangered raptors into their habitat. Conducts management and protection activities at wild peregrine nests in the San Luis Obispo area including the famous Morro Rock eyrie.

Planning & Conservation League
909 12th St, #203
Sacramento, CA 95814
Gerald Meral, Executive Director, 916-444-8726

Point Reyes Bird Observatory
4990 Shoreline Highway
Stinson Beach, CA 94970
Laurie Wayburn, Executive Director, 415-868-1221

pro esteros
1825 Knoxville
Long Beach, CA 90815
Barbara Massey, 213-431-9635

Public Interest Action Center (PIAC)
P. O. Box 15113
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
Ray Bracken, 805-544-1777

The Public Interest Action Center is a non-profit corporation of private citizens governed by an eleven-member board of directors. The specific and primary purpose of the corporation is to defend the public interest in open, responsive and lawfully conducted government in San Luis Obispo County through the initiation of appropriate legal action, including law suits if necessary.

Santa Lucia Fly Fishing Club
P. O. Box 166
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
Roland Muschenetz, President, 805-528-5959

Concern with the protection and enhancement of aquatic habitats and the conservation of their fish populations and ecosystems.

Save Our Shores
P. O. Box 1560
Santa Cruz, CA 95061
408-425-1769

Devoted to protecting and enhancing the environment quality of our coastline and ocean waters.

Sierra Club
P. O. Box 15755
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
Tom Knepher, President, 805-772-5362

Interested in preserving the Morro Bay estuary with its associated habitats and the larger surrounding watershed because of the great importance of the area's natural resources and species diversity. Also sponsors of hiking and boating outings of a recreational and educational nature.

SLO Paddlers, Sierra Club
561 Bay Steet
Pismo Beach, CA 93449-2301
Jack Beigle, 805-773-2147

Small Wilderness Area Preservation (SWAP)
Los Osos/Morro Bay Chapter
P. O. Box 6442
Los Osos, CA 93412
Rose Bowker, President, 805-528-3178
Yolanda Waddell, Treasurer, 805-528-4540

Organized to save sensitive resource areas threatened t development. Established the "El Morro Elfin Forest Reserve" as a buffer between Morro Bay and the community of Los Osos to protect the environmental health of the bay and maintain quality of life.

South Bay Community Center, Inc.
2180 Palisades Avenue
Los Osos, CA 93402
805-528-4169

A non-profit public benefit corporation located in the South Bay Community Park. Concerned with the community and recreational needs of the area.

South Bay Community Park
Los Osos Valley Road
Los Osos, CA 93402
805-528-3325

The Surfrider Foundation
P. O. Box 312
Summerland, CA 93067
Reeve Woolpert, Regional Director, 805-969-0981

Non-profit organization of men and women who are dedicated to the protection and enjoyment of our ocean waves and beaches, preserving our natural beaches, working to enhance ocean wave recreation, defending public access, water quality and marine ecology.

The Bay Foundation of Morro Bay
P. O. Box 1020
Morro Bay, CA 93443
Harald Platou, President, 805-528-0427
Bob Semonsen, V.P., 805-528-3352

Non-profit public benefit corporation specifically organized to study, conserve, and enhance the Morro Bay, and associated wetlands, nearshore, and watershed environments, through scientific, historic, educational, ecological, recreational, agricultural, scenic or open space programs and related opportunities.

The Bay Institute of San Francisco
10 Liberty Ship Way #120
Sausalito, CA 94965
David Beher, Exec. Director, 415-331-2303

Founded in 1981. Performs scientific, legal, engineering and economic investigations into the Bay's problems.

The Tiburon Center for Environmental Studies
P. O. Box 855
Tiburon, CA 94920
Mike Josselyn, Wildlife Biologist, 415-435-1717

An estuarine field station of San Francisco State University.

Tomales Bay Advisory Committee
P. O. Box 750
Inverness, CA 94937
Peter Behr, Chairman, 415-663-8182
Richard Plant, 415-669-1345

A group of 20 voting members representing government agencies, landowners, nonprofit organizations, agricultural groups etc. with interests in Tomales Bay. Established to set goals and policy and advise on various issues affecting Tomales Bay.

Western Society of Naturalists
Department of Biological Sciences
Cal Poly State University
San Luis Obispo, CA 93407
David Montgomery, Secretary, 805-756-2446

The Society founded in 1911, is the 2nd oldest natural history organization on the Pacific coast. Its objectives are the constant stimulation of interest in the general fields of biological sciences. Most members are marine scientists.

MEDIA

Atascadero News
P. O. Box 6068
Atascadero, CA 93423
Jeff McMahon, 805-466-2585

City Key
P. O. Box 621
Morro Bay, CA 93443-0621
R.G. Blakely, Editor, 805-772-7882

Earth Journal
P. O. Box 423
Cayucos, CA 93430
Terri Dunivant, Editor, 805-995-2468

New Times
738 Higuera
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Steve Moss, Editor, 805-546-8208

Telegram-Tribune
P. O. Box 112
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
Jeff Fairbanks, Editor, 805-595-1111
Jan Greene, 805-595-1216
Larry Mauter, 805-595-1236
David Eddy, 805-595-1220

The Bay News
1300 Second Street
Baywood Park, CA 93402
Dean Sullivan & Clifton Marshall, 805-528-5447

The Cambrian
783 Main Street
Cambria, CA 93428
John Read, Editor, 805-927-8652

The Sun Bulletin
1149 Market Street, P. O. Box 1387
Morro Bay, CA 93443
Diane Ludin, Editor, 805-772-7346

Coast FM-KSTT
321 Madonna Rd., #101.3
San Luis Obispo, CA 93403
News Director, 805-545-0101

KBAI Radio
P. O. Box 1150
Morro Bay, CA 93443
News Director, 805-772-2263

KCBX Radio
4100 Vachell Lane
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
News Director, 805-544-5229

KCOY-TV
1211 W. McCoy Lane
Santa Maria, CA 93455
News Director, 805-925-1200

KCPR Radio
Cal Poly State University
San Luis Obispo, CA 93407
News Director, 805-544-4640

KOTR Radio
840 Sheffield
Cambria, CA 93428
News Director, 805-927-5021

KSBY-TV
467 Hill Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93405
News Director, 805-541-6666

KVEC Radio
1329 Chorro
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Dave Cox, 805-543-8830

SE/lj/12/20/91
EABRY\MBDIR.LST

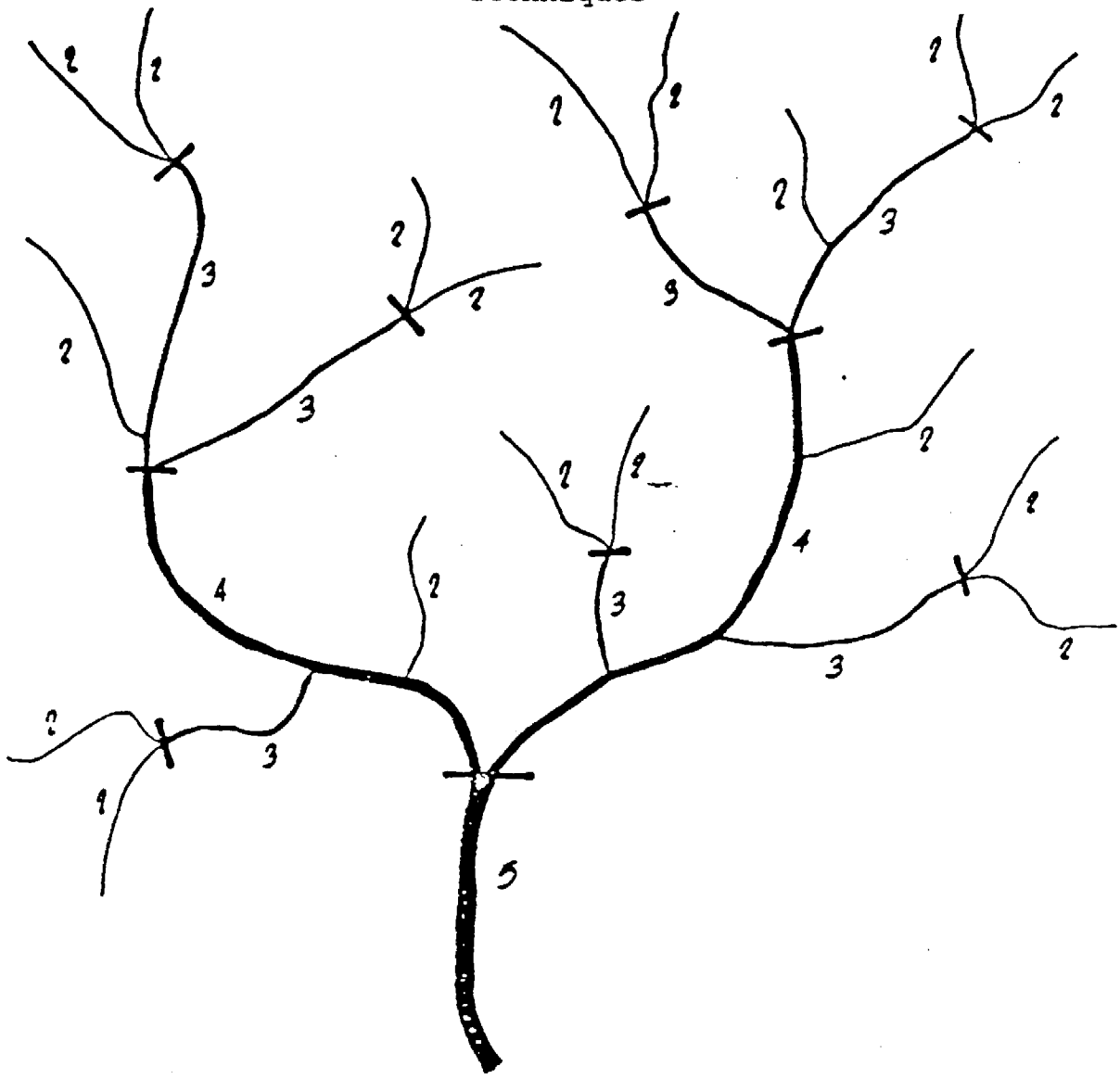
List of SCS Practice Codes and Practices Applicable to Evaluated Treatment Measures Used in Spreadsheet.

560	Access Road
314	Brush Management
322	Channel Vegetation
324	Chiseling and Subsoiling
326	Clearing and Snagging
328	Conservation Cropping System
329	Conservation Tillage System
330	Contour Farming
342	Critical Area Planting
344	Crop Residue Use
349	Dam, Multiple Purpose
352	Deferred Grazing
382	Fencing
386	Field Border
393	Filterstrip
410	Grade Stabilization Structure
561	Heavy Use Area Protection
441	Irrigation System Trickle
442	Irrigation System Sprinkler
443	Irrigation System Surface
449	Irrigation Water Management
543	Land Reconstruction, Abandoned Mined Land
472	Livestock Exclusion
484	Mulching
500	Obstruction Removal
510	Pasture and Hayland Management
512	Pasture and Hayland Planting
556	Planned Grazing Systems
378	Pond
338	Prescribed Burning
528	Proper Grazing Use
530	Proper Woodland Grazing
550	Range Seeding
562	Recreation Area Improvement
557	Row Arrangement
350	Sediment Basin
574	Spring Development
575	Stocktrails and Walkways
580	Streambank and Shoreline Protection
612	Tree Planting
614	Trough or Tank
645	Wildlife Upland Habitat Management

For a detailed description of these practices, criteria, and standards please refer to the Soil Conservation Service Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG). This FOTG is located in the Paso Robles Field Office, 610 Tenth Street, Paso Robles, California.

APPENDIX D.

Explanation of Stream Ordering Techniques



Second order streams are the uppermost streams delineated by a blue line on the standard U.S. Geological Survey 1: 24,000 scale topographic quadrangle maps. First order streams may be delineated using the "V's" in the contour lines above the second order streams.

A higher order stream reach begins at the junction of two lower order streams and continues downstream to the junction with a stream of the same order.

Explanation of Horton's stream ordering technique (Horton, 1945).

1. Fields are treated as a unit.
2. Clean tillage is used.
3. Sediment reduction is 50 percent

Practices which may be necessary:

1. Cross slope farming.
2. Conservation tillage systems.
3. Filter strip plantings.
4. Cover crop planting.

5113 Severe — Cultural practices changes necessary to reduce the sediment produced on grain garbanzo bean rotations.

Assumptions:

1. Fields are treated as a unit.
2. Clean tillage is used.
3. Sediment reduction is 50 percent

Practices which may be necessary:

1. Cross slope farming.
2. Conservation tillage systems.
3. Filter strip plantings.
4. Cover crop planting.

5211 Slight — Cultural practices changes necessary to reduce the sediment produced on vegetables.

Assumptions:

1. Fields are treated as a unit.
2. Irrigation mainlines are installed.
3. Irrigation direction and rows are downhill.
4. Sediment reduction is 50 percent

Practices which may be necessary:

1. Cross slope farming.
2. Change to drip irrigation.
3. Filter strip plantings.
4. Cover crop planting.

5213 Severe — Cultural practices changes necessary to reduce the sediment produced on vegetables.

Assumptions:

1. Fields are treated as a unit.
2. Irrigation mainlines are installed.
3. Irrigation direction and rows are downhill.
4. Sediment reduction is 50 percent

Practices which may be necessary:

1. Cross slope farming.
2. Change to drip irrigation.
3. Filter strip plantings.
4. Cover crop planting.

Urban Construction Sources

6010 Slight — Installation of practices which would reduce the sediment produced during the construction of housing and roads.

Assumptions:

1. One third of new construction is

vulnerable because of rainfall.
2. No change possible in construction timing.
3. Each construction site is different.
4. Sediment reduction is 90 percent.

Practices which may be needed:

1. Straw mulching.
2. Netting installation with mulch.
3. Sediment fencing.
4. Sediment basins.

6011 Slight — Installation of practices which would reduce the sediment produced after the housing and roads are built in the first two years of landscape growth.

Assumptions:

1. All new construction is vulnerable because of rainfall.
2. Planting choices will vary.
3. Each home site is different.
4. Sediment reduction is 90 percent.

Practices which may be needed:

1. Straw mulching.
2. Netting installation with mulch.

6012 Slight — Continued evaluation of 6011 for the two years after the installation of landscape plantings.

Assumptions:

1. The time it takes for landscaping to mature to the rate of most urban sources in the study area is four years.

Response to Craig Beecham Comments:

1. The State Coastal Conservancy was created in 1976 to help preserve, restore, ans enhance California's coastal resources. They have been responsible for many project in recent years that accomplish these goals. They receive funding from the State of California through bonds and legislative funding.

2. Silt basin will control a large percentage of the sediment. The installation of the treatment practices will extend the useful life of the basins and minimize the mobilization of the clay fraction of the soils in the watershed.

3. Polluter is a loaded term which unfairly characterizes the land owners of the watershed. California does not use the term in any of its law. You can "illegally dispose of" or "illegally discharge" certain listed materials but the material the study covers (sediment) is not discussed. If sediment impacts roads or public improvements or an illegal grading operation (unpermitted) is detected the owner or operator is liable. Because the legal activities of the landowners in the watershed impact the Bay this study was done to see how their impact could be reduced.

REQUEST FINAL DRAFT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—THE RESOURCES AGENCY
GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
P.O. BOX 942896
SACRAMENTO 94296-0001
(916) 445-7069

May 12, 1989

Mr. Boyd Desonia
610 Tenth Street, Suite B
Paso Robles, CA 93446

Dear Mr. Desonia:

Thank you for providing a copy of the Draft Morro Bay Enhancement Plan for review. The Natural Heritage Section has several concerns about the plan which may directly or indirectly affect the resources of Morro Bay State Park.

1 Our main concern about the plan is that it appears to be based almost entirely on empircal information. A copy of the Morro Bay Erosion and Sediment Study (USDA/SCS 1989) was not attached to this plan or provided to this office, so it was difficult to determine the actual extent of field work done to document erosion and sedimentation rates and sources. However, the draft document appears to depend upon estimates of erosion rates or rates that have been deduced from other information or types of data and not measured directly. Consequently, there is some concern as to the error in these estimates.

2 The Universal Soil Loss Equation is generally accurate when used on watersheds of less that four square miles in size. How has the SCS been able to apply this method to the entire Morro Bay Watershed?

3 We question the assumption made in the Forecasted Conditions (page 13) that land uses identified in the 1978 DWR Cropland Maps will not change significantly in the next twenty-five years. These maps are 11 years old and land uses in the area have already changed.

4 We have serious concerns about the proposed stream management techniques in the draft document. Our information and experience indicate that clearing and snagging streams, and the establishment of sedimentation basins, may result in overall increases to sediment transport rates. The draft document also identifies streambank erosion as a major source of sediment to the bay, but other discussions on stream processes in the document imply a lack of current knowledge and understanding of geomorphology and fluvial processes of streams. While bank erosion may be perceived as a source of sediment, it could also be a symptom of more widespread erosion problems.

The report contains numerous contradictions. As an example on page 11 in the paragraph under soils, the sentence appears: "The deeper soils in the watershed are suitable for type converting from brushland (chaparral) to grassland. Then in the following paragraph under vegetation the first sentence reads: "The upland soils dominated by brush are also shallow soils". Are brushland soils shallow or deep?

Response to Don Parnham Comments:

1. The reason the plan recommends the reduction of the sediment reaching Morro Bay is because the habitat in the Bay is a sensitive resource on the California Coast. There are three main zones in the Bay, deep (below -2.5 feet NGVD), middle (-2.4 to 0.0 NGVD, eelgrass zone), and salt marsh. These valuable zones are all impacted by sediment. The salt marsh while increasing in area does so at the expense of the eelgrass beds and deep water zones. Presently, some of the area which was salt marsh is being invaded by fresh water species. The people of California passed the Coastal Bond Act to help preserve and protect this part of California's wildlife resource base. This reason has also been added to the preface of the Plan.

2. The 3 percent reduction resulting from land treatment does not give a true picture of the land treatment effects in the table. The volume of sediment available for the basins to trap is reduced by seventeen percent. The basins would trap less net volume. The alternatives which feature land treatment do prevent the loss of topsoil, extend the life of the sediment basins and are intended to have a positive impact on the long term profitability of the landowners operations.

3. Technical assistance is a part of land treatment costs but was difficult to divide into each practice. It is listed as a separate item to show both its cost and indicate that land treatment does not appear instantaneously. Personnel are needed to implement the plan.

4. More information and study of the bay is needed and the Morro Bay Agency Task Force has created a list of research needs. Your suggestions are included in this list. This plan concentrates on sediment rate reduction and can be implemented while these other studies are done.

C. BEECHAM CONSTRUCTION Lic. No. 389087 A

755 Harbor · Morro Bay, California 93442 · Office 772-5761
Shop 528-1631

APRIL 10, 1989

TOM RICE
610 - 10TH ST. STE. B
PASO ROBLES, CA 93446

DEAR TOM,

I AM RESPONDING TO SOME IDEAS IN THE REPORT.

YOU KNOW I'VE NEVER REALLY ASKED WHO AND WHAT ARE THE COASTAL CONSERVANCY AND WHERE DO THEY GET THEIR MONEY?

NEXT I'D LIKE TO COMMENT ON DREDGING THE SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL BAY. I'D REALLY LIKE TO SEE THAT AND I'D LIKE TO SEE THE BAY DEVELOPED FOR INCREASED PLEASURE AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES. BUT AS TO WHERE TO DUMP THE SPOILS. THE STATE OWNS A BIG RANCH SOUTH OF THE BAY AND THERE ARE SEVERAL LOW SPOTS THAT COULD BE USED TO DISPOSE OF THE DREDGED MATERIAL AND IT WOULD BE VERY CLOSE COMPARED TO WHERE THE CORP IS DUMPING NOW.

ALSO, I WOULD LIKE TO SAY THERE ARE SOME PEOPLE DWELLING ON THE SMALLER ITEMS, SUCH AS FENCES ETC.. THOSE ARE FINE IN THE LONG RUN BUT I THINK THE PRIMARY CONCERN SHOULD BE THE SILT BASINS. THEY WOULD BE MORE SURE AND INSTANTANEOUS WHILE IN THE MEAN TIME THE LAND OWNERS COULD IMPLEMENT THEIR OWN CUSTOMIZED PROJECTS FOR THEIR PARTICULAR NEEDS.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE SOMETHING ADDRESSED TO HOLD THE LAND OWNERS SOMEWHAT HARMLESS BECAUSE, IN REALITY, YOU ARE DECLARING US POLLUTERS. WHERE THESE THINGS MIGHT LEAD TO IN THIS DAY AND AGE IS BEYOND AN OLDER MAN'S DREAMS. THE REGULATIONS WE HAVE TO DEAL WITH DAILY AND THE TREND OF THIS AREA REALLY NOT MAKING IT IN AGRICULTURE BUT MORE INTO DEVELOPMENT...AND THERE YOU HAVE A FIGHT ALSO.

SINCERELY YOURS,

CRAIG BEECHAM
C. BEECHAM CONSTRUCTION

CB/jm

DONALD S.PARHAM
1261 Pasadena Drive
Los Osos, Ca. 93402

April 24, 1989

Tom Rice
Director Coastal San Luis
Resource Conservation District

Subject: Draft- Morro Bay Watershed Enhancement Plan

Dear Tom;

Thank you for sending me a copy of the draft of the "Morro Bay Watershed Enhancement Plan." I appreciate the opportunity to comment. I found the report to be very well done. A real professional job. My comments will be brief.

1. The report justifies the expenditure of some $2,400,700 based on the reduction of sediment reaching the Bay. The report does not tell us why it is a good idea to try to keep as much sediment as possible out of the Bay, and why spending this money is really justified.

2. Table 7- page 29. Here we consider the recommendation of the combination of Alternate 1 and 2.

Almost 25% of the total cost is in the expenditure for "Land Treatment Practices" which produces a 3% reduction in sediment delivery to the Bay. This reduction produces only a minor impact on the rate at which the tidal prism is being reduced by the total incoming sediment. Therefore ,in real time this part of the project may not significantly effect the useful life of the Bay. Is it possible that there are other benefits that accrue to establishing a "Land Treatment Practices" program that would help to justify the expense of $567,000 for this part of the recommendation?

Some possible benefits might be:
- Prevent loss of topsoil?
- Extended life of sediment catch basins?
- Smaller catch basins?
- Less modification of Warden Lake?
  [100 years is a long time]
- Possible flood plain for Chorro Creek instead of the proposed catch basin?
- Other possibilities?

3. Table 10, page 38 and Table 7, page 29 treat the cost of technical assistance differently It would seem that the $123,000 is more properly a cost of the "Land Treatment Practices"

4. As the Phillip Williams Report of June 1988 states [page 85] "the estimates of the life of the Bay, based on linear assumptions, are greatly over simplified" A more sophisticated model of the Bay and Watershed is needed if we are to more accurately estimate what the net effect of reducing the sediment inflow would be.in the different parts of the Bay and Estuary. Such a model may be necessary if we are to attempt to forcast the effect of a gradually reducing tidal prism due to Bay filling, and then relate this data to more frequent and more expensive dredging and more frequent harbor closing. Such an analysis might even be carried to the point where the cost/benefit of dredging is wiped out. It is likely that this point would occur before the Bay as a whole is considered dead, leading to a new definition of the "life of the Bay". This may be one of the important economic reasons for taking action now to reduce the amount of sediment entering and staying in the Bay.

So far our studies have concentrated on sediment entering the Bay. But there is another important facet to the problem, that is "how do we get the sediment out of the Bay?" In order to protect the investment in sediment reduction projects we will need solutions to this part of the problem as well.

I would appreciate receiving a copy of the final report.

Yours truly

Don Parham

Donald S. Parham

Friends of the Estuary
Bay Foundation

evaluating expansion of Warden Lake by limited dredging. This area may serve already as a sediment basin of sorts, and occasional deepening of its main channel may increase its capacity without altering water table levels, or inundating vegetation.

Again, thank you for this opportunity to comment. You may find that not all of our concerns can be addressed or answered in this report, but attention must be directed to them at some time prior to implementation of recommended measures--especially those involving sediment basins and enlargement of Warden Lake. To that end, we look forward to assisting the Soil Conservation Service in working with public and private watershed landowners to derive environmentally appropriate solutions to the erosion and sedimentation problems threatening the health of streams and estuary.

Sincerely,

Laurence L. Laurent,
Assoc. Marine Biologist

Karen Worcester
Fishery Biologist

LLL & KW/mcr

Enclosure

cc: Earl Ebert, Monterey
Randy Benthin, Monterey

Response to Department of Fish and Game:

1. Thank you for the editorial comments you suggested. They will help make the Enhancement Plan a more readable document.

2. We agree that control of sediment at its source is a more effective solution to the problems facing Morro Bay. The question of costs and the reception of the proposed solutions offered by the plan to local landowners and farm managers is the reason the fourteen treatments were selected in the plan. The landowners were asked to fund seventy five percent of the land treatment costs. This could have an impact on their operations.

3. The large contiguous area owned by public agencies does lend itself to a Coordinated Resource Management Plan. This type of plan was beyond the scope of the Enhancement Plan. The Morro Bay Agency Task Force would be an excellent forum to raise this idea to the agencies concerned.

4. The impacts of a sediment basin and the mitigation for them are part of the design process for the basin. These questions and others would need to be addressed for both basins. The basins would need to go through the CEQA process and necessary permits obtained before they could be installed.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—RESOURCES AGENCY

George Deukmejian, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
213 Beach Street
Morro Bay, CA 93442

May 9, 1989

Dr. Tom Rice, Director
Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District
610 Tenth Street, Suite B
Paso Robles, California 93446

Dear Tom:

This letter in response to the Morro Bay Watershed Enhancement Plan draft report is a combined effort of the Department's local Inland Fisheries and Marine Resources offices. We'd like to thank you and the staff of the Soils Conservation Service for the opportunity to comment on this draft report.

We would like to begin by complimenting SCS staff on the vast improvement made in this second draft. The report's readability has been greatly enhanced. Our response to this report
1 takes two forms. The following narrative is composed of a number of concerns, questions and suggestions more directly related to inland fisheries topics. We are also enclosing a copy of the draft report with a number of penciled editorial suggestions or questions scattered throughout.

Among the goals of the Morro Bay Interagency Task Force, is to develop and implement a management plan for restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the bay and watershed. In light of this goal, the Department strongly supports implementation of land treatment measures to reduce sedimentation to the bay. In
2 terms of dollars per cubic yard of sediment, these measures may be more costly than implementation of sediment basins. However, in addition to reducing sedimentation to the bay, these measures will improve upper watershed values and prevent loss of topsoil. They represent a solution to the cause of the problem, not its effect.

It is Department policy to seek the protection, preservation, restoration, enhancement, and expansion of wetland and riparian habitat in California. We strongly support the

concept of fencing and revegetation of riparian corridors. Healthy riparian corridors provide critical habitat for many endemic species and migratory species of wildlife. Without shade, cover, and clean, unsilted gravel, the creeks cannot provide suitable habitat for steelhead or other native fishes. The proposed land treatment measures not only should help achieve the Task Force goal of sedimentation reduction, but also that of restoration and maintenance of the integrity of the watershed.

3 The document could explore the possibilities of local, state, and federal land restoration projects in more depth. A large proportion of the Chorro Creek watershed is owned by government agencies, and a good portion of this is grazed. For example, Chorro Reservoir, operated by the California Men's Colony, suffers severe sedimentation problems, and it would be of mutual benefit to restore the watershed above this reservoir. Restoration programs initiated on public lands could serve as models for those on private land holdings.

Sedimentation basins are an effective method of capturing sediment once it has entered the watershed. However, the Department has concerns about the impacts of this phase of project implementation, and these will need to be addressed in a document pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

4 For example, in order to avoid impacts to Chorro Creek, an offstream sediment basin would have to be constructed in a manner that would prevent entrapment of fish, and that would in no way impede migration of anadromous species up- or downstream. Flows adequate for fish passage and maintenance of channel integrity would need to bypass the diversion structure. In addition, possible water temperature increases or dissolved oxygen decreases of detained water would need to be evaluated in terms of potential impacts to creek water quality. As an alternative, we certainly favor removal of the existing levee on the lower Chorro Creek as a way of re-creating the natural floodplain sediment trap that once existed there. We feel that this would be a biologically preferable plan.

On Warden Lake, the sediment entrapment structure is planned as an expansion of the lake itself by modification of the existing outlet to dam the flow of the creek. Several concerns come to mind. Will the dam reduce freshwater flows to the back bay and creek mouth during low flow periods? Are there fish and wildlife species utilizing the marsh which may be impacted by this project? How much freshwater marsh will be lost due to water inundation? It is Department policy to oppose projects which result in a net loss of wetland acreage or value. As an alternative to this project we suggest

Response to David H. Chipping:

1. Agreed that not much was said about sediment type, grain size, size allocation in the transport process,and the relationship of size and distribution to the suggested mitigation measures. How ever, the reports were not written for the sediment transport geologist but to give the reader a basic understanding of the sediment sources in the bay. In the macro scale, there has been 1 to 6 feet of sediment deposited in the bay in the last 100 years. While most of this sediment is silt and clay, all sizes are affecting some area of the estuary. The information on sediment transport, effects of treatments on sediment reduction, grain size allocation and their relationships can be found in other publications.

2. The dominant sediment size in the creek bottoms is gravel and cobbles. The slopes and velocities in the creeks determine this. The gradation of soils in the banks vary through the valley. The volume of gravels and cobbles available for transport is relatively constant. Some bank areas have cut through old terrace deposits but the banks of many creeks are sands, silts, and clays. The high albedo sands deposited on the fields probably came from the area where Los Osos Creek flows along the back side of the dune deposits southwest of the bridge on Los Osos Valley Road. Gravel delivery to the bay is low and the bed material in the creek bottoms reflect this. The slope of the creeks is quite capable of transporting clays, silts, and sands entering the system.

3. Removal of all log jams is just as false an idea as removal of none. Each site needs to be evaluated for its present effects in that location. Evaluation is necessary for both removal of obstructions and treatment of eroding areas.

4. Plant selection and maintenance of channel flow areas is part of a treatment plan. If no maintenance is done the effect can be worse than a no treatment option.

5. The sites examined in the upper reaches of the watershed were not selected for the reasons you state and the need for those coarse materials to keep the bottoms of the creeks stable. It would have been desirable to describe the basins in more detail but until the actual site agreements are developed it is difficult to do so. The basic philosophy of the design you describe is what was considered.

6. A basin at the outlet of Los Osos Creek is a more desirable solution for that area but the County, State Parks and other agencies would need to agree to this.

7. The partitioning factors apply to the lower basins and over-estimate the trap efficiency of the upper sites. If a more conservative estimate was used the upper sites would be even less feasible.

8. Agreed that major amounts of sediment are moved in large events. But if the watershed is in better condition, healthy riparian corridors, good grass cover, uncompacted soils, there will be less sediment to transport and more places for the sediment to be filtered out. It is easier to keep sediment from moving than remove it from the transport system. A fraction of the clays and silts will continue to impact the bay, this plan tries to minimize these impacts.

APPENDIX

5

GOALS

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Department of Planning and Building
San Luis Obispo County

Alex Hinds, Director
Bryce Tingle, Assistant Director
Barney McCay, Chief Building Official
Norma Salisbury, Administrative Services Officer

30 JULY 1992

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JOHN RICHARDS (Marine Advisor)
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CATHRINE TYRELL (Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project)
STEVEN KIMPLE, MARK SILBERSTEIN, (Elkhorn Slough Research Reserve)
PETER BEHR (Tomales Bay Advisory Committee)
WILLIAM DUNCAN, CARMEN SALVATO (California Men's Colony)
ANNE DEBEVEC, COL. JOHN HAGEMAN, GEORGE KESSLER (Camp San Luis Obispo)
GRACE MITCHELL, LONNIE BELDEN, MIKE HARGETT (Cuesta College)
JODY GIANNINI, CATHY NOVAK (Commercial Fishermen)
LINDA SHEPHARD, GARY SCHOENFELD, STEVE WISE, (County Schools)
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BOB GIBSON, CLAY SINGER, LEI LYN ODOM (Cultural Resources)
BILL NEWMAN, DON PARHAM, ROLAND MUSCHENETZ, BILL L'HOMMEDIEU, RAY EASTON (Friends of the Estuary)
TOM RICHARDS (Morro Bay Estuary Center)
PAUL REYNOLDS (Los Osos Community Advisory Council)
JENNIFER PALMIERI, (Congressman Panetta's Office)
DANIEL MATHEWS (Congressman Lagomarsino's Office)
RICHARD RUSSELL (Senator John Seymour's Office)
KATHY LACEY (Senator Alan Cranston's Office)
DAVID GRAY (Senator Maddy's Office)
ERIC DANIELS (Assemblywoman Seastrand's Office)
HARALD PLATOU, BOB SEMONSEN, DAVE PARADIES (The Bay Foundation)
JOY FITZHUGH (Farm Bureau)
JON STEWART (Coastlines)
ANN NOTTHOFF (Natural Resources Defense Council)
RACHEL SAUNDERS (Center for Marine Conservation)
LISA WEIL (American Oceans Campaign)
PATRICK MC GIBNEY (Ebbkeeper)
SANDOL MAKARA (Baykeeper)
KURT KUPPER (ECOSLO)
JOAN LAWRENCE (League of Women Voters)
WILLIAM BROOKS (Central Coast Resource Cons. and Dev. Council)
JAN DI LEO (City of SLO)
K.J. SILVERMAN, MELODY FOUNTAIN (USDA - Forest Service)
STEVE REBUCK (Ocean Sanctuary Coalition)
SUEDENE NELSON (Morro Bay Chamber of Commerce)
SHAR GREGORY (Los Osos-Baywood Chamber of Commerce)

FROM: STEVE EABRY STEVE

SUBJECT: MORRO BAY TASK FORCE - 1ST CALL FOR SEPTEMBER MEETING

Check your schedules and make sure that you have the date reserved for the next Morro Bay Task Force meeting:

BE THERE!

3 Sept 1992, 8:30 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Morro Bay Vet's Hall

The agenda is just coming together, and there is some time available. Let me know of anything you want to present or would like to see on the program. 805-549-5723

The bibliography is a wonderful project. There is now a working machine system to access some 2000 watershed related studies and reports with 500 of these dealing only in the Morro Bay watershed. This is the first time such a service has been available and it will save a tremendous amount of time and $$$ in wasted research efforts. The Bay Foundation still needs some money to finalize the system with more key words and abstracts, but it is usable now. Do not even consider initiating a study in the watershed without utilizing this search service. It is time to stop continually re-inventing the wheel and doing research with knowledge of only half the history of the issue.

A reminder that my time on Morro Bay Coordination has been reduced so it is harder to catch me. I do check my machine daily and will get back to you when you leave a message.

I just found a quote in the Telegram Tribune in regard to a proposed study addressing the question "How much development can the Morro Bay watershed stand without changing the ecological make-up of Morro Bay." Certainly a timely question. It was asked by Ned Rogaway in 1971, at the initiation of an earlier watershed management planning process. That effort didn't answer the question (for a number of reasons). Let's not miss the opportunity now when the answer is even more critical.

e:\wpdocs\energy\tskforce.agn//(SE\rlb)//SE/lj/7/13/92\\EABRY\TSKFORCE.AGN

The responsibility for the proposed management plan does not rest with one central agency. As a result, it is likely that management methods will not be uniform in their application or implementation.

The management plan does not require any longterm monitoring of methods used. It will not be possible to determine the effectiveness of any proposed technique without longterm monitoring.

Potential funding sources and responsibility for longterm maintenance of proposed sediment basins are not identified.

With the exception of the Cuesta Botanical Area, the Morro Bay kangaroo rat, the California black rail, and the California clapper rail, the plan does not address potential impacts to other sensitive plants and animals known to occur in the Morro Bay watershed and wetland.

Page	Section		Comments
2	Geology	5	The geological information presented here is inadequate to relate parent material and site-specific erosion control method.
		6	What is the source for the statement that the sandspit is shifting eastward?
		7	Please change maps and references to state that the sandspit is located in Montana de Oro State Park and not in Morro Bay State Park.
4	Land Use	8	The Land Use section is prejudiced towards use and productivity. No discussion is included of native habitat or natural landforms or of the use and value of open space.
		9	How would a change in land use to open space from rangeland or cropland affect rates of erosion?

Page	Section	Comments
		10 Only a small portion of Montana de Oro State Park drains into Morro Bay. The text implies that the entire unit drains into the bay.
		11 We disagree that there is no urban use in Chorro Creek. Cuesta College, The California Men's Colony and Camp San Luis Obispo all are within the Chorro Creek watershed.
8	Historical Perspective	12 The assumption that creeks respond to changes in runoff volumes by becoming deeper and wider is incorrect. Creeks also form new channels and can become wider and shallower based on responses to several variables.
8	Problem	13 What is the baseline (natural) rate of erosion that is used as reference for calculated rates of erosion?
9	Last paragraph	14 This paragraph contradicts previous statements that amount of sediment transported into the bay has decreased.
		15 Reference is made to natural erosion, but doesn't indicate rate or source, and implies that wetland development is detrimental to the Morro Bay estuary. Wetlands are also important given the loss of wetland acreage within California.
10	Scoping of Concerns	16 Table 2 is of questionable value. It is not clear whether the factors listed will be

Page	Section		Comments
			negatively impacted by proposed measures (high). The table appears to combine two types of data. Fisheries in the streams could be severely impacted by channel clearing and snagging and sedimentation basin construction and operation.
11	Soils	17	The statements here are generalizations and are not useful for site-specific planning.
11	Vegetation		Coastal sage scrub and chamise chaparral can also occur in coastal situations based on slope and exposure, with coastal sage scrub occurring on hotter, drier slopes than chamise chaparral.
		18	Pinus attenuata is also an important species in the Morro Bay watershed.
		19	Another result of over-utilization of riparian species by livestock is increased bank erosion through bank destabilization.
11	Vegetation	20	California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Data Base records were not consulted in preparing the Sensitive Plants section. Several sensitive species are known to occur in the immediate watershed of Morro Bay and include Arctostaphylos morroensis, A. pechoensis, and A. cruzensis. These are CNPS List 1b species (Rare and Endangered in California and Elsewhere). Also known to

Page	Section	Comments
		occur is Eriodicyton altissimum (State: Endangered). Cordylanthus maritimus (State, Federal: Endangered) occurs in the wetland adjacent to the sandspit. Also include the tidewater goby and the California marsh snail in this section. Both are Federal candidate species. Natural Diversity Data Base records also provide information on sensitive animals.
12	Streams and Wetlands	21 The statement that eelgrass beds have increased within Morro Bay is not accurate as stated in Josselyn's report.
15	Table 3	22 The tonnage of sediment produced by sheet and rill erosion contradicts the statement on page 13 which says that most of the sediment is derived from streambank erosion.
		23 Dredging itself should not be considered an erosion control tool. Erosion needs to be controlled in the watershed.
		24 We question the validity of using dredging as a cost comparison for the effectiveness of alternatives since dredging does not alter land use practices in the watershed.
		25 Dredging in itself is a destructive management method. No dredging of sensitive wetlands and mudflats is "environmentally acceptable." The concept presented that

Page	Section		Comments
			Poly San Luis Obispo noted increased erosion in areas when ryegrass was successfully established following chaparral wildfires. The erosion was caused by dramatically increased activity of burrowing mammals in the grass as opposed to unseeded burned chaparral. If this situation is universal in grassland conversion areas of chaparral, then the whole assumption of mimimizing erosion through type conversion may be false.
		29	All fire breaks should be eliminated and exchanged with fuel breaks of grass cover.
		30	Are there any plans to put unused roads to bed, including recontouring and revegetating?
19	Measures for Gully Control	31	Culvert installation can change the focus for a volume of water and "move" the erosion problems elsewhere. The excavation to place culverts can also cause erosion.
		32	Planting a tree filter is a good technique. However, recommending its use as fuelwood is counterproductive to planting trees in the first place.
20	Riparian Management	33	Grade control and streambank protection structures are mentioned, but not described.
21		34	"Critical area treatment", filter strips, and structures for water control and delivery are mentioned as tools to manage riparian systems, but are not defined in the text.

Page	Section	Comments
		"mixed depth and alternate side" dredging will increase diversity of habitat is erroneous and assumes that individual animals and plants can instantaneously adapt to catastrophic changes in their environment. Such changes require millenia. The statement also assumes that the species already existing within the wetland are adapted to disturbance sites.
18	Measures for Brushland	26 There is a significant amount of natural erosion occurring in chaparral especially on steep slopes. Vegetation catches and traps this debris. Elimination of vegetation by fire releases pulses of trapped sediment. The greater the intensity of the fire, the greater the amount of accumulated sediment released.
		27 The distinction between "cool" prescribed burns and "hot" wildfires is misleading. The most desirable intensity of fire for minimizing pulses of naturally accumulated debris is one that consumes the least amount of subsurface woody roots and leaves a significant amount of above ground biomass. The timing of the fire should maximize germination of obligate-seeding brush species.
		28 There is no discussion regarding limitation of the percentage of a watershed drainage burned in any one year, for example, 25% maximum. What is the relationship between burrowing mammals in chaparral converted grasslands? R.D. Tasken of Cal

Page	Section		Comments
32	Chorro Creek Basin	41	No mention is made of the restoration of the historic stream channel. How would this affect sediment? The longterm manager of the proposed sediment basin is not identified.
32		42	The map showing the location of the proposed Chorro Creek sediment basin is misleading and appears to be on State Park System property.
38	Installation etc.	43	A cohesive approach to sediment management is not provided in this plan; a lead agency is not identified. Entering into individual contracts does not provide for application of similar standards to all projects, nor is there language for lack of compliance.
39	Installation etc.	44	All proposed sediment control measures should be installed within a specific time period. The contracts should have a planning period and a construction period with specific tasks outlines for each period.
		45	A post-construction evaluation period is not specified. Without monitoring, it is not possible to determine whether any of the techniques are effective.
40		46	Any measures should address water quality monitoring, especially in agricultural areas. There is potential for toxic materials to be concentrated in the sediment basins.

Page	Section		Comments
		35	The text states that two "typical" range areas were evaluated for effectiveness of techniques. How will these techniques be applied to other range with different slope, exposure, soil, parent material, and vegetation?
24	Treatment Selection	36	What is the source for the percent reductions in sediment presented in the text?
26	Sediment Control Structures	37	Funding sources for construction of the proposed basin are not presented. An assessment of impacts to native anadromons fisheries is not included.
27	Alternative Plans	38	Alternative 1 proposes to control erosion at its sources within the watershed. If this alternative were implemented, what is the source of additional sediment that results in the need for basin construction. It appears that the alternatives are solely providing justification for basin construction.
29	Table 7	39	Why is Alternative 1 shown to remove only 17 percent of the sediment?
30	Top of Page	40	The mouth of Los Osos Creek is within Morro Bay State Park. Any proposed basin at this site would have significant, irreversible impacts on the resources of the park. The Department as land owner, as well as the county, would have to concur with any such proposal.

Response to Department of Parks and Recreation

1. The data used for the study is empirical in its derivation. The measured volume of sediment quantified in the bathemetric survey of the estuary showed that the current rate of sedimentation is approximately 37,000 cubic yards per year. The plan estimates erosion reduction in both tons and percentages. These can be related to the measured rate of sedimentation in the Bay. The only way to measure this erosion directly would be to catch every particle and weigh it. Therefore all estimates need to be based on empirical data.

2. USDA SCS NEH 3 Sedimentation describes the methods for the evaluation of erosion and sediment damages, formulation of programs for reducing these damages, and sediment storage design criteria for the beneficial use, control, and conservation of soil and water resources. A parallel solution to your question is measuring a ninety foot long wall with a thirty foot tape measure.

3. The 1978 DWR maps were checked in the field and found not to differ significantly from present conditions. The areas where land use has changed is the urban fringe area which was a separate part of the study. If more areas are developed (contradicting the Local Coastal Plan) or more land converted to irrigated agriculture (present sources of irrigation water are limited and new sources would need to be found) then the assumptions would need to be changed. A change from one crop to another will vary year to year throughout the area and is not a change in use.

4. Bank erosion is not perceived as a source of sediment, it <u>is</u> a source of sediment. Agreed, that it may be an indication of other watershed problems and these are addressed in the document. Not all snags should be removed, to propose that a method of treatment is always a success or failure implies a lack of understanding of geomorphology and fluvial processes.

5. It was not intended to provide enough information to create site specific erosion control planning from this document.

6. Haltner (1988) details the movement of the sandspit.

7. The name is on the USGS Quad Sheet and will not be changed in the Morro Bay Watershed Enhancement Plan.

8. The values of native habitat and natural landforms were assumed and we did not feel we needed to convince the reader of their value. We discussed the areas we could impact under this plan and areas where sediment production has increased from native habitat.

Page	Section		Comments
43	Conclusion	47	There would be significant environmental impacts if this plan is implemented as written. These impacts include those to sensitive plants and animals, loss of natural habitat due to type conversions of brushlands, and direct impacts to riparian systems through vegetation removal.
	Appendix B	48	It is anticipated that there will be definite impacts to archeological resources within the watershed due to the size of the study area and because numerous sites are already known from the Morro Bay area.
	Appendix C, Gully Sources	49	The plan should recommend planting of sufficient acreage so that tree filters remove more than 50 percent of the sediment.
	Order 2 Streambank Sources	50	The assumption that one mile of fence is needed for each mile of stream is wrong if both sides of the stream are rangeland.

Sincerely,

David B. Schaub, Supervisor
Natural Heritage Section

21. Studies in the last 15 years cited in Josselyn's report consistently show either increasing or stable eel grass beds. If you have sources which present contrary results please furnish appropriate references.

22. The statement on page 13 should have been sediment delivery from creeks and has been changed.

23. Dredging is not an erosion control tool.

24. Comparing the cost of sediment removal from the receiving body versus the cost of keeping it out is a reasonable method of comparison. This is a method of cost analysis, not an erosion control tool.

25. Some methods of management can be destructive for certain species. While dredging is not the recommended solution, the plan does not preclude a dredging program in the bay if an agreement between participating agencies and biologists could be developed.

26. True.

27. The terms low (cool) and high (hot) intensity are common in the fire control agencies, and the type of fire you describe is the desired prescribed fire condition.

28. The average amount to be burned would need to be determined by the agencies and land managers in the development of a Coordinated Resource Management Plan (CRMP). A program burn plan would more likely be on the order of 7 to 10 percent in any given year. The response of vegetation and the animal community varies year to year This plan does not recommend the conversion of all chaparral to grassland. It is neither desirable or possible to do so.

29. Fire or fuel breaks may or may not provide a suitable environment for grass establishment.

30. When the CRMP is developed both fuel breaks and roads in the area would be examined and any which are deemed unnecessary would be "retired" in a proper manner.

31. Any measure if not properly designed or installed can cause more damage than it was designed to prevent.

32. The landowner needs to see a return on his investment and harvest of a tree species which coppice in a planned rotation would not end the protection provided by the woodlot.

33. Because different sites require specific design criteria and planning it was beyond the scope of the enhancement plan to provide this level of information.

9. Because a change of any land use to open space would require lease or purchase of that land this option was not examined.

10. No reference to drainage is made in this section.

11. In this report Table 1 refers to urban use as either private residential or commercial property which has the potential for more roads, and development within a defined political boundary.

12. The creek response to the stated conditions is correct. Creeks do become shallower and wider in response to a different set of conditions. A catastrophic wildfire, coupled with a major storm could create the conditions you describe if nothing was done to maintain the existing creek system.

13. The estimated present rate of sediment yield to Morro Bay is approximately 45,500 tons per year. If no changes had occurred in the watershed the rate of sediment production and delivery would not change. By identifying the changes and comparing the change to an area in its original condition the effect can be quantified.

14. The previous paragraph describes a decrease in the rate of sediment delivered since changes in land management occurred. The rate is still fifty percent greater than the relatively less disturbed watershed of the 1700's.

15. There are several types of wetland in Morro Bay. The accelerated loss of open water habitat by conversion to salt marsh and upland is of concern. We are not implying that wetlands are not important.

16. The table merely prioritizes areas of concern <u>not</u> impacts.

17. This report is <u>not</u> intended for use as a site specific document.

18. <u>Pinus attenuata</u>, while found in the area, it was not identified in the watershed.

19. The damages associated with livestock activities including streambank erosion are mentioned on page 20.

20. This document is <u>not</u> a listing for all sensitive, endangered or threatened plant or animal species in the project area. The source mentioned (USDA Forest Service, 1988) identifies some of them. Before site specific plans are implemented updated listings will be features of these plans. A formal CEQA review before approval and installation of the basins is anticipated.

44. The time frame for installation is not specified and depends on several factors: purchase of the site, site characteristics, environmental assessment, and timing of construction. Contracts written under the plan will have specific times for construction and tasks to be preformed under the contract.

45. Any specific requirements for post construction monitoring depend on several factors including what pre construction monitoring shows. Several proposals have been presented to the Morro Bay Agency Task Force which propose to do baseline monitoring. When plan funding is finalized, and land aquired, enough information may exist to decide what monitoring is needed. Development of a future monitoring plan is beyond the scope of this plan.

46. This is an area where findings from proposed monitoring will direct any future needs. The cost of funding a monitoring program for the bay is also of interest and any identification of funding agencies was not part of the scope of this plan.

47. This section has been rewritten to mention your concerns for sensitive plants and animals. The basins would be subject to environmental review. The conversion of brushland is not part of this plan and may or may not be significant depending on amount, and type converted. The plan does not call for removal of riparian vegetation.

48. The two major sites would be evaluated separately but all the proposed measures are in areas which have been disturbed by either grazing or agricultural practices. There are no proposed areas of subsurface disturbance, and no land use changes proposed. Site specific plans will include appropriate cultural resource assessments.

49. Fifty percent control of the gully source was selected as an economic reality for the plan. This does not prevent a landowner from planting more as economic conditions dictate or appreciation of trees on the property increases.

50. For Streambank Sources, one mile of fence is necessary because additional fencing is also part of a range plan. If it was a single practice for total exclusion of livestock then two miles of fence would be needed.

34. Detailed descriptions, standards, and criteria for these practices are in the SCS Paso Robles Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG) and can be obtained from that office.

35. Range plans will differ for all ranches for the reasons stated in the text. The variability of plans to accommodate these differences is mentioned on the previous page.

36. A meeting was held and the measures were evaluated by geologists, engineers and soil conservationists to develop an estimate of the percentage of reduction resulting from the installation of each measure.

37. Both identification of funding sources and biological impacts of the basins are beyond the scope of the Plan. When funding for aquisition, design, and environmental evaluation is obtained these questions will be answered.

38. The first alternative controls seventeen percent of the sediment produced the remaining sediment would still reach the bay.

39. It is not feasible or possible to control 100 percent of the sediment produced by any given watershed. The practices evaluated and included as part of Alternative 1 controlled seventeen percent.

40. The proposed basin in the location mentioned was dropped for this and other reasons.

41. The restoration of Chorro Creek's historic stream channel may not be desirable because the present area is so well vegetated. Elimination of the levee would be considered as part of the design process for the sediment basin.

42. For the purposes of this plan the locations of the sediment basins were less than precise to property lines. If suitable agreements were developed the basin could be sited as indicated.

43. The identification of a lead agency was not part of the plan, the Coastal Conservancy would need to develop a Memorandum of understanding with whatever agency selected to fulfill this function. If the standards selected for all treatments are the same (FOTG for example) then the results and success of the treatment will be similar. Lack of compliance with these standards during installation would result in the loss of any cost share dollars for that practice

APPENDIX B

Identified Concerns of Low or No Significance to Decision Making in Developing the Morro Bay Enhancement Plan

Ground Water: The ground water basin of the Morro Bay watershed is of local concern, and the City of Morro Bay and County of San Luis Obispo are participating in a study of the local ground water basin. The Plan would affect the basin by increasing recharge if the sediment basins are installed, and possibly increase infiltration of rainfall as cover is increased through the installation of treatment practices.

Land Use Changes: The Plan will not change land use in the watershed except where noted (Section 6 and Figure 6). The current land uses are expected to follow the Local Coastal Plan (LCP). It was used to predict future changes.

Public Roadways and Transportation: Two changes projected are the widening of Los Osos Valley Road and the Twin Bridges replacement on South Bay Boulevard in the near future. The Environmental Impact Statement for Twin Bridges is currently in review. If there is an increase in rural development and an increased number of unpaved roads built there will be an increase in sediment delivered to the Bay. The LCP does not indicate this will occur.

Irrigation: It is not anticipated that the Plan will increase the amount of irrigated acreage.

Mineral Resources: At present there are no commercial mining activities in the watershed. It is not anticipated that the Plan will change the current status of such activity in the future.

Air Quality: The Plan will temporarily and negatively affect air quality during construction activities through the occasional release of dust particles.

Archaeological/Historical Resources: It is not anticipated that the Plan will impact any cultural resources. Before construction occurs there will be an assessment made of the project area and any such sites will be protected and preserved.

APPENDIX C

Description of Code Numbers and Treatment Measures Used for Spreadsheet (LNDTRT).

Code Number	Erosion Class	Description
Access Road Cut Slopes		
1011	Slight	Electric fence installation on road cut slopes. Assumptions: 1. Road fill slope below is also eroding. 2. Treatment units are in miles 3. Fence is installed along road with a gate on both ends of the fenced area 4. Slope of cut is 2:1 and stable. 5. Average bank height is 3 feet. 6. Sediment reduction is 35 percent.
1012	Moderate	Electric fence installation on road cut slopes. Assumptions: 1. Road fill slope below is also eroding. 2. Treatment units are in miles 3. Fence is installed along road with a gate on both ends of the fenced area 4. Slope of cut is 2:1 and stable. 5. Average bank height is 6 feet. 6. Sediment reduction is 35 percent.
1021	Slight	Annual fertilization of road cut slopes. Assumptions: 1. Road fill slope below is also eroding. 2. Treatment units are in miles 3. No fencing, sediment reduction is due to vegetive response. 4. Slope of cut is 2:1 and stable. 5. Average bank height is 3 feet. 6. Sediment reduction is 5 percent.
1022	Moderate	Annual fertilization of road cut slopes. Assumptions: 1. Road fill slope below is also eroding. 2. Treatment units are in miles 3. No fencing, sediment reduction is due to vegetive response. 4. Slope of cut is 2:1 and stable. 5. Average bank height is 6 feet. 6. Sediment reduction is 5 percent.
1031	Slight	Single fertilization of road cut slopes with installation of electric fence. Assumptions: 1. Road fill slope below is also eroding. 2. Treatment units are in miles 3. Increased sediment reduction is due to vegetive response. 4. Slope of cut is 2:1 and stable. 5. Average bank height is 3 feet.

1112 Moderate Electric fence installation on road fill slopes.
Assumptions:
1. Road cut slope above is also eroding.
2. Treatment units are in miles
3. Fence is installed along road with a gate on both ends of the fenced area
4. Slope of fill is 2:1 and stable.
5. Average bank height is 6 feet.
6. Sediment reduction is 35 percent.

1121 Slight Annual fertilization of road fill slopes.
Assumptions:
1. Road cut slope above is also eroding.
2. Treatment units are in miles
3. No fencing, sediment reduction is due to vegetive response.
4. Slope of fill is 2:1 and stable.
5. Average bank height is 3 feet.
6. Sediment reduction is 5 percent.

1122 Moderate Annual fertilization of road fill slopes.
Assumptions:
1. Road cut slope above is also eroding.
2. Treatment units are in miles
3. No fencing, sediment reduction is due to vegetive response.
4. Slope of fill is 2:1 and stable.
5. Average bank height is 6 feet.
6. Sediment reduction is 5 percent.

1131 Slight Single fertilization of road fill slopes with installation of electric fence.
Assumptions:
1. Road cut slope above is also eroding.
2. Treatment units are in miles
3. Increased sediment reduction is due to vegetive response.
4. Slope of fill is 2:1 and stable.
5. Average bank height is 3 feet.
6. Sediment reduction is 40 percent.

1132 Moderate Single fertilization of road fill slopes with installation of electric fence.
Assumptions:
1. Road cut slope above is also eroding.
2. Treatment units are in miles
3. Increased sediment reduction is due to vegetive response.
4. Slope of fill is 2:1 and stable.
5. Average bank height is 6 feet.
6. Sediment reduction is 40 percent.

1141 Slight Additional fencing necessary for presence of road fills in rangeland when a range management plan is implemented for the entire ranch.
Assumptions:
1. Road cut slope above is also eroding.
2. Treatment units are in miles
3. Sediment reduction is due to increased

soil cover from management.
4. Slope of fill is 2:1 and stable.
5. Average bank height is 3 feet.
6. Sediment reduction is 35 percent.
7. Fencing increase is one half mile per mile of road.

1142 Moderate — Additional fencing necessary for presence of road fills in rangeland when a range management plan is implemented for the entire ranch.
Assumptions:
1. Road cut slope above is also eroding.
2. Treatment units are in miles
3. Sediment reduction is due to increased soil cover from management.
4. Slope of fill is 2:1 and stable.
5. Average bank height is 6 feet.
6. Sediment reduction is 25 percent.
7. Fencing increase is one half mile per mile of road.

1193 Severe — Installation of a retaining wall of severely eroding fill slopes.
Assumptions:
1. Average bank height is 13 feet.
2. Major site modification needed.
3. Sediment reduction is 90 percent.

Order 2 Streambank Sources

2021 Slight — Installation of a electric fence along the stream corridor in rangeland with permanent fencing at stock watering sites. Fence locations would be incorporated into a range management plan.
Assumptions:
1. One mile of fence is necessary per mile of eroding stream.
2. Sediment reduction results from management changes increasing stream side vegetation.
3. Sediment reduction is 80 percent.

2022 Moderate — Installation of a electric fence along the stream corridor in rangeland with permanent fencing at stock watering sites. Fence locations would be incorporated into a range management plan.
Assumptions:
1. One mile of fence is necessary per mile of eroding stream.
2. Sediment reduction results from management changes increasing stream side vegetation.
3. Sediment reduction is 45 percent.

2112 Moderate — Installation of a electric fence along the stream corridor in rangeland with permanent fencing at stock watering sites. Fence locations would be incorporated into a range management plan.
Assumptions:
1. One mile of fence is necessary per mile of

eroding stream.
2. Sediment reduction results from management changes increasing stream side vegetation.
3. One fourth mile of bank revegetation is installed.
4. One fourth mile of clearing and snagging done in area.
5. Sediment reduction is 55 percent.

2222 Moderate — Installation of a electric fence along the stream corridor in rangeland with permanent fencing at stock watering sites. Fence locations would be incorporated into a range management plan.
Assumptions:
1. One mile of fence is necessary per mile of eroding stream.
2. Sediment reduction results from management changes increasing stream side vegetation.
3. One fourth mile of bank revegetation is installed.
4. One fourth mile of clearing and snagging done in area.
5. One hundred feet of Critical Area Treatment is installed.
6. Sediment reduction is 60 percent.

2023 Severe — Installation of a electric fence along the stream corridor in rangeland with permanent fencing at stock watering sites. Fence locations would be incorporated into a range management plan.
Assumptions:
1. One mile of fence is necessary per mile of eroding stream.
2. Sediment reduction results from management changes increasing stream side vegetation.
3. Sediment reduction is 25 percent.

2123 Severe — Installation of a electric fence along the stream corridor in rangeland with permanent fencing at stock watering sites. Fence locations would be incorporated into a range management plan.
Assumptions:
1. One mile of fence is necessary per mile of eroding stream.
2. Sediment reduction results from management changes increasing stream side vegetation.
3. One half mile of bank revegetation is installed.
4. One half mile of clearing and snagging done in area.
5. Sediment reduction is 50 percent.

2223 Severe — Installation of a electric fence along the stream corridor in rangeland with permanent fencing at stock watering sites. Fence locations would be incorporated into a range management plan.
Assumptions:
1. One mile of fence is necessary per mile of

eroding stream.
2. Sediment reduction results from management changes increasing stream side vegetation.
3. One half mile of bank revegetation is installed.
4. One half mile of clearing and snagging done in area.
5. Three hundred feet of Critical Area Treatment is installed.
6. Sediment reduction is 55 percent.

2323 Severe — Installation of a electric fence along the stream corridor in rangeland with permanent fencing at stock watering sites. Fence locations would be incorporated into a range management plan.
Assumptions:
1. One mile of fence is necessary per mile of eroding stream.
2. Sediment reduction results from management changes increasing stream side vegetation.
3. One half mile of bank revegetation is installed.
4. One half mile of clearing and snagging done in area.
5. Three hundred feet of Critical Area Treatment is installed.
6. One Grade Stabilization Structure is installed per mile.
7. Sediment reduction is 60 percent.

Order 3 Streambank Sources

2031 Slight — Installation of a electric fence along the stream corridor in rangeland with permanent fencing at stock watering sites. Fence locations would be incorporated into a range management plan.
Assumptions:
1. One mile of fence is necessary per mile of eroding stream.
2. Sediment reduction results from management changes increasing stream side vegetation.
3. Sediment reduction is 77 percent.

2032 Moderate — Installation of a electric fence along the stream corridor in rangeland with permanent fencing at stock watering sites. Fence locations would be incorporated into a range management plan.
Assumptions:
1. One mile of fence is necessary per mile of eroding stream.
2. Sediment reduction results from management changes increasing stream side vegetation.
3. Sediment reduction is 42 percent.

2132 Moderate — Installation of a electric fence along the stream

corridor in rangeland with permanent fencing at stock watering sites. Fence locations would be incorporated into a range management plan.
Assumptions:

1. One mile of fence is necessary per mile of eroding stream.
2. Sediment reduction results from management changes increasing stream side vegetation.
3. One fourth mile of bank revegetation is installed.
4. One fourth mile of clearing and snagging done in area.
5. Sediment reduction is 52 percent.

2232 Moderate Installation of a electric fence along the stream corridor in rangeland with permanent fencing at stock watering sites. Fence locations would be incorporated into a range management plan.
Assumptions:

1. One mile of fence is necessary per mile of eroding stream.
2. Sediment reduction results from management changes increasing stream side vegetation.
3. One fourth mile of bank revegetation is installed.
4. One fourth mile of clearing and snagging done in area.
5. One hundred feet of Critical Area Treatment installed.
6. Sediment reduction is 57 percent.

2033 Severe Installation of a electric fence along the stream corridor in rangeland with permanent fencing at stock watering sites. Fence locations would be incorporated into a range management plan.
Assumptions:

1. One mile of fence is necessary per mile of eroding stream.
2. Sediment reduction results from management changes increasing stream side vegetation.
3. Sediment reduction is 22 percent.

2133 Severe Installation of a electric fence along the stream corridor in rangeland with permanent fencing at stock watering sites. Fence locations would be incorporated into a range management plan.
Assumptions:

1. One mile of fence is necessary per mile of eroding stream.
2. Sediment reduction results from management changes increasing stream side vegetation.
3. One half mile of bank revegetation is installed.
4. One half mile of clearing and snagging done in area.
5. Sediment reduction is 47 percent.

2233 Severe Installation of a electric fence along the stream

corridor in rangeland with permanent fencing at stock watering sites. Fence locations would be incorporated into a range management plan.
Assumptions:

1. One mile of fence is necessary per mile of eroding stream.
2. Sediment reduction results from management changes increasing stream side vegetation.
3. One half mile of bank revegetation is installed.
4. One half mile of clearing and snagging done in area.
5. Three hundred feet of Critical Area Treatment is installed.
6. Sediment reduction is 52 percent.

2333 Severe — Installation of a electric fence along the stream corridor in rangeland with permanent fencing at stock watering sites. Fence locations would be incorporated into a range management plan.
Assumptions:

1. One mile of fence is necessary per mile of eroding stream.
2. Sediment reduction results from management changes increasing stream side vegetation.
3. One half mile of bank revegetation is installed.
4. One half mile of clearing and snagging done in area.
5. Three hundred feet of Critical Area Treatment is installed.
6. One Grade Stabilization Structure is installed per mile.
7. Sediment reduction is 57 percent.

Order 4 Streambank Sources

3041 Slight — Installation of selected treatments on one mile of erosion class stream.
Assumptions:

1. Grazing is not a factor in order 4 streams.
2. Install one fifth of a mile of revegetation per mile.
3. Sediment reduction is 60 percent.

3042 Moderate — Installation of selected treatments on one mile of erosion class stream.
Assumptions:

1. Grazing is not a factor in order 4 streams.
2. Install one fourth of a mile of revegetation per mile.
3. Clear and snag one fourth of a mile of stream corridor.
4 Sediment reduction is 50 percent.

3142 Moderate Installation of selected treatments on one mile of erosion class stream.
Assumptions:
1. Grazing is not a factor in order 4 streams.
2. Install one fourth of a mile of revegetation per mile.
3. Clear and snag one fourth of a mile of stream corridor.
4. One hundred feet of Critical Area Treatment is installed.
5. Sediment reduction is 55 percent.

3043 Severe Installation of selected treatments on one mile of erosion class stream.
Assumptions:
1. Grazing is not a factor in order 4 streams.
2. Install one half of a mile of revegetation per mile.
3. Clear and snag one half of a mile of stream corridor.
4. Sediment reduction is 45 percent.

3143 Severe Installation of selected treatments on one mile of erosion class stream.
Assumptions:
1. Grazing is not a factor in order 4 streams.
2. Install one half of a mile of revegetation per mile.
3. Clear and snag one half of a mile of stream corridor.
4. Three hundred feet of Critical Area Treatment is installed.
5. Sediment reduction is 50 percent.

3243 Severe Installation of selected treatments on one mile of erosion class stream.
Assumptions:
1. Grazing is not a factor in order 4 streams.
2. Install one half of a mile of revegetation per mile.
3. Clear and snag one half of a mile of stream corridor.
4. Three hundred feet of Critical Area Treatment is installed.
5. Install one Grade Stabilization Structure per mile.
6. Sediment reduction is 55 percent.

Order 5 Streambank Sources

3051 Slight Installation of selected treatments on one mile of erosion class stream.
Assumptions:

1. Grazing is not a factor in order 5 streams.
2. Install one fifth of a mile of revegetation per mile.
3. Sediment reduction is 57 percent.

3052 Moderate — Installation of selected treatments on one mile of erosion class stream.
Assumptions:
1. Grazing is not a factor in order 5 streams.
2. Install one fourth of a mile of revegetation per mile.
3. Clear and snag one fourth of a mile of stream corridor.
4. Sediment reduction is 47 percent.

3152 Moderate — Installation of selected treatments on one mile of erosion class stream.
Assumptions:
1. Grazing is not a factor in order 5 streams.
2. Install one fourth of a mile of revegetation per mile.
3. Clear and snag one fourth of a mile of stream corridor.
4. One hundred feet of Critical Area Treatment is installed.
5. Sediment reduction is 52 percent.

3053 Severe — Installation of selected treatments on one mile of erosion class stream.
Assumptions:
1. Grazing is not a factor in order 5 streams.
2. Install one half of a mile of revegetation per mile.
3. Clear and snag one half of a mile of stream corridor.
4. Sediment reduction is 42 percent.

3153 Severe — Installation of selected treatments on one mile of erosion class stream.
Assumptions:
1. Grazing is not a factor in order 5 streams.
2. Install one half of a mile of revegetation per mile.
3. Clear and snag one half of a mile of stream corridor.
4. Three hundred feet of Critical Area Treatment is installed.
5. Sediment reduction is 47 percent.

3253 Severe — Installation of selected treatments on one mile of erosion class stream.
Assumptions:
1. Grazing is not a factor in order 5 streams.

2. Install one half of a mile of revegetation per mile.
3. Clear and snag one half of a mile of stream corridor.
4. Three hundred feet of Critical Area Treatment is installed.
5. Install one Grade Stabilization Structure per mile.
6. Sediment reduction is 52 percent.

Gully Sources

4011 Slight — Installation of a woodlot in the outlet and across the leveled flow area of a gully.
Assumptions:
1. Need one fourth acre of trees planted for outlet.
2. Area must be fenced to protect trees.
3. Sediment reduction is 50 percent.

4012 Moderate — Installation of a woodlot in the outlet and across the leveled flow area of a gully.
Assumptions:
1. Need one half acre of trees planted for outlet.
2. Area must be fenced to protect trees.
3. Sediment reduction is 50 percent.

4023 Severe — Installation of a woodlot in the outlet and across the leveled flow area of a gully.
Assumptions:
1. Need one acre of trees planted for outlet.
2. Area must be fenced to protect trees.
3. Sediment reduction is 50 percent.

4021 Slight — Convert gully back to surrounding land use with Critical Area Treatment.
Assumptions:
1. Source of concentrated flow controlled.
2. Two third of gullies are road associated.
3. No imported fill needed.
4. Sediment reduction is 90 percent.

4022 Moderate — Convert gully back to surrounding land use with Critical Area Treatment.
Assumptions:
1. Source of concentrated flow controlled.
2. One third of gullies are road associated.
3. No imported fill needed.
4. Sediment reduction is 90 percent.

4023 Severe — Convert gully back to surrounding land use with Critical Area Treatment.
Assumptions:
1. Source of concentrated flow controlled.
2. One third of gullies are road associated.
3. No imported fill needed.
4. Sediment reduction is 90 percent.

Sheet And Rill Sources

5001 Slight — Range Management is the management of utilization of rangeland by grazing animals so the cover remaining on the soil surface is increased.

Assumptions:

1. Every ranch operation is different.
2. Before implementation the landowner and manager will attend workshops for training in the goals of the practices to be installed.
3. Benefits come from the change in management, the installed practices will not have the desired effect unless there is this change. The practices give the range manager the tool to accomplish the goals necessary for sediment reduction.
4. Perimeter fencing is installed.
5. The sediment reduction is 67 percent.

Practices which may be necessary:

1. Deferred grazing.
2. Fencing realignment or increases.
3. Alternate forage systems.
4. Stockwater development.

5011 Slight — Cultural practices changes necessary to reduce the sediment produced on snow peas.

Assumptions:

1. Fields are treated as a unit.
2. Irrigation mainlines are installed.
3. Irrigation direction and rows are downhill.
4. Sediment reduction is 50 percent

Practices which may be necessary:

1. Cross slope farming.
2. Change to drip irrigation.
3. Filter strip plantings.
4. Cover crop planting.

5013 Severe — Cultural practices changes necessary to reduce the sediment produced on snow peas.

Assumptions:

1. Fields are treated as a unit.
2. Irrigation mainlines are installed.
3. Irrigation direction and rows are downhill.
4. Sediment reduction is 50 percent

Practices which may be necessary:

1. Cross slope farming.
2. Change to drip irrigation.
3. Filter strip plantings.
4. Cover crop planting.

5111 Slight — Cultural practices changes necessary to reduce the sediment produced on grain garbanzo bean rotations.

Assumptions:

MORRO BAY TASK FORCE

Goals for the Watershed

April 10, 1989

The overall aim of the Morro Bay Task Force is the long-term conservation and enhancement of the Morro Bay and associated wetlands, nearshore, and watershed environments for all occupants and users, whether human, other animal or plant. This broad objective is further defined by four primary goals.

I. Achieve effective, united and ongoing management of the bay and watershed.

II. Develop a comprehensive understanding of the environmental and public health values related to the bay and watershed and how these values interact with social and economic factors.

III. Develop a Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Bay and watershed, including restoration and maintenance of water quality, a balanced indigenous population of shellfish, fish and wildlife, and recreation activities in the bay and watershed and assure that desired uses of the bay and watershed are protected.

IV. Implement the comprehensive conservation and management plan.

Each of these primary goals involves a number of supporting tasks which are developed here.

I. **Achieve effective united and ongoing management of the bay and watershed.**

a. Establish a continuing process of coordination among all agencies (City, County, State and Federal) with jurisdiction and resource responsibilities in the watershed, businesses associated with or using the watershed and all those with interest in the watershed.

b. Establish a permanent inter-agency clearinghouse for all regulatory activities in the bay and watershed area. This could include advance planning policy issues and current permit activity review.

c. Obtain a commitment from all responsible agencies to manage the water quality of the bay to ensure a healthy environment for marine resources and their continued utilization.

d. Achieve an effective management plan for vessel use in the unincorporated areas of the bay addressing canoes, kayaks, jet skis, as well as larger boats, for the purpose of protecting water quality and biological resources.

e. Establish a public information system, newsletter or something similar, to maintain the flow of information on the watershed to all interested parties.

f. Hold periodic Scientific/Technical/Policy Conferences on the "State of the Bay", to encourage discussions and development of new information on important questions.

g. Work towards compatibility of the Bay and Watershed plans and goals with existing regulatory and service program responsibilities. Provide a non-judgemental atmosphere to allow discussion and resolution of conflicting responsibilities.

II. **Develop a comprehensive understanding of the environmental and public health values related to the bay and watershed and how these values interact with social and economic factors.**

a. Determine long-term lagoon dynamics (estuarine habitat, fresh water inflow, tidal prism, flushing/scouring, and the potential for mitigation of man-made alternations. Such an inter-disciplinary data base will greatly aid in the development of an effective work program.

b. Quantify bay and watershed resource limitations. Determine the overall "carrying capacity" of the bay before irreparable damage is done. This would include an assessment of impacts and levels of potential use for all activities, e.g., boats, moorings, livaboards, mariculture, urbanization of the watershed, storm drains, sewage treatment discharges, etc.

c. Develop and maintain a computer accessible annotated bibliography on all aspects of the bay and watershed.

d. Develop and maintain a record of the history of human activities and environmental changes on the bay and watershed.

e. Develop and maintain an inventory of plant and animal species in the bay and watershed.

f. Develop and maintain a system to convert tangible and intangible values of the watershed so as to be able to compare costs and benefits of proposed projects.

g. Identify pollutants of particular concern in the estuary. This would include the definition of sources of pollutants and types of pollutant effects on organisms and populations in the estuary. Gather information, including data on historic and recent loadings of point and non-point source pollutants, pollutant fates and biological effects of pollutants. Analyze information, including definition of historic trends, calculation of magnitudes of pollutant loads from current sources.

h. Review the various functional and legal definitions of wetlands and riparian habitats to reduce conflicting regulations. Prioritize appropriate wetland, riparian and other habitat types for study; gather historic and current information on these wetlands, including information on characteristics, functions and values and wetlands' role in water quality; analysis of information, including examination of potential ways that wetlands and riparian habitats can be acquired, restored, preserved and enhanced.

i. Identify specific issues relating to past and future dredging and waterway modification. This would include facts on historic and current dredging practices, testing methods, disposal locations and practices, effects of dredging and disposal of dredged spoils, and effects of waterway modifications on estuarine hydrology, saline intrusion, and riparian land use; analysis of trends in and effects of dredging and waterway modification; as well as projection of future trends and development of management options.

j. Identify land use categories and specific areas of concern in the watershed. This would require compilation of land use data for the immediate Bay region, and the watersheds; analysis of information on past and present land use, including associated population and employment characteristics, major trends

compared to historic experience, and analysis of what affects land use patterns; and development of future land use projections. Integrate these findings into the General Planning process.

III. **Develop a Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the bay and watershed, including restoration and maintenance of water quality, a balanced indigenous population of shellfish, fish and wildlife, and recreation activities in the bay and watershed and assure that desired uses of the bay and watershed are protected.**

a. Promote and perpetuate a healthy estuary including indicators such as an absence of toxics in shellfish and successful reproduction by steelhead, a productive nursery area for many fish species, and nesting waterbirds.

b. Protect and enhance public access to tidelands for recreation, including beach and bayshore access, boating on the bay, places to observe nature, waterfowl sport hunting and adequate support areas (camping, parking, etc.). Review access strategy to determine how to maximize access (people experiencing the bay) while minimizing impacts.

c. Maintain maximum flows in Chorro and Los Osos creeks. Their biological health is related to the ultimate condition of the bay.

d. Endangered Species

i. Maintain and enhance existing endangered species habitat. Planning for future projects must take into consideration the long-term effect of such projects on endangered and threatened species and implement measures to avoid impacts

where possible and/or completely compensate for unavoidable adverse impacts. Establish linkage with the Habitat Conservation Plan for the Morro Bay Kangaroo rat.

ii. Secure additional acreage, to be managed in perpetuity, for endangered species. Develop and implement a program to bring existing marginal endangered species habitat into a management program through acquisition, deed restriction or conservation easement.

e. Establish permanent on-going research in association with public and private groups, e.g., The Bay Foundation, Morro Bay Environmental Research Center, Coastal Resources Institute, The Morro Group, etc.

f. Nurture educational programs on and associated with the bay and watershed, e.g., Natural History Association, the Friends of the Estuary at Morro Bay, SLO County Schools, the Audubon Society, etc.

Encourage the development and maintenance of educational facilities on the bay and watershed, e.g., the Audubon overlook, Rancho El Chorro environmental campus, Sweet Springs marsh, the Estuary Center, the Museum of Natural History, etc.

g. Develop an understanding of and ability to manage bay sedimentation to "hold the line" on marine habitat loss. The bay is an extremely vital habitat for many wildlife resources. Protection of this habitat is of high priority. Related goals include:

i. Identify circulation patterns to determine whether tidal prism can be influenced to allow silt to flush out.

ii. Repair riparian habitats.

iii. Develop and support a program to reduce sedimentation rates.

iv. Restore to natural conditions parts of the bay disturbed by excessive sedimentation.

v. Identify and minimize impacts to wetlands from future projects in the watershed.

vi. Provide an Erosion Control Plan consisting of the recent erosion and sedimentation studies and a treatment and implementation plan based on these.

h. Plan for and encourage the development of efficient facilities to support the commercial fishing industry, including adequate space to support net repair, fish landing and processing, aquaculture and navigation channels that are safe and cost effective.

i. Ensure continued vitality and expansion of the commercial fishing industry in Morro Bay including continued operation as a commercial fishing port.

j. Ensure continued operation of Morro Bay harbor entrance (with adequate environmental safeguards). Ensure the safety of the harbor entrance, including reconfiguration of the entrance, the breakwaters and a routine maintenance dredging schedule with a purposeful use of dredge spoils.

k. Promote strong, stable agriculture on prime bottomlands in concert with the enhancement of riparian habitats. Recognize the concern over soil erosion and farm access to water. Investigate incentives to induce more crop intensive, less water intensive agricultural techniques.

1. Ensure protection of natural resources of Morro Bay including wetlands, dunes and endangered species through sediment control, planning, acquisition and enhancement.

IV. **Implement the comprehensive conservation and management plan.**

a. Facilitate implementation of task force plans and goals. Where economic limitations exist, actively campaign for increased funding.

b. Implement the policies in the City and County LCP's to jointly manage the resources of the Chorro and Los Osos Creek watersheds to prevent further degradation of the limited groundwater resource.

c. Oversee, design and implement erosion control practices.

d. Oversee preservation of prime farmland.

e. Implement priority corrective actions and compliance schedules addressing point and non-point sources of pollution (including) short and long-term components based on the best scientific information available.

SE/sb/4636n (89)
4/12/89

APPENDIX

6

LETTERS OF COMMITMENT AND SUPPORT

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

CALLS FOR THE GOVERNOR'S NOMINATION

OF MORRO BAY IN THE NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM

State

Governor-elect Wilson
State Legislature - AB 118
Senator Kenneth Maddy
Assemblyman Eric Seastrand
State Lands Commission
State Park and Recreation Commission
State Fish and Game Commission
California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Central Coast Region
California State Coastal Conservancy
California Conservation Corps
State Board of the League of Women Voters

Federal

Congressman Leon Panetta
Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service

Local

County Board of Supervisors
City of Morro Bay
Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District

Citizen Groups

Sierra Club
Audubon Society
Natural History Association
The Bay Foundation of Morro Bay
Friends of the Estuary at Morro Bay
Small Wilderness Area Preservation

Commercial

Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Los Osos-Baywood Park Chamber of Commrce

SE/jm/250/6161k2
1/8/91

PETE WILSON
CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

November 08, 1990

Bill Newman
President
Friends of the Estuary at Morro Bay
P.O. box 1375
Morro Bay, California 93442

Dear Friend:

I am writing to lend my support to the Friends of the Estuary at Morro Bay in their efforts to establish Morro Bay as an estuary of national signifigance.

Morro Bay is one of our state's most important natural resources, and I commend this effort to protect the area. Morro Bay is a substantial tourist attraction, and an important commercial fishing center. Both of these industries, as well as the many birds , fish, and marine mammals, some of which are designated as threatened or endangerd, depend on the health of the Bay. Unfortunately however, at present the Bay is threatened by a number of Pollutants, and is suffering from a lack of cohesive management.

The National Estuary Program will help to establish harmony amongst the many government agencies with jurisdiction over the Bay, and the competing interest groups. The Bay badly needs this management plan to assure its continued prosperity.

Again, I want to extend my support to this worthy cause.

Sincerely,

Pete Wilson

PETE WILSON

ENACTED BY THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE 29 JUNE '90

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—1989-90 REGULAR SESSION

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 118

Introduced by Assembly Member Seastrand

SUPPORTED IN THE SENATE BY: KEN MADDY

February 13, 1990

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 118—Relative to coastal resources planning and management.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 118, as introduced, Seastrand. Coastal resources planning and management: Morro Bay.

This measure would affirm the importance and value of Morro Bay, its estuary, and its environs to the people of California, and would declare that a long-range management plan should be developed for Morro Bay, its estuary, and surroundings.

The measure would support the nomination of Morro Bay as a National Estuary.

Fiscal committee: yes.

WHEREAS, There has long been a public concern for protecting and preserving the quality of commercial resources, recreational values, wildlife habitat, and public health in Morro Bay and the surrounding area that contributes to its environment, beginning with Senate Resolution 176 of 1966; and

WHEREAS, In 1966, the Senate declared that the preservation of Morro Bay's fish, wildlife, recreational, and aesthetic resources is of great importance to the people of California; and

WHEREAS, In 1966, the Senate directed the Resources Agency to conduct a study of Morro Bay and the surrounding area, and to prepare a plan for the preservation of the natural resources therein; and

WHEREAS, There has long been a need for developing a management plan, for Morro Bay and its environs, to coordinate the efforts of government agencies and other groups; and

WHEREAS, The need for a mangement plan for Morro Bay was demonstrated in a 1966 study by the Department of Fish and Game, which resulted from a Senate resolution, and described Morro Bay's rich natural resources and proposed the foundation of a multiagency planning task force to prepare a comprehensive area plan for ultimate approval by the Legislature; and

WHEREAS, The need for developing a management plan for Morro Bay was shown by the report of an intergovernmental task force in 1975, "A Coastal Watershed Environmental Management System -- Morro Bay, California," which recommended various models of cooperative and comprehensive planning and management of Morro Bay and its watershed; and

WHEREAS, The need for developing a management plan was shown by the establishment of the Morro Bay Task Force in 1987, which is composed of representatives of 50 governmental agencies and interest groups and has adopted as a goal "the long-term preservation, conservation, and enhancement of the Morro Bay and associated wetlands, nearshore, and watershed environments for all occupants and users, whether human, other animal, or plant," to be reached through formalizing the task force effort at a National Estuary Program management conference; and

WHEREAS, There is now clear and compelling evidence that unmanaged human activity and pressure are causing unnaturally rapid, undesirable, and irreversible deterioration of Morro Bay, a unique and valuable natural resource, including: (1) A 1988 study, funded by the State Coastal Conservancy, which determined that Morro Bay has lost over 30 percent of its estuary over the last 100 years, and that it continues to be threatened by unnaturally rapid sedimentation and loss of riparian flow; and (2) Frequent recent State Department of Health Services measuremer of

coliform content in the bay exceeding safe levels; and

WHEREAS, There are unknown factors influencing the health of Morro Bay which need study, including: (1) Unsafe levels of nitrates in groundwater, in residential areas adjoining the bay, coupled with rapidly increasing coverage of intertidal mud flats with algae due to organic contaminants; and (2) Quarantine of oyster production in Morro Bay because of paralytic poisoning caused by planktonic invasion; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature affirms the importance and value of Morro Bay, its estuary, and its environs to the people of California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature declares a long-range management plan should be developed to coordinate the efforts of government agencies and other groups to restore, preserve, and enhance the quality of Morro Bay, its estuary and surroundings for aesthetic, commercial, and recreational purposes and to sustain wildlife; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature supports the nomination of Morro Bay as a National Estuary, as provided in federal law, to be administered by the Environmental Protection Agency, so that a management planning system, involving all agencies with jurisdiction and all relevant interest groups, may be instituted, and research necessary to determine the elements of the plan may be expedited.

STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814
(916) 445-9600

5349 WEST SHAW AVENUE, #100
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA 93711
(209) 445-5967

POST OFFICE BOX 240
PASO ROBLES, CALIFORNIA 93446
(805) 549-3125

California State Senate

KENNETH L. MADDY
SENATOR, FOURTEENTH DISTRICT
REPUBLICAN FLOOR LEADER

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (VICE CHAIRMAN)
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

JOINT COMMITTEES:
ARTS
LEGISLATIVE AUDIT (VICE CHAIRMAN)
REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT, INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT
REVISION OF THE PENAL CODE (CHAIRMAN)

SELECT COMMITTEES:
AIDS
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
CALIFORNIA WINE INDUSTRY
FAIRS AND RURAL ISSUES
GOVERNMENTAL EFFICIENCY
HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEMS (CHAIRMAN)
INFANT AND CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT
MEDICAL AND UNRESPONSIVE PATIENT CARE
PACIFIC RIM

August 12, 1988

Governor George Deukmejian
State of California
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Governor Deukmejian:

I would like to add my support to the request of the City of Morro Bay and the County of San Luis Obispo for your nomination of Morro Bay to the National Estuary Program.

The continued biological health of the bay and the appropriate management of resources which impact the bay is vital to the natural and economic activity which occurs on, in and around the bay.

The work begun by the city and county to preserve and protect this fragile eco-system would be enhanced by the resources available through the National Estuary Program.

Please give this request your favorable consideration so that all who use and enjoy Morro Bay may continue to do so now and for generations to come.

Sincerely,

KENNETH L. MADDY
State Senator

sjt

cc: Mayor Dale Reddell
Supervisor Bill Coy
Assemblyman Eric Seastrand
Representative Leon Panetta
Senator Pete Wilson
Danny Walsh, WRCB
Jananne Sharpless
Steve Eabry

CAPITOL OFFICE
STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 445-7795

DISTRICT OFFICE
523 HIGUERA STREET
SAN LUIS OBISPO, CA 93401
(805) 549-3381

LESLIE RAMSEY
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

SANDRA COLBY
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

Assembly
California Legislature

COMMITTEES
AGRICULTURE
FINANCE AND INSURANCE
WAYS AND MEANS
VICE CHAIRMAN
RURAL CAUCUS
MEMBER
SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS
SUBCOMMITTEES
RESOURCES AND PARKS
STATE ADMINISTRATION
UNEMPLOYMENT AND DISABILITY INSURANCE
JOINT COMMITTEE
FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

ERIC SEASTRAND
ASSEMBLYMAN, TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT
ASSEMBLY REPUBLICAN WHIP

August 5, 1988

The Honorable George Deukmejian
Governor
State of California
State Capitol, First Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Governor Deukmejian:

I am writing to request your nomination of Morro Bay for the National Estuary Program established by the Water Quality Act of 1987, which added Section 320 to the federal Clean Water Act. This is the same program under which Santa Monica Bay has been designated as an estuary of national significance.

There is tremendous community support for this designation, which would formalize the working relationship already underway between various county, state and federal agencies and private organizations concerned about the future of the bay, and possibly provide federal funding for administration and research. Morro Bay is the central coast's largest wetland; it is an important tourist stop; it is home to a viable commercial fishing industry and a major power plant; and its management is currently fragmented among dozens of government planning and regulatory agencies and private organizations. I have been encouraged by the efforts of these parties to work together over the past year to develop a comprehensive planning tool to resolve real and prospective problems in the bay and believe this designation and the attendant forthcoming federal funding would go a long way toward accomplishing their goal.

As a wetland, Morro Bay's shallow lagoon supports tidal mudflats, salt marsh, coastal scrub and other biotic communities. Sixty-six bird species, including the peregrine falcon, breed in the bay. It is a significant stop for many

other avian species along the Pacific Flyway. Sea otters and other marine mammals use the bay on a year-round basis. The commercial and sport fishing industries are substantial components of the local economy.

The sources of pollution that could threaten this delicate ecosystem are many, including agricultural water runoff and sewage from surrounding communities and live-aboards. The relative importance of these is still fiercely debated locally by the many agencies involved in pollution regulation, including (but by no means limited to) the city of Morro Bay, county of San Luis Obispo, California Department of Health Services, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Air Resources Board, the State Lands Commission, Department of Fish and Game, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Soil Conservation Service, the Coast Guard and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Designation as an estuary of national significance would be a giant step toward developing a format for overall planning and research. I wish to stress that this is not a sanctuary designation but rather one that would enhance local control over water quality issues and land use issues. The great need here is for coordination, and there is agreement locally that this designation would be very helpful in resolving jurisdictional questions.

I would be happy to provide additional information. Thank you for your attention in this regard, and I look forward to working with you on this in the near future.

Sincerely,

ERIC SEASTRAND

ES:lr

cc: Jananne Sharpless
Secretary of Environmental Affairs

David Kennedy
Department of Water Resources

bcc: Steve Eabry
Associate Planner
County of San Luis Obispo

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, *Governor*

STATE LANDS COMMISSION

LEO T. McCARTHY, *Lieutenant Governor*
RAY DAVIS, *Controller*
JESSE R. HUFF, *Director of Finance*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
1807 - 13th Street
Sacramento, California 95814

CHARLES WARREN
Executive Officer

April 17, 1990

Honorable George Deukmejian
Governor, State of California
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

SUBJECT: NOMINATION OF MORRO BAY TO THE NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM

Dear Governor Deukmejian:

The State Lands Commission at its March 27, 1990 meeting recognized that the long term preservation, conservation and enhancement of the unique natural resources of the Morro Bay Estuary are of paramount importance. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that the Morro Bay Estuary be nominated to the National Estuary Program administered by the Environmental Protection Agency under Section 320 of the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. § 1330.

The Morro Bay estuary is the central coast's largest wetland. The bay's shallow lagoon, fed by Chorro and Los Osos Creeks, supports salt marsh, tidal mudflats, coastal scrub and other biotic communities. Sixty-six species of birds breed in the bay, and it is among the most significant migratory stops in the Pacific Flyway. Sea otters and other marine mammals use the bay on a year-round basis. It is also an important breeding and nursing area for a number of species important to coastal commercial and recreational fisheries industry.

The bay has experienced tremendous pressures recently with changing land uses, increasing population density and the associated water use and pollution pressures. The bay is impacted by identified pollution problems that are not being

addressed completely by the current regulatory framework or pollution control efforts. Additionally, the public perceives the problems in the bay as serious and is demanding that improvements be made in water quality, marine resources and protection of public health. The management conference proposed for Morro Bay under the National Estuary Program is an essential step towards addressing these problems.

The purpose of the National Estuary Program is to identify nationally significant estuaries, protect and improve their water quality, and enhance their living resources. As noted above, the proposed conference consisting of federal, state, and local agencies, as well as interested academic and scientific institutions, industries and citizen groups would be convened to determine what actions to take to protect or restore the estuary.

Your designation of the Morro Bay Estuary as an estuary of national significance and your nomination of the Morro Bay Estuary to the National Estuary Program would initiate the process to preserve this unique natural resource.

Sincerely,

Charles Warren
Executive Officer

cc: Steve Eabry, San Luis Obispo Planning Dept.
Bill Newman, Friends of the Estuary at Morro Bay
William B. Coy Supervisor, San Luis Obispo Co.
Eric Seastrand, Assemblyman, San Luis Obispo Co.
Gordon Van Vleck, Resources Agency
Jananne Sharpless, Air Resources Board
Peter F. Bontadelli, Dept. of Fish and Game
Peter Douglas, California Coastal Comm.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—RESOURCES AGENCY GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, *Governo*

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
P.O. Box 942896, SACRAMENTO, CA 94296-0001

(916) 445-2358

AUG 23 1990

The Honorable George Deukmejian
Governor of California
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Governor Deukmejian:

The California State Park and Recreation Commission, at its regular meeting in Chico on July 13, 1990, adopted Resolution 41-90 regarding the preservation, via ACR 118, of Morro Bay and its marsh environs.

By this resolution, the State Park and Recreation Commission supports your nomination of the wetlands and aquatic ecosystems of Morro Bay for National Estuary Program status.

Sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

Henry R. Agonia
Director

cc: Resources Agency

bcc: Jan Sharpless
Secretary of Environmental Affairs

✓Steve Eabry, Planning Department
County of San Luis Obispo

Central Coast Region

San Luis Obispo Coast District

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—RESOURCES AGENCY GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
P.O. Box 942896, SACRAMENTO, CA 94296-0001

Resolution 41-90
adopted by the
CALIFORNIA STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
at its regular meeting in Chico on
July 13, 1990

WHEREAS, estuaries, where rivers meet the sea and fresh water mixes with salt, are among the earth's richest and most productive ecosystems; and

WHEREAS, Morro Bay and its marsh environs comprise one of the least disturbed and richest estuary systems in the State of California; and

WHEREAS, there is a growing body of evidence that the resources and values of Morro Bay are threatened by ever increasing human pressures and activities in the bay itself and in the surrounding area; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Parks and Recreation manages Morro Bay and Montana de Oro State Parks, which are adjacent to the Morro Bay estuary; and

WHEREAS, Assembly Concurrent Resolution 118, introduced on February 13, 1990, would support the nomination of Morro Bay as a National Estuary;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the California State Park and Recreation Commission supports nomination by the Governor of California of the wetlands and aquatic ecosystems of Morro Bay for National Estuary Program status.

GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN
Governor

HAROLD C. CRIBBS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
1416 Ninth Street
Box 944209
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090
(916) 445-5708

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Fish and Game Commission

December 4, 1989

The Honorable George Deukmejian
Governor of California
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Governor Deukmejian:

The Commission, at its November 6, 1989 meeting in Redding, took action to support the designation of Morro Bay as a national estuary sanctuary. Therefore, the Commission recommends that you nominate Morro Bay to be included in the National Estuary Program administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and established by the Water Quality Act of 1987, which added Section 320 to the Federal Clean Water Act. In addition, back in 1966, the Legislature recognized the importance of Morro Bay's natural resources when the Senate adopted Resolution No. 176 relative to the preservation of the natural resources in Morro Bay and surrounding areas.

Morro Bay is the central coast's largest wetland, which makes it an estuary of national significance. The bay's shallow lagoon, fed by Chorro and Los Osos Creeks, supports salt marsh, tidal mudflats, coastal scrub and other biotic communities. Sixty-six species of birds breed in the bay, and it is among the most significant migratory stops in the Pacific Flyway, especially for black brant. Sea otters and other marine mammals use the bay on a year-round basis.

The bay's rich estuarine habitats support significant fishery and wildlife resources which are very important to sportsmen and commercial fishermen. These fish and wildlife resources provide special opportunities for commercial harvest, outdoor recreation and nature study, and are an important state asset as well as supporting the region's valuable coastal tourist industry.

Despite its importance, however, Morro Bay is threatened by a variety of pollutants, and management is divided among numerous governmental entities. The variety of threats to the bay and the fragmented management have made it difficult to develop a comprehensive approach to addressing the needs of Morro Bay.

The National Estuary Program is the ideal forum to continue the local effort currently underway, to bring together all of the agencies and groups with jurisdictions and interests in Morro Bay and its watershed. This could help them develop a meaningful framework for its long-term management, and there is agreement locally that this designation would be very helpful in resolving jurisdictional questions. This effort offers a real opportunity to develop an approach which will ensure not only that Morro Bay survives, but that it flourishes.

In conclusion, the Commission requests your favorable consideration and nomination of Morro Bay to be included into the National Estuary Program.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Cribbs
Executive Secretary

cc: All Commissioners
Director Bontadelli
Environmental Services Division
Marine Resources Divison
Inland Fisheries Division
Wildlife Management Divison
Natural Heritage Division
Region 3
Fish and Game - Morro Bay
Vern Goehring, Legislative Coordinator
Donald S. Purham, Friends of the Estuary at Morro Bay

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, Governor

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD —
CENTRAL COAST REGION
1102 A LAUREL LANE
SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA 93401
(805) 549-3147

September 27, 1988

Mr. W. Don Maughan, Chairman
State Water Resources Control Board
P. O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95801

Ms. Jananne Sharpless
Secretary of Envir. Affairs
1102 Q Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Maughan and Ms. Sharpless:

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM - MORRO BAY

This letter is to request that Morro Bay be nominated to the National Estuary Program. Morro Bay's scenic beauty is a spectacular attraction. However, land use activities and pollution problems threaten its underlying health.

Cultivation of commercial oysters is jeopardized due to bacteria pollution. It is important that these bacteria sources be determined and mitigated to the degree feasible. Otherwise, the oyster farming beneficial use may no longer be possible in Morro Bay. Our bacteriological survey of the Bay found Chorro Creek was a significant source. Sedimentation is also rapidly threatening the physical existence of Morro Bay. Should current land use practices continue without better erosion controls, Morro Bay may no longer be a major wetland habitat. With the state and nation's wetlands rapidly diminishing, it is very important that the few remaining be preserved for future generations.

I request you provide whatever assistance is necessary to qualify Morro Bay for the National Estuary Program.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM R. LEONARD
Executive Officer

AGC:sg

cc: Assemblyman Eric Seastrand
Senator Ken Maddy
Representative Leon Panetta
Senator Pete Wilson
Mr. Steve Eabry, San Luis Obispo County Planning Department

MBNEP.AGC/10

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—THE RESOURCES AGENCY GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, *Governor*

CALIFORNIA STATE COASTAL CONSERVANCY
1330 BROADWAY, SUITE 1100
KLAND, CA 94612
ATSS 561-1015
TELEPHONE 415/464-1015

June 29, 1988

Board of Supervisors
San Luis Obispo County
County Government Center
San Luis Obispo, California 93408

Attn: Steve Eabry

Dear Mr. Eabry:

The Coastal Conservancy supports the proposal to nominate Morro Bay to the National Estuary Program.

The Conservancy is very aware of the importance of Morro Bay. It's biological and scenic resourses are unparalled in this portion of the California coast. Scientific research and long-range planning are absolutely necessary to preserve the fragile ecosystem of Morro Bay. This is particularly true considering the rapid growth of San Luis Obispo County and the likely development pressures in the future.

As you are aware, in recognition of the importance of Morro Bay, the Conservancy recently provided a grant to the Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District to develop an enhancement plan that will address the problems of sedimentation in the Bay. We believe that the designation of Morro Bay as a National Estuary will provide the means to continue this type of research and planning which are so necessary to the health of the Bay.

Again, we offer our wholehearted support to this nomination.

Sincerely,

Peter Grenell
Executive Officer

CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION CORPS
SAN LUIS OBISPO CENTER
P.O. Box 1380
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
(805) 549-3561

July 7, 1988

Mr. William B. Coy, Chairman
San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors
County Government Center
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

Dear Chairman Coy:

On behalf of the California Conservation Corps San Luis Obispo Service Area, I would like to offer my strong support for the nomination of Morro Bay to the National Estuary Program. Morro Bay is an extremely critical resource to the central coast both ecologically and economically and deserves this level of protection.

In order to maintain its present role as significant central coast ecosystem, Morro Bay will require more resources and attention that what is locally available. Inclusion by the National Estuary Program is a big step in the right direction.

If I may be of further assistance, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Tim Rochte

Tim Rochte
Area Manager
San Luis Obispo Center

COPY

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF CALIFORNIA
926 J Street, Suite 1000, Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 442-7215

October 10, 1989

The Honorable George Deukmejian
Governor of the State of California
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Governor Deukmejian:

I am writing to respectfully request that you nominate the Morro Bay Estuary for inclusion in the National Estuary Program.

The Morro Bay Estuary is an ecosystem of unique statewide significance. Estuaries are recognized as vital to the health of California's fishing industry; at this time, Morro Bay is the only estuary between San Francisco and the Mexican border that has not yet been critically altered. Because 90 per cent of California's coastal wetlands have disappeared, the Morro Bay Estuary provides one of the few stops on the Pacific Coast Flyway for hundreds of thousands of migrating ducks and geese. As the best preserved estuary of its type in the United States, Morro Bay is considered an unmatched laboratory for scientific field research.

This irreplaceable ecosystem is currently endangered by silting and pollution from adjacent watersheds. The problems appear susceptible to correction if an integrated management system can be implemented in the near future. The political and financial resources that the National Estuary Program can bring to bear seem ideally suited to the purpose of restoring and protecting this endangered wetland.

Please give the Morro Bay Estuary nomination your most serious consideration.

Sincerely,

/s/

Carole Wagner Vallianos
President

LEON E. PANETTA
16TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE
CHAIRMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC MARKETING, CONSUMER RELATIONS, AND NUTRITION
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
CHAIRMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL AND POLICE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON HUNGER
CHAIRMAN
TASK FORCE ON DOMESTIC HUNGER
DEPUTY MAJORITY WHIP

WASHINGTON OFFICE
339 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-2861

DISTRICT OFFICES:
380 ALVARADO STREET
MONTEREY, CA 93940
(408) 649-3555
HOLLISTER, CA
(408) 637-0500
SALINAS, CA
(408) 424-2229
SAN LUIS OBISPO, CA
(805) 541-0143
SANTA CRUZ, CA
(408) 429-1976

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

September 9, 1988

Governor George Deukmejian
State of California
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear George:

As you know, the City of Morro Bay has written to you, to ask that you nominate Morro Bay as an estuary of national significance, under the program established in the Clean Water Act amendments of 1987,and that you ask the Environmental Protection Agency to convene a management conference for the Bay. This request was supported by the County of San Luis Obispo and by numerous other groups.

I join these groups in urging you to make this nomination. Morro Bay is one of our state's most important natural resources. It supports a thriving commercial fishing industry and many other industries which are dependent on the health of the Bay, such as tourism. It is also critical to many birds, fish and marine mammals, some of which are threatened or endangered. Despite its importance, however, the Bay is threatened by a variety of pollutants, and management is divided among numerous governmental entities. The variety of threats to the Bay and the fragmented management have made it difficult to develop a comprehensive approach to addressing the needs of the Bay.

The National Estuary Program appears to be ideally tailored to problems such as those facing Morro Bay. The NEP would bring together those with responsibility for the Bay and help them develop a meaningful framework for its long-term management. It offers a real chance to develop an approach which will ensure not only that Morro Bay survives, but that it flourishes. Consequently, while there may be other areas in the state which could also qualify for the program, I would urge you to move forward promptly with the Morro Bay nomination, rather than delaying it, while all areas are evaluated.

Again, I ask you to grant the City's request and to advise the Administrator of your support for the inclusion of Morro Bay in the National Estuary Program.

Sincerely,

LEON E. PANETTA
Member of Congress

LEON E. PANETTA
16TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

CHAIRMAN:
HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
SELECT COMMITTEE ON HUNGER
STEERING AND POLICY

MAJORITY WHIP
FOR THE BUDGET

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

WASHINGTON OFFICE
339 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON DC 20515
(202) 225-2861

DISTRICT OFFICES
380 ALVARADO STREET
MONTEREY CA 93940
(408) 649-3555

HOLLISTER, CA
(408) 637-0500

SALINAS, CA
(408) 424-2229

SAN LUIS OBISPO, CA
(805) 541-0143

SANTA CRUZ, CA
(408) 429-1976

October 10, 1989

Mr. Donald S. Parham
Natural History Assn. Of San
Luis Obispo
Morro Bay State Park
Morro Bay, California 93442

Dear Mr. Parham:

Thank you for contacting me to let me know of the progress in the effort to have Morro Bay included in the National Estuaries Program (NEP). I appreciate hearing from you.

It is my understanding that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is accepting nominations to the NEP until November 1, 1989. While I know this is only a short time away, I urge you to continue working to meet this deadline. As you know, I support the efforts to have Morro Bay included in the NEP. Please keep me informed of your progress and certainly let me know if there is anything that I can do to assist you in this matter.

Thank you again for contacting me. If I can ever be of any assistance in the future, please be sure to let me know.

Sincerely,

LEON E. PANETTA
Member of Congress

LEP/eb

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Southwest Region
300 South Ferry Street
Terminal Island, California 90731

July 15, 1988 F/SWR33:PJR

William B. Coy, Chairman
Board of Supervisors
County Government Center
San Luis Obispo, California 93408

JUL 2 0 1988
AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

Dear Mr. Coy:

This letter is to indicate the National Marine Fisheries Service's endorsement to move for nomination of Morro Bay, to the Environmental Protection Agency's National Estuary Program. We feel that development of a Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan for the Morro Bay Estuary is an appropriate planning tool toward identifying problems in Morro Bay associated with urban growth. More importantly, it is a vital step toward preservation of the estuary's marine resources.

As you are aware, Morro Bay has been added to NOAA's National Estuarine Inventory due to its biological significance. We view obtaining the Governor's support and nomination of Morro Bay to the National Estuary Program as the next step to managing Morro Bay's unique habitat value.

We appreciate you contacting us to seek our support and look forward to working with you on this and other projects which protect the County's marine resources.

Sincerely,

E.C. Fullerton
Regional Director

RECEIVED
JUL 25 1988
S.L.O. COUNTY
PLANNING DEPT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER • SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA 93408 • 805-549-5450

July 26, 1988

Honorable George Deukmejian
Governor, State of California
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Governor Deukmejian:

SUBJECT: NOMINATION OF MORRO BAY FOR THE NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM

As Governor, you have the opportunity to nominate estuaries of national significance for the National Estuary Program. Morro Bay is clearly an estuary of significance pursuant to the Water Quality Act of 1987, which amended the federal Clean Water Act to include Section 320 establishing the National Estuary program (NEP).

We urge you to nominate Morro Bay to the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for acceptance to the Program and request that a management conference be convened and a comprehensive conservation and management plan be developed under the NEP.

Morro Bay is an important and unique California resource. As the central coast's largest wetland it is an estuary of national significance. It is home for an important tourist and commercial fishing industry and is used by many industries, including a major electric power generating plant. The bay's shallow lagoon, fed by Chorro and Los Osos Creeks, supports salt marsh, tidal mudflats, coastal scrub and other biotic communities. Sixty-six species of birds breed in the bay, and it is among the most significant migratory stops on the Pacific Flyway. The peregrine falcon nests on Morro Rock. The bay's rich estuarine habitats support fisheries of significance to the biological productivity of the nation's marine environment, and are very important to sportsmen and commercial fishermen. Sea otters and other marine mammals also use the bay year-round. These fish and wildlife resources provide special opportunities for commercial harvest, outdoor recreation and nature study, and are an important State asset as well as supporting the region's coastal tourist industry. The farmlands and communities surrounding the bay strongly influence its fate.

The management of this remarkable wetlands/estuary and its watershed is highly fragmented along geographic and functional lines, distributed among over a dozen planning and regulatory agencies. There is no comprehensive or coordinated management program for this area. The consequences of this lack of a management program is becoming increasingly evident in the stress exhibited by the Bay's ecosystem. The sources of pollution are numerous and their relative significance is debated by the many agencies involved. The principal agencies involved in the solution to this problem include the County of San Luis Obispo, City of Morro Bay, California Coastal Commission, Department of Fish and Game, State Lands Commission, Department of Health Services, Regional Water Quality Control Board, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Fish and Wildlife Service, Soil Conservation Service, the Coast Guard and the Environmental Protection Agency.

There is currently a local effort underway to bring together all of the agencies and groups with jurisdictions and interests in Morro Bay and its watershed. The NEP would be the ideal forum for continuing this effort in addressing the water quality problems, as well as the multitude of local, State and Federal environmental and land use issues. A management conference convened under the NEP would be the next logical step in the ongoing process to highlight and coordinate the research and jurisdictional activities on the estuary to bring this effort together into management policies which establish a format and plan for the future.

We can provide you with further information and will work with your staff in the preparation of your nomination.

Sincerely,

William B Coy

WILLIAM B. COY
Chairman, Board of Supervisors

BC/bkm
(2513c)

City of Morro Bay

595 Harbor St.
Morro Bay, CA 93442

805-772-1214

July 26, 1988

Honorable George Deukmejian
Governor, State of California
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

SUBJECT: Nomination of Morro Bay for the National Estuary Program

Dear Governor Deukmejian:

As Governor, you have the opportunity to nominate estuaries of national significance for the National Estuary Program. Morro Bay is clearly an estuary of significance pursuant to the Water Quality Act of 1987, which amended the Federal Clean Water Act to include Section 320 establishing the National Estuary Program (NEP).

We respectfully urge you to nominate Morro Bay to the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for acceptance into the Program and request that a management conference be convened and a comprehensive conservation and management plan be developed under the NEP.

Morro Bay is an important and unique California resource. As the central coast's largest wetland, it is an estuary of national significance. It is home for an important tourist and commercial fishing industry and is used by many industries, including a major electric power generating plant. The bay's shallow lagoon, fed by Chorro and Los Osos Creeks, supports salt marsh, tidal mudflats, coastal scrub and other biotic communities. Sixty-six species of birds breed in the bay, and it is one of the most significant migratory stops on the Pacific Flyway. The peregrine falcon nests on Morro Rock. The bay's rich estuarine habitats support fisheries of significance to the biological productivity of the nation's marine environment, and are very important to sportsmen and commercial fishermen. Sea otters and other marine mammals also use the bay year-round. These fish and wildlife resources provide special opportunities for commercial harvest, outdoor recreation and nature study, and are important State assets as well as supporting the region's coastal tourist industry. The farmlands and communities surrounding the bay strongly influence its fate.

The management of this remarkable wetlands/estuary and its watershed is highly fragmented along geographic and functional lines, distributed among over a dozen planning and regulatory agencies. There is no comprehensive or coordinate management program for this Bay. The consequences of this lack of a management program are becoming increasingly evident in the stress exhibited by the Bay's ecosystem. The sources of pollution are numerous and their relative significance is debated by many agencies. The principal agencies involved in the management solution include the City of Morro Bay, County of San Luis Obispo, California Coastal Commission, Department of Fish and Game, State Lands Commission, Department of Health Services, Regional Water Quality Control Board, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Fish and Wildlife Service, Soil Conservation Service, the Coast Guard and the Environmental Protection Agency.

There is currently an active local effort underway to bring together all of the agencies and groups with jurisdictions and interests in Morro Bay and its watershed. The NEP would be the ideal forum to further this effort in addressing the water quality problems, as well as the multitude of local, State and Federal environmental and land use issues. A management conference convened under the NEP would be the logical step in the ongoing process to highlight and coordinate the research and jurisdictional activities on the estuary to bring this effort together into management policies which establish a format and plan for the future.

We are encouraged by the prospect of Morro Bay's inclusion in the National Estuary Program, and sincerely hope you can support our objective by nominating Morro Bay. We will gladly assist you and your staff in the preparation of this nomination.

Sincerely yours,

DALE REDDELL
Mayor

DR:ad

RESOLUTION NO. 76-88

RESOLUTION PETITIONING THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO NOMINATE MORRO BAY FOR THE NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM

THE CITY COUNCIL
City of Morro Bay, Calfiornia

WHEREAS, the Water Quality Act of 1987 which amended the Clean Water Act to include Section 320 establishing the National Estuary Program allows the State Governor to nominate estuaries of national significance to the National Estuary Program, and;

WHEREAS, Morro Bay has been identified as an estuary of major environmental significance, providing support to numerous species of sealife for spawning grounds and nurseries and feeding including the Federally protected Sea Otter, and;

WHEREAS, the City of Morro Bay has been declared a bird sanctuary with Morro Bay providing one of the important stopovers on the Pacific Flyway, and;

WHEREAS, the integrity of Morro Bay is being threatened by contamination, sewage discharges, agricultural runoff, sedimentation build-up and loss of fish and wildlife habitat, and;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Morro Bay does hereby petition the Governor of the State of California to nominate Morro Bay to the National Estuary Program as an Estuary of National Significance.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Mayor and City Clerk are hereby directed to sign any and all required documents to complete this petition on behalf of the City of Morro Bay.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the city of Morro Bay at a regular meeting held thereof on the 25th day of July, 1988, by the following roll call vote:

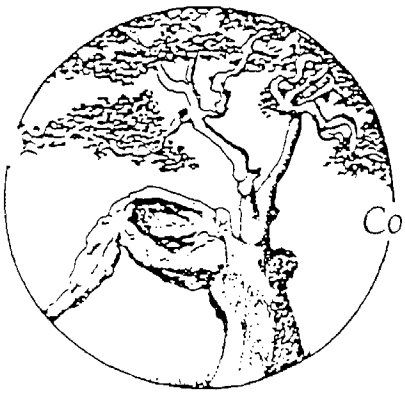
AYES: Donnelly, Lemons, Odell, Sheetz, Reddell

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

DALE REDDELL, MAYOR

ARDITH DAVIS, CITY CLERK



Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District
P.O. Box 548, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420

July 14, 1988

Board of Supervisors of San Luis Obispo County
County Government Center
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

Attention: Steve Eabry

The Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District is currently administrating the funds from the California Coastal Conservancy on the Morro Bay Enhancement Plan. Once the plan is completed, we are confident that additional funds will be available to proceed with the necessary work to prevent additional erosion into the Bay.

It is most important to protect Morro Bay now under the National Estuary Program so the viability of the Bay will not be destroyed. The work that has already been completed should not be lost.

Our District recommends that Morro Bay be nominated for the National Estuary Program.

Yours truly,

Ella Honeycutt

Ella Honeycutt, President

SIERRA CLUB ~ SANTA LUCIA CHAPTER

October 11, 1989

Governor George Deukmejian
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Governor Deukmejian:

I am writing on behalf of the Santa Lucia Chapter of the Sierra Club to urge you to nominate Morro Bay for the Environmental Protection Agency's National Estuary Program.

Morro Bay is one of the last major coastal wetlands in the state that is relatively unspoiled. Its nomination is supported by all segments of the business, governmental, and environmental communities, all of whom see the value in its preservation and protection. I am a member of The Friends of the Estuary at Morro Bay and the Morro Bay Task Force as well as a businessman here in the City of Morro Bay and if there is any local opposition to this nomination, I have not heard it through any of these sources.

The bay and its wetlands provide shelter for a wide range of birds and other wildlife, including four endangered species, income for the people who live in the area through agriculture, fishing and tourism, and beauty and recreation for everyone. We would like to see the area protected now rather than "restored" later. The National Estuary Program will provide the framework for the integrated management necessary to do this.

Thank you for your time and support.

For the Conservation Committee

Sincerely,

Tom Knepher
Conservation Chair
Santa Lucia Chapter, Sierra Club

cc: Don Parham, Friends of the Estuary
Excom
File

COPY

1261 Pasadena Avenue
Los Osos, California 93402
September 26, 1988

Honorable George Deukmejian
Governor, State of California
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

SUBJECT: Nomination of Morro Bay for the National Estuary Program

Dear Governor Deukmejian:

We are familiar with the correspondence between you and Mr. William B. Coy, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, San Luis Obispo County, regarding the inclusion of Morro Bay in the National Estuary Program (NEP). We understand the position you took in your letter of September 1, 1988, but we hope that you will modify that position to the extent that an immediate evaluation of Morro Bay be made to ascertain whether the bay qualifies for inclusion in the NEP under terms of the Water Quality Act of 1987, Section 320.

We are certain that you would receive a positive report, and we would then ask that you suggest to the Environmental Protection Agency that they modify the NEP to allow the inclusion of Morro Bay at this time.

We feel that it is important that such a program move forward now. A group, which includes state and county agencies and the public, all with interests in Morro Bay, is already in place and is functioning. To accomplish its goals this group must have the official recognition and support that inclusion in NEP would bring.

State Senate Resolution No. 176 - 1966, First Extraordinary Session specifically recognizes Morro Bay as an important California natural resource. In addition, Senate Concurrent Resolution 28 - Jan. 1983 recognizes the importance of wetlands, and the responsibility of the State to protect and expand such resources. Inclusion of Morro Bay in NEP would be a major step in fulfilling the State's obligation under these two resolutions.

NEP is funded jointly by Federal and State monies, with the State's share being 25%. Since most of the management activities and resource studies of Morro Bay are being carried out by state agencies, and therefore, are already being financed by the State and since these functions are continuing responsibilities, it is quite possible that inclusion of Morro Bay in NEP might not seriously impact the State Budget.

We hope that you will review your decision of September 1, 1988 and reopen the case for the inclusion of Morro Bay in the National estuary program at this time.

Sincerely yours,

Donald S. Parham
Morro Coast Audubon Society and
Natural History Assn. of San Luis Obispo Coast, Inc.

cc.-Panetta, Maddy, Seastrand, Coy

DP:eb

The Bay Foundation *of Morro Bay*

September 3,1990

Honorable George Deukmejian
Governor, State of California
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Sir:

I am writing this short letter on behalf of the Bay Foundation of Morro Bay. The Foundation is a non-profit organization with the purpose of enhancing and developing the Morro Bay Estuary and Watershed. The Foundation has just completed an in-depth study of the Fresh Water Influences on Morro Bay funded by the Coastal County Offshore Energy Assistance Program.

The Bay Foundation urges you to nominate Morro Bay to the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Morro Bay is an important and unique California resource. Since it is the central coast's largest wetland, it is an estuary of some national significance. The bay's shallow lagoon supports salt marsh, tidal mudflats, coastal scrub and other biotic communities. The bay's rich estuarine habitats support fisheries of significance to the biological productivity and the nation's marine environment and important to sportsmen as well as commercial fishermen. These wildlife resources provide special opportunities for commercial harvest, recreation and nature study.

Again I urge you to give this matter your serious consideration and that you see fit to nominate Morro Bay for the National Estuary Program established by the Water Quality Act of 1987.

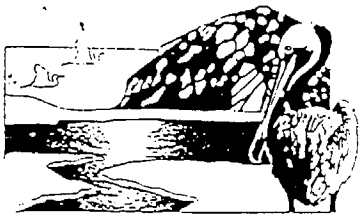
Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Harald S. Platou

Harald S. Platou

P.O. Box 1020 Morro Bay Calif. 93443



FRIENDS
OF THE
ESTUARY
AT MORRO BAY

August 31, 1990

Governor George Deukmejian
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Governor Deukmejian:

The Friends of the Estuary at Morro Bay strongly urges you to approve the nomination of Morro Bay for the National Estuary Program. This organization of more than 1,200 dues-paying members has set that nomination as its primary goal. Such a designation, we believe, is the best method available to establish a management plan to extend the life of Morro Bay and its wetlands.

The nomination document we helped to prepare sets forth in detail the reasons Morro Bay, with its heavy commercial and recreational uses and its extensive wildlife habitat that is relatively unspoiled, needs a management plan to keep it that way for future generations. We have been working diligently to reach the point of submitting the nomination for your approval. Please take this important action to protect one of California' finest natural resources.

Sincerely,

Bill Newman

Bill Newman
President

P.O. Box 1375
Morro Bay, CA 93442
(805) 528-1738

Small Wilderness Area Preservation

LOS OSOS/MORRO BAY CHAPTER

P.O. Box 6442 Los Osos, CA 93402

Message Telephones: (805) 528-1868 or 528-1050

October 10, 1989

Honorable George Deukmejian
Governor, State of California
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Regarding: Nomination of Morro Bay Estuary for inclusion in National Estuary Program

Dear Governor Deukmejian:

On behalf of the members of Small Wilderness Area Preservation (S.W.A.P.), I am writing to request that you nominate the Morro Bay Estuary to the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for acceptance to the National Estuary Program.

The Los Osos/Morro Bay Chapter of S.W.A.P. has worked for six years to acquire the Otto Property, adjacent to the Morro Bay Estuary, precisely because the land will protect the estuary from the stresses which are always caused by human habitation. With your approval, funds were made available in 1987 to purchase 51 acres of Mrs. Otto's 90-acre parcel by the Department of Parks and Recreation. This land is now part of the 420-acre Morro Estuary Natural Preserve.

You have undoubtedly received many letters from legislators, agency directors, and organization heads on this subject, providing you with countless excellent reasons to include Morro Bay in the National Estuary Program. We who live close to the estuary and know how difficult it is for the many agencies with jurisdiction over the Estuary to reach agreement on its management, believe that only the watchful eye of the Environmental Protection Agency can, in the end, provide the staff and authority to coordinate the estuary's management for the next 300 or more years.

Governor Deukmajian, please take advantage of this chance to leave an important legacy - an intact estuary - for future generations.

Sincerely,

Yolanda Waddell

Yolanda Waddell
President

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Los Padres Division
406 Higuera Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
805/595-6404

Don Kennady
Manager

September 6, 1990

Friends of the Estuary at Morro Bay
Box 1374
Morro Bay, CA 93443

Dear Friends of the Estuary:

PG&E is very interested in the success of the nomination of Morro Bay for inclusion in the National Estuary Program. In response to your request for financial help to cover part of the matching funds needed to implement the program, this is our statement:

> Although we cannot commit donation funds as far in advance as the probable time of implementation of the National Estuary Program for Morro Bay, we can say that we would donate $5,000 a year for at least two years, if at that time funds are as available and priorities remain the same as they are today.

Sincerely,

Don Kennady

Los Osos - Baywood Park Chamber of Commerce

November 8, 1989

Mr. Don Parham, President
Friends of the Estuary
P.O. Box 1375
Morro Bay, Ca. 93442

Dear Mr. Parham:

Thank-you for your recent talk before our general membership regarding your organization's efforts toward declaring our local Estero Bay and Morro Bay a national estuary. You certainly delineated the differences between several marine programs available and the reasons behind your group's decision in working on the National Estuary Program. At that meeting, you informally asked for the Chamber's support of this effort.

Your talk and your request were discussed at the November Board of Director's meeting. Our Board unequivocally decided that our Chamber of Commerce will support your efforts to have our local estuary protected under the National Estuary Program.

The Board feels that the health of the bay is vital to our community. As explained in your talk, the Friends of the Estuary will be a catalyst toward correcting current problems in the bay and coordinating efforts by the various agencies who have selective controls over these wetlands. We commend your organization in its goals.

Thank-you again for bringing this important issue to us. Please contact us if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Walt Perlick

Walt Perlick, President

WP/mg

APPENDIX

7

BUDGET AND COMMITMENTS

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

TENTATIVE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE BUDGET

MORRO BAY NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM

TENTATIVE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE BUDGET[1]

	1st Year		2nd thru 5th years	
	Total	Local Match	Total	Local Match
Project Manager	60,500	30,850[3]	60,500[2]	30,850[3]
Public Agency Liaison	25,557[5]		51,115[4]	
Watershed Planner	25,557[5]		51,115[4]	
Estuarine Biologist	25,557[5]		51,115[4]	
Environmental Specialist	25,557[5]	6,000[8]	51,115[4]	6,000[8]
Senior Typist/Clerk	14,250[5]		28,500	
Administration/Auditing	10,770[6]		10,770[6]	
Overhead (office space, phone, electric, postage, etc.)	115,597[7]	24,000[8]	163,399[7]	24,000[8]
Committee Meetings 50 individuals, with 6 days/year of meetings and preparation for committee and subcommittee meetings = 300 days 20 individuals with an additional 6 days/year of subcommittee work = 120 days 420 days x $250 = $105,000	78,750[9]	35,000[10]	105,000	70,000[10]
Contributions towards studies and planning efforts leading to management actions		15,000[8] 5,000[11] 2,000[12]		15,000[8] 5,000[11] 2,000[12] 5,000[13]
TOTALS	382,095	117,850	572,629	157,850

1 Begins October 1991 (Federal fiscal year 1992, State and County year 1991-92)
2 @ Principal Planner equivalent rate
3 @ 75% of Associate Planner rate - SLO County Contribution
4 @ Senior Planner equivalent rates
5 @ One-half time
6 @ 33% of Accounting Technician
7 Overhead = $700/person furniture (first year only)
+20.3% county overhead + $7.72/hour for Planning Department
8 Regional Water Quality Control Board
9 @ three-quarter time for first year
10 See the attached breakdown of present in-kind contributions
11 Pacific Gas & Electric Co
12 City of Morro Bay
13 Watershed enhancement - California Coastal Conservancy

SE/cl/jm/lj/125/0210-1(2)
09/24/90

CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATES

MONIES PRESENTLY COMMITTED TO MORRO BAY TASK FORCE EFFORTS
(over regular program)

Agency/Group	1988/89	1989/90
SLO County - Morro Bay Coordination	$29,718	$32,033
Administration/auditing	1,500	1,500
Environmental Coordinator	-	150
Engineering	-	-
Environmental Health	250	250
County Parks	-	300
Friends of the Estuary (2,227 hours)	-	6,500+
State Fish & Game - Marine	3,775	1,900
Freshwater	1,000	1,071
Wildlife	-	250
Enforcement	-	-
State Parks & Recreation - Local District	2,000	1,800
Monterey & Sacramento	-	750
Regional Water Quality Control Board	820	6,060
City of Morro Bay	550	550
California Coastal Commission	2,500	4,000
California Coastal Conservancy	2,000	2,500
California Conservation Corps	930	1,780
State Lands Commission	3,000	4,060
State Health Services	500	500
Cal Poly	750	4,000
Pacific Gas & Electric	700	1,500
Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District	1,000	1,000
County Schools	-	250
Senator Maddy's Office	300	400
Assemblyman Seastrand's Office	500	500
TOTALS	$ 51,793	$ 73,604

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
1235 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

09 OCT 1990

Mr. Steve Eabry
County of San Luis Obispo
Planning and Building Department
County Government Center
San Luis Obispo, California 93408

Dear Mr. Eabry:

On August 17, 1990, we met to discuss the proposed Morro Bay National Estuary Project. A portion of our meeting centered around the 25% funding match required for all National Estuary Projects. In specific, we discussed the potential use of in-kind services to meet the matching requirement.

In-kind services are an accepted method for reaching the 25% match. The examples of potential in-kind services discussed at the meeting on August 17, 1990 include:

1) Personnel time donated by yourself and other individuals involved in the management conference; and

2) Office space provided by the Regional Board.

These and other similar in-kind services seem appropriate and would likely count towards the matching requirement.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (415) 744-1962 or Suzanne Marr of my staff at (415) 744-1963.

Sincerely,

Janet Y. Hashimoto

Janet Hashimoto, Chief
Oceans and Estuaries Section

cc: Mark Curran, EPA HQ
Deb Trefts, Office of Environmental Affairs
Craig J. Wilson, State Water Resources Control Board
Paul Jagger, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region
Bill Newman, Friends of the Estuary

City of Morro Bay

595 Harbor St. • Morro Bay, CA 93442 • 805-772-1214

September 26, 1990

Steve Eabry, Coordinator
Morro Bay Task Force
Department of Planning and Building
County Government Center
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

RE: Nomination of Morro Bay
National Estuary Program

It is becoming more widely known and recognized the estuary at Morro Bay contains the most significant wetland system on the central coast of California. Maintenance and preservation of this important estuarine habitat are objectives of regional interest and concern, and should be matters of state and national effort as well. The City of Morro Bay has long been an active participant in this interest, and is supportive of Morro Bay's nomination to and inclusion in the National Estuary Program.

pon the acceptance and creation of the Morro Bay Protection and Enhancement Project through the National Estuary Program, a management conference will be convened and operate to guide the project. Morro Bay staff is eager to remain committed to the essential task of managing this diverse ecosystem.

It is my understanding that upon the convention of the management conference, local monies (25%) must be available to match the financial funding efforts of the federal government. The City of Morro Bay has earmarked $10,000 in a reserve capital project account for the purpose of a "back-bay ecological study". Should the management conference convene, it will be my recommendation to the Morro Bay City Council that all of these City monies be re-allocated to help meet the local match requirements of the National Estuary Program.

We look forward to the acceptance of Morro Bay into the National Estuary Program.

Sincerely yours,

GARY A. NAPPER
City Administrator

GAN:ad
cc: Morro Bay City Council

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, *Governor*

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD —
CENTRAL COAST REGION**
)2 A LAUREL LANE
.N LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA 93401
(805) 549-3147

September 26, 1990

Steve Eabry
San Luis Obispo County Planning Dept.
County Government Center
San Luis Obispo, Ca 93408

Dear Steve:

SUBJECT: MORRO BAY NATIONAL ESTUARY PROPOSAL

This letter is to discuss our commitment to assist in the "hard-match" funding required for the Morro Bay National Estuary proposal. State and local agencies must provide a 25% match for the federal funding which will support the National Estuary program. Given the size of the program presently proposed, the state/local required share will be $100,000. to $125,000.

We can assist the program match requirements in three ways. 1. We will provide office space to the program with an approximate annual value of $24,000. This estimate is based on an approximate price of $2.00 per-square-foot-per-month, including telephone and ancillary services, and an estimated project need of 1,000 square feet. 2. We can also provide staff support with a value of at least $6,000. annually. This is approximately 0.1 personnel year devoted to Morro Bay planning issues and corresponds well with our contribution over the past two years. 3. Finally, we have requested funding from the State Board to conduct nonpoint source investigations in Morro Bay over the next two fiscal years in the amount of $65,000 dollars per year. We expect this contract request to be funded through the Bay Protection program, presently managed by Craig Wilson at the State Board.

We support your efforts to achieve nomination of Morro Bay into the National Estuary Program. We look forward to housing the program in our new offices. However, this space will not be available until after May 1, 1991. As we understand the program implementation schedule, this timing should be ideal for a program startup in fiscal year 91/92.

If you have any questions concerning these comments or our commitment to assist the program, please contact Paul Jagger at this office.

Sincerely,

William R. Leonard

WILLIAM R. LEONARD
Executive Officer

PJ:sm28/Eabry.ltr

cc: Craig Wilson, State Water Resources Control Board
Janet Hashimoto, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Oceans & Estuaries Branch

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Los Padres Division
406 Higuera Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
805/595-6404

Don Kennady
Manager

September 6, 1990

Friends of the Estuary at Morro Bay
Box 1374
Morro Bay, CA 93443

Dear Friends of the Estuary:

PG&E is very interested in the success of the nomination of Morro Bay for inclusion in the National Estuary Program. In response to your request for financial help to cover part of the matching funds needed to implement the program, this is our statement:

> Although we cannot commit donation funds as far in advance as the probable time of implementation of the National Estuary Program for Morro Bay, we can say that we would donate $5,000 a year for at least two years, if at that time funds are as available and priorities remain the same as they are today.

Sincerely,

Don Kennady

Department of Planning and Building
San Luis Obispo County

County Government Center
San Luis Obispo
California 93408
(805) 549-5600

Paul C. Crawford, AICP
Director

DATE: APRIL 17, 1990

TO: BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

FROM: STEVE EABRY

VIA: BRYCE TINGLE, ACTING DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND BUILDING

SUBJECT: STATUS OF MORRO BAY COORDINATION ACTIVITIES—THE NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM

SUMMARY

In 1987, your Board initiated the coordination effort of the many federal, state and local agencies which have varying and sometimes conflicting jurisdiction in the Morro Bay Watershed. The Morro Bay Task Force, formed to facilitate this activity, has grown to over 50 federal, state, city and county agencies as well as many interest groups. The continuing effort has been successful in many ways. The goals, chronology and successes of this effort are reviewed here, along with a discussion of the likely immediate future for the program.

RECOMMENDATION

To continue your support for the Morro Bay coordination program and to gain admission to the National Estuary Program.

Support Confirmed 4/17/90

Discussion

Estuaries--where rivers meet the sea, and fresh water mixes with salt--are among the earth's richest and most productive habitats. They serve as the principal spawning grounds and nurseries for at least two-thirds of our

Nation's commercial fisheries, provide irreplaceable recreational and aesthetic enjoyment, and are home to valuable and diverse species of fish, shellfish, and wildlife.

A prime goal of the Morro Bay Task Force is to establish a formal and continuing process for coordination and the preparation and implementation of a management plan for the watershed. Much time and effort has been expended in looking to other areas to determine systems that have worked

and may be usable here and what state and federal programs might be applicable.

Three federal programs were studied in detail; the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Marine Sanctuary Program and their Estuarine Sanctuary Program (now changed to the Estuarine Research Reserve System) and EPA's National Estuarine Program (NEP). The pro's and con's of these programs were studied and debated. Each of NOAA's programs were deemed unacceptable for Morro Bay's needs and a goal of acceptance into the NEP was set. Your Board and the City of Morro Bay also reached this conclusion and petitioned for the Governor's nomination on July 26, 1988.

Nationally, we've learned that saving our estuaries and coastal waters is a long-term process. It demands heavy commitments of time, money, and support from everyone who affects, uses or benefits from their resources. Just as important, it requires a fresh approach to solving environmental problems, one that recognizes we are dealing with integrated ecosystems, not clusters of isolated problems.

EPA's National Estuary Program provides an opportunity to apply these hard-won lessons. Under the law, its mission is to protect and enhance water quality and living resources in estuaries by helping local governments to develop and carry out basin-wide, comprehensive programs to conserve and manage their estuarine resources.

What is the National Estuary Program?

The National Estuary Program (NEP) is a planning process. The Administrator of EPA selects estuaries for the program in response to nominations by State governors, or at the Agency's initiative. Estuaries are selected based on their potential to address issues of significant national concern, as well as their demonstrated institutional, financial, and political commitment to carry out protective actions. Once an estuary is selected, the Administrator formally convenes a management conference.

The management conference is a committee convened for a specific estuary by the Administrator of EPA to decide what actions to take to protect or restructure the estuary. It is not a new agency or layer of governmental bureaucracy. Under the law, a management conference must carry out seven major tasks:

- assess trends in the estuary's water quality, natural resources, and uses;
- identify causes of environmental problems by collecting and analyzing data;

- assess pollutant loadings in the estuary and relate them to observed changes in water quality, uses, and natural resources;

- recommend and schedule priority actions to restore and maintain the estuary, and identify the means to carry out these actions (this is called a Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan, the CCMP);

- ensure coordination on priority actions among Federal, State, and local agencies involved in the conference;

- monitor the effectiveness of actions taken under the plan; and

- ensure that Federal assistance and development programs are consistent with the goals of the plan.

An open process that involves all concerned parties in each phase of the program is crucial to the success of a management conference. A management conference consists of federal, state, and local agencies, as well as interested academic and scientific institutions, industries, and citizen groups. Through a consensus building approach, the management conference establishes program goals and objectives, then identifies and selects the problems to be addressed in the CCMP, and designs pollution control and resource management strategies to meet each objective.

The development and implementation of a CCMP are the key products of a successful management conference. Strong public support and political commitments are needed to accomplish the actions agreed upon in the CCMP. Congress realized that success will not happen overnight, and gave a five-year life span to the program. The program is up for renewal next year with an anticipation of full continuation and increased funding of these management conferences.

A management conference is initially funded for five years. During these five years, the management conference will initiate priority clean-up strategies in addition to building the framework for continued actions to correct the problems of the estuary.

No single national management plan will work. Each estuary has its own unique environmental and socio-economic concerns. There isn't one formula or set of regulations that will solve all the problems of the nation's different estuaries. Because of this diversity, it is essential that local users and regulators develop their own organization to develop the CCMP to protect estuarine resources, including developing the political will to implement the plan.

Applicability to Morro Bay

The estuary at Morro Bay contains the most significant wetland system on California's central coast. It serves a critical environmental function on the Pacific Coast as well as to international interests, in that it supports many species of migratory birds protected by International treaties and provides breeding and nursery areas for off-shore marine fisheries.

Morro Bay and estuary has some 2,500 acres of wetlands, supported by a 48,000 acre watershed. The human population in the watershed exceeds 31,000, with most of these located in the communities along the bay frontage in Los Osos, Baywood and the city of Morro Bay.

Section 320 of the Clean Water Act established the National Estuary Program to address two situations concerning the nation's estuarine habitats: clean-up (i.e., attainment of water quality) and maintenance of water quality. Management conferences have been convened in a number of estuaries where the need has been to clean-up an already polluted situation. Morro Bay is relatively unpolluted and falls into EPA's second category, not presently represented in the program. While the estuary is no longer truly pristine, it is less disturbed by human activities, and most of the pollution problems associated with other California estuaries have not yet occurred. However, the bay is filling with sediment at an unnatural and accelerating rate; and unless this problem is addressed soon, the life of the bay is threatened.

The Bureau of Land Management and Fish and Wildlife Service have highlighted the lack of estuarine data from the central coast and the importance to national planning of acquiring this information.

There are many known and potential threats to this nationally significant estuary. We are working to have the State of California nominate Morro Bay to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the National Estuary Program so that its Administrator will convene a Management Conference for Morro Bay to define its complex biological, geographical and political relationships and to develop and implement a resource management strategy protecting and enhancing water quality, shellfish, fish and wildlife, and recreational values. We are presently working with the Governor's staff to edit the nomination package for Morro Bay. We have been given a tentative date of early summer for the Governor's nomination.

The convening of a management conference for Morro Bay will be important for the future of the many species found here, especially the very large number of state and federally-listed endangered and threatened plants and animals which reside here or depend on Morro Bay for an important part of their life cycle. In addition to these identified species of concern, Morro Bay's geographic location results in a unique environment where

southern species mix with northern species. This physical and biological assemblage is important in supporting many species at the edge of their range. Information learned about these species and attendant management strategies will be critical to their continued survival here, and should be directly applicable in other areas of their range.

A significant need exists for convening a management conference for Morro Bay. Local, state and federal agencies already support this goal. The state is prepared to strongly support this effort by insuring that matching funds of at least 25 percent of the program are allocated to support the conference.

The process of convening a management conference for Morro Bay, and the subsequent development and implementation of a Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) will be very different from that applied to the much more politically complex estuaries already in the program. The process developed here will be a valuable model for the large number of similar small estuaries along both coasts.

We anticipate the rapid and successful completion of a comprehensive conservation and management plan for Morro Bay. There is broad support and an existing informal structure for a management conference. Acceptance into the National Estuary Program will allow this structure to coalesce and provide the formal relationships necessary to manage the bay in a comprehensive and integrated manner.

The highlights of the Morro Bay coordination effort are summarized in Exhibit 1. The current effort has already been instrumental in attracting monies to study the watershed, design alternates, and to implement programs to protect and enhance Morro Bay values. The California Coastal Conservancy sponsored a $100,000 study of erosion and sedimentation questions. These studies confirmed that sedimentation in the bay was the most immediate threat to the bay. A watershed enhancement plan was developed with Phase I being implemented this spring with $410,000 from the Coastal Conservancy, $165,000 from EPA and $200,000 from cooperating landowners. Your Board has also supported a $35,000 study of freshwater in-flows to the bay from SB 959 funding.

Recognition of the national significance of Morro Bay through the convening of a management conference will allow for the funding of technical studies necessary for management actions by EPA, NOAA and others.

Convening a Management Conference

The Management Conference structure being proposed for Morro Bay (Exhibit 8) recognizes the importance of continuing support and administration by San Luis Obispo County. This will not establish another layer of government. We are recommending that the Management Conference be

developed out of the present Morro Bay Task Force, with the Project Manager and staff established within the Department of Planning and Building.

An extremely tentative budget estimates the first-year management conference total budget at less than $500,000. Local match would be approximately $125,000, with the county directly supporting about one-half of the Program Manager's costs, i.e., about $30,000 and the remainder from in-kind costs that will not add to the county budget.

The structure of the management conference and the final budget will change as implementation gets closer and especially as EPA becomes involved in convening the conference.

SE/cl/jm/125/0210-1(2)
04-02-90