

APPENDIX A: REGIONAL PROGRAMS SUMMARIES

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I. PROGRAM DRIVERS AND OBJECTIVES

Table 1A. Drivers and Objectives as Identified by Regional Plans and Programs	
DRIVERS	OBJECTIVES
California Ocean Protection Council (from California Ocean Protection Council, 5 Year Strategic Plan)	
A. Governance	
The California Ocean Protection Act (COPA) states that California “needs to coordinate governance and stewardship of the State’s ocean, to identify priorities, bridge existing gaps, and ensure effective and scientifically sound approaches to protecting and conserving the most important ocean resources.”	Enhance the capacity and performance of agency programs to meet the goals of COPA. Sub-objectives and activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Funding ➤ Interagency collaboration ➤ Enforcement ➤ Ecosystem-based management ➤ Federal influence ➤ Regional coordination ➤ Performance measures
B. Research and Monitoring	
COPA requires OPC to “establish policies to coordinate the collection and sharing of scientific data related to coast and ocean resources between agencies.”	Improve understanding of ocean and coastal ecosystems. Sub-objectives and activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Research ➤ Monitoring and mapping
C. Ocean and Coastal Water Quality	
Nearshore impairment of water quality can result from municipal sewage discharges, industrial waste discharges, dredge spoils, and agricultural and urban runoff. Impaired water quality undermines the ability of coastal ecosystems to support healthy fisheries, recreational opportunities, and other beneficial uses.	Significantly improve ocean and coastal water quality. Sub-objectives and activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enforce pollution controls ➤ Innovation ➤ Once-through cooling ➤ Water quality testing ➤ Marine debris ➤ Vessel pollution
D. Physical Processes and Habitat	
California’s ocean and coastal ecosystems are affected by natural and human-caused factors. Habitats must be maintained and restored to support fisheries, the diversity of California’s coastal wildlife, and recreational and commercial opportunities.	Significantly improve the quantity and quality of ocean and coastal habitat in California. Sub-objectives and activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Habitat restoration ➤ Regional sediment management ➤ Impacts of climate change
E. Ocean and Coastal Ecosystems	
Unsustainable uses have reduced the capacity of ecosystems to provide goods and services. California can benefit from several laws that provide tools that support human use of wild plants and wildlife consistent with long-term economic and ecological values, including the Marine Life Management Act (MLMA) and the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA).	Significantly increase healthy ocean and coastal wildlife populations and communities in California. Sub-objectives and activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Marine Life Protection Act ➤ Marine Life Management Act ➤ Control invasive species ➤ Market-based fisheries ➤ Encourage sustainable economic activity
F. Education and Outreach	
Statewide, a lack of public knowledge exists about the ocean and its problems. However, recent surveys indicate that Californians support efforts to protect the oceans and are interested in learning more about them. Ocean stewardship could be dramatically improved through statewide outreach programs.	Sub-objectives and activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Public awareness

Table 1A. Drivers and Objectives as Identified by Regional Plans and Programs

DRIVERS	OBJECTIVES
Chesapeake Bay Program (from Chesapeake 2000)	
A. Living Resources	
CBA2000 states that the "Bay's fisheries and the other living resources that sustain them and provide habitat for them are central to the initiatives we undertake in this Agreement"	<p>"Restore, enhance and protect the finfish, shellfish and other living resources, their habitats and ecological relationships to sustain all fisheries and provide for a balanced ecosystem." Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Oysters ➤ Exotic species ➤ Fish passage and migratory and resident fish ➤ Multi-species management ➤ Crab
B. Habitat	
CBA2000 cites the need for long-term protection of the natural infrastructure of the Bay's terrestrial and aquatic habitats.	<p>"Preserve, protect and restore those habitats and natural areas that are vital to the survival and diversity of the living resources of the Bay and its rivers." Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Submerged aquatic vegetation ➤ Watersheds ➤ Wetlands ➤ Forests
C. Water Quality	
CBA2000 recognizes that "water quality is the most critical element in the overall protection and restoration of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries."	<p>"Achieve and maintain the water quality necessary to support the aquatic living resources of the Bay and its tributaries and to protect human health." Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nutrients and sediment ➤ Chemical contaminants ➤ Priority urban waters ➤ Air pollution ➤ Boat discharge
D. Land Use	
CBA2000 recognizes the correlation between population growth and environmental degradation.	<p>Develop, promote and achieve sound land use practices which protect and restore watershed resources and water quality, maintain reduced pollutant loadings for the Bay and its tributaries, and restore and preserve aquatic living resources." Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land conservation ➤ Development, redevelopment and revitalization ➤ Transportation ➤ Public access
E. Community	
CBA2000 recognizes the cumulative benefit of community-based watershed approaches and that the Bay's future depends on future generations.	<p>"Promote individual stewardship and assist individuals, community-based organizations, businesses, local governments and schools to undertake initiatives to achieve the goals and commitments of this agreement." Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Education and outreach ➤ Community engagement ➤ Government by example ➤ Partnerships
Great Lakes Regional Collaboration (from Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategy)	
A. Aquatic Invasive Species	
Aquatic invasive species (AIS) are degrading habitats, killing native species, and altering food webs.	<p>"Prevent all new introductions of AIS into the Great Lakes. . . . Stop the spread of AIS within the basin, extirpate harmful AIS, or if impossible, then control to levels that ensure sustainable ecosystems and the social, economic and cultural uses they support."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ prevention of AIS introductions by ships through ballast water and other means ➤ stopping invasions of species through canals and waterways

Table 1A. Drivers and Objectives as Identified by Regional Plans and Programs

DRIVERS	OBJECTIVES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ restricting trade in live organisms ➤ passage of comprehensive federal AIS legislation ➤ establishing a program for rapid response and management ➤ education and outreach on AIS introduction and prevention
B. Habitat/Species	
<p>Human activities alter terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems leading to habitat degradation and loss of biodiversity. These habitats and species, in addition to being important in their own right, are also important for the economic and social well-being of the Great Lakes region.</p>	<p>The Strategy describes four overarching objectives: (1) continue progress on recovering threatened and endangered species and prevent future listing; (2) create a process to prioritize conservation actions; (3) take actions that consider the entire ecosystem, are scientifically based and have measurable outcomes; and (4) coordinate with Canadian conservation efforts to consider basin-wide perspective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ native fish communities in open waters and near shore habitats ➤ wetlands ➤ riparian (streams) habitats in tributaries to the Great Lakes ➤ coastal shore and upland habitats
C. Coastal Health	
<p>Combined sewage overflow and waterborne disease outbreaks are a risk to human health and threaten commercial benefits.</p>	<p>"To reduce human health risk, Great Lakes nearshore waters should be drinkable (with conventional treatment), swimmable, and the fish harvested should be consumable at all times."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ major improvements in wet weather discharge controls from combined and sanitary sewers ➤ identify and control releases from indirect sources of contamination ➤ implement a "risk-based approach" to manage recreational water ➤ protect sources of drinking water ➤ improve the drinking water infrastructure and support source water protection
D. Areas of Concern/Sediments	
<p>Areas of Concern (AOC) were designated by the IJC based on impairments, and while progress has been made, AOCs are not yet restored. Barriers still exist to restoring the AOCs.</p>	<p>"To restore all the U.S. Great Lakes AOCs."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ amend the Great Lakes Legacy Act to increase funding and streamline the process ➤ improve federal, state, and local capacity to manage the AOC cleanups ➤ create a federal-state AOC coordinating committee to work with local and tribal interests to speed cleanups ➤ promote clean treatment and disposal technologies as well as better beneficial use and disposal options
E. Nonpoint Source	
<p>Nonpoint source pollution is a substantial contributor to Great Lakes impairments. The pollutants and sources are complex, and the impacts vary in frequency and severity across the region.</p>	<p>Mitigate stressors that cause nonpoint pollution through coordinated, geographically targeted actions and integrating control strategies with land use and smart growth issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ wetland restoration ➤ restoration of buffer strips ➤ improvement of cropland soil management ➤ implementation of comprehensive nutrient and manure management plans for livestock operations ➤ improvements to the hydrology in watersheds
F. Toxic Pollutants	
<p>Persistent toxic substances threaten human and wildlife health and impact fisheries and the way of life and culture for many, especially tribal communities.</p>	<p>"To establish and maintain the chemical integrity of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ reduce and virtually eliminate the discharge of mercury, PCBs, dioxins, pesticides and other toxic substances to the Great Lakes ➤ prevent new toxic substances from entering the Great Lakes ➤ institute a comprehensive research, surveillance and

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DRIVERS	OBJECTIVES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> forecasting capability ➤ create consistent, accessible basin-wide messages on fish consumption and toxic reduction methods and choices ➤ support efforts to reduce continental and global sources of toxics to the Great Lakes
G. Indicators and Information	
<p>"The current lack of accessible, integrated information management systems limits decision-making abilities and application of adaptive management principles for the protection and restoration of ecological resources."</p>	<p>"Protection and restoration of the Great Lakes ecosystem require a well-documented, collaborative strategy, access to the best scientific information available, and coordinated action. A successful restoration strategy for the Great Lakes must also include an informed decision making process based on consistent methods to measure and monitor key indicators of the ecosystem's function."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ better coordinate the collection of critical information regarding the Great Lakes ecosystem and support the U.S. Integrated Earth Observation System (IEOS) and the Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) as key components of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) ➤ promote the continued development of science-based indicators, including those developed through the SOLEC process ➤ double funding for Great Lakes research over the next five years ➤ establish a regional information management infrastructure ➤ create a Great Lakes communications workgroup to manage scientific and technical information
H. Sustainable Development	
<p>Current downward trends include loss of natural and agricultural lands, decreased or leveling conservation tillage practices, land fragmentation, increased recreation, aging transportation, water and wastewater infrastructure, disconnected planning and management programs, disincentives for sustainability, and outdated perceptions.</p>	<p>"The goal is a Great Lakes Basin where human activities support a strong and vibrant economy, meeting societal and cultural needs in balance with a diverse and resilient ecosystem"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ adapt and maintain programs that promote sustainability across all sectors ➤ align governance to enhance sustainable planning and management of resources ➤ build outreach that brands the Great Lakes as an exceptional and competitive place to live, work, invest, and play ➤ provide leadership for sustainable development through implementation of the Strategy recommendations
<p>Gulf of Maine Council (from Action Plan 2001-2006)* <i>* New Action Plan available and used for main Report.</i></p>	
A. Habitat	
<p>Action Plan 2001 -2006 recognizes the need to address diverse threats (e.g., degraded and fragmented habitats, growing populations, altered flow regimes) through comprehensive land-use planning and concerted efforts to reduce pollution.</p>	<p>"Protect and Restore Coastal and Marine Habitats." Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase awareness and improve management of regionally significant habitats ➤ Increase habitat protection ➤ Increase habitat restoration ➤ Increase awareness and improve management of aquatic nuisance species ➤ Enhance citizen stewardship
B. Human Health and Ecosystem	
<p>The Action Plan 2001 - 2006 cites growing populations; antiquated sewer systems; runoff from stormwater, agriculture and other land use; and toxic chemical contaminants as threats to the Gulf of Maine.</p>	<p>"Protect Human Health and Ecosystem Integrity" with sewerage, nutrients and mercury as the target contaminants of interest. Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase awareness and improve management of priority contaminants ➤ Identify reduction strategies for priority contaminants

Table 1A. Drivers and Objectives as Identified by Regional Plans and Programs

DRIVERS	OBJECTIVES
	➤ Enhance citizen stewardship
C. Maritime Activities	
The Action Plan 2001 -2006 recognizes the need for sustainable resource uses and to strengthen non-extractive marine uses.	<p>"Encourage Sustainable Maritime Activities." Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Create and implement a marine research and monitoring strategy that responds to pressing management issues and supports regional economic development ➤ Develop and implement a nature-based tourism strategy that sustains the environment and the well-being of local people
Gulf of Mexico Alliance (from Governors' Action Plan for Healthy and Resilient Coasts)	
A. Water Quality	
Harmful algal blooms; bacterial contamination of streams, bayous, beaches and shellfish growing waters; and the President's U.S. Ocean Action Plan calls for the use of regional ocean observing systems to provide a real-time decision-support tool for beach and shellfish bed closings.	<p>Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improved detection of harmful algal blooms ➤ Improve beach water quality management ➤ Improve government efficiency in water quality monitoring
B. Wetland Restoration	
"Coastal wetlands and estuarine ecosystems are threatened throughout all five Gulf States by a combination of human activities and natural processes such as hurricanes, subsidence and localized sea level rise. . . . Wetland regulations in the Gulf region are not consistent and, as a result, have been too narrowly focused to adequately protect the full range of regional functions and values of coastal wetlands."	<p>"Wetland and coastal conservation and restoration." Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Streamline coastal restoration and conservation efforts ➤ Increase the safety of Gulf communities by better understanding the risks of localized sea level rise, storm surge and subsidence
C. Environmental Education	
Need to establish link between health of Gulf of Mexico and quality of life for residents and need for nation to understand the link between the Gulf's health and the national economy.	<p>"Increase awareness about the Gulf of Mexico." Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Galvanize local communities to protect the Gulf of Mexico through targeted education ➤ Conduct a public awareness campaign for the Gulf of Mexico
D. Characterization of Gulf Habitats	
"The coastal habitat that supports these fisheries is a vital resource to the regional economy and the quality of life for Gulf residents. The ability to evaluate the extent and quality of these habitats is critical to successfully managing these for sustainability, as well as better determining threats from hurricanes and storm surge."	<p>"To improve the management of Gulf habitat." Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Create and provide access to interactive habitat maps for priority Gulf of Mexico habitats
E. Reduction of Nutrient Inputs	
"Healthy estuaries and coastal wetlands depend on a balanced level of nutrients; this balance is essential to sustain productive communities of plants, animals and ecosystem services such as absorbing floodwaters, dissipating storm surge, preventing erosion and stabilizing the shoreline."	<p>"To reduce nutrient inputs to coastal watersheds in the Gulf." Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase regional coordination in the development of nutrient criteria ➤ Implement nutrient reduction activities during Gulf recovery and rebuilding ➤ Assert an aligned five Gulf State position on the need to address Gulf of Mexico hypoxia
North Carolina Coastal Habitat Protection Plan (from Coastal Habitat Protection Plan)	
A. Improve Effectiveness	

Table 1A. Drivers and Objectives as Identified by Regional Plans and Programs

DRIVERS	OBJECTIVES
	<p>"Improve effectiveness of existing rules and programs protecting coastal fish habitat." Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance enforcement of, and compliance with, Coastal Resources Commission (CRC), Environmental Management Commission (EMC), and Marine Fisheries Commission (MFC) rules and permit conditions. ➤ Coordinate and enhance water quality, physical habitat and fisheries resource monitoring (including data management) from headwaters to the nearshore ocean. ➤ Enhance and expand educational outreach on the value of fish habitat, threats from human activities, effects of non-native species, and reasons for management measures. ➤ Coordinate rulemaking and enforcement among regulatory commissions and agencies.
B. Habitat Protection	
	<p>"Identify, designate and protect strategic habitat areas." Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Evaluate potential Strategic Habitat Areas . . . ➤ Identify and designate Strategic Habitat Areas using ecologically based criteria, analyze existing rules and enact measures needed to protect Strategic Habitat Areas, and improve programs for conservation (including voluntary actions) and acquisition of areas supporting Strategic Habitat Areas.
C. Habitat Enhancement	
	<p>"Enhance habitat and protect it from physical impacts." Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Greatly expand habitat restoration . . . ➤ Prepare and implement a comprehensive beach and inlet management plan that addresses ecologically based guidelines, socio-economic concerns and fish habitat. ➤ Protect Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV), shell bottom, and hard bottom areas from fishing gear effects through improved enforcement, establishment of protective buffers around habitats, and further restriction of mechanical shellfish harvesting. ➤ Protect fish habitat by revising estuarine and public trust shoreline stabilization rules using best available information, considering estuarine erosion rates, and the development and promotion of incentives for use of alternatives to vertical shoreline stabilization measures. ➤ Protect and enhance habitat for anadromous fishes . . .
D. Water Quality	
	<p>"Enhance and protect water quality." Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduce point source pollution from wastewater . . . ➤ Adopt or modify rules or statutes to prohibit ocean wastewater discharges. ➤ Prohibit new or expanded stormwater outfalls to coastal beaches and to coastal shellfishing waters (EMC surface water classifications SA and SB) except during times of emergency when public safety and health are threatened, and continue to phase-out existing outfalls by implementing alternative stormwater management strategies. ➤ Enhance coordination with, and financial/technical support for, local government actions to better manage stormwater and wastewater. ➤ Improve land-based strategies throughout the river basins to

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DRIVERS	OBJECTIVES
	<p>reduce non-point pollution and minimize cumulative losses to wetlands and streams through voluntary actions, assistance, and incentives . . .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve land-based strategies throughout the river basins to reduce non-point pollution and minimize cumulative losses to wetlands and streams through rule making . . . ➤ Develop and implement a comprehensive coastal marina and dock management plan and policy for the protection of shellfish harvest waters and fish habitat. ➤ Reduce non-point source pollution from large-scale animal operations . . .
<p>Puget Sound Partnership (<i>From Sound Health, Sound Future—Protecting and Restoring Puget Sound</i>)</p>	
<p>A. Protect Puget Sound Habitat</p>	
<p>“Remaining habitat is disappearing.” The report notes that habitat fragmentation is a key threat.</p>	<p>“Protecting the functional, high-quality habitat that remains in the Puget Sound region.” Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase compliance with existing habitat laws. ➤ Acquire land from willing sellers. ➤ Provide incentives for protection. ➤ Evaluate effectiveness of existing protection actions. ➤ “Complete and implement an ecosystem-based, multiple-species State Aquatic Lands Habitat Conservation Plan.”
<p>B. Restore Damaged Forests, Rivers, Shorelines, and Marine Waters</p>	
<p>“The damage and destruction of habitat in the past and present has created a continuous need for repair and cleanup.”</p>	<p>“Past damage in upland and marine areas needs to be reversed in order to have sufficient habitat.” Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implement high priority projects to increase quality and quantity of aquatic habitat. ➤ Implement critical restoration actions including preventing spread of invasive species, removing derelict fishing gear, removing creosote logs. ➤ Improve success of habitat mitigation programs.
<p>C. Accelerate Control and Cleanup of Toxic Pollution</p>	
<p>“Toxic substances enter, persist, recirculate and build up in the Sound’s food web.”</p>	<p>“Existing contaminated sites in and around Puget Sound should be cleaned up as quickly as possible, and new contaminated sites should be prevented.” Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Accelerate cleanup at existing in-water and upland sites. ➤ Provide funding for the Oil Spill Advisory Council key recommendations. ➤ Implement a strategy to prevent, reduce and control toxics releases. ➤ Assess the amounts and sources of toxic pollution.
<p>D. Significantly Reduce Pollution from Human and Animal Wastes and Other Sources</p>	
<p>“Human and animal wastes contains high levels of nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorous, and harmful bacteria and viruses (pathogens) that enter Puget Sound from a variety of sources and routes.”</p>	<p>Enhancement of local capacity, upgrading systems, addressing additional contaminants and provide entities with appropriate tools and authorities Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implement 2006 septic system legislation and upgrade inadequate and failing systems. ➤ Assess pollutant loads from septic systems, sewage treatment plants, and other inputs to prioritize action. ➤ Promote improved effectiveness of existing and new facilities.
<p>E. Significantly Reduce Polluted Stormwater Runoff</p>	
<p>“Stormwater runoff is an important pathway for toxics, nutrients, and pathogen pollution from a wide variety of sources to reach Puget Sound.”</p>	<p>Manage stormwater runoff to maximize ground absorption and target priority areas for repairs and upgrades. Sub-objectives and activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Issue municipal stormwater permits. ➤ Identify and implement priority stormwater retrofits. ➤ Implement control strategies.

Table 1A. Drivers and Objectives as Identified by Regional Plans and Programs

DRIVERS	OBJECTIVES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Formation of a water pollution task force.
F. Ensure Adequate Water for People, Fish and Wildlife, and the Environment	
<p>“Low streamflows and stormwater surges impact many rivers and streams in the Puget Sound region. The water running in our rivers and streams may seem plentiful, but current and projected uses indicate that adequate water to support fish populations and community growth will be difficult to accommodate.”</p>	<p>Conservation of water is a key strategy. Sub-objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide financial assistance to water reuse projects. ➤ Set instream flows by 2009. ➤ Develop flow restoration actions.
G. Protect Ecosystem Biodiversity and Recover Imperiled Species	
<p>“As of 2006, more than 40 species in the Puget Sound basin are on the list of threatened or endangered species at the state and federal level, or are candidates for listing.”</p>	<p>“Achieving ecosystem biodiversity and recovering imperiled species.” Sub-objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implement existing recovery plans. ➤ Set harvest quotas based on ecosystem needs.
H. Build and Support our Human Capacity to Protect and Sustain the Environment	
<p>“The capacity to monitor ecosystem health; provide education, technical support, and enforcement; and coordinate action is severely limited at all levels of government and the private sector.”</p>	<p>“Building support for a culture of stewardship.” Sub-objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support watershed-level and marine resources groups. ➤ Enhance monitoring and assessment capacity. ➤ Monitor and assess actions. ➤ Evaluate effectiveness of existing actions.
San Luis Obispo Science and Ecosystem Alliance	
A. Water Quality	
<p>Need to understand the influence of water quality from land on the production and health of the bay/estuary and associated coastal areas</p>	<p>“To determine spatial and temporal changes in physical and chemical characteristics of water quality in the “Morro Bay Ecosystem”. To identify the importance of both natural and anthropogenic sources in causing those changes so as to improve management and policy actions.”</p>
B. Biological Indicators	
<p>Need to develop indicators to measure ecosystem health</p>	<p>“To develop and utilize representative bioindicators to monitor and track changes in ecosystem health. To determine the dynamics and response of secondary production in the “Morro Bay Ecosystem”. “</p>
C. Socioeconomic Indicators	
	<p>“To determine how ecological health influences the economic wellbeing of people who live near and make a living from the Morro Bay estuary and near shore ecosystem.”</p>
D. Critical Spawning	
<p>Need for a detailed assessment of the adult ichthyofauna or invertebrate fauna.</p>	<p>“Determine the relevant extents, distributions, and characteristics of critical spawning and nursery areas for nearshore fish and invertebrates species in the Morro Bay Ecosystem”. Determine the importance of the bay/estuary as a nursery environment for coastal species of fish and invertebrates.”</p>
E. Human Access	
<p>Need to maintain coastal access while maintaining critical habitats</p>	<p>Determine the effects of human uses on marine biological communities in the Morro Bay Estuary and the associated coastal habitats.</p>
F. Organizational-Institutional	
	<p>Delineation of organizational/Institutional Activities</p>
G. Public Outreach	
	<p>Public Outreach and Stakeholder Engagement</p>

II. FOUNDING LAWS AND AGREEMENTS

Table 2A. Founding Laws and Agreements	
Laws or Instruments	Description
California Ocean Protection Council	
California Ocean Protection Act (2005), Cal. Pub. Resources Code, Div. 26.5 §§ 35500 et seq.	The Council is to coordinate state agency activities related to protection and conservation of ocean and coastal ecosystems; to establish policies that coordinate data collection and sharing; and identify changes in state and federal law and policy needed to fulfill the Act's goals (§ 35615).
California Ocean Resources Management Act of 1990, Cal. Pub. Resources Code, Div. 27 §§ 36000 et seq.	The Act creates the California Ocean Resources Management Program, the goal of which is to ensure comprehensive and coordinated ocean resources management, conservation and enhancement (see COPA § 35505(f)).
Chesapeake Bay Program	
[?] (1980 VA and MD, 1985 PA)	Maryland, VA, & PA established the Chesapeake Bay Commission, a committee of legislators, to coordinate legislative aspects of interstate planning and programs.
1983 Chesapeake Bay Agreement	The 1983 Agreement creates a Chesapeake Executive Council to oversee implementation of coordinated plans. The Council is also tasked with creating an implementation committee that coordinates technical matters and develops and evaluates management plans.
1987 Chesapeake Bay Agreement	The 1987 Agreement expands upon the 1983 agreement and "propose[s] a series of objectives that will establish a policy and institutional framework for continued cooperative efforts to restore and protect Chesapeake Bay." The objectives relate to living resources, water quality, population growth and development, public information, education and participation, public access, and governance.
Chesapeake 2000	The Chesapeake 2000 agreement reaffirms and recommits the Chesapeake Bay Program to achieving previous objectives and new objectives including those that relate to living resources, habitat, water quality, land use, and stewardship and community engagement. It also adds new activities to achieve under these goals.
Gulf of Maine Council	
Governors' and Premiers' 1989 Agreement on Conservation of the Marine Environment of the Gulf of Maine between the Bordering States and Provinces	[need agreement]. The Council was formed to "maintain and enhance environmental quality in the Gulf of Maine and to allow for sustainable resource use by existing and future generations."
Agreement on Conservation of the Marine Environment of the Gulf of Maine between the Bordering States and Provinces (2002)	The Governors and Premiers reaffirm their commitment to the wise management of the Gulf of Maine. The parties agree to address the 2001-2006 Action Plan priorities through annual work plans and budgets. The parties agree to work cooperatively with tribal authorities, federal agencies, NGOs, businesses and individuals to implement the plan.
Resolution of Support by the Federal Partners to the Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment (2001)	As part of the 2001-2006 Action Plan, federal partners agree to support goals, participate in the Council, continue collaborative work, report annually to the Council, explore and advise the Council on federal support, and to develop scientific initiatives and projects.
Resolution of Support by the Federal Partners to the Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment (2006)	Federal partners, including the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Environment Canada, NOAA Fisheries, NOAA's National Ocean Services, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, and the U.S. Environmental

Table 2A. Founding Laws and Agreements	
Laws or Instruments	Description
	Protection Agency, agree to support the Council's goals to actively participate on the Council, to work collaboratively, to coordinate across sectors, to pursue federal support, and to develop scientific initiatives in cooperation with the Council. The Resolution states that the federal partners are not committing to specific investments; however, it does encourage continued support and participation in the Council to address regional needs.
Gulf of Mexico Alliance	
Accord of the States of the Gulf of Mexico (1995)	The 11 states of the U.S. and Mexico that border the Gulf of Mexico signed the Accord in 1995 with the objective to establish working partnerships to promote economic and infrastructure development and cultural exchange. One objective (among many) is to develop and implement a mechanism for coordinated joint activities including health and environmental collaborations. The U.S. states are working through the Accord to include the six Mexican states in the Alliance (see Gulf of Mexico Alliance website: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/gulf/)
Letter from Governor Jeb Bush calling for the establishment of the Alliance (April 26, 2004) (available at http://www.governor.state.fl.us/pressroom/2004/04/260404.htm)	Governor Jeb Bush proposed that "Gulf States lead the way on a regional effort focused on the Gulf without adding more layers of government."
Great Lakes Commission	
Great Lakes Basin Compact. Public Law 90-419 (1968) provides limited congressional consent to the Compact (available at http://www.glc.org/about/glbc.html)	The Great Lakes Basin Compact is a statutory interstate compact establishing five objectives for the Great Lakes Commission related to (1) integrated development use and conservation of water; (2) water resources planning; (3) maximizing human benefit; (4) balancing human uses of water resources; and (5) establishing and maintaining an intergovernmental agency to accomplish Compact goals.
Public Law 90-419, granting consent to the Great Lakes Compact (available at http://www.glc.org/about/glbc.html)	While the Compact allows Ontario and Quebec to be members (Compact, Article 2), Public Law 90-419 explicitly does not consent to provisions related to cooperation with foreign or international governments, political subdivisions or bodies (§ 2). It clarifies that the consent is only for a consultative and recommendatory agency that will cooperate with federal agencies. It also explicitly states that the Compact is not to be construed to affect the jurisdiction of other Great Lakes bodies.
North Carolina Coastal Habitat Protection Plan	
Fisheries Reform Act (1997)	The North Carolina Coastal Habitat Protection Plan (CHPP) is a state-mandated plan for fisheries habitat conservation that requires coordination among the state agencies responsible for fisheries management, coastal zone management, and water-quality management to address impairment of coastal fisheries habitats. The CHPP is developed by three state commissions: the Marine Fisheries Commission (which leads the planning process), the Coastal Resources Commission, and the Environmental Management Commission. Conflict resolution is addressed during the planning phase.
Puget Sound Partnership	
Original PSP: Governor-appointed partnership; funding through legislative appropriation	The Puget Sound Partnership was appointed to "develop recommendations for preserving the health and ecosystem of Puget Sound, and to help educate and enlist the public in achieving recovery of the Sound by 2020."
Permanent PSP: Washington Law SB 5372	SB 5372 establishes a permanent Puget Sound Partnership that includes a leadership council, a science panel and an ecosystem coordination board. It creates a process for

Table 2A. Founding Laws and Agreements	
Laws or Instruments	Description
	ecosystem management through the development of a Puget Sound Action Agenda. It integrates existing Puget Sound ecosystem programs and develops a system of accountability.
San Luis Obispo Science and Ecosystem Alliance	
Non-governmental organization- and academic-driven initiative	“Our major goal in establishing the program is to develop high-quality, broadly-shared knowledge of the ecosystem to facilitate conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of the services provided by the Morro Bay ecosystem” (<i>from SLOSEA flyer</i>)

III. CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL

Purpose

The COPC is a state government entity tasked with coordinating state agency ocean and coastal activities, establishing policies to coordinate and share scientific data among agencies, and recommend changes in law to legislature to achieve goals (COPA, Sec 35615).

Overarching Agreements

- California Ocean Protection Act (2004)
- California Ocean Resources Management Act (1990)

Non-Binding Instruments

- Governor's Ocean Action Plan
- A Vision for Our Ocean and Coast (Five-Year Strategic Plan)

Organizational Structure

- **Council** (Secretary for Resources; State Lands Commission Chair; Secretary for Environmental Protection; and two ex officio members)
- **Staff** (Executive Policy Officer, Executive Officer of the Coastal Conservancy (acts as Council Secretary), Coastal Conservancy (act as staff))

Relevant Laws

Relevant Laws	
Citation	Description
California Ocean Protection Act (2005) Cal. Pub. Resources Code, Div. 26.5 §§ 35500 et seq.	The Council is to coordinate state agency activities related to protection and conservation of ocean and coastal ecosystems; to establish policies that coordinate data collection and sharing; and identify changes in state and federal law and policy needed to fulfill the Act's goals (§ 35615).
California Ocean Resources Management Act of 1990 Cal. Pub. Resources Code, Div. 27 §§ 36000 et seq.	The Act creates the California Ocean Resources Management Program, the goal of which is to ensure comprehensive and coordinated ocean resources management, conservation and enhancement (see COPA § 35505(f)).

IV. CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM

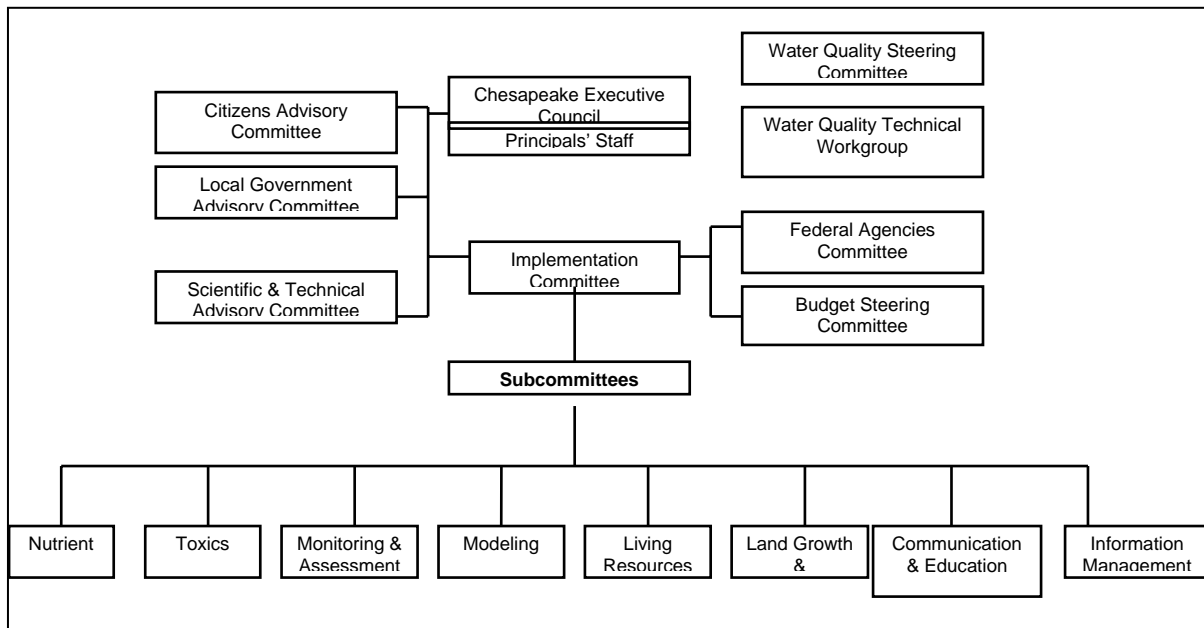
Purpose

The CBP was formed in response to historical decline of living resources, recognizing the shared responsibility among the federal agencies and Chesapeake Bay states for management decisions and resources. The Executive Council was formed to “assess and oversee the implementation of coordinated plans to improve and protect the water quality and living resources of the Chesapeake Bay estuarine systems.”

Overarching Agreements

- 1983 Chesapeake Bay Agreement
- 1987 Chesapeake Bay Agreement
- Chesapeake 2000

Organizational Structure (from CBP website)



Executive Council

- Governors of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York, Mayor of Washington, DC, Chairman of the Chesapeake Bay Commission, and Administrator of the EPA

Principals' Staff Committee

- 24 members from MD DNR, Chesapeake Research Consortium, USDA, VA Office of the Sec'y of Natural Resources, PA DCNR, WVDA, EPA, VA DCR, PA DEP, MD Dept of the Env't., VA Dept of Env'tl Quality, MDDA, DC Dept of the Env't., Chesapeake Bay Commission, WV DEP

Implementation Committee

- 47 members from EPA, CB Research Consortium, USDA, DC Dept of Health, Alliance for CB, WV DEP, PA State Conservation Comm'n, PA DEP, DE DNR& Eenvtl Control, USCG, NPS, VA Office of the Sec'y of Natural Resources, Upper Susquehanna Coalition, MD DNR, NY Dept of Eenvtl Conservation, MD Dept of the Eenvt, MD DNR, NY DEC, VA DCR, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, USFWS, Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, Keith Campbell Foundation for the Environment, Interstate Comm'n on the Potomac River Basin, VA Inst of Marine Science, Bureau of Hazardous Materials, VA DEQ, Northeast-Midwest Institute, Commander Navy Region Mid-Atlantic, USACE, USGS, DC Dept of Eenvt, MD DA, University of MD, Chesapeake Bay Comm'n, USFS, Davidson Capital Group

Citizens Advisory Committee

- 24 members with various affiliations from retired to ag, business, conservation and industry and civic groups including: Davidson Capital Group, Keith Campbell Foundation for the Environment, Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay, Merge Computer Group, Western PA Watershed Program, Hunton and Williams, Eastern Shore Land Conservancy, St. Mary's College of MD, Proctor and Gamble, Audubon Naturalist Society, Franklin and Marshall College, MD State Builders, Chesapeake Bay Foundation, USDA, Protogyrou and Rigney, Canoe Susquehanna, VA Beach DA

Local Government Advisory Committee

- 24 members from Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, DC Dept of Health, York Township, Montgomery County Council, Albemarle County Board of Supervisors, Alliance for Chesapeake Bay, DC Dept of Transportation, Dorchester County Council, Richmond Regional Planning Comm'n, Springfield Township, Local Govt Advisory Committee, Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, Cecil County, Mayor of Annapolis, Lititz Borough, Seat Pleasant City Council, Marysville Borough, PA State Assn of Township Supervisors, Gloucester County, Town of Easton, Potter County

Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee

- 41 members including officers (VA Inst of Marine Science, UM, Chesapeake Research Consortium), State and District Appointees (Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, UMD Center for Eenvtl Studies, Univ MD, PA State Univ, VIMS, VA Tech) Headwater State Appointees (Univ DE, Cornell University, WV Univ.), At-Large Appointees (Penn State Univ., VA State Univ., SERC, VA Tech, UMCES, Univ MD, Old Dominion Univ., Brinjac Engineering Inc., EPA, NSF, UMD Baltimore County), Federal Agency Appointees (USFS, EPA, NOAA, USDA, USGS), Staff (Chesapeake Research Consortium)

Federal Agency Committee

- 29 members from EPA, NOAA, USCG, General Services Administration, FHA, USFS, USDA, US Army, USFWS, NASA, US Air Force, NPS, DHS, Commander Navy Region Mid-Atlantic, USACE, USGS, US Marine Corps

Budget Steering Committee

Water Quality Steering Committee

Partners (from CBP website)

Signatories to the Chesapeake Bay Agreement

- Chesapeake Bay Commission
- Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
- Commonwealth of Virginia

- District of Columbia
- State of Maryland
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Headwater States

- State of Delaware
- New York State
- State of West Virginia

Federal Agencies

- Chesapeake Bay Environmental Enforcement Coalition, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Defense, Department of Education, Department of the Interior, Department of Transportation, Postal Service, General Services Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Capital Planning Commission

Academic Institutions

- Academy of Natural Sciences, Chesapeake Research Consortium, Cornell Cooperative Extensive, Old Dominion University, Pennsylvania State University, Smithsonian Institute, Academy of Natural Sciences, Chesapeake Research Consortium, Cornell Cooperative Extensive, Old Dominion University, Pennsylvania State University, Smithsonian Institute

Others

- Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay, American Forests, Anacostia Watershed Society, Center for Chesapeake Communities, Center for Watershed Protection, Chesapeake Bay Foundation, Chesapeake Bay Trust, Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network, Ducks Unlimited, Ecosystem Solutions, International City/County Management Association, Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, Low Impact Development Center, Metropolitan Washington Council of Government, Montgomery County Environmental Protection, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Potomac Conservancy, Susquehanna River Basin Commission, Upper Susquehanna Coalition

Relevant Laws

The laws below were identified from the Chesapeake Bay Commission, Annual Report: Milestones: 25 Years of Policy for the Bay (2005). The Report does not link the laws to specific activities, nor does it provide specific citations. It does, however, categorize laws as follows: Nutrient/Sediment Pollution, Living Resources, Land Stewardship, and Others. ELI provides descriptions for some laws.

Relevant Laws from Chesapeake Bay Commission Annual Report:	
Citation	Description
Nutrient/Sediment Pollution	
Water and Sewer Assistance Authority (VA 1984)	
Water Facilities Revolving Fund (VA 1986)	
Phosphate Detergent Ban (MD 1985, VA 1987, PA 1989)	
Erosion and Sediment Control (MD, VA & PA – mid to late 1980s)	
Sewage Treatment Plant Compliance (MD 1990)	Flush Tax 2004 MD?
Stormwater Control (VA 1991, MD 1982 & 1985)	Related to erosion and sediment.
Agricultural Nutrient Management (PA 1993, MD 1988 & 2004)	Water Quality Improvement Act for Maryland (1998)
Forestry “Bad Actor” (VA 1993) Virginia Code, Title 10.1, Chapter 11, §§ 10.1-1181.1 et seq. (1993)	Under the law, the State Forester may order a silviculture operation to cease activities or implement corrective measures if the silviculture activities are "is causing or is likely to cause an alteration of the physical, chemical or biological

Relevant Laws from Chesapeake Bay Commission Annual Report:	
Citation	Description
	properties of any state waters resulting from sediment deposition presenting an imminent and substantial danger to (i) the public health, safety or welfare, or the health of animals, fish or aquatic life; (ii) a public water supply; or (iii) recreational, commercial, industrial, agricultural or other reasonable uses" (§ 10.1-1181.2(C)). If the silviculture operator fails to comply, fines may be assessed (§§ 10.1-1181.2(H), 1181.3) ("[T]he Virginia Forest Water Quality Fund, hereafter referred to as the Fund, [is] to be used for education efforts, promoting the implementation of proper silvicultural activities, research, and monitoring the effectiveness of practices to prevent erosion and sedimentation." (§ 10.1-1181.7(A))
Nutrient Management Certification (VA 1994, MD 1993)	
Agriculture-Linked Investment Program (PA 1994)	From PA DEP, Pennsylvania's Chesapeake Bay Tributary Strategy (2004): "The Agriculture Linked Investment Program is a cooperative effort of the Pennsylvania Treasury Department, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the State Conservation Commission and local lenders. The financial assistance program is available to participants in the Nutrient Management Act Program, and provides low interest loans to assist farmers in implementing BMPs in approved Act 6 nutrient management plans. AgriLink program funds are provided to eligible farmers through local commercial banks, savings and loan institutions and local offices of the Farm Credit Service."
Agricultural "Bad Actor" (VA 1996) Agricultural Stewardship Law, Title 10.1, Chapter 5 Article 3.1, §§ 10.1-599.1 -10.1-599.11 (1996)	In response to a valid complaint, if the Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services finds that "an agricultural activity is creating or will create pollution", the Commissioner is to give notice to the owner, requiring the development of an agricultural stewardship plan that addresses the pollution (§ 10.1-559.3). The owner is to implement the plan within six months and maintain stewardship measures in the future (<i>Id.</i>). Failure to implement measures may result in the Commissioner entering land, implementing measures, and charging the owners for the costs (§ 10.1-599.5). Also, civil penalties can be assessed (§ 10.1-599.7).
Water Quality Improvement (VA 1997)	Funding mechanism provides funding for sewage treatment plants.
Tributary Strategies (VA 1997) [others too, may not be statutory but have them in MD and PA - have handed them nutrient goals and have to develop	MA, VA, and PA have tributary strategies.

Relevant Laws from Chesapeake Bay Commission Annual Report:	
Citation	Description
implementation strategies]	
Poultry Waste (VA 1999)	
Animal Waste Technology Fund (MD 1999)	
Sewer Overflow and Treatment Plant Bypass Reporting (MD 2001)	
Chesapeake Bay Restoration Fund (MD 2004)	
Water and Wastewater Treatment Bond (PA 2004)	
Manure Hauler and Broker Certification (PA 2004)	
Agriculture, Communities, and the Rural Environment (PA 2005)	
Living Resources	
Striped Bass Management (Fed. 1988)	
Clean Vessels (Fed. 1991)	
Susquehanna River Fish Passage Resolutions (MD, VA & PA 1992)	
National Invasive Species (Fed. 1996)	
Fisheries Management Planning (MD 1997 & 1998, VA 1992, 1995 & 1996)	
Prohibition on Hydraulic Clam Dredging (MD 1998)	
Bi-State Blue Crab Strategy Development (MD & VA 1999)	
Recreational Watercraft Study — SAV (MD 2000)	
Recreational Crab License (MD 2001)	
SAV Protection Zones (MD 2002)	
Requirements for Non-Native Oysters Introduction (MD 2005)	
Land Stewardship	
Critical Area Protection (MD 1984 & 1985) [related to Econ Growth & Planning]	Addresses development within 1000 feet of the Bay
Chesapeake Bay Lands Preservation (VA 1988)	Addresses development within 1000 feet of the Bay
Growth Management Commission (VA 1989)	
Farmland Conservation & Agricultural Security (PA 1989 & 2005)	
Consolidated Lands Preservation (MD 1990)	
Wetlands Enforcement (VA 1990)	
Land Conservation Foundation and Fund (VA 1992)	
Income Tax Credit (VA 1991)	
Forest Conservation (MD 1991)	
Economic Growth, Resource Protection and Planning (MD 1992)	Addresses development within 1000 feet of the Bay
Land Recycling & Environmental Remediation Standards (PA 1995)	
Phragmites Control (MD 1996)	
Smart Growth Legislation (series of three bills): Brownfields, Rural Legacy, Smart Growth (MD 1997)	
Open Space Lands Preservation (VA 1997)	
National Forest Buffer Initiative – NRCS (Fed. 1997)	

Relevant Laws from Chesapeake Bay Commission Annual Report:	
Citation	Description
Supplemental Agricultural Conservation Easement Purchase (PA 1999)	
Municipalities Planning Code Omnibus Amendments – Sustainable Growth (PA 2000)	
Others Laws	
Clean Water Act (Fed. 1987)	Addresses stormwater discharges and created section 319 program.
Oil Spill Prevention, Liability and Compensation (MD 1990, VA 1991)	
Chesapeake Bay Trust (MD 1985 & 1989)	
Chesapeake Bay License Plate Fund (MD 1990, VA 1992)	
Environmental Education (PA 1993)	
Vehicle Emissions Control (PA 1992, VA & MD 1993)	
Recreational Boat Pollution (MD 1992, 1994 & 1999)	
Farm Bill (Fed. 1996 & 2002)	CREP provides cash for good practices and retiring lands.
Chesapeake Bay Partnership Council (VA 1996)	
Water Quality Toxics (VA 1997)	
Small Watershed Grants (Fed. 1997)	
Clean Water Action Plan (Fed. 1998)	
Chesapeake Bay Gateways (Fed. 1998)	
“Growing Greener” – Environmental Stewardship and Watershed Protection (PA 1999 & 2005)	
Clean Energy Incentive Act (MD 2000)	
Marine Habitat and Waterways Improvement Fund (VA 2000)	
Environmental Standing – Air Permits (MD 2002)	
Water Resources Planning (PA 2002)	
Advanced Energy Portfolio Standards (PA 2004)	
Chesapeake Bay Watershed Education Program (PA 2004)	
State Government Energy Efficiency Standards (MD 2005)	
Additional Laws to Consider (not identified by the Commission)	
Agricultural laws	
Maryland rural legacy	
state municipal planning laws and policies	

V. GREAT LAKES REGIONAL PROGRAMS

International Joint Commission

It was created by 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty and addresses watershed and air pollution in boundary regions between U.S. and Canada.

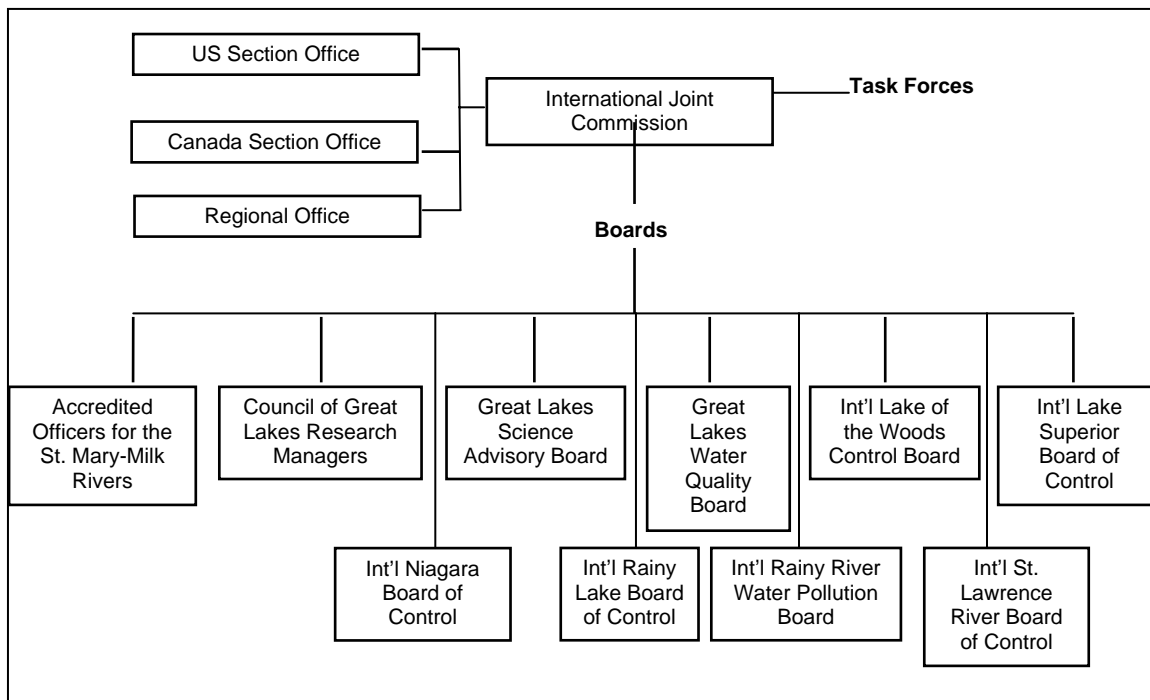
Overarching Agreements

- Boundary Waters Treaty, 1909
- Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978 (as amended by Protocol signed November 18, 1987)

Non-Binding Instruments

- International Watersheds Initiative, 1998 [test areas not in Great Lakes region]
- Remedial Action Plans (RAPs)
- Lakewide Management Plans (LaMPs)

Organizational Structure



Commissioners: 3 U.S. presidentially-appointed; 3 Canadian government-appointed.

Staff: U.S. Section Office (15 members); Canadian Section Office (13 members); Regional Office (18 members).

17 Boards (10 Related to the Great Lakes Management)

- **Accredited Officers for the St. Mary-Milk Rivers** (USGS and Canada Meteorological Service),
- **Council of Great Lakes Research Managers** (NOAA, USGS, Univ. of Minnesota, Limno-Tech, CDC, EPA, USACE, Cornell, OH Sea Grant; Univ. of Toronto, Environment Canada, Environmental Health Canada, Univ. of Windsor, Ontario Ministry of Environment & Ministry of Natural Resources, Walkerton Clean Water Centre, Canadian Forest Service)

- **Great Lakes Science Advisory Board** (URS Corporation, Clemson Univ., Univ. of Illinois, Univ. at Albany, EPA, Michigan Technological Univ., MI State Univ., Univ. of MN, National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement & Western MI State); Univ. of Guelph, Univ. du Quebec, Univ. of Windsor, Univ. of Ottawa, Univ. of Waterloo)
- **Great Lakes Water Quality Board** (EPA, PA Dept. of Environment, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, MI Dept. of Environment, IL EPA, OH EPA, WI Dept. of Natural Resources, IN Dept. of Environmental Management, NY Dept. of Environmental Conservation, USDA, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative; Environment Canada – Ontario, National Water Research Institute, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs, Health Canada, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, Ontario Ministry of Environment)
- **Int'l Lake of the Woods Control Board** – drains into Lake Superior (USACE; Meteorological Service of Canada)
- **Int'l Lake Superior Board of Control** (USACE; Environment Canada)
- **Int'l Niagara Board of Control** (USACE, FERC; Environment Canada, Ministry of Natural Resources)
- **Int'l Rainy Lake Board of Control** – drains into Lake Superior (USACE; Environment Canada)
- **Int'l Rainy River Water Pollution Board** – drains into Lake Superior (USGS, MN Pollution Control Agency; Environment Canada, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)
- **Int'l St. Lawrence River Board of Control** (USACE, Cornell Univ., Rochester Institute of Technology; Canadian Coast Guard, Quebec Environment Ministry, Mayor of Dorval, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)

3 Current Task Forces

Great Lakes Fisheries Commission

The Commission was established by the 1955 bilateral Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries. It facilitates binational, coordinated management of fisheries.

Overarching Agreements

Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries

Non-Binding Instruments

Organizational Structure

Commissioners (4 U.S. Commissioners appointed by the President; 4 Canadian Commissioners appointed by the Privy Council)

Secretariat (19 members)

Advisors (15 U.S. advisors from state agencies, commercial fisheries, recreational fisheries, public-at-large; 6 Canadian advisors from public-at-large, environmental interests, commercial fishing, recreational fishing, academia, and aboriginal community).

Boards and Committees

- GLFC-Appointed:
 - Board of Technical Experts (17 members from academia, natural resources departments, EPA, GLFC, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, USGS)
 - Sea Lamprey Integration Committee
 - Great Lakes Fish Habitat Conservation Committee (Established by GLFC under Article VI of the Convention and in fulfillment of the 1991 and 1997 Joint Strategic Plan for Management of Great Lakes Fisheries; members include signatories to the Joint Strategic Plan (), EPA, Environment Canada, and the IJC – the latter 3 are non-voting members)
- Agency-Appointed:
 - Council of Great Lakes Fishery Agencies (Created by the parties to the Joint Strategic Plan “to ensure accountability, implementation and periodic review of the Plan, and to

provide guidance and support to the Plan's institutional arrangements." 26 members from MI DNR, Ontario MNR, Dept of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, IL Dept of Conservation, USFWS, USGS, Environment Canada, GLFC, COTFMA, PA Fish and Boat Commission, UPA, OH DNR, IN DNR, GL Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, IJC, NW DEC, MN DNR, WI DNR)

- Council of Lake Committees (Law Enforcement Committee) (At most 21 members, who represent state, tribal, and provincial agencies on the Lakes committees)
- Fish Health Committee
- Lake Superior Committee (MI, MN, Ontario, WI, Chippewa-Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority, GLIFWC)
- Lake Michigan Committee (IL, IN, MI, WI, COTFMA)
- Lake Huron Committee (MI, Ontario, COTFMA)
- Lake Erie Committee (MI, NW, OH, Ontario, PA)
- Lake Ontario Committee (NY, Ontario)

Partners (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Michigan State University, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, USGS, University of Guelph, USFWS)

Great Lakes Commission

The Great Lakes Commission was established by the 1955 Great Lakes Basin Compact (Congressional consent in 1968) and a Declaration of Partnership in 1999 established Quebec and Ontario as associate members. It is "dedicated to the use, management and protection of the water, land and other natural resources of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system." It addresses resource management, environmental protection, transportation and sustainable development.

Overarching Agreements

- Great Lakes Basin Compact
- Declaration of Partnership

Non-Binding Instruments

- The Great Lakes Program to Ensure Environmental and Economic Prosperity (2001, and updated annually)
- Ecosystem Charter for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin

Organizational Structure

- **Commissioners** (3-5 members from each state including representatives from governor's office, commerce departments, natural resource departments, mayor's offices, ports, environmental management departments, state legislature, trade organizations, water management departments)
- **Board of Directors** (11 directors from: MI & IL Offices of Lieutenant Governor, MN Legislature, IN Office of the Governor, MI Department of Environmental Quality, NY Department of Environmental Conservation, OH & WI Departments of Natural Resources, Ontario Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, PA Department of Environmental Protection, Government of Quebec)
- **Member States and Associate Members** (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin; and Ontario and Quebec)
- **Observers** (USACE, NOAA – GL Environmental Research Laboratory, Coastal States Organization, NOAA – Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, USDA, Council of Great Lakes Governors, USDOJ (FWS, NPS, USGS), USDOT, USCG, EPA, Great Lakes Fishery Commission, International Joint Commission, Canadian Embassy, Chippewa/Ottawa Resource Authority, GL Sea Grant Network, U.S. DOE, National Association of Conservation Districts)
- **Committees and Task Forces** (Agricultural Profile Project Advisory Committee, Agricultural Profile Project Team, GL Circle Tour TF, GL Coastal Wetlands Contact List, GL Information Network Advisory Board (GLIN), GL Dredging Team, GL Panel on Aquatic Nuisance Species, GL

Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Task Force, GL Spill Protection Initiative, Indiana Roundtable Steering committee, Lake Michigan Monitoring Coordination Council, Lake St. Clair / St. Clair River Advisory Committee, Lake St. Clair / St. Clair River Project Management Team, Lake St. Clair / St. Clair River Technical Workgroups, PA Roundtable Steering Committee, Regional Inventory of Air Toxics Contaminants Steering Committee, Soo Lock Funding Alternatives Task Force, Southwest Lake Michigan Pilot Study Subcommittee, MI Statewide Public Advisory Council (SPAC), Water Resources Management Decision Support System for the GL Project Management Team, Water Resources Management Decision Support System for the GL Stakeholders Advisory Committee)

Council of Great Lakes Governors

The Council was formed in 1983 with six Great Lakes governors (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI) with two additional states (NY, PA) joining in 1989. Quebec and Ontario now also participate. No specific agreement formed the council. It serves as a forum for development of regional agreements. The Council's mission is to "encourage and facilitate environmentally responsible economic growth."

Overarching Agreements

- Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (requiring Governor's to unanimously approve out-of-basin diversion or export of water from the Great Lakes Basin).

Non-Binding Instruments

- Great Lakes Charter of 1985 (signed by GL governors and Ontario and Quebec premieres)
- 1986 Toxic Substances Control Agreement (signed by GL governors)
- Great Lakes Protection Fund (1989) – the first multistate foundation
- 1988 Economic Development Agreement
- Great Lakes Charter Annex (2001) and associated implementing agreements
- Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Sustainable Water Resources Agreement (2005) (non-binding, 8 governors and 2 premieres)
- Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact (2005) (interstate compact, 8 governors)

Organizational Structure

- **Members:** 8 Great Lakes Governors
- **Associate Members:** Ontario and Quebec Premieres
- **Staff:** 6 staff members
- **4 Current Projects** (Great Lakes Water Management Initiative, Great Lakes Priorities Initiative, Great Lakes International Trade Initiative, Aquatic Invasive Species Initiative)

Great Lakes and St Lawrence Cities Initiative

The Initiative is the result of the 2005 merger of the International Association of Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Mayors and Great Lakes Cities Initiative.

Great Lakes Regional Collaboration

The Collaboration was initiated by Executive Order 13340 (May 18, 2004), which charged EPA with leading a regional collaboration. Together the Interagency Task Force, Council of Great Lakes Governors, Great Lakes Cities Initiative, Native American Tribes, and the Great Lakes Congressional Task Force signed the Great Lakes Declaration (December 3, 2004) and agreed to a framework document. Its goal is to further protect and restore the Great Lakes ecosystem.

Overarching Agreements

- Executive Order 13340, Establishment of Great Lakes Interagency Task Force and Promotion of a Regional Collaboration of National Significance for the Great Lakes (May 18, 2004).
- Great Lakes Declaration (December 3, 2004) and agreed to a framework document

Non-Binding Instruments

- Great Lakes Declaration (December 3, 2004)
- Framework for the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration (December 3, 2004)
- Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategy (December 2005)

Organizational Structure

- **Interagency Task Force** (EPA, Department of State, DOI, USDA, Department of Commerce, HUD, DOT, Department of the Army, CEQ, Department of Homeland Security)
- **GLRC Members** (8 Great Lakes Governors, Great Lakes Mayors, Interagency Task Force Members (9 federal cabinet-level officials), Tribal leaders, and Members of the Great Lakes Congressional Delegation)
- **Executive Committee** (ITF Chair, Council of Great Lakes Governors Chair, Great Lakes Cities Initiative Chair, Tribal Spokesperson, Congressional Delegation Spokesperson)
- Technical Advisors (representatives of governmental and quasigovernmental bodies)
- **Participants** (NGO and other interest groups registered through Strategy Team process)
- Observers (federal, provincial, and local government representatives, and First Nations and others where appropriate)
- **Strategy Teams** (Nonpoint Source, Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics, Invasive Species, Habitat/Species, Area of Concern Restoration/Sediments, Indicators and Information, Sustainable Development, Coastal Health)

Relevant Laws and Policies

Relevant Laws for Great Lakes Collaborations	
Citation	Description
From Great Lakes Commission	
(The following relevant laws and descriptions are from the Great Lakes Commission website at http://www.great-lakes.net/infocenter/refs/law.html#agree)	
Agreements	
Canada-Ontario Agreement	"Renews and strengthens planning, cooperation and coordination between Canada and Ontario in implementing actions to restore and protect the Great Lakes basin ecosystem [sic]."
Canada-U.S. Air Quality Agreement	"An effort to reduce transboundary air pollution and control pollution, climate change, and stratospheric ozone depletion."
Canadian federal-provincial agreements	see Environment Canada's Freshwater Web
Ecosystem Charter for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin, 1994	"A tool for promoting and periodically assessing public and private sector efforts to implement an ecosystem approach to the Great Lakes basin."
Great Lakes Binational Strategy	"Strategy for the virtual elimination of persistent [sic] toxic substances in the Great Lakes Basin."

Relevant Laws for Great Lakes Collaborations	
Citation	Description
Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, 1978	"Expresses the commitment of each country to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Great Lakes Basin ecosystem."
North American Free Trade Agreement	"To eliminate barriers in trade and promote conditions of fair competition between Mexico, the United States, and Canada."
The Great Lakes Charter	"To conserve the levels and flows of the Great Lake basin while conserving an environmental balance of the ecosystem."
The Great Lakes Toxic Substances Control Agreement	"Establishes a framework for coordinated regional action in controlling toxic pollutants entering the Great Lakes system."
Federal Laws	
Clean Air Act Amendments	
Clean Air Act, amended 1990	
Clean Water Act, 1977	
Coastal Zone Management Act, 1972	
Endangered Species Act, 1973	
Great Lakes Basin Compact	
Great Lakes Coastal Barrier Act, 1988	
Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act, 1990	
Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Tissue Bank Act	
Great Lakes Fishery Act, 1956	
Great Lakes Planning Assistance Act, 1988	
Great Lakes Shoreline Mapping Act, 1987	
Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act, 1990	
Plans	
A Joint Strategic Plan for Management of the Great Lakes Fisheries Great Lakes Fishery Commission	"To alert all interest groups to fishery resource needs, provincial, state, tribal and federal fishery agencies agreed to a strong, practical, strategic Great Lakes fisheries management plan."
A Strategic Plan for the Great Lakes Commission	"Released in September 1995, this document provides a five-year blueprint to guide the organization's efforts as mandated in its enabling legislation, the Great Lakes Basin Compact (P.L. 90-419)."

Relevant Laws for Great Lakes Collaborations	
Citation	Description
Strategic Vision of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission for the Decade of the 1990s Great Lakes Fishery Commission	"Losses of fishery habitats, extinction of fish populations and species, and naturalization of nonnative species clearly preclude a full recovery of the Great Lakes to pristine conditions. However, a focus on the five issues as advocated in this vision statement will improve capability for more ecosystem recovery, a process encouraged by the commission (1992)."
Laws Identified from GLRC Strategy	
Federal	Section referencing law
Lacey Act	invasive species management
Endangered Species Act	habitat and species
Farm Bill	Wetland Reserve Program cited under habitat and species recommendations
Clean Water Act	including NPDES authority; cited under coastal health recommendations
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	coastal health recommendations
Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)	coastal health recommendations
Bioterrorism Act	coastal health recommendations
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	coastal health recommendations
Great Lakes Legacy Act	AOCs and Sediment
CERCLA	AOCs and Sediment
RCRA	AOCs and Sediment
WRDA (section 312)	AOCs and Sediment
WRDA of 1990 (section 401)	AOCs and Sediment
[~20 federal chemical safety statutes]	Toxic Pollutants
TSCA	Toxic Pollutants
Plans	
Joint Strategic Plan for Management of Great Lakes Fisheries	habitat and species recommendations
North American Waterfowl Plan	habitat and species recommendations
USDA's Wetland Reserve Program	habitat and species recommendations
EPA CSO Control Policy	coastal health recommendations
US Army Corps of Engineers Great Lakes Remedial Action Plan Program	AOCs and Sediment
Great Lakes Binational Strategy	Toxic Pollutants
Great Lakes Remedial Action Plan	Sustainable Development
State Laws	
State Endangered Species Acts	habitat and species
State Remediation Statutes	AOCs and Sediment
Additional Laws and Policies from Other Sources	
Non-Binding Instruments	

Relevant Laws for Great Lakes Collaborations	
Citation	Description
Ecosystem Charter for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin	The introduction to the Charter states that "The Charter is a good faith agreement among its signatories, which can include representatives from the array of public agencies, non-governmental organizations and private interests in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin. It is not a legally binding document, nor does it replace or otherwise affect implementation of existing laws, agreements and policies. Rather it showcases these initiatives, highlights their implementation and, in so doing, promotes an ecosystem approach to management in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin."
Boundary Waters Treaty (Treaty between the United States and Great Britain Relating to Boundary Waters, and Questions Arising between the United States and Canada), 1909, available at http://www.ijc.org/rel/agree/water.html	The Preliminary Article states that "treaty boundary waters are defined as the waters from main shore to main shore of the lakes and rivers and connecting waterways, or the portions thereof, along which the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada passes, including all bays, arms, and inlets thereof, but not including tributary waters which in their natural channels would flow into such lakes, rivers, and waterways, or waters flowing from such lakes, rivers, and waterways, or the waters of rivers flowing across the boundary." The Agreement creates the IJC and establishes rights and obligations as they pertain to the use of the boundary waters, focusing especially on the construction of dams or other structures and alterations in the flow that may affect the other country.
Agreement between Canada and the United States of America on Great Lakes Quality, 1978	
Phosphorus Load Reduction Supplement signed October 16, 1983	
Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement as amended by Protocol signed November 18, 1987	Article 2 states the purpose of the treaty: "The purpose of the Parties is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem."
Canada Laws	
Boundary Waters Act (implementing treaty)	

VI. GULF OF MAINE COUNCIL

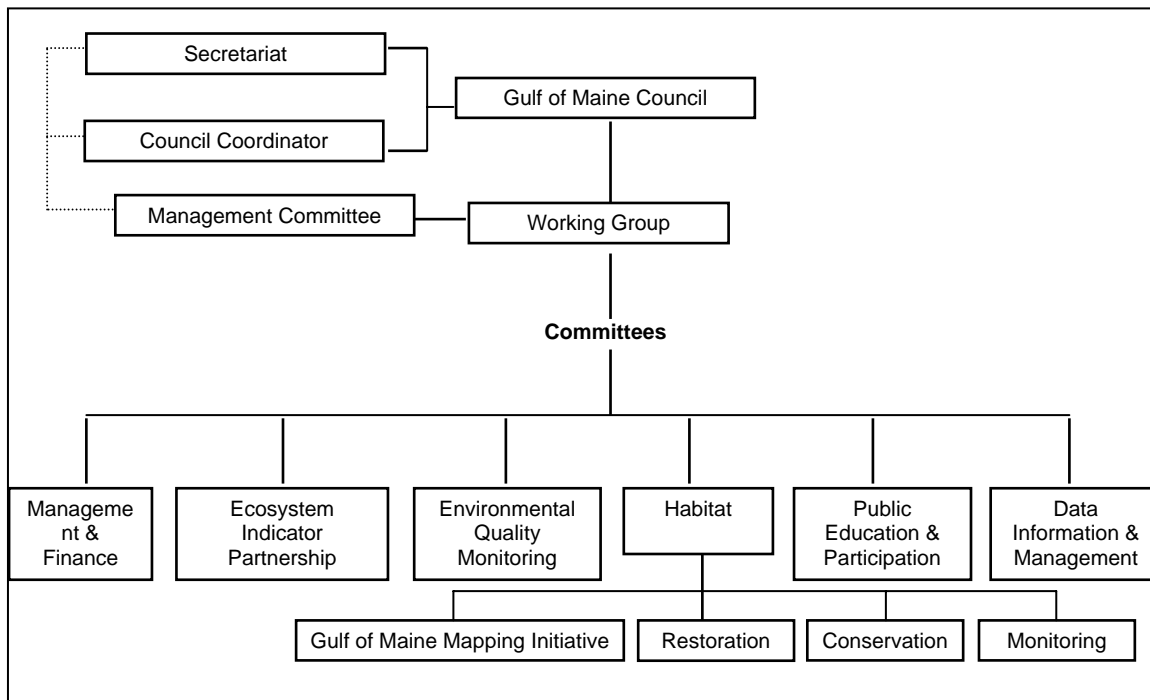
Purpose

The mission of the GOMC “is to maintain and enhance environmental quality in the Gulf of Maine to allow for sustainable resource use by existing and future generations.” It operates under four major guiding principles: ecologically sustainable development; ecosystem-based planning and management; environmental protection through precaution; and public information and participation-based planning and management.

Overarching Agreements

- Governors’ and Premiers’ 1989 Agreement on Conservation of the Marine Environment of the Gulf of Maine between the Bordering States and Provinces
- Agreement on Conservation of the Marine Environment of the Gulf of Maine between the Bordering States and Provinces (2001?)
- Resolution of Support by the Federal Partners to the Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment (2001)
- Action Plan 2001 – 2006

Organizational Structure



Members

- **Canadian federal government** (Environment Canada - Atlantic Region, Environmental Conservation Branch, Department of Fisheries and Oceans)

- **Canadian provincial government** (New Brunswick: Environment; Agriculture, Fisheries, and Aquaculture; Nova Scotia: Agriculture and Fisheries; Environment and Labour)
- **United States federal government** (US Army Corps of Engineers, Fish and Wildlife Service, NOAA)
- **US states government** (Maine: Department of Marine Resources, State Planning Office; Massachusetts: Office of Coastal Zone Management; New Hampshire: Department of Environmental Services)

Councillors (17 members, organizational affiliation includes Conservation Law Foundation, NH Dept of Envntl Services, NS Fisheries and Aquaculture, NB Dept of Fisheries, Maine State Planning Office, The Chewonki Foundation, Canada Dept of Agriculture and Aquaculture, NOAA/NMFS, ME Dept of Marine Resources, USFWS, EPA Region 1, NH Fish and Game Dept, Environment Canada, NS Department of Environment, Canada Dept of Fisheries and Oceanography, MA CZM Office, St.Croix International Waterway Commission)

Secretariat (annual, rotates among jurisdictions; currently NB Dept of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Aquaculture)

Working Group (one representative for each state, provincial and federal Council member, and Canadian and U.S. co-chairs from each committee; meets quarterly to develop annual work programs and budgets, oversees operations, conducts strategic planning and prepares policy options)

Committees

- **Management and Finance** (9 members including state/provincial agencies, federal agencies)
- Ecosystem Indicator Partnership (4 steering committee co-chairs from NOAA, USGS, EPA, Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Environment Canada)
- **Environmental Quality Monitoring Committee** (20 members, Council Coordinator and from state/provincial agencies, federal agencies, industry (labs), academia, tribe)
- **Habitat Committee** (6 members including Council Coordinator, NOAA, USGS, NB Dept of Envnt and Local Government, Canada Wildlife Service)
- **Public Education and Participation Committee** (12 members, Council Coordinator, state/provincial agencies, federal agencies, NGOs)
- **Data Information and Management Committee** (7 members, Council Coordinator, EPA Region 1, MA CZM, NOAA, USACE, NH Dept of Envntl Services, ME Dept of Marine Resources)

Relevant Laws

The following table includes laws and policies identified from **John R. Coon, A Survey and Synthesis of Significant U.S. Law and Priorities Influencing Governance in the Gulf of Maine Region: A Summary Report Submitted to the Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment (2005).**

Relevant Laws and Policies from Coon (2005)	
Citation	Description
Gulf of Maine Regional Plans, Decisions Programs	
1998 New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers Mercury Action Plan	
Federal Legislation	
NEPA 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 et seq.	
Submerged Lands Act 43 U.S.C. §§ 1301 et seq.	

Relevant Laws and Policies *from* Coon (2005)

Citation	Description
Coastal Zone Management Act 16 U.S.C. §§ 1451 et seq.	
Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (CZMA amendment) 16 U.S.C. § 1455b	
Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act 16 U.S.C. §§ 1801 et seq.	
Marine Mammal Protection Act 16 U.S.C. §§ 1361 et seq.	
Endangered Species Act 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531-1543	
Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act 33 U.S.C. §§ 1401 et seq.	
Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships 33 U.S.C. §§ 1901 et seq.	
Clean Air Act of 1970 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401 et seq.	
Clean Water Act 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 et seq.	
National Estuary Program (CWA)	
Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act (CWA)	
Water Resource Development Act 1990 § 306	
Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 33 U.S.C. §§ 403 et seq.	
Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (Ocean Dumping Act and National Marine Sanctuaries Act) 33 U.S.C. §§ 1401 et seq.	
Estuary Restoration Act of 2000 33 U.S.C. §§ 2901 et seq.	
National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act 16 U.S.C. §§ 668dd et seq.	
Coastal Barrier Resource Act 16 U.S.C. §§ 3501 et seq.	
National Invasive Species Act 16 U.S.C. § 4701, et seq.	
Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 7 U.S.C. §§ 7901 et seq.	
Massachusetts	

Relevant Laws and Policies *from Coon (2005)*

Citation	Description
Massachusetts Constitution Article XCVII	"underpins this department's role to help guarantee the people's right to "clean air and water", as well as "the natural scenic, historic and aesthetic qualities of the environment."
Massachusetts Environmental Protection Act M.G.L. c. 30 ss 61-62H and 301 CMR 11.00	
Coastal Zone Management Act 16 USC §§1451 et seq. and 15 CFR 930; M.G.L. c 21A §§ 2, 4 and 301 CMR 20.00	state implementation of CZM
Massachusetts General Law Chapter 91	"provides the legislative basis charging the Department of Environmental Protection with the responsibility for the protection of the Commonwealth's interests in its harbors, tidelands, and waters and with acting as a steward of the public's interest in the those lands."
Massachusetts Clean Water Act M.G.L. Ch. 21 §. 26-53: Massachusetts Clean Waters Act; 314 CMR 3.00: Massachusetts Surface Water Discharge Permit Program;	http://www.mass.gov/czm/envpermitnpdes.htm
Wetlands Protection Act as amended by the Rivers Protection Act	under which the MA DEP manages wetlands
Maine	
Maine Coastal Program 18 M.R.S.A. § 1801	
ME DEP 38 MRSA § 341-B	describing the purpose of the Board of Environmental Protection (http://www.maine.gov/dep/bep/purpose.htm)
Natural Resource Protection Act 39 M.R.S.A. §§ 408 et seq.	protecting water quality
An Act to Prevent Infestation of Invasive Aquatic Plants and to Control Other Invasive Species 12 M.R.S.A. §§ 7791, et seq.	

Relevant Laws and Policies *from* Coon (2005)

Citation	Description
coastal zoning requirements 38 M.R.S.A. § 438-A; 38 M.R.S.A. § 435	
ME DMR 12 M.R.S.A. § 6021	
New Hampshire	
NH DES RSA 21-O (1987)	
Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Plan (CELCP)	Plan drafted by The Nature Conservancy
water quality standards R.S.A. § 485-A	
Water Pollution and Waste Water legislation R.S.A. § 485 et seq.	implements CWA permitting program
Rivers Management and Protection Act R.S.A. § 483	"established the River Management and Protection Program ("RMPP")"

VII. GULF OF MEXICO ALLIANCE

Purpose

The state and federal partnership shares the vision of a healthy and resilient Gulf of Mexico coast (Letter by the Gulf State Governors, 2006). The Alliance works together on targeted resource management issues to increase government effectiveness, prepare the coast for natural emergencies, and support an improved quality of life (Letter, 2006).

Overarching Agreements

- Governor Jeb Bush Letter calls Gulf States to action (2004)
- Governors' Action Plan for Healthy and Resilient Coasts (2006)

Related Agreements and Activities

- Accord of the States of the Gulf of Mexico (1995) (objective is to establish partnerships among the 11 states of the U.S. and Mexico surrounding the Gulf of Mexico and to economic and infrastructure development and education and cultural exchange).
- EPA's Gulf of Mexico Program
- U.S. Ocean Action Plan (2004)
- EPA and NOAA-led Federal Workgroup (13 federal agencies) (2005)

Organizational Structure

GOMA Members

- Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Coastal Section State Lands Division
- Florida Department of Environmental Protection Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas
- Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
- Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
- EPA Gulf of Mexico Program
- NOAA
- Gulf of Mexico States Accord

Other Relevant Organizations

Gulf of Mexico Regional Partnership Federal Workgroup

- CEQ, NASA, NSF, USACE, USDA, NOAA, US Department of Defense/US Navy, Department of Energy, DOI, Department of Health and Human Services/Food and Drug Administration, Department of State, Department of Transportation, EPA

Gulf of Mexico States Accord

- ***Member States*** (Mexico: Campeche, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatan; US: Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas)
- ***Secretariat***
- ***Executive Committee***

- **Working Groups** (Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: FL Dept of Agriculture and Consumer Services & Quintana Roo Secretary of Agriculture; Commerce, Finance and Investment: Campeche Secretaria de Fomento Economico, State of Louisiana, State of Yucatan; Education and Culture: Universidad Veracruzana, Univ. of South Florida; Health, Ecology and Environmental Protection: State of Veracruz, University of South Florida; Tourism: Quintana Roo Secretary of Tourism; University of Florida; Transportation, Infrastructure and Communication: State of Quintana Roo, Florida Department of Transportation State of Veracruz; Legal Affairs: State of Veracruz, State of Florida)
- **Gulf State Partnerships** (non-profit advocacy organization “to businesses, chambers of commerce and economic development organizations and non-governmental organizations interested in supporting the prosperity of the Gulf of Mexico”)
- **Financial Partners** (US Small Business Administration, Overseas Private Investment Corp, US Trade and Development Agency, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Nacional Financiera, Bancomext, NAFTA Works (Secretariat of the Economy of Mexico), North American Development Bank)

Relevant Laws

Relevant Laws and Policies	
Citation	Description
Regional (identified from review of GOMA Action Plan and implementation document)	
Gulf of Mexico Accord (available at http://www.gomsa.org/accord/accord.html)	The parties: “pledge our support for the creation of working partnerships between the states to foster the evolution of economic development and infrastructure development opportunities, as well as educational and cultural exchanges.
MOU for the Southeast Aquatic Resources Partnership	The Partnership works together on six key issues: habitat conservation, public use, species recovery, fishery mitigation, interjurisdictional fisheries, and aquatic nuisance species.
Federal (identified from review of GOMA Action Plan and implementation document)	
Endangered Species Act	
Clean Water Act	Section 303(d) (TMDL program) and §404 (wetlands program) are of particular relevance to the Action Plan goals to address water quality.
Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act	Essential fish habitat requirements are a target for action by the GOMA.
Coastal Zone Management Act	
Energy Policy Act of 2005	Section 384 authorizes the Coastal Impact Assistance Program that assists coastal states in mitigating impacts from Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas development.
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act of 1990 (Title III of Public Law 101-646)	USFWS provides matching grants to states for acquisition, restoration, management or enhancement of coastal wetlands.
Coastal America Partnership	“The Coastal America Partnership was launched in 1991 by former President George H.W. Bush (Bush's letter to the CWRP), and formalized in 1992 with a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by nine sub-cabinet level agency representatives.” (from http://www.coastalamerica.gov/text/cwrp.html)
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act	“The Partners Program provides technical and financial assistance

Relevant Laws and Policies

Citation	Description
	to private landowners and Tribes who are willing to work with us and other partners on a voluntary basis to help meet the habitat needs of our Federal Trust Species.” (from http://ecos.fws.gov/partners/viewContent.do?viewPage=home)

VIII. NORTH CAROLINA COASTAL HABITAT PROTECTION PLAN

Purpose

The CHPP was developed to:

1. Document the ecological role and function of aquatic habitats for coastal fisheries.
2. Provide status and trends information on the quality and quantity of coastal fish habitat.
3. Describe and document threats to coastal fish habitat, including threats from both human activities and natural events.
4. Describe the current rules concerning each habitat.
5. Identify management needs.
6. Develop options for management action using the above information."

(<http://www.ncfisheries.net/habitat/chpp2.html>)

Overarching Laws and Agreements

- Fisheries Reform Act of 1997

Related Agreements and Activities

- Coastal Habitat Protection Plan
- Adoption of North Carolina Coastal Habitat Protection Plan and Agreement to Prepare Implementation Plans
- Implementation Plan 2005-2007

Organizational Structure

Rule-Making Commission

- Marine Fisheries Commission
- Coastal Resources Commission
- Environmental Management Commission

Implementing Agencies

- Division of Marine Fisheries
- Division of Coastal Management
- Division of Water Quality

Relevant Laws

Citation	Description
Fisheries Reform Act (1997)	"The law requires cooperation among three rule-making commissions: Environmental Management Commission (EMC), Coastal Resources Commission (CRC), and Marine Fisheries Commission (MFC). The commissions must work together to develop, adopt, and implement plans to protect and restore fisheries habitats. The Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF) was charged with writing the plan." <i>from NC DMF,</i>

<http://www.ncfisheries.net/habitat/index.html>

IX. PUGET SOUND PARTNERSHIP

Purpose

The original Puget Sound Partnership was created to “develop recommendations for preserving the health and ecosystem of Puget Sound, and to help educate and enlist the public in achieving recovery of the Sound by 2020.” Washington law SB 5372 creates a permanent Puget Sound Partnership “to coordinate and lead the effort to restore and protect Puget Sound” (§ 1(2)).

Overarching Laws and Agreements

- Original PSP is a Governor initiated program.
- SB 5372 creates a state-authorized permanent partnership

Related Agreements and Activities

- Sound Health, Sound Future: Protecting and Restoring Puget Sound, Puget Sound Partnership Recommendations (2006)
- Puget Sound Conservation and Recovery Plan 2005-2007 (2005).

Organizational Structure

- Leadership Council
 - Seven members appointed by the Governor “who are publicly respected and influential, are interested in the environmental and economic prosperity of Puget Sound, and have demonstrated leadership qualities” (§ 4(1)).
- Ecosystem Coordination Board
 - Members representing each action area, general business interests, environmental interests, tribal government, counties, cities, port districts, state agencies, and federal agencies.
- Science Panel
 - Nine members “to provide independent, nonrepresentational scientific advice to the council and expertise in identifying environmental indicators and benchmarks for incorporation into the action agenda.”

Relevant Laws

Relevant Laws and Policies (cited in SB 5372)	
Citation	Description
State Laws cited in SB 5372	
Puget Sound Water Quality Protection (§ 90.71.005 et seq.)	Including assessment and monitoring programs.
Aquatic Rehabilitation Zones (§ 90.88.005	Creating a rehabilitation program for Hood Canal and Puget Sound

Relevant Laws and Policies (cited in SB 5372)

Citation	Description
et seq.)	
Omnibus Appropriations Act (§ 43.88.030)	
Public works projects (§ 43.155.010 et seq.)	Includes public works assistance account.
Model Toxics Control Act (§ 70.105D)	Includes state toxics control account and local toxics control account and clean-up program.
Water pollution control facilities financing (§ 70.146.010 et seq.)	Includes water quality account.
Salmon recovery (§ 77.85.005 et seq.)	Creates the salmon recovery office. Includes salmon recovery funding board.
Aquatic lands—general (§ 79.105.001 et seq.)	Includes aquatic lands enhancement account.
Acquisition of habitat conservation and outdoor recreation lands (§ 79A.15.005 et seq.)	
Conservation districts (§ 89.08.005 et seq.)	
Water pollution control facilities -- Federal capitalization grants (§ 90.50A.005 et seq.)	Creates a water pollution control revolving fund.
Forest practices (§ 70.09)	
Office of financial management (§ 43.41.270)	§ 43.41.270 Natural resource-related and environmentally based grant and loan programs -- Administration and monitoring assistance -- Report to legislative committees. Calls for “outcome-focused performance measures for administering natural resource-related and environmentally based grant and loan programs.”
Economic development—public facilities loans and grants (§ 43.160.010 et seq.)	
Oyster Reserve Land Account (§ 77.60.160)	Creates an account from revenues from lease of lands or sale of shellfish from oyster reserve lands. Revenues can be spent on management of oyster reserve lands (40%), state general fund (10%), and the shellfish-on-site sewage grant program (50%).
Federal clean water act -- Department designated as state agency, authority -- Delegation of authority -- Powers, duties, and functions (§ 90.48.260)	
Regulation of recreational vessels (§ 79A.60.010 et seq.)	
Aquatic Nuisance Species Committee (§ 77.60.130)	
Environmental enhancement and job creation task force (§ 43.21J.030); and Environmental enhancement and restoration project proposals -- Evaluation - - Award of funds (§43.21J.040)	
Puget Sound water quality field agents program — Local field agents (§ 28B.30.632)	Sea Grant and cooperative extension program.

Relevant Laws and Policies (cited in SB 5372)

Citation	Description
Laws cited in the <i>Puget Sound Conservation and Recovery Plan</i>	
Federal Laws	
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)	Creates a system for cleanup of hazardous discharges, including liability mechanisms.
Clean Water Act	Addressing wastewater treatment and stormwater runoff under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).
Endangered Species Act	Critical habitat requirements (habitat loss due to stormwater runoff limits ability to recover endangered salmon). Proposed listing for Southern Resident orcas. Development of habitat conservation plans.
Marine Mammal Protection Act	Listing Southern Resident orcas as depleted
State Laws	
Model Toxics Control Act	Contaminated site cleanup law
Growth Management Act	To ensure orderly growth occurs.
Shoreline Management Act	To regulate shoreline activities.
State endangered species act	Listing Southern Resident orcas
Watershed Planning Act	"[C]reating planning units to decide the actions needed to provide adequate water for people and fish as well as healthy watersheds" (Conservation and Recovery Plan at 27)
Salmon Recovery Act	Funds local entities to coordinate salmon restoration.

X. SAN LUIS OBISPO SCIENCE AND ECOSYSTEM ALLIANCE

Purpose

The purpose of SLOSEA is “to build a robust and integrated program of scientific, stakeholder . . . , and management communities across the natural boundaries of the ecosystem” (SLOSEA website).

Overarching Laws and Agreements

- No laws or agreements—a grassroots approach.

Related Agreements and Activities

Organizational Structure

- Advisory committee

Relevant Laws