California Ocean and Coastal Investment Study

Final Report

Contract # 800751
May 21, 2008

NATIONAL OCEAN ECONOMICS PROGRAM

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Summary

Ocean and Coastal Expenditures FY 2006 and FY 2007

Table 1 Summary Expenditures and Cumulative Totals in Millions of Dollars, FY 2006 and FY 2007 (sorted by Cumulative Total FY 2006-2007)

Agency/Program	Total		Change	% Change	Cumulative Total
	FY 2006	FY 2007			
Totals	**$ 707.2**	**$ 833.0**	**$ 125.8**	**17.8%**	**$ 1,540.2**
State Water Resources Control Board	$ 196.3	$ 267.3	$ 71.0	36.1%	$ 463.7
Caltrans	$ 176.9	$ 179.5	$ 2.5	1.4%	$ 356.4
Wildlife Conservation Board	$ 108.9	$ 96.4	$ (12.5)	-11.5%	$ 205.3
Dept. Parks and Recreation	$ 37.4	$ 79.2	$ 41.8	111.8%	$ 116.6
Dept. of Fish and Game	$ 50.7	$ 60.4	$ 9.6	19.0%	$ 111.1
Dept. of Boating and Waterways	$ 40.4	$ 44.5	$ 4.1	10.3%	$ 84.9
State Coastal Conservancy	$ 33.2	$ 43.1	$ 9.9	29.7%	$ 76.3
State Lands Commission	$ 17.5	$ 17.7	$ 0.2	1.3%	$ 35.2
California Coastal Commission	$ 16.1	$ 17.2	$ 1.1	6.8%	$ 33.2
Sea Grant	$ 11.1	$ 11.1	$ -	0.0%	$ 22.2
Dept. of Conservation	$ 4.1	$ 5.9	$ 1.9	45.7%	$ 10.0
San Gabriel Mountains Conservancy	$ 7.2	$ 2.6	$ (4.6)	-63.6%	$ 9.8
SF Bay Conservation and Development Commission	$ 4.2	$ 5.3	$ 1.1	26.0%	$ 9.5
Integrated Waste Mgmt Board	$ 1.7	$ 1.7	$ (0.0)	-0.6%	$ 3.4
Office of Environmental Health & Hazard Assessment	$ 0.9	$ 0.5	$ (0.4)	-40.6%	$ 1.4
Resources Dept.	$ 0.5	$ 0.5	$ 0.0	2.7%	$ 1.1
Dept. of Water Resources	$ -	$ -	$ -	NA	$ -

"California's coastal and ocean resources are critical to the State's environmental and economic security, and integral to the State's high quality of life and culture."

CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION ACT, 2004

Key Facts

California Coastal and Ocean Investment vs. Coastal Economy GDP

- **2005**[1] CA Ocean and Coastal Investment: **$707M**[2] = **.05%** of CA Coastal Economy GDP: **$1.4T**[3]
- **2006**[1] CA Ocean and Coastal Investment: **$832M**[2] = **.06%** of CA Coastal Economy GDP: **$1.5T**[4]

Funding Sources

- **Total Funding increased 20%** ($112M); **Federal funding decreased 53%**
- State Bonds accounted for approximately 52% of funding

Employment

- Approximately **4,000 employees**
- **Over 60%** of employment was Maintenance
- Coastal and Ocean-related employment is approximately **2%** of California's State Government Workforce

Function

- CA Coast and Ocean investments **increased by almost 18%**
- **$1.5 Billion** cumulative investment in coasts and oceans during FY 2006 and FY 2007 combined
- **Approximately 50%** of expenditures composed of Project Management & Grants

Activity

- **Preserving** or **Restoring** Ocean and Coastal Resources**: 89% of expenditures**
- **Promoting** Ocean-related Economic Development**: 10% of expenditures**
- **Education: 1% of expenditures**

Geography

- Highest Expenditures—Los Angeles County: $147.9M, 10% of cumulative FY 2006 and FY 2007 expenditures
- Highest Percentage Increase—Merced County: increased 875.0% from FY 2006 to FY 2007
- Highest Dollar Increase—Orange County: increased $35.6M from FY 2006 to FY 2007
- Greatest Percentage Reduction—San Joaquin County: decreased 88.9% from FY 2006 to FY 2007
- Greatest Dollar Reduction—Los Angeles County: decreased $25.2M from FY 2006 to FY 2007

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[1] CA Coastal Economy data is based on calendar year (e.g.1/1/2005 – 12/31/2005), CA Ocean and Coastal Investment is based on CA State fiscal year (e.g. 7/1/2005 – 6/30/2006)
[2] Due to program accounting practices and differences in Program vs. Capital Outlay expenditures, sections have different total values. The section value used here is the Expenditure by Function Total
[3] NOEP. 2008. California Coastal Economy GDP in 2005 equals $1,392,968,976,269

Introduction

The California Ocean and Coastal Investment Study is the first study of its kind. No other state has attempted to inventory state expenditures on coasts and coastal oceans. Not only does this work compile those values, but it does so in a way that can be replicated in other states to allow comparisons of total expenditures, percentages of the value that coasts and oceans bring to the state economy, expenditures as a percentage of state budgets, the sources of those funds, and how they are spent.

Every coastal state designates different programs to carry out similar missions to protect and promote their coastal and ocean assets. Therefore, it is not enough to determine what each program spends on these assets if one wants to compare one state to another, but it is essential to know approximately on what type of activity the funds were spent and for which assets, (e.g. watersheds, beaches, etc) the funds were targeted. With a universal template that avoids the different allocation of responsibilities within and between state governments, these data can inform state planners and managers how well they are doing. These data can reflect expenditures and functions that promote and preserve those assets, and determine the effectiveness of those investments. Annual accounts also can indicate possible problem areas of over or under spending that need to be addressed.

The study team encountered different accounting cultures among the California state programs, and helped program designates to overcome the challenges involved in collecting data in a way many agencies had never thought about their budgets. As a result, the data found in this report are uneven, and in some places non-uniform in interpretation by individual programs, something that future efforts, if they continue, should try to coordinate. Since this was a first time effort for all 30 programs surveyed, we felt that the end product produced a relatively accurate picture of California's expenditures for the last two years for which data were available during the study period. Some programs were not able to respond to all of the questions, or reinterpreted some of the questions to better fit their missions (those are included with their program name), and some were able to thoroughly fill out the survey. Still others submitted their own version of what could be told. These are found in the appendix. Detailed instructions were sent out with each survey that indicated each program could/should annotate answers it thought did not entirely tell the story. These rare cases have been reported. A designated person was identified in each program surveyed. The NOEP team helped to guide them through the process and answer program-specific questions. The result is an illuminating picture of how California State Government invests through annual expenditures – rather than appropriations – in its coasts and coastal ocean.

Now that California has set the standard for assessing its effectiveness in managing its coasts, we anticipate that other states will replicate this effort and survey their expenditures of these valuable coastal assets. An essential step for strategic planning, this should be the beginning of an institutionalized process for California to annually survey the health and relevance of its programs to ensure their vision of conservation, preservation, and promotion is carried out effectively.

Purpose of Study

The National Ocean Economics Program (NOEP), in cooperation with the California Coastal Conservancy and the Ocean Protection Council (OPC), completed this study to provide an inventory of state expenditures for the coast and ocean for fiscal years 2005-06 (FY 2006) and 2006-07 (FY 2007). The purpose of the study is to understand where current public investments are being made and whether further investments need to occur to be consistent with the OPC Strategic Plan as well as those of various state programs.

About the Data

While the NOEP team made every attempt to include the full breadth and depth of ocean and coastal-related programs and expenditures, the diversity of functions, jurisdictions, and internal accounting practices presented significant challenges to the formation of a standardized dataset. When interpreting the information included in this report it is important to note the limitations and caveats of the dataset. **For a complete list of caveats, definitions, and methodologies please refer to the Appendices that accompany this document.**

The fiscal and employment figures in this report are based on the State's fiscal year calendar. The 2005-2006 fiscal year, herein noted as ***FY 2006***, spans from July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006. The 2006-2007 fiscal year, herein noted as ***FY 2007,*** spans from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007.

The terms *expenditures* and *investments* are used interchangeably throughout this report. These terms are used to describe those monies actually spent in the respective fiscal year - not those funds appropriated, unless otherwise noted.

Values labeled as *cumulative* sum the FY 2006 and FY 2007 expenditures. This sum value is included throughout the report to provide a more comprehensive view of sustained coastal and ocean expenditures. For consistency purposes, the majority of data tables and charts in this report are organized according to this cumulative value.

Local city and county governments were not directly surveyed in this study. The data do capture local expenditures of State money. The total values, thus represent lower bound estimates as local governments and organizations do invest additional expenditures.

Overview of Process/Methods

The NOEP worked with California fiscal experts to determine the most accurate and expedient way to investigate how the State and its programs have invested in coastal and ocean resources. This process began with extensive research into the Governor's budget, those programs related to coastal and ocean areas, and the State budget process. It was determined that no currently available documents (including the Governor's budget) could provide the necessary information to complete the assessment.

In order to gain access to this information the NOEP generated an economic survey in spreadsheet format to be completed by the appropriate personnel for each program. This survey was beta-tested on two "pilot-

study" programs. The original survey questionnaire was revised based on the feedback from the two cooperating programs' data and personal communications.

Upon completion of the revisions and in cooperation with the administrators of the OPC, a survey questionnaire was given to each of the 30 potential coastal and ocean-related programs along with instructions for completion. Twenty-six of these programs responded with some form of data. Seventeen of the programs were able to provide data compatible with the survey design and are included in this report. Two of the programs did provide some information, but the dataset was either too incomplete or incompatible for further data analysis. Seven of the organizations responded that during the two-year period they had no coastal or ocean-related expenditures.

Participating programs returned data in a variety of formats and with differing levels of detail. Once received, surveys were reviewed by NOEP data analysts for completeness and accuracy. If necessary, values were recategorized or altered according to program instruction. Once this process was completed, a finalized copy of the survey was sent to each program with a request for approval.

Table 2 List of Programs Chosen to Participate in Study*†

Program	Status
California Coastal Commission	Included in Report
California Integrated Waste Management Board	Included in Report
Department of Fish and Game	Included in Report
Department of Transportation	Included in Report
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment	Included in Report
Wildlife Conservation Board	Included in Report
State Coastal Conservancy	Included in Report
Department of Boating and Waterways	Included in Report
Department of Parks and Recreation	Included in Report
California Ocean Resources Program	Included in Report
Department of Conservation	Included in Report
San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission	Included in Report
San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles River and Mountains Conservancy	Included in Report
State Water Resources Control Board	Included in Report
State Lands Commission	Included in Report
Department of Water Resources	Included in Report
Special Resources Programs	Included in Report
Delta Protection Commission	Data Received, but Incompatible
Department of Pesticide Regulation	Data Received, but Incompatible
California Bay-Delta Authority	Little or No Coastal and Ocean Expenditures
California Boating and Waterways Commission	Little or No Coastal and Ocean Expenditures
California Fish and Game Commission	Little or No Coastal and Ocean Expenditures
Department of Toxic Substances Control	Little or No Coastal and Ocean Expenditures
San Diego River Conservancy	Little or No Coastal and Ocean Expenditures
California Energy Commission (ERCDC)	Little or No Coastal and Ocean Expenditures
Parks and Recreation Commission	Little or No Coastal and Ocean Expenditures

*The following programs were also contacted, but were unable or unwilling to participate in this study: California Conservation Corps, Baldwin Hills Conservancy, Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy.
† The following programs are assumed to have coastal and ocean expenditures, but were not contacted to

Funding Sources

20% increase in funding, FY 2006 to FY 2007

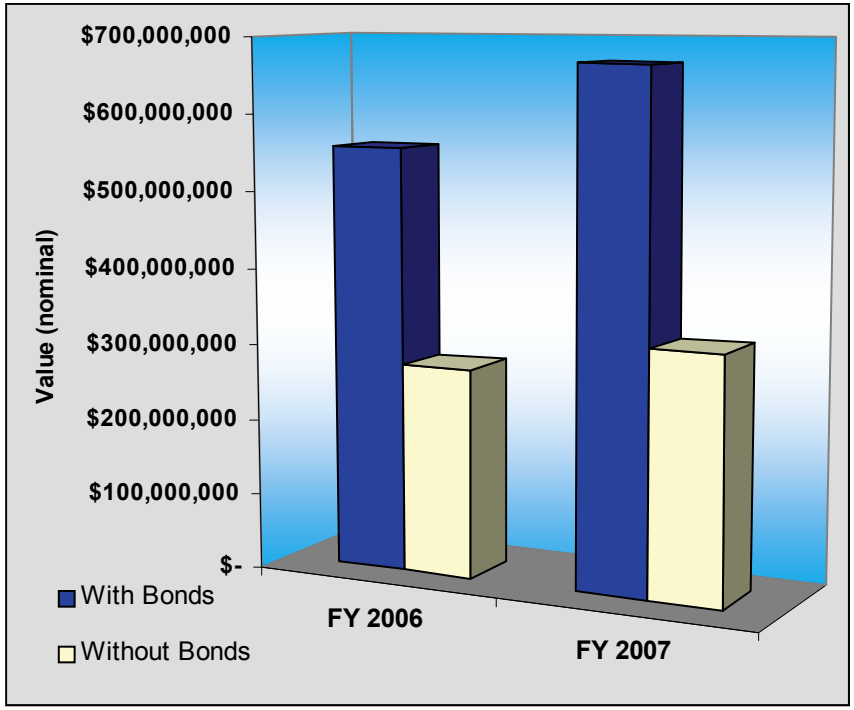
Funding Sources

Total funding for coastal and ocean investment increased 20.1% from FY 2006 to FY 2007. An increase of $120.1M, California State funding sources demonstrated strong growth, despite a 52.9% decrease in federally supplied funding. While these increases are important and comforting for those wanting to protect California's coasts, the figures can be deceptive because a large proportion of these funds are from Bonds, which have a large degree of uncertainty associated with them.

Coastal and ocean investments depend heavily on State Bonds as a source of funding. State Bonds provided the largest portion of funding, over 50.8% in FY 2006 and 52.3% in FY 2007. State Bond funding increased 23.6% ($66.8M), from a value of $283.0M in FY 2006 to $349.8M in FY 2007. Figure 1 highlights the importance of bond funding by displaying total coastal and ocean funding with and without the infusion of State Bonds. Bond funds represent a temporary influx of money paid over several years, a supplement to the more stable state allocations such as the General Fund[5] or Special Funds, Fees, and Permits [6].

Special Funds, Fees, and Permits contributed the second largest portion, with relative contributions of 25.7% in FY 2006 and 30.3% in FY 2007. Special Funds, Fees, and Permits exhibited the largest percentage growth of the funding categories; a 41.8% change, increasing from $143.0M in FY 2006 to $203.0M in FY 2007 (table 3 & figure 2).

Figure 1 Funding With and Without State Bonds, FY 2006 and FY 2007



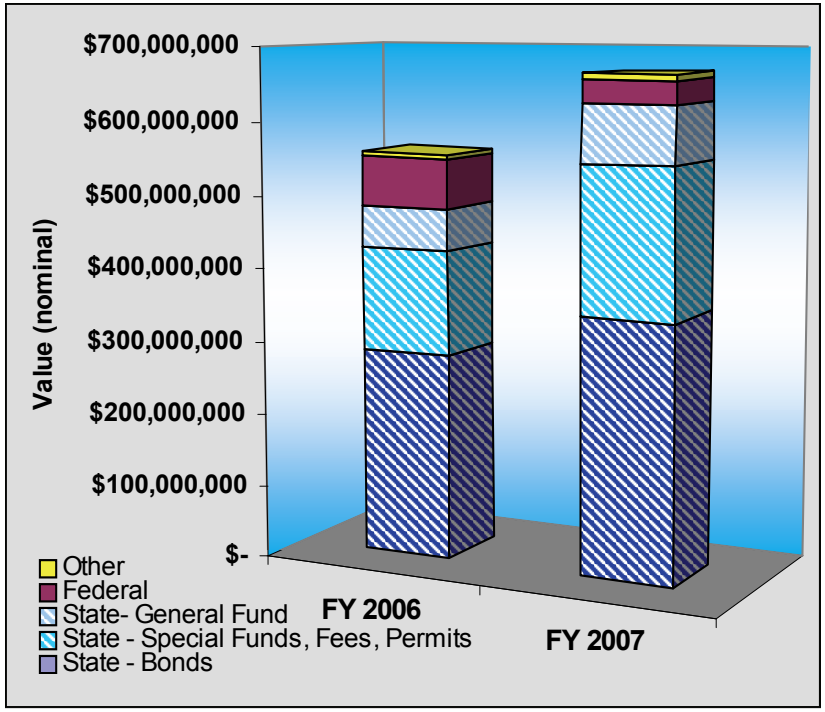
[5] Fiscal Resources contributed from funds (other than the General Fund) or from the collection of fees and permits
[6] All other fiscal resources that have contributed to ocean and coastal investment, but are not classified in any of the above categories

Table 3 Funding by Source, FY 2006 and FY 2007

Category		Total Investment		Change from 2006 to 2007	% Change from 2006 to 2007	Cumulative Total 2006-2007	% of Annual Total	
		FY 2006	FY 2007				FY 2006	FY 2007
Funding		***$ 557,320,519***	***$ 669,307,044***	***$ 111,986,526***	***20.1%***	***$ 1,226,627,563***	***100.0%***	***100.0%***
State	Bonds	$ 282,958,324	$ 349,771,551	$ 66,813,227	23.6%	$ 632,729,875	50.8%	52.3%
	Special Funds [A], Fees, and Permits	$ 143,004,595	$ 202,790,112	$ 59,785,517	41.8%	$ 345,794,708	25.7%	30.3%
	General Fund	$ 57,262,552	$ 77,312,791	$ 20,050,239	35.0%	$ 134,575,344	10.3%	11.6%
State - Total Funding		*$ 483,225,472*	*$ 629,874,454*	*$ 146,648,983*	*30.3%*	*$ 1,113,099,926*	*86.7%*	*94.1%*
Federal		$ 68,038,515	$ 32,031,896	$ (36,006,618)	-52.9%	$ 100,070,411	12.2%	4.8%
Other		$ 6,056,532	$ 7,400,693	$ 1,344,161	22.2%	$ 13,457,225	1.1%	1.1%

[A] California Coastal Commission specifically notes as "California Beach and Coastal Enhancement Account; California Environmental License Plate Fund"

Figure 2 Cumulative Funding by Source, FY 2006 and FY 2007



State General Fund support for coastal and ocean spending, responsible for approximately 11% of funding during the period, grew from $57.2M (FY 2006) to $77.3M (FY 2007) – an increase of 35.0% or $20.1M.

Federal funding is a smaller source of funding and decreased 52.9%, or $36.0M, over the period from FY 2006 to FY 2007. In FY 2006 Federal funds contributed 12.2% ($68.0M) of expenditures for coastal and ocean investments. In FY 2007, this percentage declined to 4.8% contributing $32.0M.

GOVERNANCE, OBJECTIVE 5: FEDERAL INFLUENCE

– ***Engage federal government support for California's priorities***

GOVERNANCE, OBJECTIVE 5: FUNDING

– ***Maximize the effectiveness of funds spent to protect and conserve coastal resources***

OPC FIVE-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN

Employment

Approximately 4,000 employees

Table 4 Employment Data, FY 2006 and FY 2007 (Sorted by Average Annual Employment)

Category		Total Employment		Change from 2006 to 2007	% Change from 2006 to 2007	Average Employment 2006-2007	% of Annual Total	
		FY 2006	FY 2007				FY 2006	FY 2007
Number of Employees		***3,882***	***4,006***	***124***	***3.2%***	***3,944***	*100.0%*	*100.0%*
Number of Employees by Category	Maintenance	2,373	2,547	174	7.3%	2,460	61.1%	63.6%
	Personnel- Water Quality (SWRCB)	475	406	(69)	-14.4%	441	12.2%	10.1%
	Operations	382	390	8	2.2%	386	9.8%	9.7%
	Observations and Monitoring	187	216	30	15.8%	201	4.8%	5.4%
	Enforcement	194	194	-	0.0%	194	5.0%	4.9%
	Project Management and Grants	150	125	(25)	-16.9%	138	3.9%	3.1%
	Research	58	65	7	11.5%	61	1.5%	1.6%
	Salaries/Personnel Management	46	40	(6)	-13.1%	43	1.2%	1.0%
	Permits (BCDC)	9	12	4	41.2%	10	0.2%	0.3%
	Planning (BCDC)	5	7	2	34.6%	6	0.1%	0.2%
	Education (CDFG)	4	4	-	0.0%	4	0.1%	0.1%

California Government employees associated with the coast and ocean accounted for approximately 1.8% of the state's workforce[7]. The number of coast and ocean-related employees grew by 124 positions, from 3,882 (FY 2006) to 4,006 (FY 2007). This increase of 3.2% was less than the 4.0% growth in total California Government employees during the same time period.[8]

Maintenance was the largest employment category, representing over 60% of employees during both the FY 2006 and FY 2007 periods. Maintenance employees accounted for 2,737 positions in FY 2006 growing to 2,547 in FY 2007. The Maintenance employment category is composed almost solely of Caltrans personnel, with the program comprising 99.9% of Maintenance personnel. During the period from FY 2006 to FY 2007, Caltrans added 174 employees, an increase of 7.3% to the Maintenance category. This addition served to offset decreases in other categories and resulted in a positive net change for ocean and coastal employment.

[7]California State Personnel Board (CA SPB). 2007. Annual Census of Employees in the State Civil Service 2006-2007 Fiscal Year
[8] ibid. 4.08% growth

Table 5 CA State Employment and Percentage of State Workforce with Annual Rates of Change, FY 2006-2007

Workforce	FY 2006	% of State	FY 2007	% of State	Change	% Change
Total State Gov't Employment	210,591	100%	219,088	100%	2,369	4.0%
Ocean and Coastal Gov't Employment	3,882	1.8%	4,006	1.8%	124	3.2%

Source: CA SPB 2007. Annual Census of Employees in the State Civil Service 2006-2007 Fiscal Year

Water Quality personnel represented the second largest category with 475 employees in FY 2006 and 405 in FY 2007. The category decreased by 14.4% over the period, representing the loss of 69 employees.

The Operations category was the third largest, accounting for 9.8% of employment, with 382 employees in FY 2006 and 390 in FY 2007. Operations was used by many programs as a general category, in which to place all employees or those not otherwise classified.

Observations and Monitoring was the fourth largest category, increasing from 187 employees in FY 2006 to 216 employees in FY 2007; a growth of 30 employees over the period. Observations and Monitoring employees account for roughly 5% of coastal and ocean employment during the FY's 2006 and 2007. If combined with the SWRCB's Water Quality personnel category, Observation and Monitoring/Water Quality would account for 15.5% (FY 2006) and 17.0% (FY 2007) with a decrease of 39 employees over the period.

Coastal and Ocean-related Enforcement accounted for 5% of the employees or 194 positions. The number of Enforcement employees did not change from FY 2006 to FY 2007 while the number of State employees increased overall. The following programs recorded personnel associated with Enforcement:

- California Department of Fish and Game – 118
- California Department of Parks and Recreation – 50
- State Water Resources Control Board – 11
- State Lands Commission – 9
- Bay Area Conservation & Development Commission – 3
- California Department of Conservation – 3

Discussion with state officials indicates that Enforcement is a historically under-funded area of state programs.[9]

GOVERNANCE, OBJECTIVE 3: ENFORCEMENT

- Improve the enforcement of California's state agencies concerning ocean and coastal protection laws

OPC FIVE-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN

[9] Personal Communication. California Department of Fish and Game. 2008

Expenditure by Function

Project Management & Grants approximately 50% of expenditures

Table 6 Expenditures by Function Data, FY 2006 and FY 2007 (Sorted by Cumulative Total FY 2006-2007)

Category		Total Investment		Change from 2006 to 2007	% Change from 2006 to 2007	Cumulative Total 2006-2007	% of Annual Total	
		FY 2006	FY 2007				FY 2006	FY 2007
Expenditures by Function		***$ 707,164,389***	***$ 832,987,231***	***$ 125,822,843***	***17.8%***	***$ 1,540,151,620***	***100.0%***	***100.0%***
Amount by Categories	Project Management and Grants	*$ 347,287,251*	*$ 445,951,503*	$ 98,664,251	28.4%	$ 793,238,754	49.1%	53.5%
	Maintenance	*$ 177,090,940*	*$ 179,616,431*	$ 2,525,491	1.4%	$ 356,707,371	25.0%	21.6%
	Salaries/Personnel Management	*$ 68,570,999*	*$ 72,002,671*	$ 3,431,672	5.0%	$ 140,573,670	9.7%	8.6%
	Observations and Monitoring	*$ 32,463,979*	*$ 45,850,343*	$ 13,386,364	41.2%	$ 78,314,322	4.6%	5.5%
	Operations [B]	*$ 34,738,677*	*$ 37,652,584*	$ 2,913,907	8.4%	$ 72,391,261	4.9%	4.5%
	Enforcement	*$ 28,252,543*	*$ 30,182,700*	$ 1,930,157	6.8%	$ 58,435,243	4.0%	3.6%
	Research [C]	*$ 17,151,000*	*$ 18,516,000*	$ 1,365,000	8.0%	$ 35,667,000	2.4%	2.2%
	Permits (BCDC)	*$ 932,000*	*$ 1,598,000*	$ 666,000	71.5%	$ 2,530,000	0.1%	0.2%
	Planning (BCDC)	*$ 677,000*	*$ 772,000*	$ 95,000	14.0%	$ 1,449,000	0.1%	0.1%
	Hazard Mitigation	*$ -*	*$ 845,000*	$ 845,000	N/A	$ 845,000	0.0%	0.1%

[B] CDFG includes "Rents and Leases" in this category [C] Sea Grant includes "Outreach" in this category

California coastal and ocean investment increased by 17.8%, or $125.8M, from FY 2006 to FY 2007.

Project Management and Grants accounted for the greatest portion of investments with 49.1% and 53.5% in FY 2006 and FY 2007, respectively. Project Management and Grants increased by $98.7M, growing 28.4% over the period. Despite the dominance of Project Management and Grants in the Expenditure by Category section, very few employees were associated with the category.[10]

Maintenance activities accounted for $177.1M of the FY 2006 and $179.6M of the FY 2007 coastal and ocean investments. Maintenance expenditures remained stable, in-

[10] Employment associated with Project Management and Grants accounted for between 3.1% (FY 2006) and 3.9% (FY 2007) of coastal and ocean employment (see Employment section).

creasing by 1.4% or $2.5M over the period. The category constituted 25.0% and 21.6% of total investment for the FY 2006 and FY 2007 years, respectively. As in the Employment section, Caltrans accounts for all but a fraction of the Maintenance category, composing over 99.9% of Maintenance investments.

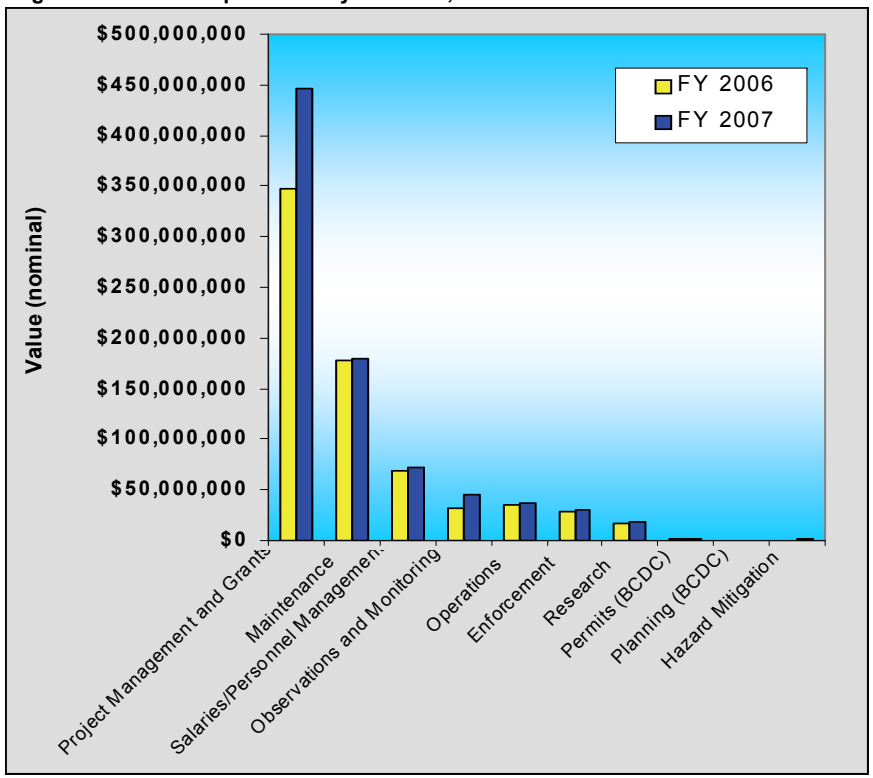
Observations and Monitoring functions accounted for $32.5M of investment in FY 2006 increasing 41.2%, or $13.4M, to a value of $45.9M in FY 2007. The percentage of coastal and ocean investment represented by the Observations and Monitoring category increased from 4.6% to 5.5% during the FY 2006 and FY 2007 periods.

Investment in Enforcement-related activities totaled $28.3M in FY 2006 and $30.2M in FY 2007; an increase of 6.8%, or $2.9M over the period. The category accounts for 3.6% of coastal and ocean investment activities in FY 2006 and 4.0% in FY 2007.

Research[11] accounted for $17.2M in FY 2006 and $18.5M in FY 2007, a change of $1.4M or 8% over the period. Research investments composed 2.4% of ocean and coastal investment in FY 2006 and 2.2% in FY 2007.

The OPC Five-Year Strategic Plan[12] includes a section titled "Research and Monitoring". The investments associated with the OPC's established objectives, would represent a combination of the Observations and Monitoring and the Research categories. Combined, the categories total $49.6M in FY 2006, increasing by 30.0% ($14.8M) to a value of $64.4M in FY 2007.

Figure 3 Annual Expenditure by Function, FY 2006 and FY 2007



RESEARCH & MONITORING, OBJECTIVE 1: RESEARCH

- Improve the scientific understanding of our oceans and coastal ecosystems

- Make research a part of OPC's funding strategy

OPC FIVE-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN

[11] This value also includes "Outreach" activities by CA Sea Grant program
[12] California Ocean Protection Council. 2006. A Vision for our Ocean and Coast: Five Year Strategic Plan.

Expenditure by Activity

Preserving or Restoring Ocean and Coastal Resources 89% of expenditures

Preserving or Restoring Ocean and Coastal Resources* accounted for greater than 89% of expenditures in the FY 2006 and FY 2007 periods. With an increase of 5.9% from FY 2006 to FY 2007, the category grew by $72.8M.

Promoting Ocean-Related Economic Development accounted for approximately 10% of expenditure during the FY 2006 and FY 2007 periods. With a value of $63.9M in FY 2006, the category increased by 7.0%, a value of $9.7M from FY 2006 to FY 2007.

Education accounted for approximately 1% during the FY 2006 and FY 2007 periods. Education decreased 2.7% percent, shrinking from $7.2M in FY 2006 to $6.8M in FY 2007.

Figure 4 Cumulative Expenditure by Activity, FY 2006-2007

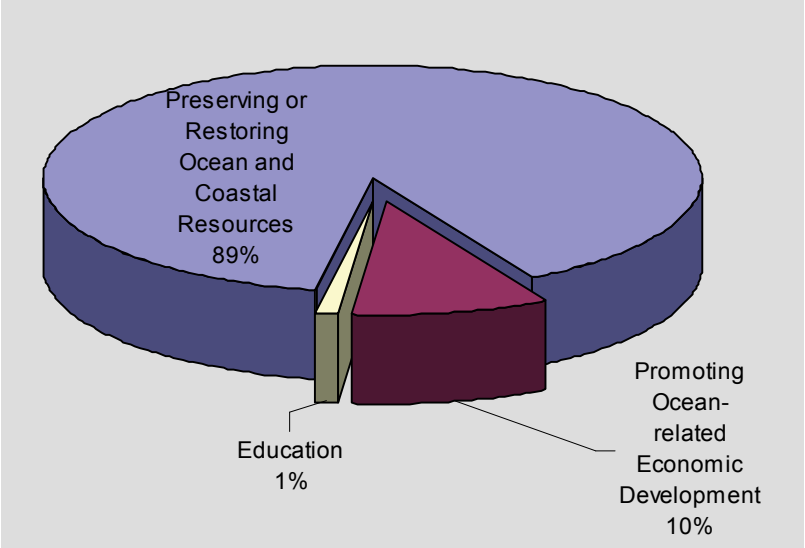


Table 7 Cumulative Expenditure By Activity, FY 2006-2007

Category	FY 2006	FY 2007	Change from 2006 to 2007	% Change 2006 to 2007	Cumulative Total 2006-2007
Preserving or **Restoring** Ocean and Coastal Resources	$ 580,414,892	$ 653,182,343	$ 72,767,450	5.9%	$ 1,233,597,235
Promoting Ocean-related Economic Development	$ 63,941,519	$ 73,619,373	$ 9,677,854	7.0%	$ 137,560,893
Education	$ 7,190,607	$ 6,815,450	$ (375,157)	-2.7%	$ 14,006,057

* See following pages for definitions of section headings.

Preserving or Restoring Ocean and Coastal Resources - *Investment primarily intended to preserve, conserve, or restore ocean and coastal resources or ecosystems*[13]

Water Quality, the largest subcategory in the Preserving or Restoring subsection, was also the largest overall in the Expenditure by Activity section as a whole (table 11). Water Quality investments accounted for $232.4M in FY 2006, increasing by 2.4% ($5.7M) to $238.1M in FY 2007. Eight programs reported investment in the Water Quality subcategory, however only two programs comprise 99.5% of the total:

- Caltrans Water Quality investments accounted for 72.0% of the subcategory total in FY 2006 and 69.8% in FY 2007.
- The SWRCB is the second program, contributing 27.6% in FY 2006 and 29.5% in FY 2007.

The subcategory Grants was added by the SWRCB. SWRCB's Grants accounted for $115.2M in FY 2006 and $180.5M in FY 2007. The change from FY 2006 to FY 2007 represents an increase of $65.3M, or 56.7%.

Habitat and Living Resources activities totaled $145.1M in FY 2006 and 142.3M in FY 2007, a decrease of 1.9% or $2.8M over the period. Eight programs recorded values in this subcategory; the Wildlife Conservation Board was the major contributor, accounting for 73.2% of the total in FY 2006 and 65.2% in FY 2007.

Table 8 Subcategory Contribution to Preserving and Restoring Ocean and Coastal Resources Subsection, FY 2006-2007

Preserving or Restoring Ocean and Coastal Resources Subsection		
Subcategory	*% of Subsection*	
	FY 2006	*FY 2007*
Water Quality	*40.0%*	*36.5%*
Grants (SWRCB)	*19.8%*	*27.6%*
Habitat & Living Resources	*25.0%*	*21.8%*
Watershed Management	*5.6%*	*4.4%*
Ocean Management	*3.5%*	*4.1%*
Research and Outreach (Sea Grant)	*1.7%*	*1.5%*
Shoreline Erosion	*1.4%*	*1.4%*
Estuarine Management	*1.5%*	*1.3%*
Hazard Mitigation	*0.6%*	*0.6%*
Coastal Land Use Planning	*0.5%*	*0.5%*
Coastal Sediment Management (DBW)	*0.3%*	*0.3%*
Coastal Wetland Monitoring (Resources)	*0.0%*	*0.0%*

Ecosystem management was categorized into three basic categories: Estuarine Management, Ocean Management, and general Watershed[14] Management. Combined these three sub-categories account for roughly 14% of expendi-

OCEAN AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS:
- Significantly increase healthy ocean and coastal wildlife populations and communities in California

OPC FIVE-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN

[13] Each program was asked to categorize according to the primary intent of expenditures. In the event that an expenditure has multiple functions, i.e. preventing Shoreline Erosion and promoting Coastal Tourism, the value should be appropriately divided between the different activities.

[14] Includes coastal bay and delta ecosystems as well as those which cannot be categorized into Ocean Management and Estuarine Management

tures, contributing $47.5M in FY 2006 and $52.9M in FY 2007; an increase of 11.4% or $5.4M over the period. Watershed Management was the largest of these sub-categories, accounting for 68.5% of the group expenditures in FY 2006 and 54.1% in FY 2007.

The Research and Outreach sub-category was added to the original categories by the Sea Grant Extension Program (Sea Grant). Sea Grant invested $10M in each of the FY 2006 and FY 2007 periods, accounting for 1.4% of coastal and ocean expenditures.

Shoreline Erosion-related investments accounted for $7.9M in FY 2006 and $9.4M in FY 2007; an increase of 18.2% ($1.5M) over the period. While four programs had some shoreline erosion-related expenditures, Caltrans accounted for 97% of the investment in both FY 2006 and FY 2007.

Promoting Ocean-related Economic Development - *Investment intended to enhance, protect, or promote economic activities that are at least partially dependent on the ocean or coast*

Ocean-based Recreational, Commercial, or Tourism Construction totaled $33.4M in FY 2006, increasing 3.2% to reach $34.5 in FY 2007 (table 11). The sub-category is the largest in the Promoting Ocean-related Economic Development subsection and accounts for 5% of the larger Expenditure by Activity section, ranking fourth highest overall.

Table 9 Subcategory Contribution to Promoting Ocean-Related Economic Development Subsection, FY 2006-2007

Promoting Ocean-Related Economic Development Subsection		
Subcategory	*% of Subsection*	
	FY 2006	*FY 2007*
Ocean-based Recreational, Commercial, or Tourism Construction	*52.3%*	*53.9%*
Coastal Access	*14.2%*	*22.8%*
Ports and Harbors	*12.1%*	*12.5%*
Public Health and Safety	*9.2%*	*11.5%*
Coastal or Offshore Oil, Gas, and Minerals	*8.9%*	*8.9%*
Coastal Tourism Promotion	*2.8%*	*4.9%*
Transportation	*0.2%*	*0.3%*
Vessel Traffic Safety	*0.2%*	*0.2%*
Desalination	*0.0%*	*0.0%*

Capital Outlay investments by the Department of Boating and Waterways makeup 99.0% of the sub-category.

Coastal Access investment increased 59.9% from $9.1M in FY 2006 to $14.6M in FY 2007. Of the seven programs contributing to Coastal Access, the State Coastal Conservancy and Department of Parks and Recreation provided the largest

OCEAN AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS, OBJECTIVE *5*:
- Encourage emerging coastal and ocean activities that will provide new economic opportunities for the State, can be conducted in a sustainable manner, and are consistent with the goals and objectives of the California Ocean Protection Act

OPC FIVE-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN

portion of sub-category expenditures. Combined these two programs contributed 88.4% of the investment in FY 2006 and 83.6% in FY 2007.

Ports and Harbors investment accounted for approximately 1.1% of investments in FY 2006 and FY 2007. Port and Harbor investments increased 3.2%, from $7.8M in FY 2006 to $8.0M in FY 2007. For both years the State Lands Commission contributed 96% of the total investment.

Coastal Tourism Promotion experienced the largest percentage increase of the Expenditure by Activity section, increasing 75.6% ($1.4M), from a value of $1.8M in FY 2006 to $3.2M in FY 2007. The Department of Fish and Game was the largest annual contributor to Coastal Tourism Promotion, however the growth in funds across the period is due primarily to influx of State Coastal Conservancy capital.

Education - *Investment intended to develop, enhance, or promote awareness of ocean or coastal ecosystems or the activities which are dependent on them at all levels, including public education*

The Education subsection represents approximately 1% of coastal and ocean-related investments[15]. Five categories make up this subsection, with the largest being a general Education category. Nine programs contribute to the Education section, the largest being the California Coastal Commission, CDFG, and Sea Grant; each investing over $1M annually.

Table 10 Subcategory Contribution to Education Subsection, FY 2006-2007

Education		
Subsection	*% of Subsection*	
	FY 2006	*FY 2007*
Education	*86.6%*	*77.2%*
Public Outreach and Education (CIWMB)	*0.7%*	*0.8%*
Elkhorn Slough Public Information (CDFG)	*4.4%*	*4.4%*
Watershed Education (CDFG)	*2.3%*	*3.2%*
Marine Education & Outreach (CDFG)	*5.9%*	*9.1%*

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH
- Promote ocean and coastal awareness and stewardship

OPC FIVE-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN

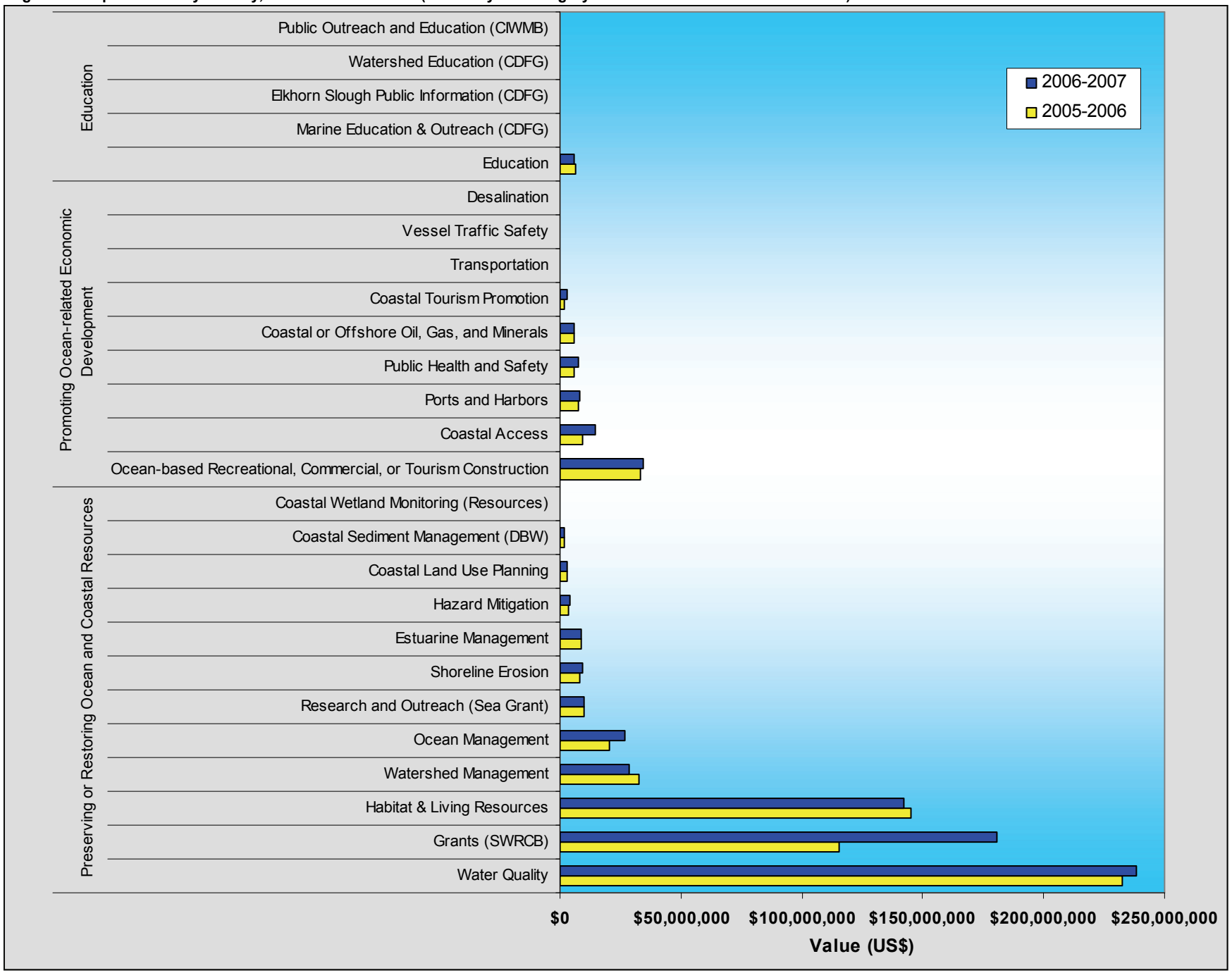
[15] Value does not include any salaries or program expenses associated with the California K-12 or University-level education systems. Institutions responsible for these duties are not included. Section includes some educational and outreach activities by organizations whose primary goal is not education. Total does not include Sea Grant Education and Outreach value categorized under Preserving or Restoring Ocean and Coastal Resources.

Table 11 Expenditures by Activity, FY 2006 and FY 2007 (Sorted by Cumulative Total FY 2006-2007)

Section	Category		Total Investment		Change from 2006 to 2007	% Change from 2006 to 2007	Cumulative Total 2006-2007	% of Annual Total	
			FY 2006	FY 2007				FY 2006	FY 2007
Expenditure by Activity	***Expenditures by Activity [D]***		***$ 651,547,019***	***$ 733,617,166***	***$ 82,070,147***	***12.6%***	***$ 1,385,164,184***	*100.0%*	*100.0%*
	Preserving or Restoring Ocean and Coastal Resources	Water Quality	$ 232,432,239	$ 238,120,521	$ 5,688,283	2.4%	$ 470,552,760	35.7%	32.5%
		Grants (SWRCB)	$ 115,197,266	$ 180,505,641	$ 65,308,375	56.7%	$ 295,702,907	17.7%	24.6%
		Habitat & Living Resources	$ 145,052,559	$ 142,292,757	$ (2,759,802)	-1.9%	$ 287,345,316	22.3%	19.4%
		Watershed Management	$ 32,530,090	$ 28,608,879	$ (3,921,211)	-12.1%	$ 61,138,969	5.0%	3.9%
		Ocean Management	$ 20,237,200	$ 26,629,262	$ 6,392,062	31.6%	$ 46,866,462	3.1%	3.6%
		Research and Outreach (Sea Grant)	$ 10,000,000	$ 10,000,000	$ -	0.0%	$ 20,000,000	1.5%	1.4%
		Shoreline Erosion	$ 7,941,063	$ 9,387,312	$ 1,446,250	18.2%	$ 17,328,375	1.2%	1.3%
		Estuarine Management	$ 8,812,661	$ 8,454,484	$ (358,177)	-4.1%	$ 17,267,145	1.4%	1.2%
		Hazard Mitigation	$ 3,275,947	$ 4,161,823	$ 885,877	27.0%	$ 7,437,770	0.5%	0.6%
		Coastal Land Use Planning	$ 2,930,869	$ 3,001,663	$ 70,795	2.4%	$ 5,932,532	0.4%	0.4%
		Coastal Sediment Management (DBW)	$ 1,755,000	$ 1,770,000	$ 15,000	0.9%	$ 3,525,000	0.3%	0.2%
		Coastal Wetland Monitoring (Resources)	$ 250,000	$ 250,000	$ -	0.0%	$ 500,000	0.0%	0.0%
	Promoting Ocean-related Economic Development	Ocean-based Recreational, Commercial, or Tourism Construction	$ 33,416,169	$ 34,482,783	$ 1,066,615	3.2%	$ 67,898,952	5.1%	4.7%
		Coastal Access	$ 9,111,427	$ 14,572,220	$ 5,460,794	59.9%	$ 23,683,647	1.4%	2.0%
		Ports and Harbors	$ 7,758,869	$ 8,003,663	$ 244,795	3.2%	$ 15,762,532	1.2%	1.1%
		Public Health and Safety	$ 5,869,540	$ 7,355,305	$ 1,485,765	25.3%	$ 13,224,845	0.9%	1.0%
		Coastal or Offshore Oil, Gas, and Minerals	$ 5,665,869	$ 5,711,663	$ 45,795	0.8%	$ 11,377,532	0.9%	0.8%
		Coastal Tourism Promotion	$ 1,796,042	$ 3,153,750	$ 1,357,708	75.6%	$ 4,949,791	0.3%	0.4%
		Transportation	$ 157,869	$ 165,663	$ 7,795	4.9%	$ 323,532	0.0%	0.0%
		Vessel Traffic Safety	$ 149,869	$ 157,663	$ 7,795	5.2%	$ 307,532	0.0%	0.0%
		Desalination	$ 15,869	$ 16,663	$ 795	5.0%	$ 32,532	0.0%	0.0%
	Education	Education	$ 6,229,680	$ 5,553,950	$ (675,730)	-10.8%	$ 11,783,630	1.0%	0.8%
		Marine Education & Outreach (CDFG)	$ 426,000	$ 656,000	$ 230,000	54.0%	$ 1,082,000	0.1%	0.1%
		Elkhorn Slough Public Information (CDFG)	$ 317,000	$ 317,000	$ -	0.0%	$ 634,000	0.0%	0.0%
		Watershed Education (CDFG)	$ 167,927	$ 229,500	$ 61,573	36.7%	$ 397,427	0.0%	0.0%
		Public Outreach and Education (CIWMB)	$ 50,000	$ 59,000	$ 9,000	18.0%	$ 109,000	0.0%	0.0%

[D] California Coastal Commission is unable to breakdown expenditures for any category other than "Education".

Figure 5 Expenditures by Activity, FY 2006 and FY 2007 (Sorted by Subcategory and Cumulative Total FY 2006-2007)



Counties[16]

Highest Expenditures—Los Angeles County: $147.9M, or 10% of cumulative expenditures

Overview

- 15 counties (or aggregations of) accounted for between 1.0-2.5% of the State's total expenditures
- 31 counties (or aggregations of) accounted for less than 1% of the total expenditures
- 16 of the 54 counties (or aggregations of) decreased coastal and ocean expenditures levels between the FY 2006 and FY 2007 periods (30% of the counties)
- 34 counties increased coastal and ocean related expenditures levels between the FY 2006 and FY 2007 periods (70% of the counties)

Significant Expenditures

- **Statewide**
  - FY 2006: $331M (47.5%)
  - FY 2007: $349M (43.2%)
  - Increase of approximately 5%
  - Approximately 45% ($680M) of cumulative expenditures categorized as **Statewide** - meaning they could not be subdivided into individual counties or the investments applied to all counties[17]
- **Los Angeles County**
  - FY 2006: $86.5M (12.4%)
  - FY 2007: $61.2M (7.6)
  - Decreased by 29% or $25.2M
  - Cumulative total of $147.9M
  - Highest county expenditures, more than double the next highest value
  - 95% of expenditures are capital outlay
- **San Diego County**
  - FY 2006: $37.1M (5.3%)
  - FY 2007: $40.8M (5.1%)
  - Increased 10.3% or $3.8M
  - Cumulative total of $77.9M
- **Orange County**
  - FY 2006: $17.6M (2.5%)
  - FY 2007: $53.2M (6.6%)
  - Increased 200%, or $35.6M
  - 90% of expenditures are capital outlay
  - Cumulative total of $71M

Significant Changes

- **Highest Percentage Changes**
  - Merced County: 875% ($1.1M to $10.5M)
  - Lake County: 533% ($94,000 to $595,000)
  - San Luis Obispo County: 445% ($5.5M to $30.1M)
  - Sonoma County: 368% ($2.7M to $12.5M)
- **Highest Dollar Changes**
  - Orange County: increased $35.6M
  - San Luis Obispo County: increased $24.6M
  - Ventura County: increased $11.2M
  - Sonoma County: increased $9.8M

[16] Expenditures are not County expenditures, but represent the geographic distribution of State expenditures; this includes some grants to city, county, and regional governments.
[17] Statewide also includes any investment intended to influence the State as a whole, or one that is distributed among different counties with no more than 25% going to any one particular county.

Figure 6 Map of Cumulative Expenditures by County, FY 2006-2007

- **Greatest Percentage Reductions**
  - San Joaquin County: decreased 88.9% ($9.5M to $1.1M)
  - Butte County: decreased 70% ($13.3M to $4.1M)
  - Solano County: decreased 63% ($2.5M to $1.5M)
  - Napa County: decreased 57% ($7.2M to $3.1M)

- **Greatest Dollar Reductions**
  - Los Angeles County: decreased $25.2M
  - Butte County: decreased $9.2M
  - San Joaquin County: decreased $8.5M
  - Yolo County: decreased $6.5M ($16.7M to $10.2M)

- **Other Notable Points**
  - Orange County and San Francisco County have high expenditures per square mile (figure 8), but low cumulative expenditures per person (figure 7)
  - Siskiyou County, Trinity County, and Mendocino County have high expenditures per person (figure 7), but low cumulative expenditures per square mile (figure 8)

Category		Total Investment		Change from 2006 to 2007	% Change from 2006 to 2007	Cumulative Total 2006-2007	% of Annual Total	
		FY 2006	FY 2007				FY 2006	FY 2007
	Expenditures by County	***$ 696,446,259***	***$ 806,872,428***	***$ 110,426,169***	***15.9%***	***$ 1,503,318,687***	***100.0%***	***100.0%***
	Statewide	*$ 330,547,823*	*$ 348,482,256*	$ 17,934,433	5.4%	$ 679,030,079	47.5%	43.2%
	Los Angeles	*$ 86,573,222*	*$ 61,285,137*	$ (25,288,085)	-29.2%	$ 147,858,359	12.4%	7.6%
	San Diego	*$ 37,068,442*	*$ 40,878,883*	$ 3,810,441	10.3%	$ 77,947,325	5.3%	5.1%
	Orange	*$ 17,637,213*	*$ 53,218,956*	$ 35,581,743	201.7%	$ 70,856,168	2.5%	6.6%
	Humboldt	*$ 24,103,919*	*$ 24,270,677*	$ 166,758	0.7%	$ 48,374,596	3.5%	3.0%
	Mendocino	*$ 14,579,386*	*$ 21,818,027*	$ 7,238,641	49.6%	$ 36,397,413	2.1%	2.7%
	San Luis Obispo	*$ 5,533,405*	*$ 30,163,395*	$ 24,629,989	445.1%	$ 35,696,800	0.8%	3.7%
	Monterey	*$ 11,722,864*	*$ 20,630,678*	$ 8,907,815	76.0%	$ 32,353,542	1.7%	2.6%
	Yolo	*$ 16,786,521*	*$ 10,246,519*	$ (6,540,002)	-39.0%	$ 27,033,040	2.4%	1.3%
	Siskiyou	*$ 7,959,061*	*$ 17,666,720*	$ 9,707,658	122.0%	$ 25,625,781	1.1%	2.2%
	Santa Cruz	*$ 8,149,163*	*$ 16,844,467*	$ 8,695,303	106.7%	$ 24,993,630	1.2%	2.1%
	Ventura	*$ 5,897,175*	*$ 17,117,679*	$ 11,220,504	190.3%	$ 23,014,854	0.8%	2.1%
	San Mateo	*$ 9,852,880*	*$ 7,862,970*	$ (1,989,910)	-20.2%	$ 17,715,850	1.4%	1.0%
County	Butte	*$ 13,307,263*	*$ 4,065,005*	$ (9,242,259)	-69.5%	$ 17,372,268	1.9%	0.5%
	Santa Barbara	*$ 7,863,116*	*$ 9,084,237*	$ 1,221,121	15.5%	$ 16,947,353	1.1%	1.1%
	San Francisco	*$ 6,632,544*	*$ 8,899,937*	$ 2,267,393	34.2%	$ 15,532,480	1.0%	1.1%
	Sonoma	*$ 2,675,507*	*$ 12,533,545*	$ 9,858,038	368.5%	$ 15,209,052	0.4%	1.6%
	Santa Clara	*$ 3,771,960*	*$ 11,013,708*	$ 7,241,748	192.0%	$ 14,785,668	0.5%	1.4%
	SF Bay Area (Multiple Agencies)	*$ 7,718,000*	*$ 6,892,907*	$ (825,093)	-10.7%	$ 14,610,907	1.1%	0.9%
	Contra Costa	*$ 8,373,909*	*$ 4,730,041*	$ (3,643,868)	-43.5%	$ 13,103,950	1.2%	0.6%
	Alameda	*$ 5,448,862*	*$ 7,050,507*	$ 1,601,645	29.4%	$ 12,499,369	0.8%	0.9%
	Marin	*$ 3,534,510*	*$ 8,769,047*	$ 5,234,537	148.1%	$ 12,303,557	0.5%	1.1%
	Merced	*$ 1,075,777*	*$ 10,489,300*	$ 9,413,523	875.0%	$ 11,565,077	0.2%	1.3%
	San Joaquin	*$ 9,542,398*	*$ 1,055,052*	$ (8,487,346)	-88.9%	$ 10,597,450	1.4%	0.1%
	Napa	*$ 7,237,933*	*$ 3,116,420*	$ (4,121,513)	-56.9%	$ 10,354,352	1.0%	0.4%
	S. Luis Obispo Co. and North (CDFG)	*$ 2,862,000*	*$ 4,701,000*	$ 1,839,000	64.3%	$ 7,563,000	0.4%	0.6%
	Del Norte	*$ 4,069,005*	*$ 3,222,381*	$ (846,625)	-20.8%	$ 7,291,386	0.6%	0.4%

Table 12 con'd Expenditures by County Data, FY 2006 and FY 2007 (Sorted by Cumulative Total FY 2006-2007)

Category		Total Investment		Change from 2006 to 2007	% Change from 2006 to 2007	Cumulative Total 2006-2007	% of Annual Total	
		FY 2006	FY 2007				FY 2006	FY 2007
County	***Expenditures by County***	***$ 696,446,259***	***$ 806,872,428***	***$ 110,426,169***	***15.9%***	***$ 1,503,318,687***	*100.0%*	*100.0%*
	El Dorado	*$ 4,038,842*	*$ 3,234,499*	$ (804,342)	-19.9%	$ 7,273,341	0.6%	0.4%
	Glenn	*$ 4,296,786*	*$ 2,672,763*	$ (1,624,023)	-37.80%	$ 6,969,549	0.6%	0.3%
	S. Barbara Co. and South (CDFG)	*$ 2,385,000*	*$ 3,917,000*	$ 1,532,000	64.23%	$ 6,302,000	0.3%	0.5%
	Trinity	*$ 2,424,238*	*$ 3,663,395*	$ 1,239,157	51.12%	$ 6,087,633	0.3%	0.5%
	Sacramento	*$ 1,864,680*	*$ 3,546,142*	$ 1,681,462	90.17%	$ 5,410,823	0.3%	0.4%
	Shasta	*$ 2,530,236*	*$ 2,842,523*	$ 312,287	12.34%	$ 5,372,759	0.4%	0.4%
	Solano	*$ 3,917,793*	*$ 1,454,123*	$ (2,463,670)	-62.88%	$ 5,371,916	0.6%	0.2%
	Sutter	*$ 1,918,618*	*$ 3,359,058*	$ 1,440,441	75.08%	$ 5,277,676	0.3%	0.4%
	Plumas	*$ 2,155,232*	*$ 2,867,769*	$ 712,536	33.06%	$ 5,023,001	0.3%	0.4%
	Placer	*$ 1,898,805*	*$ 2,304,739*	$ 405,935	21.38%	$ 4,203,544	0.3%	0.3%
	Colusa	*$ 1,756,921*	*$ 2,254,874*	$ 497,954	28.34%	$ 4,011,795	0.3%	0.3%
	Tehama	*$ 1,894,167*	*$ 2,048,697*	$ 154,530	8.16%	$ 3,942,865	0.3%	0.3%
	Stanislaus	*$ 1,942,089*	*$ 1,178,748*	$ (763,340)	-39.31%	$ 3,120,837	0.3%	0.1%
	Calaveras	*$ 757,062*	*$ 2,175,827*	$ 1,418,765	187.40%	$ 2,932,889	0.1%	0.3%
	Nevada	*$ 771,446*	*$ 759,342*	$ (12,104)	-1.57%	$ 1,530,788	0.1%	0.1%
	Amador	*$ 373,437*	*$ 900,288*	$ 526,851	141.08%	$ 1,273,726	0.1%	0.1%
	Yuba	*$ 543,049*	*$ 469,190*	$ (73,859)	-13.60%	$ 1,012,240	0.1%	0.1%
	Lake	*$ 94,000*	*$ 595,000*	$ 501,000	532.98%	$ 689,000	0.0%	0.1%
	Tuolumne	*$ -*	*$ 155,000*	$ 155,000	N/A	$ 155,000	0.0%	0.0%
	Every County in Region 5 (OEHHA)	*$ 125,000*	*$ -*	$ (125,000)	-100.00%	$ 125,000	0.0%	0.0%
	Fresno	*$ 50,000*	*$ 66,000*	$ 16,000	32.00%	$ 116,000	0.0%	0.0%
	Kern	*$ 45,000*	*$ 65,000*	$ 20,000	44.44%	$ 110,000	0.0%	0.0%
	Madera	*$ 47,000*	*$ 60,000*	$ 13,000	27.66%	$ 107,000	0.0%	0.0%
	Modoc	*$ 47,000*	*$ 58,000*	$ 11,000	23.40%	$ 105,000	0.0%	0.0%
	Mariposa	*$ 17,000*	*$ 63,000*	$ 46,000	270.59%	$ 80,000	0.0%	0.0%
	Alpine	*$ 23,000*	*$ 45,000*	$ 22,000	95.65%	$ 68,000	0.0%	0.0%

Figure 7 Map of Cumulative Expenditures per Person by County, FY 2006-2007

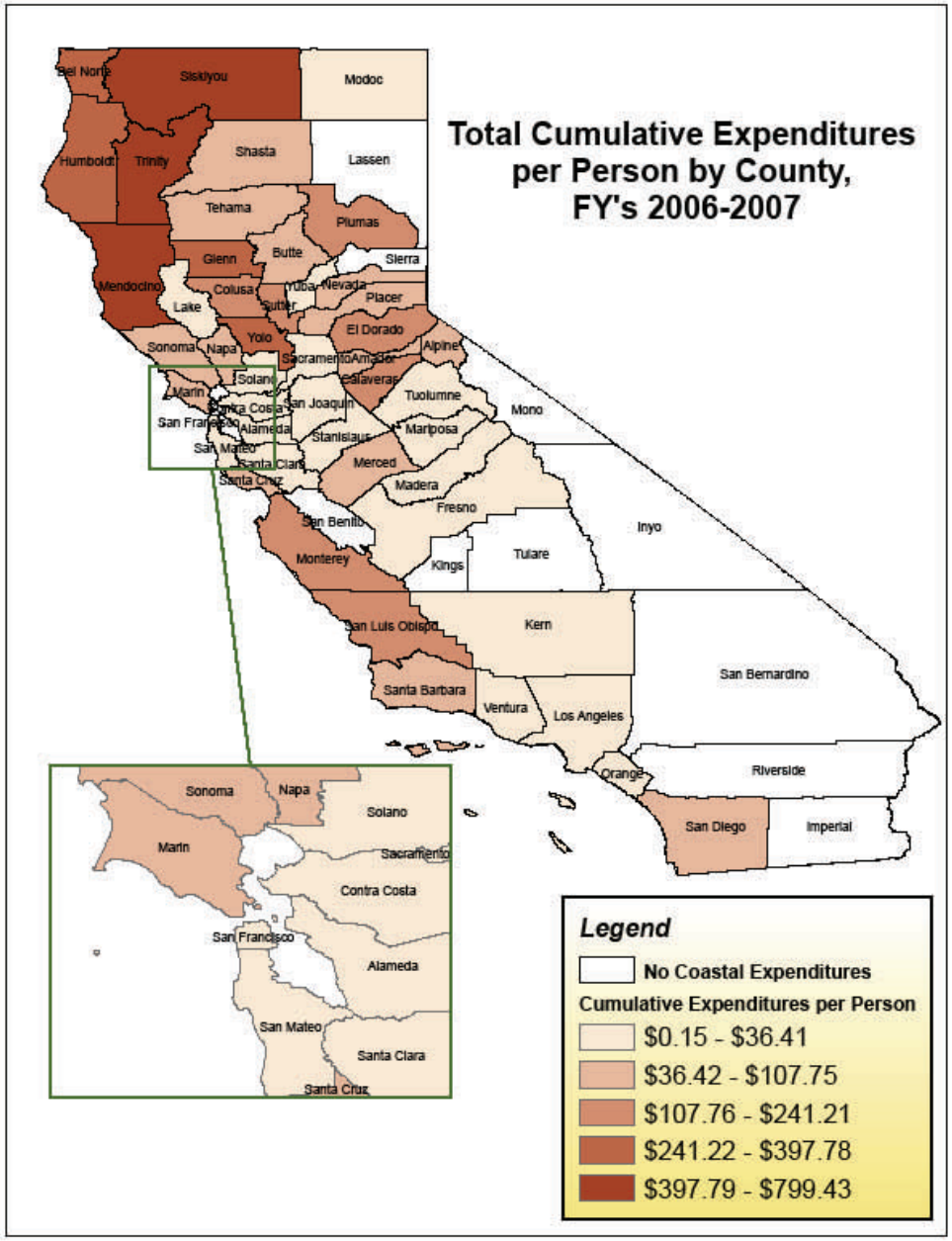
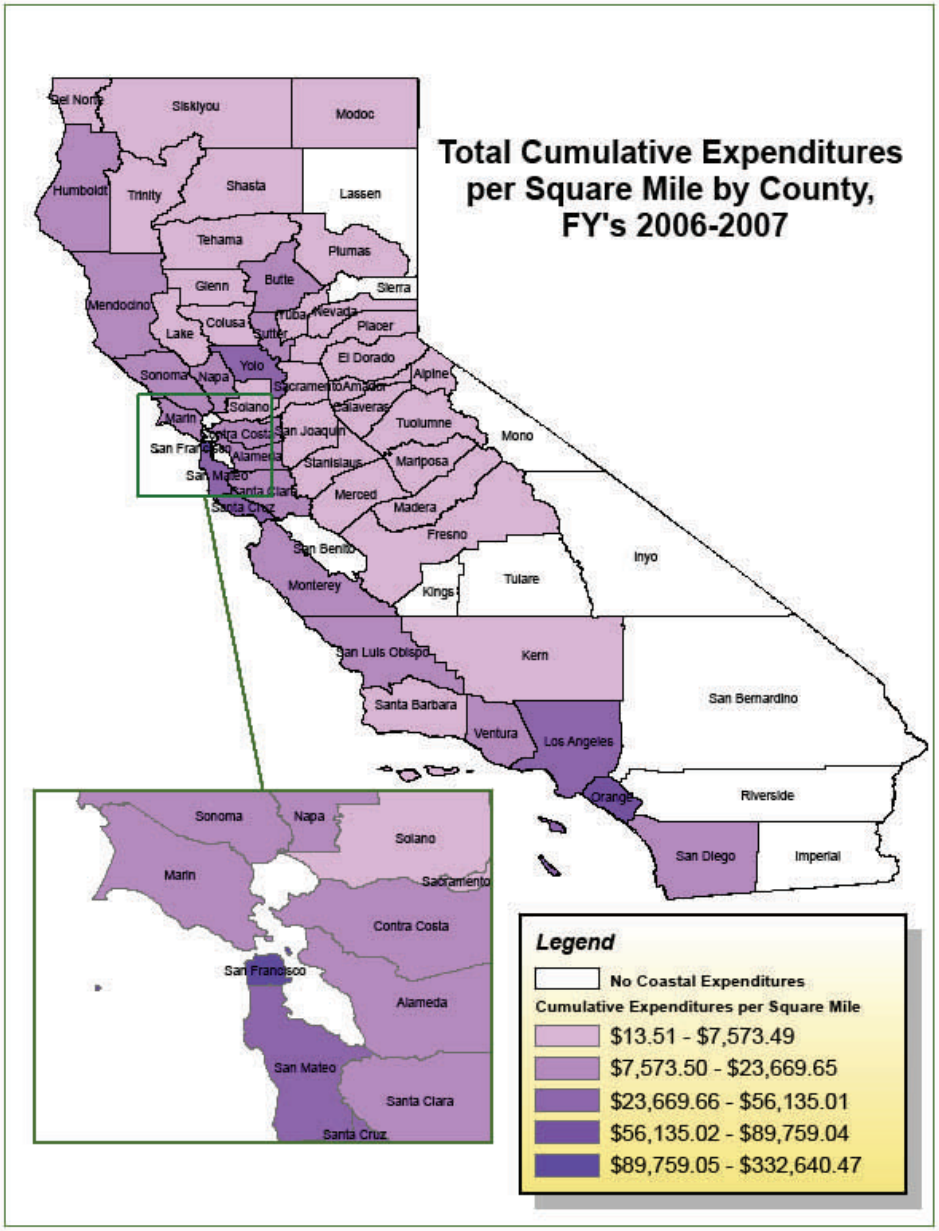


Figure 8 Map of Cumulative Expenditures per Square Mile by County, FY 2006-2007



State Water Resources Control Board Regions

Region 8 (Orange County): Increased 127.8%, or $47.1M— largest annual change of all regions

Table 13 Expenditures by State Water Resources Control Board Data Table, FY 2006 and FY 2007 (Sorted by Cumulative Total FY 2006-2007)

Category		Total Investment		Change from 2006 to 2007	% Change from 2006 to 2007	Cumulative Total 2006-2007	% of Annual Total	
		FY 2006	FY 2007				FY 2006	FY 2007
Expenditures by Region		***$ 663,374,290***	***$ 785,573,592***	***$ 122,199,303***	***18.4%***	***$ 1,448,947,882***	*100.0%*	*100.0%*
State Water Resources Control Board Region	Statewide [E]	*$ 281,819,771*	*$ 263,881,768*	$ (17,938,003)	-6.4%	$ 545,701,539	42.5%	33.6%
	4	*$ 82,096,946*	*$ 95,891,109*	$ 13,794,163	16.8%	$ 177,988,055	12.4%	12.2%
	5s [F]	*$ 91,393,400*	*$ 71,490,931*	$ (19,902,469)	-21.8%	$ 162,884,331	13.8%	9.1%
	2	*$ 68,344,960*	*$ 77,247,570*	$ 8,902,609	13.0%	$ 145,592,530	10.3%	9.8%
	8	*$ 36,876,531*	*$ 84,012,914*	$ 47,136,383	127.8%	$ 120,889,444	5.6%	10.7%
	1	*$ 43,939,954*	*$ 75,733,294*	$ 31,793,340	72.4%	$ 119,673,248	6.6%	9.6%
	3	*$ 31,969,129*	*$ 69,427,922*	$ 37,458,793	117.2%	$ 101,397,051	4.8%	8.8%
	9	*$ 26,933,598*	*$ 47,888,085*	$ 20,954,487	77.8%	$ 74,821,683	4.1%	6.1%

[E] Many agencies were unable to break down expenditures by County and included the total value in the "Statewide" category
[F] State Water Resources Control Board-Division of Water Quality included regions 5S and 5R expenditures (the Central Valley Region)

- **Statewide**
  - FY 2006: $281.9M
  - FY 2007: $263.8M
  - Decreased 6.3% or $17.9M
  - Cumulative $545.7M, or approximately 37%, of expenditures are categorized as **Statewide** - meaning expenditures could not be subdivided into SWRCB regions or the investments applied to all regions[18]
- **Region 4: the Los Angeles Region**
  - FY 2006: $82.1M
  - FY 2007: $95.9M
  - Increased 16.8% or $13.8M
  - Cumulative $177.9M, approximately 12% of total
- **Region 5s[19]: the Central Valley Region**
  - FY 2006: $91.3M
  - FY 2007: $71.5M
  - Decreased 21.8% or $19.9M
  - Cumulative $162.8M, despite decrease
  - Only individual region with decreased expenditures (Statewide also decreased)
- **Region 2, the San Francisco Bay Region**
  - FY 2006: $68.3M
  - FY 2007: $77.3M
  - Increased 13%, or $8.9M
  - Cumulative $145.6M

[18] Statewide also includes any investment intended to influence the state as a whole, or one that is distributed among different counties with no more than 25% going to any one particular county.

[19] State Water Resources Control Board-Division of Water Quality included regions 5S and 5R expenditures

Figure 9 Map of Cumulative Expenditures by State Water Resource Control Board Region, FY 2006-2007

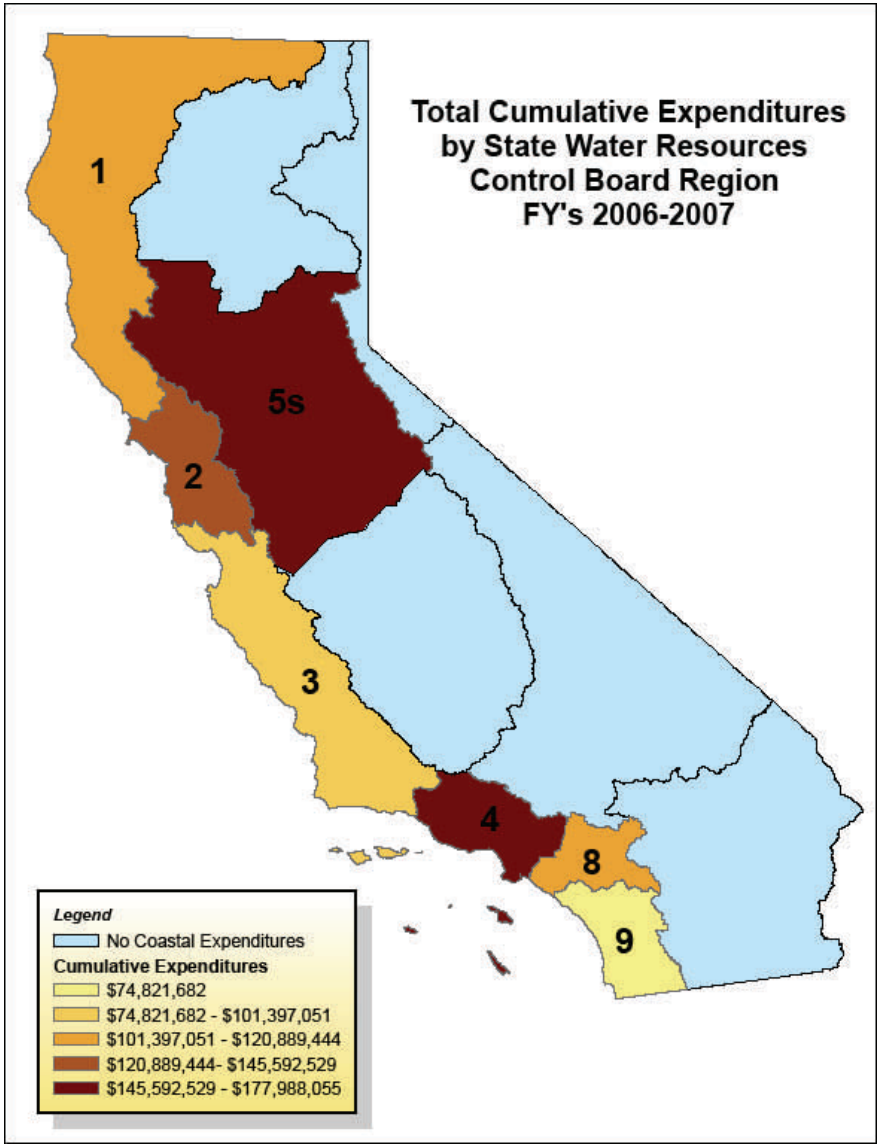
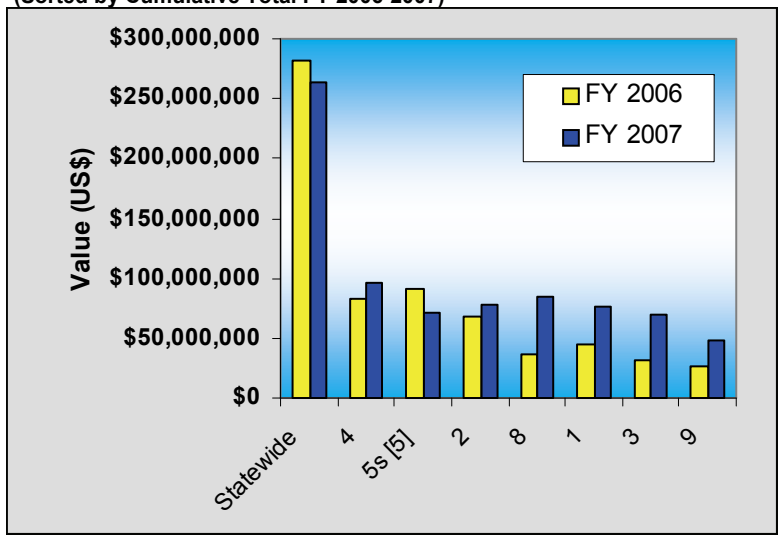


Figure 10 by State Water Resources Control Board, FY 2006 and FY 2007 (Sorted by Cumulative Total FY 2006-2007)



- **Region 8, the Orange County Region**
  - Increased 127.8%, or $47.1M—largest annual change for all regions
  - Cumulative $120.9M
- **Region 1, the North Coast Region**
  - Increased 72.4% or $31.7M, from $43.9M to $75.7M
  - Cumulative $119.6M
- **Region 3, the Central Coast Region**
  - Increased 117.2%, or $37.4M, from $31.9M to $69.4M
  - Cumulative $101.4M
- **Region 9, the San Diego Region**
  - Increased 77.8%, or $20.9M, from $26.9M to $47.9M
  - Cumulative $74.8M

Expenditure by Location

Beach and Coast expenditures increased 51.4%

Location/Habitat Types

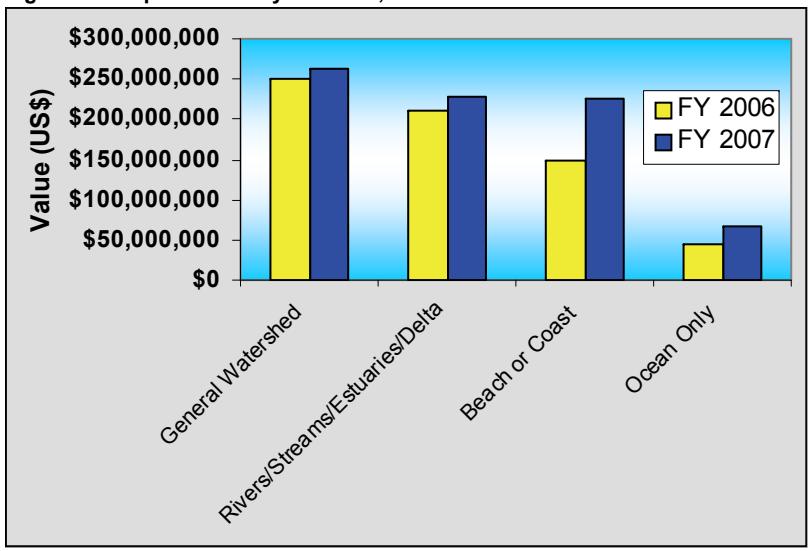
- **General Watershed -** Investment intended primarily to influence a watershed as a whole and not any one particular feature or group of features. Additionally, this category includes those values that are not able to be further broken down by ecosystem type, unless they take place within SWRCB region 5s.[20]

- **Coastal Rivers, Streams, Estuaries, and Delta -** Investments affecting an area classified as an estuary, coastal river, or delta ecosystem. All program expenditures not included in the General Watershed category and taking place in Region 5s should be included here.

- **Beach and Coast -** Investment intended to influence an area where the land and ocean meet that is not classified as an estuarine, coastal river, delta, or wetland ecosystem as described above. Any program intended to affect a large variety of ecosystems including ocean and land areas that can not be subdivided into smaller subcategories.

- **Ocean Only -** Investment intended to influence the ocean ecosystem that does not also directly affect any of the three previous categories or is intended solely for the purpose of enhancing or protecting ocean exclusive resources.

Figure 11 Expenditures by Location, FY 2006 and FY 2007



[20] If a program's expenditures are unable to be broken down by ecosystem and occur within SWRCB 5s, investment is considered Coastal Rivers, Streams, Estuaries and Delta

Table 14 Expenditures by Location Data, FY 2006 and FY 2007 (sorted by Cumulative Total FY 2006-2007)

Category		Total Investment		Change from 2006 to 2007	% Change from 2006 to 2007	Cumulative Total 2006-2007	% of Annual Total	
		FY 2006	FY 2007				FY 2006	FY 2007
Location	***Expenditures by Location***	***$ 657,159,019***	***$ 780,010,166***	***$ 122,851,146***	***18.7%***	***$ 1,437,169,185***	*100.0%*	*100.0%*
	General Watershed	$ 251,485,067	$ 262,048,722	$ 10,563,655	4.2%	$ 513,533,789	38.3%	33.6%
	Rivers/Streams/Estuaries / Delta	$ 211,884,200	$ 227,357,394	$ 15,473,194	7.3%	$ 439,241,594	32.2%	29.1%
	Beach or Coast	$ 148,370,963	$ 224,665,963	$ 76,295,000	51.4%	$ 373,036,926	22.6%	28.8%
	Ocean Only	$ 45,418,790	$ 65,938,087	$ 20,519,297	45.2%	$ 111,356,877	6.9%	8.5%

Overview

General Watershed investment increased by 4.2% ($10.6M) across the period, increasing from $251.5M in FY 2006 to $262.1M in FY 2007. This category represented the largest portion annual expenditures, accounting for 38.3% and 34.0% in the FY 2006 and FY 2007 years, respectively.

The Coastal Rivers, Steams, Estuaries, and Delta category experienced growth of 7.3% during the period. The category increased from $148.4M in FY 2006 to $224.7M in FY 2007, a change of $15.5M.

Beach and Coast expenditures increased at the highest rate of all categories with an increase of 51.4% across the period. Beach and Coast expenditures, a value of $148.4M in FY 2006, increased $76.3M to $224.7M in the FY 2007.

Ocean Only habitats receives the least amount of investment, however experienced large increases during the period. The category increased 45.2% ($20.5M) from $45.4M in FY 2006 to a value of $65.9M in FY 2007. Ocean Only expenditures account for approximately 8% of total expenditures.

GOVERNANCE, OBJECTIVE 1: ECOSYSTEM BASED MANAGEMENT

- Develop practical approaches to implementing ecosystem-based management and encourage their implementation throughout the State.

OPC FIVE-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN

Program, Capital Outlay, and Administration

Approximately 96% of personnel are dedicated to Program-specific functions

Investment Types

- **Program -** expenditures related to projects or services
- **Capital Outlay**[21] - expenditures related to the addition or expansion of property, facilities, or equipment assets with the expectation that they will benefit the organization or its constituents over a long period of time.
- **Administration** - expenditures related to personnel or investments that are relevant to all programs within an organization rather than a specific program or project. Administrative expenditures related solely to a single program are considered a program expense.

Overview

Table 15 compares the distribution of resources[22] among the Program, Capital Outlay, and Administration categories. The distribution of expenditures differs among each of the sections (e.g. Funding, Employment by Category, etc). For example, in FY 2006 the total from the Expenditure by Function section reports 53.7% of expenditures were allocated to Program-related expenditures, 45.8% were allocated to Capital Outlay, and 0.5% went toward Administration-related expenditures.

The percentage of expenditures devoted to Program and Capital Outlay categories are almost equal for all but the Funding and Employment by Function categories (table 15).

The largest difference is in the number of personnel devoted to Program, Capital Outlay, and Administrative categories of the Employment by Function section. Approximately 96% of personnel are dedicated to Program-specific functions, just over 1% are related to Capital Outlay functions, and 2.2% to general Administrative duties.

[21] This definition of Capital Outlay is an abbreviated version of that included in Appendix C, Pg. 16. The extended definition is an adaptation of several sources including the Governors Budget, 2007; California Legislative Glossary, 2007; CalPoly Analytical Services Glossary, 2006; and the Online Investor Dictionary, 2008.

[22] Table 15 also includes employment (Employment by Function) and funding source (Funding). These are explored individually in this chapter, but are referred to in this paragraph as expenditures

Table 15 Expenditures by Type, FY 2006 and FY 2007

Section	Program		Capital Outlay		Administration	
	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2007
Funding	35.0%	32.5%	63.7%	66.2%	1.3%	1.3%
Employment by Function	96.2%	96.7%	1.5%	1.1%	2.2%	2.2%
Expenditure by Function	53.7%	48.8%	45.8%	50.5%	0.5%	0.7%
Expenditure by Activity	54.0%	51.4%	46.0%	48.6%		
Geographical Area - County	52.8%	48.8%	47.2%	51.2%		
Geographical Area - SWRCB	56.2%	50.7%	43.8%	49.3%		
Geographical Area - Location	55.8%	50.3%	44.2%	49.7%		

The percentages associated with the Funding section suggest that the majority of funding was provided for the Capital Outlay category. Capital Outlay received approximately 65% of the funding across the period, while Programs received approximately 34% of funding.

Administration associated expenditures ranged from less than 1% to just over 2% for the relevant categories.

In FY 2006, Program-related expenditures were slightly greater than Capital Outlay expenditures for each of the remaining sections. In FY 2007, the margin of difference between Program and Capital Outlay expenditures decreased, with two of these sections reporting higher Capital Outlay than Program expenditures.

Coastal and Non-Coastal Counties

Statewide

The inability of programs to divide expenditures among counties, resulted in the Statewide category accounting for approximately 48% (FY 2006) and 43% (FY 2007) of expenditures. The remaining portion of expenditures can be sub-divided into Coastal and Non-Coastal Counties[22].

Coastal Counties

- Coastal Counties are those that contain any portion of a Coastal Zone Management Boundary
  - Coastal County expenditures were approximately 47% of FY 2006 and FY 2007 cumulative state expenditures
  - Coastal Counties accounted for 81% of capital outlay expenditures in the state

Non-Coastal Counties

- Non–Coastal Counties are defined as those that contain no portion of a Coastal Zone Management Boundary. While Non-Coastal Counties may not be located within close proximity to the coast or ocean, coastal and ocean-related investments made in these counties affect California's ocean and those that depend upon it.
  - Expenditures within Non-Coastal Counties account for approximately 8% of cumulative state expenditures
  - Non-Coastal Counties accounted for approximately 6% of the Program expenditures and 8% of capital outlay expenditures for coastal and ocean activities

[22] Coastal counties are defined as those that contain any portion of a Coastal Zone Management Plan Boundary. NOEP includes the counties of the Sacramento Delta Area as Coastal, as these areas are closely connected to the ocean and coast through numerous activities . Non-Coastal counties are defined as those counties in which no portion of the county is considered in the Coastal Zone.

Summary

Table 16 Detailed Summary Expenditures and Cumulative Totals in Millions of Dollars, FY 2006 and FY 2007 (Sorted by Cumulative Total)

Agency/Program	Program		Adminstration		Capital Outlay		Total		Change	% Change	Cumulative Total
	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2007			
State Water Resources Control Board	$ 81.1	$ 86.8	$ -	$ -	$ 115.2	$ 180.5	$ 196.3	$ 267.3	$ 71.0	36.1%	$ 463.7
Caltrans	$ 176.9	$ 179.5	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 176.9	$ 179.5	$ 2.5	1.4%	$ 356.4
Wildlife Conservation Board	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 108.9	$ 96.4	$ 108.9	$ 96.4	$ (12.5)	-11.5%	$ 205.3
Dept. Parks & Recreation	$ 12.0	$ 13.5	$ 1.2	$ 1.4	$ 24.2	$ 64.3	$ 37.4	$ 79.2	$ 41.8	111.8%	$ 116.6
Dept. of Fish and Game	$ 46.7	$ 55.9	$ 2.1	$ 3.5	$ 1.9	$ 1.0	$ 50.7	$ 60.4	$ 9.6	19.0%	$ 111.1
Dept. of Boating and Waterways	$ 7.1	$ 10.9	$ -	$ -	$ 33.3	$ 33.6	$ 40.4	$ 44.5	$ 4.1	10.3%	$ 84.9
State Coastal Conservancy	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 33.2	$ 43.1	$ 33.2	$ 43.1	$ 9.9	29.7%	$ 76.3
State Lands Commission	$ 17.5	$ 17.7	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 17.5	$ 17.7	$ 0.2	1.3%	$ 35.2
California Coastal Commission	$ 16.1	$ 17.2	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 16.1	$ 17.2	$ 1.1	6.8%	$ 33.2
Sea Grant	$ 11.1	$ 11.1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 11.1	$ 11.1	$ -	0.0%	$ 22.2
Dept. of Conservation	$ 4.1	$ 5.9	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4.1	$ 5.9	$ 1.9	45.7%	$ 10.0
San Gabriel Mountains Conservancy	$ -	$ -	$ 0.3	$ 0.6	$ 6.9	$ 2.1	$ 7.2	$ 2.6	$ (4.6)	-63.6%	$ 9.8
SF Bay Conservation and Development Commission	$ 4.2	$ 5.3	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4.2	$ 5.3	$ 1.1	26.0%	$ 9.5
Integrated Waste Mgmt Board	$ 1.7	$ 1.7	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1.7	$ 1.7	$ (0.0)	-0.6%	$ 3.4
Office of Environmental Health & Hazard Assessment	$ 0.7	$ 0.4	$ 0.2	$ 0.1	$ -	$ -	$ 0.9	$ 0.5	$ (0.4)	-40.6%	$ 1.4
Resources Dept.	$ 0.5	$ 0.5	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 0.5	$ 0.5	$ 0.0	2.7%	$ 1.1
Dept. of Water Resources	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	NA	$ -
TOTAL	**$ 379.8**	**$ 406.5**	**$ 3.8**	**$ 5.5**	**$ 323.6**	**$ 421.0**	**$ 707.2**	**$ 833.0**	**$ 125.8**	**17.8%**	**$ 1,540.2**