

California Fish and Wildlife Strategic Vision Project BRCC-SAG Compliance Discussion Notes and Worksheet

Revised January 11, 2012

KEY: ■ DFG Recommendation (Jan. 5, 2012)

■ Potential Action from BRCC/SAG Survey (Dec. 2011); high/low priority responses in parentheses

BRCC = California Fish and Wildlife Strategic Vision Blue Ribbon Citizen Commission

SAG = California Fish and Wildlife Strategic Vision Stakeholder Advisory Group

DFG = California Department of Fish and Game

F&GC = California Fish and Game Commission

General Discussion

Is there interest in this group to have DFG staff help with doing some consolidation of the worksheet? And, would this group like feedback on whether specific actions are already taking place?

Response was that yes, appreciate both as well as to what degree something is happening. As well, a suggestion to receive feedback on the items that had highest level of support in the survey.

From where did the compliance topic originate? Staff description of process for anticipating the final survey results and what topics would require additional discussion.

Note that monitoring data can contribute to compliance. What needs to happen to allow natural resource stewardship to occur?

What kind of permits in this context? CESA, streambed agreements, etc. or all of the above? Response was all.

Very diverse list of potential actions, yet all somehow related to compliance? Yes, compliance defined in the broadest possible way, to ultimately lead to effective natural resource stewardship. Public comments showed high level of interest in this area.

Scientific collecting permits, CEQA, commercial fishing, 1600s, NCCP, etc. are all different types of permits and all handled very differently. While 1600s are technically not a permit, stakeholders perceive them as such. CEQA comment letters are similar (not permit, but perceived as such).

Scientific collecting permits; some permits are, in one stakeholder's opinion, more like a commercial license (collecting and then selling to others for one purpose or another).

Statement that permits are rarely the problem, but rather it is everything that leads up to the permit where problems generally occur. Need better upfront process, then traditional permits would be easy; need CEQA done correctly by lead agency. Why are CEQA docs not being done correctly? Lack of education, consultants the lead agencies hire don't do a good job, differences of opinion on what is appropriate or good science, etc.

Internally DFG can divide permits into different categories:

- Environmental review and permitting (habitat conservation): Streambed alternation, NCCP, CEQA or CEQA equivalents (timber harvest). All tied together under CEQA. DFG not usually the lead. Other state, federal and local agencies also involved (incidental take).
- Scientific collecting, fisheries management, etc. are other types of permits (purposeful take).

Dredge Materials Management Office (DMMO) is a state/federal group in San Francisco Bay where the agencies get together and review all requests for permits to dredge in San Francisco Bay. No one agency gives up independent authority to grant permits, but provides a consultative process that assists permittees in identifying potential issues, workable solutions, etc. This model works well.

Upfront processing and communication would help improve the permitting process for the regulated community.

Potential recommendation: Improve upfront communication and collaboration in the project development process.

8H – In the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) process, DFG often works closely with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on species where there is overlap. Success is dependent upon the individual staff and office involved in the discussions. Frequent strategy of project applicants is to “divide and conquer” which leads to outcomes that they may not like (i.e., divided but did not conquer).

Consistency only possible to a certain degree. For example, different standards for CESA and federal ESA that prevents consistency. Consistency determinations are challenging for DFG staff. Must meet and debate with USFWS behind the scenes when it would be more efficient to just issue the DFG permit. Majority of work load for permits is not writing the permit, rather bringing everyone together, identifying solutions, etc. Lots of different moving parts, many of which are outside the control of DFG; would need commitment of time and staffing to support this kind of coordination.

There are a number of models that could be used. Lake Tahoe, San Francisco Bay, Coastal Sediment Management Workgroup, etc. Perhaps recommendation to set up regional, interdisciplinary teams for reviewing permits?

CESA requires fully-mitigated take, and it is different for each project; often the most difficult and painful part of processing permits. Those critters/plants taken must be replaced somehow. In many cases it is dedication of land with some requirements for improvements to ensure health of critters/plants.

DFG would love to do more pre-project planning, but most staff members are busy trying to get the current permit out the door. Not enough time to educate folks about the permitting process; would love to hold annual workshop, but no money, staff, or directive. Monthly meeting for staff for training, perhaps include regulated community.

8H largely captures what previous speaker was suggesting, though may need to offer at multiple levels, regional, local and statewide. Some abuse of discretion by lead agencies; don't always go through OPR as required. Perhaps a CEQA "cop" to help ensure compliance?

Integrated resource management (IRM) may be part of the solution, from which you can tier local or regional committees.

DMMO took a long time to create, but once developed it is very effective and greatly streamlines the process for regulated community.

** Homework Recommendation: Setting up regional interagency teams to review permits on a periodic calendar basis. To which permitting processes does this apply? Add "provide positions that focus on compliance monitoring once permits are issued." Also do not have a process in place to do compliance monitoring (this should be addressed in laws and regulations discussion meeting). Consider also NCCP as a potential tool for the early coordination?*

Homework Volunteers: Brenda Berman, Karen Buhr, Noelle Cremer, Jeff Drongesen, Becky Ota, Julie Vance.

** Homework Recommendation: Pre-project training and planning for both regulated community and staff (i.e., workshops, user's manual or guidelines). Incorporates H-5, H-8, H-9, H-6, A-9, B-24 and B-22. To which permitting processes does this apply? Consider also NCCP as a potential tool for the early coordination?*

Homework Volunteers: Curt Babcock, Helen Birss, Karen Buhr, Brad Henderson, Greg Martinelli, Sonke Mastrup

** These two topics to be combined for homework purposes*

NCCP is one way to get away from permit-by-permit, but requires funding to develop. Funding for NCCP needs to move away from the state's general fund. *Add to the funding discussion meeting.*

IRM – regional teams one way to achieve IRM. California Natural Resources Agency held meeting with key recommendations that should be reviewed by all.

Homework Recommendation: What are the characteristics of successful IRM?

- *Suggest that E-4, E-3 and E-6 be considered together to look at leveraging existing collaborative groups rather than creating a new group.*
- *Suggest that B-1, B-6 and B-16 be considered together*
- *Renewable Energy Policy Group, E-11, E-14*

IRM Homework Volunteers: Tina Bartlett, Bill Condon, Diana Craig, Armand Gonzales, Kamyar Guivetchi, Sonke Mastrup

Partnerships Discussion

B-25 a good suggestion, though in past has had mixed success. Not workload neutral. Private development projects tend to be the driver, which limits the amount of time available for broader activities.

Priorities dictated by funding, politics, mandates, etc. If funding is provided from outside, then the funded person is taken away from other priorities; not doing something else. Examples include Newhall Ranch, PG&E, CalTrans.

Clear definitions and rules about these “P3” agreements; should not buy undue influence.

Suggest including examples of all partnerships and not just a short list.

Leverage local resources to the extent possible.

Homework Recommendation: Suggest B-11, B-25, B-26 and B-31 be discussed together – include local governments

Homework Volunteers: Kirsten Macintyre, Magdalena Rodriguez, Terri Stewart, April Wakeman

Enforcement Discussion

Enforcement has some more basic needs (i.e., trucks, administrative support). DFG Enforcement Division has detectives, but they are doing things like tracking equipment. If have a ten-year plan, need to break it down into annual goals/objectives.

Could combine some items: (H-12 and 11) (30 and 27 and 29)

California District Attorneys Association (CDAA) cannot operate within counties without permission from the elected district attorney (DA). Some won't allow and others allow on a limited basis. Relatively small and need a lot of money. Even with CDAA in a county, DA and county have the right to say they don't want something prosecuted. Local politics plays a role. Perhaps a legislative fix so can't be overrun by a local DA. CDAA mostly focuses on rural counties. As an alternative, AG's office is not free.

Realistically can only train 50 – 100 wardens per year, so the proposal for 1000 wardens in ten years is not realistic. Support staff to get things done is a problem; sworn officers are doing administrative work.

Don't see on the list: To request legislation for administrative civil penalties. Perhaps curtail or eliminate diversion option for DAs.

Need greater support at local level for prosecuting environmental violations.

Explore option for civil prosecutor, which is authorized in California Fish and Game code. DFG hires the individual and sends that person to counties to act as a hearing officer. Cases go to them as a civil issue rather than criminal.

H-20: Use environmental scientists to help prepare cases? Found it to be effective if dedicated funding could be identified. Inland pollution coordinators; need dedicated funding source for pollution abatement account. Regional 2 environmental team, interdisciplinary group composed of enforcement personnel and environmental scientists that worked on environmental crimes, primarily 1600s (streambed alteration) and 5650 (pollution).

Homework Recommendations: Come back to the discussion topic group on Tues., Jan. 17 with a package of recommendations for short, medium and long-term.

Homework Volunteers: Mike Carion, Bill Condon, Dennis DeAnda, Jeff Drongesen, Jennifer Fearing, Paul Hamdorf, Jerry Karnow, Karen Wroten

TOPIC	POTENTIAL RECOMMENDATION(S) TO ACHIEVE GOAL(S)	GOAL AND OBJECTIVE
Improve permitting process	<p>(No. 5 – bullet 4) Seek authority to sponsor or support legislation for a statutory CEQA exemption for small scale restoration projects and for DFG / WCB actions to “pass through” bond or federal funding for such projects.</p> <p>(No. 5 – bullet 5) Seek authority to sponsor legislation that would allow incidental take under certain circumstances of “fully protected” species related to management activities (e.g. fold into the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or mirror CESA take authority.)</p> <p>(No. 8B – bullet 1) Provide permit issuance training for DFG headquarters and regional staff.</p> <p>(No. 8B – bullet 2) Provide positions that focus only n compliance monitoring once permits are issued.</p> <p>8H:3 Have a point of contact in each regional office who can respond to inquiries about rules and regulations (6-1)</p> <p>8H:5 Increase capacity of permit staff to work with permittees to ensure understanding of the permit standards (which improves compliance) (6 - 1)</p> <p>8H:8 Increase permitting coordination with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other state and federal agencies (to provide more consistency to permit applicants and improve ease of compliance) (5 – 1)</p> <p>8H:4 Provide automated information on regulations, permits, etc. online and by phone (4 – 0)</p> <p>8H:16 Develop a system that allows internal DFG information systems to “talk” to one another (4 – 0)</p> <p>8H:9 Offer an online permit tracking system so that an applicant can follow an application from beginning to end (3 – 0)</p> <p>8H:6 Dedicate staff time to working with project applicants on pre-project planning (i.e., workshops to help prepare permit applications) (4 – 2)</p> <p>8H:10 Allow for arbitration or mediation over permit standards (draft permit stage – before final) (1 – 1)</p>	<p>Goal 4: An Efficient Organization</p> <p>Objective 2: Develop simple, clear and consistent permitting practices and processes.</p>

TOPIC	POTENTIAL RECOMMENDATION(S) TO ACHIEVE GOAL(S)	GOAL AND OBJECTIVE
	<p>8A:8 Implement an online permit tracking system so that an applicant can follow an application from beginning to end (10 – 0)</p> <p>8A:9 Offer more workshops to help in preparing permit applications (2 – 2)</p> <p>8B:24 Simplify the permitting system for habitat restoration projects to expand partnership with private landowners (9 – 0)</p> <p>8B:23 Adjust the 1600 program fee schedule to make 1600 agreements affordable for restoration and enhancement projects (3 – 1)</p> <p>8B:22 Fund restoration and/or enhancement coordinators at resource conservation districts (similar to watershed coordinators) to help identify potential restoration/ enhancement projects and help applicants obtain permits (3 – 7)</p>	
Partnerships	<p>(No. 11 – Bullet 1) Develop a more robust and interactive web presence that describes the extensive partnerships already underway and identifies areas where more effective partnership opportunities may exist.</p> <p>(No. 11 – Bullet 1) Continue the conservation assessment partnership between Caltrans and DFG.</p> <p>8H:1 Participate in local and regional natural resource planning venues to increase education and collaboration on compliance (1 – 1)</p> <p>8B:15 Pursue formal and informal partnership/collaboration opportunities with all levels of government agencies (federal, tribal, state, local), stakeholder groups, private landowners, etc. (10 – 0)</p> <p>8B:7 Enhance and re-establish partnerships with organizations that have scientific capacity (such as academic institutions, other credible scientific organizations and stakeholders, in order to expand ability to make decisions based on best readily available science) (6 – 0)</p> <p>8B:25 Use more collaborative processes that combine regulatory agencies with landowners and conservation organizations (e.g., Lower Butte Creek Project, Partners in Restoration Program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program) on restoration/ enhancement projects (6 – 2)</p> <p>8B:3 Develop and improve formal and informal relationships with partners (2 – 0)</p>	<p>Goal :1: Strong Relationships</p> <p>Objective 2: Proactively engage other agencies, organizations and stakeholders as partners and collaborators</p>

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	<p>8B:9 Encourage and facilitate partnerships with stakeholders (e.g., consumptive and non-consumptive resource users) to participate in data collection (2 – 0)</p> <p>8B:27 Work with land owners, both private and those who may operate on leased state-owned ground, to build positive, trusting relationships which are mutually beneficial (1 – 0)</p> <p>8B:31 Encourage a broad-based coalition effort of environmental and conservation organizations to tap into their memberships to work with each other to focus on five significant topics: • combat poaching • combat pollution • combat the illegal sales of wildlife parts • promote habitat restoration • promote increased enforcement presence (via game wardens) to protect fish and wildlife resources (4 – 4)</p> <p>8B:12 Consider public perception before utilizing potential partners to promote DFG and F&GC missions (1 – 1)</p> <p>8B:26 Work with organizations that outreach to landowners to help create stronger relationships with private landowners (i.e., California Farm Bureau, California Cattlemen’s Association, resource conservation districts) (1 – 1)</p> <p>8B:29 For data/ information gaps, and filling monitoring needs, establish partnerships and determine who will gather scientific information (avoid duplication of efforts) (1 – 1)</p> <p>8B:4 Identify needed capacity of partners (e.g., waterfowl endowment at UCD) (1 – 3)</p> <p>8B:11 Utilize efforts by partners to promote the DFG/F&GC mission (i.e. The Humane Society enforcement efforts, resource conservation district land owner outreach) with firewalls and consideration of public perception of partners (1 – 3)</p> <p>8B:2 Develop a potential partners list (0 – 2)</p> <p>8B:21 Ensure internal capacity to manage cooperative agreements and contracts (positive example is the Condor Program) (0 – 0)</p> <p>8B:28 Streamline the process to establish memoranda of agreement/understanding (0 – 1)</p>	
Engage in Integrated Resource Management	<p style="text-align: center;">(No. 8A – bullet 2) Continue involvement in leadership role on the Steering Committee for the National Fish, Wildlife and Plants Climate Adaption Plan.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(No. 8A – bullet 3) Continue involvement in leadership role as the chair for the WAFWA Climate Change Committee.</p>	Goal 3: An Effective Organization

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	<p>8E:2 Review the California Fish and Game Code and Title 14 Code of Regulations, and coordinate them with the mandates of other fish and game resource management entities (8 – 0)</p> <p>8E:18 Work jointly with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service to improve the processes for issuing permits under the federal Endangered Species Act and the California Endangered Species Act (8 – 1)</p> <p>8E:4 Support and participate in multi-agency collaboratives (Strategic Growth Council, California Biodiversity Council, California Ocean Protection Council, California Landscape Conservation Cooperative, Delta Stewardship Council, Water Plan State Agency Steering Committee, various conservancies, resource conservation districts, integrated regional watershed management groups, and regional blueprint planning groups) (7 – 0)</p> <p>8E:3 Develop and improve information-sharing with federal, state, tribal and local government agencies (6 – 0)</p> <p>8E:6 Better integrate policies and objectives across resource management agencies (6 – 0)</p> <p>8E:19 Work jointly with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service to coordinate and partner on enhancement/recovery activities for listed species (6 – 0)</p> <p>8E:16 Increase the use of natural resources agreements (e.g., Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement) (3 – 0)</p> <p>8E:9 Utilize and support integrated resource management plans and documents from all levels of government agencies (2 – 0)</p> <p>8E:21 Coordinate scientific determinations with other state and federal scientific bodies (i.e. PFMC Science and Statistical Committee) (2 – 0)</p> <p>8E:1 Identify the potential to coordinate with other agencies by developing a matrix that describes the interactive hierarchical structure of California agencies and extant offices within DFG that use guidance from science in conserving and managing California’s natural resources (3 – 2)</p> <p>8E:10 Support and expand “advanced mitigation” programs at state and local levels in support of integrated resource management projects (2 – 1)</p> <p>8E:7 Build synergies on joint efforts to achieve like goals among federal, state, tribal and local government</p>	<p>Objective 1: Coordinate resource planning, policies practices, processes and regulations with other agencies and organizations</p>

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	<p>agencies (1 – 0)</p> <p>8E:15 OSPR Administrator should have managerial authority over non-OSPR staff conducting oil spill related activities (1 – 1)</p> <p>8E:22 Coordinate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in developing avian protection plans (1 – 2)</p> <p>8E:5 Designate staff to participate in local and regional resource management activities (0 – 1)</p> <p>8E:13 Execute an integrated resource management memorandum of understanding/agreement among “integrators” to implement joint action plans (1 – 3)</p> <p>8E:8 Designate staff to participate in cross-cutting agency activities that leverage resources and existing processes (0 – 2)</p> <p>8E:12 Jointly develop with other “integrators” integrated resource management plans (describing ways to align specific resource planning, policies and regulations, to share people/processes/tools, and suggest minor organizational improvements) (0 – 2)</p> <p>8E:14 In partnership with other “integrators,” prepare and periodically update a strategic “California Biodiversity Plan” or “California Natural Resource Plan” similar to the California Water Plan (could incorporate other DFG and F&GC plans, like the Wildlife Action Plan, and would be informed by related state, federal, tribal and local companion resource plans) (1 – 4)</p> <p>8E:11 Support and participate in an integrate the “integrators” intensive workshop (to describe existing challenges, lessons learned, common ground, overlaps, conflicts, drivers and trends, and potential responses/solutions) (0 – 9)</p> <p>8B:1 Provide top-down encouragement to coordinate and partner with other agencies (4 – 0)</p> <p>8B:16 Increase coordination with all levels of government agencies (federal, tribal, state, local), stakeholder groups, private landowners, etc. (4 – 0)</p> <p>8B:6 Leverage existing networks, relationships, and multi-agency venues (4 – 1)</p>	
Increase staff efficiencies	<p>(No. 5 – bullet 3) Create a dedicated joint Department and F&GC “Regulation and Policy Support Unit” that will provide a centralized, consistent and compliant operations that focuses on the regulatory and policy interactions between the Department and F&GC.</p>	<p>Goal 2: Highly valued programs and</p>

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	<p>(No. 8B – bullet 1) Provide permit issuance training for DFG headquarters and regional staff.</p> <p>8A:10 Develop an internal communication plan (for communicating within DFG and F&GC) (1 – 1)</p> <p>8A:6 Hire regional staff that more closely reflect the regional make up (0 – 5)</p>	<p>quality services</p> <p>Objective 4:</p> <p>Provide consistent and unified delivery of quality services and products</p>
<p>Increase Enforcement Efficacy</p>	<p>(No. 5 – bullet 1) Seek authority to sponsor or support legislation to establish egregious and illegal commercialization cases as felony statuses</p> <p>(No. 5 – bullet 2) Establish a team to prosecute wildlife cases either through existing structure of circuit prosecutors, the AG’s office or an enhanced system with identified judges specializing in environmental / wildlife crime.</p> <p>(No. 14 – bullet 5) Ensure pay equity between wardens and comparable state law enforcement.</p> <p>(No. 14 – bullet 6) Identify and secure funding sufficient to grow warden force to 1,000 officers within 10 years.</p> <p>8H:13 Increase the number of DFG wardens (13 – 2)</p> <p>8H:31 Assign DFG wardens to coordinate with California District Attorneys Association (CDAA) to ensure appropriate and consistent prosecution (could ensure consistency with all 58 counties and enhance Environmental Crimes Circuit Prosecutors Project, sponsored by the CDAA, a coalition of district attorneys cross-deputized in multiple counties to specialize in prosecuting poaching and other environmental crimes) (5 – 1)</p> <p>8H:12 Increase communication and coordination with other law enforcement agencies (4 – 0)</p> <p>8H:23 Increase both fines and penalties for fish and game violations (3 – 0)</p> <p>8H:15 Provide wardens with functional equipment (i.e., some boats inoperable, planes limited, wardens and other peace officers using incompatible communication systems) (3 – 1)</p>	<p>Goal 2:</p> <p>Highly valued programs and quality services</p> <p>Objective 1:</p> <p>Protect, manage, enhance and restore wildlife resources</p>

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	<p>8H:17 Improve the use of enforcement technology (2 – 0)</p> <p>8H:18 Give wardens access to ALDS information (including violations) in the field (2 – 0)</p> <p>8H:30 Develop a cadre of experienced prosecutors to charge and try fish and game cases (e.g. circuit district attorney system) (2 – 0)</p> <p>8H:11 Educate other law enforcement agencies about fish and game code and regulations (1 – 0)</p> <p>8H:22 Increase the size of the DFG Law Enforcement Division’s Special Operations Unit (1 – 0)</p> <p>8H:27 Improve coordination with the California Attorney General’s Special Prosecutor (1 – 0)</p> <p>8H:29 Educate district attorneys and judicial branch about fish and game laws and regulations (1 – 0)</p> <p>8H:26 Advertise DFG’s secret witness program, CalTIP (Californians Turn in Poachers and Polluters at 888-DFG-CalTIP) (0 – 0)</p> <p>8H:28 Create special district attorney capacity focused on fish and game violations (housed in Sacramento) to assist all county district attorneys (2 – 3)</p> <p>8H:34 Review types of violations to determine which should be raised from misdemeanor to felony (such as abalone violations) (2 – 3)</p> <p>8H:20 Environmental Crimes Unit, specializing in investigations of Fish and Game Code sections 1600 and 5650 (water pollution and streambed habitat destruction) (1 – 2)</p> <p>8H:21 Overt Detective Unit to lead complex statewide and interstate poaching investigations, streamline intelligence on repeat offenders, and use of specialized surveillance equipment to effectively apprehend serious poachers (1 – 2)</p> <p>8H:14 Increase wardens’ ability to gather evidence as needed to enforce laws and win cases (0 – 1)</p> <p>8H:32 Refine the Uniform Bail and Penalty Schedule – California Rules of Court (for the California Fish and Game Code and the Title 14 California Code of Regulations) and include additional code sections not mentioned in the Bail Schedule (0 – 2)</p> <p>8H:9 Create specialty units within the DFG Law Enforcement Division, comprised of additional enforcement positions and funding for: (0 – 3)</p> <p>8H:33 Require distribution of the California Fish and Game Code/Title 14 Bail Schedule to the respective courts in all 58 counties (0 – 3)</p>	

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Sustainable Programs	8H:24 Use fines to pay for resource management programs (3 – 3) 8E:17 Implement a “working landscapes” concept in managing fish and wildlife resources (2 – 0) 8E:20 Large Fisheries Restoration Grant Program projects need to receive funding to move the planning process forward and start gathering needed monetary support to actually move projects into implementation (2 – 5)	Goal 2: Highly valued programs and quality services Objective 1: Protect, manage, enhance and restore wildlife resources
Improve communications with the public	<p>(No. 7 – bullet 1) Place a communications person in each region. Not only will this person be responsible for generating media stories and answering media calls, but they will also be an “expert” of sorts in the region and know all about projects, programs, etc.</p> <p>(No. 7 – bullet 1) Improve community relations with the help of the Natural Resource Volunteer Program to educate the public on issues such as Keep Me Wild, Conservation Education, marine protected area boundaries, enforcement information, registration, regulation clarification, etc.</p> 8H:1 Participate in local and regional natural resource planning venues to increase education and collaboration on compliance (1 – 1) 8H:7 Simplify regulations (to increase compliance) (4 – 0) 8A:7 Simplify regulations (makes it easier to communicate them more effectively) (10 – 0) 8H:2 Increase DFG presence in the local community, including public outreach events (3 – 2) 8H:25 Use fines to pay for communication programs (make sure everyone knows the laws and the consequences of breaking them) (0 – 1)	Goal 1: Strong Relationships Object 1: Increase stewardship awareness and participation by the public

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	<p>8A:1 Identify a single point of contact in each regional office who can respond to inquiries about DFG and F&GC efforts (4 – 0)</p> <p>8A:11 Develop an external communication plan (for communicating external to DFG and F&GC) (3 – 0)</p> <p>8A:3 Provide information on regulations and events online and by phone -- with limited written materials (3 – 1)</p> <p>8A:12 Develop an outreach and education plan (2 – 0)</p> <p>8A:17 Expand community outreach and training to reduce human conflicts with wildlife (2 – 1)</p> <p>8A:19 Partner with California State Parks to integrate public education efforts related to California wildlife and habitats (2 – 1)</p> <p>8A:5 Allow more regional control in providing information to and interacting with the local public (fewer approvals needed form Sacramento) (2 – 3)</p> <p>8A:18 Use public education specialists to help educate and inform the public about how DFG and F&GC use science (incorporate information about ongoing research as well as research findings) (1 – 2)</p> <p>8A:20 Bring innovation to classrooms to attract students to the study of science (0 – 1)</p> <p>8A:2 Increase DFG presence in the local community at public outreach events (1 – 3)</p> <p>8A:4 Make information available in a regionally and culturally appropriate method, including written materials in geographic areas with limited Internet access (0 – 2)</p> <p>8A:15 Enlist recognizable spokespersons to promote DFG and F&GC (to advertise the Outdoor California, conduct PSA's, produce documentaries, and briefly explain that every person in the state must be involved in natural resources) (0 – 3)</p> <p>8A:13 Provide more interpreters to educate the public about California's resources (0 – 4)</p> <p>8A:16 Highlight and expand distribution of DFG's Outdoor California magazine to educate public about DFG and wildlife resources (0 – 4)</p> <p>8B:14 Partner with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on school habitat projects (0 – 2)</p> <p>8B:13 More responses to stakeholder requests should be YES; when projects or requests are denied, indicate how to solve the issues or concerns, rather than just indicating NO (3 – 2)</p>	

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Miscellaneous	<p>8A:23 Rename DFG the Department of Wildlife Conservation and Management, which more broadly and succinctly describes its mission (2 – 7)</p> <p>8A:22 Change the names of DFG and F&GC to reflect their mandates (3 – 9)</p>	