

APPENDIX K:

DISPARITIES IN COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROGRAMS IDENTIFIED BY TRAINING PROVIDERS

Category	Program Disparities
<i>Coordination (between training providers, especially those of the same agency working in different divisions/locations)</i>	Needs to be an amalgamation of resources
	Need leadership summit to bring in organization heads to develop list of issues and concerns and prioritize this list
	Need to develop action plan to implement solutions to issues and concerns
	No unified place find out about training – need clearinghouse
	Coordination between all agencies – a good joint program. Coordinate some sort of joint program between all agencies.
<i>Equipment/Logistical Factors (places to hold courses, equipment such as digital cameras and CDs for visual presentations)</i>	Equipment (laptop, projector) for PowerPoint presentations at seminars to allow flexibility; digital camera with CD card for visual materials during public presentations
<i>External/Internal Marketing and Promotional Assistance (increasing public and governmental awareness that the course is offered; increasing awareness of topics offered; marketing courses, new audiences, new courses)</i>	Finding out what is actually offered in terms of topics and issues in Ohio
	Improve outreach to potential consumers of Ohio-caught fish
	Lack of familiarity with what topics organizations offer when teaching courses
	Citizens and state legislators “still don’t get it” with regard to why coasts need protection from human uses, i.e., need for buffers, public access for impact uses
	Contractors and city officials are clueless about impact of impervious surfaces
	Time is a gap for most coastal decision-makers about not understanding or appreciating the dollar value of green space
	Local elected officials and decision-makers are not aware of concerns associated with destruction of coastal wetlands by building too close to the shoreline, etc.
	Local government officials, planning commissions, zoning department (especially townships) need information on what tools are available to them to manage growth and not “react” to growth

	Education of individuals – most people do not know how they can help protect coastal resources, or even why they should bother
	Assistance with marketing efforts and making resources available for use
	Audiences – diving public, within ODNR, law enforcement people
	More needs be done to educate and provide opportunities for citizens to participate in nonpoint source pollution issues. More information on impact and what individual citizens can do to make a difference.
	Reaching smaller communities – staff, trustees, zoning in townships
	Give television interviews at request of state
<i>Funding</i>	Lack of funding to continue this program
<i>Instructional Quality/Nature of Training (time offered, length and number of course sessions; integrating more topics into additional courses and offerings, etc.)</i>	Non-point Education for Municipal Officials (NEMO) needs be taught, especially to watershed agents
	Interdisciplinary opportunities to pull together lawyers, scientists, engineers, local, state officials
	More on issues of coastal erosion processes and private property owners
	Education of events of beach nourishment
	Use of sand dredged from harbors
	Could use more directive training
	Type missing – structures/development/setback that should occur along a coastal zone
	Hands-on experience in workshops, such as GIS
	Solid component behavior change versus only provision of educational materials or raising awareness
	Measurable outcomes from participation, i.e., increasing water quality, decreasing erosion
	Need more of a focus on specific needs, such as watershed and consensus building on the important issues
	Coordinating land use with reduction of non-point pollution by PCBs for county commissioners
	Need more of a concerted and sustained effort to involve the public and local community
	Length of training is too short; need longer sessions to provide more information
	Cultural resources management – submerged cultural resources, particularly shipwrecks, laws, and regulations covering use
	Offering training to ODOD

	Innovative approach and sustainable development, indicators, nature-based tourism
	Unmet training needs
	Actually knowing the types of training (including content) that enrollees would want to know
	Audience needs assessment
	Need for legal training, understanding legal tools available for protecting coastal resources
	Training that provides guidance on balancing natural resources conservation and recreation, for establishment of natural resources monitoring programs
	Rural zoning officials land use planning for natural resource protection
	Needs of local government officials – townships through federal
<i>Personnel/Staff Assistance</i>	Assistance, program aid, to work with extension agent to expand number of programs offered
	Time – additional personnel
<i>Regulatory/Safety/Security</i>	Checking environmental impacts of development
	Need better coordination of Home Rule to make decisions – watershed, management and coordination across political boundaries
	Citizens to learn about “taking” doctrine and state submerged land lease program
	Bring leaders together in enforcement and management
	Habitat restoration protection needed
	Stream assessment, shoreline assessment, and natural shoreline protection
	Security issues – people unable to use lake due to Coast Guard patrols; restrictions of use based on security
	Spread of aquatic nuisance species and watershed protection
	Proper sustainable development parameters for housing, employing individual wells and septic systems