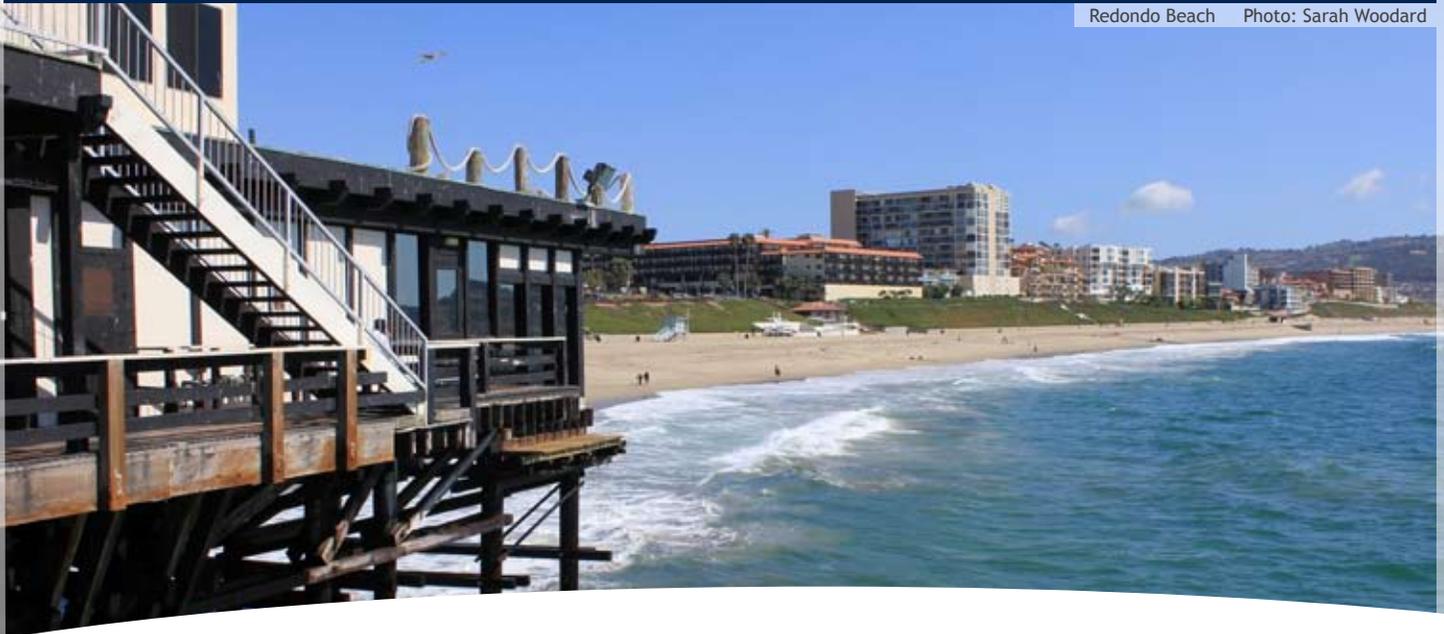




# ANNUAL REPORT 2010

Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission



### ***Bay Restoration Plan***

The comprehensive plan of action for Bay protection and management, known as the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Plan (BRP) was first approved by the State of California and the U.S. EPA in 1995 and updated most recently in 2008. The BRP identifies goals, objectives, and specific actions that address critical problems such as stormwater and urban runoff pollution, habitat loss and degradation, and public health risks associated with seafood consumption and swimming near storm drain outlets. The BRP also identifies responsible entities, milestones, and funding needs for action implementation.

Implementation of the BRP is the focus of our work. Securing and leveraging funding to put solutions into action, building public-private partnerships, promoting cutting-edge research and technology, facilitating a stakeholder-driven consensus process, and raising public awareness in order to restore and preserve the Bay's many beneficial uses are key activities of the SMBRC and partner organizations.

Already, restoration actions identified in the BRP have resulted in improvements in the quality of the Bay's environment, but full recovery of the Bay is far from certain. Steady and long-term effort along with consistent funding for action implementation is necessary to ensure that we realize the BRP's goal of a healthy and restored Santa Monica Bay.

### ***Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission***

The Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission (SMBRC) is a non-regulatory, locally-based state organization established by an act of the California Legislature in 2002. The SMBRC is charged with promoting the implementation of the BRP through overseeing funding for restoration of the Bay and its watershed and for improvement of the Bay's beneficial uses, as well as monitoring, assessing, coordinating and advising the activities of state programs.

The SMBRC membership includes federal, state and local public agency officials, staff, and representatives of other stakeholder interests.

### ***Santa Monica Bay Restoration Foundation***

The Santa Monica Bay Restoration Foundation (SMBRF) is an independent, non-profit partner of the SMBRC. Formed in 1991, the Foundation raises and expends funds for research, education, planning, cleanup efforts, and other priorities identified in the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Plan. The Foundation supports the work of the SMBRC, with a focus on public involvement and education and local project implementation.



Each year since 2006 when we started publishing our annual reports, I have sat down with my staff and selected projects to highlight in that year's report. We then wrote short stories on our most newsworthy projects - the ones that best showcased the SMBRC's activity that year. However, as our program become more broad and diverse, we found it is increasingly difficult to choose just a few from our growing project lineup. You can call this the price we pay for success. So this year, instead of just giving a few snapshots, we decided to offer full descriptions of our major projects and activities, grouped into geographic or programmatic areas. With many photographs, this new layout captures the broad scope of our work. We also hope that this report will give our readers a better sense on some of the ongoing, multi-year projects that we have not presented in previous reports.

Whether you leaf through or read every story in detail, you see that in 2010 SMBRC staff and stakeholders carried out our mission and achieved far-reaching goals, objectives, and milestones laid out in our Bay Restoration Plan. We continued to initiate, fund, and collaborate with our partners on a large array of water quality and habitat restoration projects - whether blocking trash from entering storm drains in Inglewood, planting native vegetation to restore degraded coastal bluffs on Palos Verdes Peninsula, or removing sea urchins from ravaged rocky reefs to bring back the kelp forests, these projects can be found throughout every region of the watershed.

We also expanded our efforts where the SMBRC's unique structure makes us the ideal organization to provide services to our partners and the Santa Monica Bay community. These include facilitating planning and design processes, planning restoration, leveraging funding, monitoring and conducting independent technical studies for filling data gaps, and providing forums to address issues and foster consensus on issues important to the Bay's health. Our effort in these areas are exemplified by our involvement in the Ballona Wetlands Restoration planning process, which includes stakeholder participation facilitation, scientific monitoring, and watershed historical ecology studies, among other activities.

Last but not the least is our public outreach program that has not only brought the SMBRC into the media spotlight, but has motivated more people from various sectors of the Bay community to engage in Bay restoration activities at the grassroots level. Besides the highly-regarded Boater Education Program and the Public Involvement and Education (PIE) program, there are also increasingly popular events such as the Annual Coastal Cleanup Day event, publications such as the *Urban Coast* and the revised *Southern California Boater's Guide*, and extensive outreach associated with all other program areas, most notably marine life protection, wetland restoration, and seafood contamination.

In reflecting back on 2010, we are especially pleased with the results we achieved despite the unprecedented financial hardship the organization endured in the previous year. We are particularly grateful to the leadership of our local congressional representatives and federal EPA in increasing program support during this challenging time. But above all, and once again, we thank all our partners and stakeholders. It is their unwavering commitment and support that made all what we have accomplished possible. We certainly hope and are looking forward to seeing this bonding between the SMBRC and all our partners grow stronger and together we can do more and greater things in the coming years.

Shelley L. Luce, Executive Director  
Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission

## Ballona Creek and Central Bay Watershed

Located in the central part of LA basin, Ballona Creek Watershed once included a network of tributaries, perennial springs, a broad expanse of tidal wetlands, and supported a diverse range of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. Today, with more than 1.6 million human inhabitants, the watershed is highly urbanized with most drainages lined with concrete and approximately 85 percent of the land area occupied by homes, businesses, and roads. As a result, surface and groundwater quality has been degraded, natural hydrologic functions modified, and plant and wildlife abundance, diversity, and movement decreased throughout the watershed.

The SMBRC increasingly focuses on restoring the natural functions of the watershed to re-establish healthy ecosystems and communities. By working with stakeholders, supporting research and planning, and implementing multi-benefit projects, the SMBRC is creating a cleaner, healthier, more sustainable watershed and supporting the return of native species and habitats.

Planting at Stone Creek

Photo: SMBRC



The new focus of the SMBRC in the Ballona watershed is reflected by a variety of projects implemented in recent years, several of which are highlighted below and on the facing page. Additional examples include the two multi-benefit projects highlighted in last year's annual report: the Grand Boulevard tree well project constructed by the City of Los Angeles, and the Bicknell Street stormwater treatment BMPs constructed by the City of Santa Monica. Both provide runoff pollution reduction and groundwater recharge, among other benefits, through infiltration of stormwater. In 2010, the SMBRC spearheaded the exciting and multi-benefit rainwater harvesting program with the City of Los

Angeles. This program installed approximately 600 rain barrels at residences in the Ballona Creek watershed and educated hundreds of people about the importance of reducing stormwater runoff and maximizing use of local water resources. The SMBRC is now drawing on that experience to create a similar program in neighboring Culver City in 2011. In addition, the SMBRC awarded Proposition 50 and 84 grant funds to the Cities of Culver City and Inglewood respectively, for projects to reduce polluted runoff and trash in the Ballona watershed through a city-wide stormwater BMP program (Culver City) and installation of trash capture devices (Inglewood).

### ***Ballona Wetlands Restoration Planning***

The SMBRC continues its partnership with the California Department of Fish and Game, State Lands Commission, and the State Coastal Conservancy in planning the restoration of the Ballona Wetlands Ecological Reserve. Based on years of scientific research and guided by community input, the Ballona Wetlands Restoration Project will revive critical wetland habitat by returning the daily ebb and flow of tidal waters, enhancing freshwater circulation, and removing non-native species in support of a more natural and healthy ecosystem.

The Restoration Project is moving into the environmental review and documentation phase of the planning process as required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The rigorous environmental review and public input process is anticipated to take approximately 18 to 24 months, beginning in January 2011 with the release of the Notice of Intent/Notice of Preparation to the public.

In addition, the SMBRC is continuing its work with the Army Corps of Engineers to improve public access and water quality for the entire nine-mile open stretch of Ballona Creek through the Lower Ballona Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study (LBERFS).

### ***Stone Creek Restoration***

Hands-on restoration efforts continue at the once-forgotten Stone Creek through the UCLA and University Lab School (ULS) campuses. Since 2007, the SMBRC has been working with support from the State Coastal Conservancy and Regional Water Quality Control Board to restore the stream with monthly volunteer weeding and planting events. In 2010, UCLA professors continue to integrate the restoration into a variety of courses, and ULS established a new curriculum for the students to understand the benefits of the natural habitats flowing through their campus.

### ***Historical Ecology and Water Budget***

The SMBRC participates across a broad field of ecological science and research to provide a better understanding of the actions that may be taken to restore the benefits lost through the extensive urbanization of the watershed. Through the Ballona Watershed Historical Ecology Study and Ballona Watershed Water Budget Study we will improve our understanding of Ballona watershed ecosystems of the past, and of the movement of water through the ground and on the surface of the watershed today.

The Historical Ecology Study includes researchers from CSUN, USC, Southern California Coastal Waters Research Project (SCCWRP) and San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI). Together this diverse group is scrutinizing historical maps, photographs, newspapers, personal accounts and interviews to establish the locations of unique wetlands and streams, as well as the plants and wildlife that made up these habitats.

The Water Budget Study, with UCLA and SCCWRP, provides a connection between past and current conditions of the watershed. Researches will establish precipitation and irrigation inputs to the watershed and study the movement of groundwater and springs. This information will provide a baseline for better water management and restoration of the watershed.

### ***Online Projects Map***

In 2009, the National Park Service (NPS) awarded funds to SMBRC to create an interactive, web-based map and database, highlighting environmental projects in the Ballona Creek watershed. This is an important resource for agencies, non-profits, and members of the community to learn about existing and planned, or even conceptual, projects in this highly urbanized region. SMBRC and NPS hope this will encourage public interest and support for local issues, as well as inform individuals about local efforts.

### ***Ballona Wetlands Baseline Assessment Program***

In September 2010, the SMBRC completed the first year of a comprehensive assessment of the Ballona Wetlands Ecological Reserve (BWER), the largest coastal wetland in the Santa Monica Bay. The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) and the State Lands Commission (SLC) took title of the 600-acre parcel in 2004, which encompasses a large portion of the historic Ballona Wetlands, and designated the property a state ecological reserve.

Previous surveys in the BWER have focused largely on individual aspects of the ecosystem. Our comprehensive assessment provides a better understanding of ecological processes, cross-habitat comparisons, species interactions, and potential for recovery. The SMBRC is working with the California State Coastal Conservancy (SCC), CDFG and world-renowned wetland scientists to develop a long-term monitoring program to collect biological, chemical, and physical data at the BWER. The goal of the program is to increase knowledge of the health and functioning of the site, to inform adaptive management and long-term restoration plans, and design replicable, scientific regional wetland monitoring protocols.

The Baseline Assessment Program (BAP) will encompass a two-year period. The BAP includes protocol development with scientific review, coordination with regional restoration programs, implementation of the assessment protocols, data analysis and reporting, and external scientific review.

The first year of sampling incorporated a considerable variety of monitoring and assessment strategies. Vegetation, seed core, invertebrate, soil, and elevation sampling were conducted on permanent transects randomly located throughout all habitat types at the BWER. Additional biological data collected included surveys for small and large mammals, herpetofauna, ichthyofauna, invertebrates, birds, and submerged aquatic vegetation. Water and sediment quality data collected included dissolved metals, fecal indicator bacteria, nutrients, and other parameters. Sampling will continue and further expand in the second year of the program.

A draft annual report for the first year of data collection is under scientific review. The full report contains a summary of the previous research conducted on site, methods and materials used during the first baseline year, the subsequent data results, and future monitoring directions.

**Beach Seine Fishing** Photo: SMBRC



### ***Ballona Creek Rain Gardens***

The Ballona Creek Rain Gardens Project consists of installing 3 large rain gardens that capture, treat and infiltrate a 1-inch, 24-hour rain event from an 11-acre industrial/commercial area and an 11.1-acre residential area in Culver City that currently drains directly into Ballona Creek. These rain gardens will be located in the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works flood control right-of-way along Ballona Creek, an area currently blighted by invasive vegetation and abandoned, derelict road structures. The rain gardens will be fitted with both inlet and outlet stormdrain filters that capture metals, trash, nutrients, and hydrocarbons, ensuring that all runoff leaving these areas will be treated.

The rain garden project will also create conceptual rain garden designs for several additional sites along Ballona Creek, and a low-impact development (LID) handbook for use by Culver City and other municipalities. The LID handbook will provide detailed information regarding available LID technologies that can be implemented throughout Culver City for new development and to retrofit existing developments. The creation of an LID guidance document will help Culver City and other municipalities implement new and retrofit LID projects on a city-wide scale, which is integral to meeting existing and future water quality objectives and TMDLs. The LID handbook will specifically address road resurfacing and repair for opportunities to install LID technologies throughout the transportation network. The handbook will build upon existing LID policies and technologies that are used in our region.

Community volunteers will help maintain the rain gardens after they are installed in early 2011. Ballona Renaissance, The Santa Monica Bay Restoration Foundation, and other community-based organizations will organize and recruit community volunteers for the monthly maintenance events. The Culver City rain garden project and handbook implement priority actions in the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Plan. The project directly contributes to the creation of green space and native plant habitat, and stormwater pollution reduction, treatment, and control to protect water quality in the Ballona Creek, Ballona Wetlands, and Santa Monica Bay.

**Rain Garden in Venice** Photo: Sarah Woodard



## South Bay Watersheds

Looking Towards the Palos Verdes Peninsula Photo: Sarah Woodard



Watersheds stretching along the southern portion of the Santa Monica Bay coastline are home to beach and inland communities that cherish the benefits and amenities brought by the area's proximity to the Bay. The South Bay includes wide beaches, sandy dunes, beach bluffs, and rocky intertidal habitats as well as busy piers, tourism, various recreational activities, and more. Meanwhile, runoff from the eight cities (including three on the Palos Verdes Peninsula) also drains to the Bay, potentially contaminating the nearshore environment with trash, bacteria, and other pollutants.

The SMBRC has a long history of working with the South Bay communities to improve the area's water quality and restore and protect remaining and distinctive natural landscape. Upon successful completion of several capital projects over the past ten years; such as dry weather runoff diversions in Redondo Beach and Hermosa Beach, permeable parking lot construction in Manhattan Beach, and beach bluff restoration in Redondo Beach; the SMBRC further expanded our efforts in the South Bay in recent years to restore more native habitats and reduce stormwater pollution through green infrastructure techniques. In addition to capital projects and in collaboration with municipalities in the South Bay, the SMBRC spearheaded a model Clean Bay Restaurant Program to address potential sources of runoff pollution, which is highlighted on the facing page.

Manhattan Beach's Greenbelt Park

Photo: Sarah Woodard



### ***New Capital Projects to Reduce Stormwater Pollution***

In 2010, the SMBRC awarded funding from our Proposition 84 grant program for implementation of two stormwater pollution control projects in the South Bay. The first project, by the City of Torrance, will turn existing stormwater detention basins into freshwater wetlands that will treat and infiltrate polluted dry and wet weather runoff, while providing additional habitat and passive recreation at these underutilized sites. The second project, by the City of Manhattan Beach, will utilize a linear greenbelt park to intercept and infiltrate dry weather and wet weather low flows from existing storm drains. The project will screen flows to remove trash and gross solids before flows enter a subsurface infiltration system below the park, while preserving the existing use of the greenbelt for recreation. Both projects aim to infiltrate stormwater to the greatest extent possible.

### ***Beach Bluff Restoration***

With funding from the SMBRC's Proposition 12 grant program, the Los Angeles Conservation Corps is working with at-risk youth to restore three acres of bluff habitat adjacent to a Youth Center at Dockweiler Beach. The site is a priority restoration site due to its proximity to other native plant habitat supporting the federally endangered El Segundo blue butterfly. To date, the Los Angeles Conservation Corps has propagated more than 2,000 plants from locally collected seed stock and more than 24 different native plant species. The project has included 28 at-risk youth, who have gained experience in native habitat restoration, California native plants, water conservation, and drip irrigation installation and maintenance. The project is scheduled for completion in early 2011.

Bluff Restoration Beside the Youth Center

Photo: Sarah Woodard



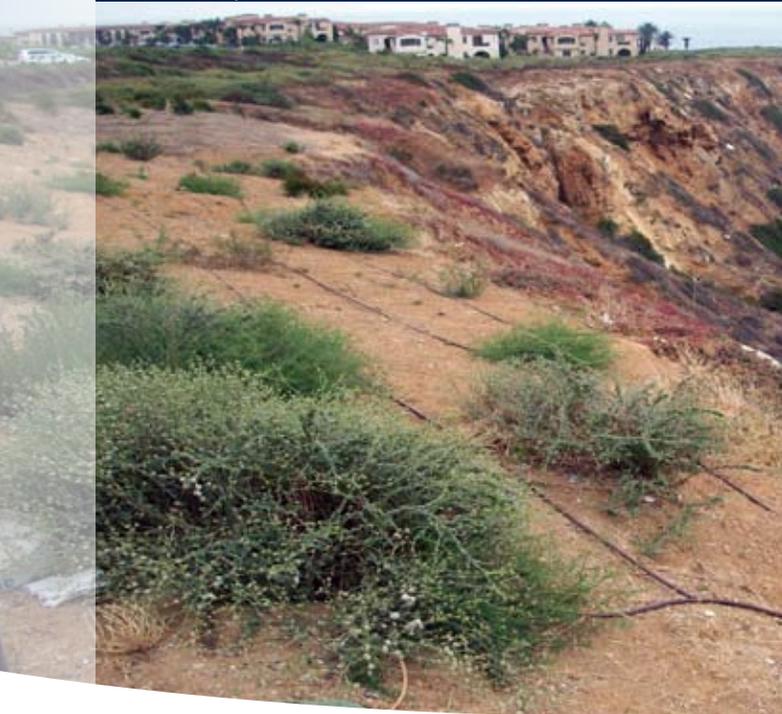
### Restoration of Natural Habitats on Palos Verdes Peninsula

In 2007, the SMBRC awarded a \$267,000 Proposition 12 grant to the Palos Verdes Peninsula Land Conservancy (PVPLC) for implementation of two natural habitat restoration projects on the Peninsula. The first project, which was completed this year, restored habitat at Point Vicente Bluffs, also a part of the Portuguese Bend Nature Preserve. The Bluffs support coastal bluff scrub and coastal cactus scrub habitat. The recent discovery of the federally endangered El Segundo blue butterfly (*Euphilotes batoides allyni*), exemplifies the site's ecological significance. PVPLC restoration professionals and trained volunteers removed invasive vegetation, such as Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*), pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*), and fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*). The 3-acre site was then replanted with species from the PVPLC native plant nursery. The project also included revegetating non-authorized trails and bare areas and improving existing trails. All these efforts will reduce soil erosion and provide additional habitat for the El Segundo blue butterfly.

The PVPLC has made significant progress on an SMBRC-funded second project to restore three acres of native riparian and upland coastal sage scrub habitat in McCarrell's Canyon. The canyon is part of the 1,200-acre Portuguese Bend Nature Preserve. The PVPLC staff of restoration technicians and trained volunteers have removed invasive non-native plant species, including Acacia trees (*Acacia greggi*), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), and others. The PVPLC replaced these plants with native species propagated from locally-collected seed, which were grown in the PVPLC native plant nursery. The PVPLC is currently planting giant wild rye, lemonadeberry, and Mexican elderberry in the canyon and is planting coastal cactus scrub and a coastal scrub seed mixture in the upland area. This project also includes improvements to a major trail that crosses the canyon. These improvements will minimize trail erosion and subsequently decrease the amount of sediment entering the canyon and being discharged to into the ocean near Abalone Cove Ecological Reserve. This project will be completed in early 2011.

McCarrell's Canyon Bluff Restoration

Photo: PVPLC



### Clean Bay Restaurant Certification Program

Since its inception in the South Bay in 2006, the Clean Bay Restaurant Certification Program has continued to grow and thrive as a unique, collaborative program, which combines the efforts of the SMBRC, cities, restaurants, and patrons to support environmentally and socially responsible business practices and choices. Recognizing the potential for restaurants to be a source of significant pollution, the Clean Bay Program certifies and promotes local restaurants that pass their inspection with 100% compliance with the Program's pollution prevention best management practices (BMPs). Restaurants play an important role in reducing beach and ocean pollution by properly disposing of wastes, keeping their facilities clean, preventing spills, training their employees, and making environmentally responsible choices.

In 2006, the Clean Bay Program began as a pilot and certified over 100 restaurants. Since then, the South Bay cities have faithfully renewed their commitment to working with the SMBRC to grow the Program and its associated outreach and education. In 2010, about 350 South Bay restaurants in Manhattan Beach, Hermosa Beach, Redondo Beach, and Torrance were certified. Additionally, the Program has expanded in the last couple of years to also include the cities of Malibu, Santa Monica, and Rancho Palos Verdes for a grand total of about 460 certified restaurants in 2010.

Beyond successfully implementing the Clean Bay Program, the SMBRC and partners strive to strengthen the Program and enhance its environmental impact. Efforts to further the Program in 2010 included strategies for expansion into more cities, Program promotion, and adding new requirements. Expansion will focus on several key cities, both along the coast and inland. Program promotion included environmental non-profit endorsements, connecting with consumers and advocates on Facebook, distributing informational brochures at events and to participating restaurants, and developing an advertising/media outreach strategy for 2011. To make the Program even cleaner and greener, we are considering adding requirements for waste reduction, increased material reuse and recycling, conserving water and energy, serving sustainable seafood, and more. All Program enhancement activities will continue in 2011 and beyond as the Program continues to gain support and increase its impact.

Program Outreach on Earth Day

Photo: Northrop Grumman



## North Bay Watersheds

Santa Monica Mountains Photo: Cal State Long Beach

The coastal watersheds in the northern portion of Santa Monica Bay encompass parklands in the Santa Monica Mountains, including streams cutting through deep canyons and coastal lagoons. While the area remains relatively natural compared to other parts of the Bay watershed, water quality and habitat degradation are issues of great concern, largely due to urbanization along the coastline and the Ventura Freeway corridor.

Working with partners from federal and state agencies as well as local municipalities, the SMBRC has continued its long-time engagement with a focus in recent years on addressing priority issues including reducing beach bacterial contamination, protecting remaining open space, removing fish migration barriers, and restoring coastal lagoons and riparian habitats. Along these lines, the SMBRC has led and helped fund implementation of some of the most prominent projects in the region, including construction of Legacy Park at Malibu Civic Center, and planning the restoration of Malibu Lagoon, both of which are highlighted below and on the facing page. In addition, the SMBRC is also engaged in many smaller-scale but important projects including invasive vegetation removal from Zuma and Solstice Canyons, planning removal of two at-grade (Arizona) crossings on Arroyo Sequit, and surveys to identify potentially suitable habitat for the California red legged frog in the Santa Monica Mountains.

### Malibu Lagoon Restoration

The Malibu Lagoon Restoration and Enhancement Project continues to move forward. After successful completion of Phase 1 restoration, which involved the removal and relocating of an existing parking lot for a net gain of 2 acres of habitat and a new parking lot with stormwater capture and treatment features, staff worked hard to secure funding and permits required to get Phase 2 restoration off the ground. Phase 2 will lower the elevation of the lagoon and create a single meandering channel with a series of secondary tributary channels. A series of interpretive and access features will also be constructed to educate visitors and students about how tidal lagoons function and the plants and animals that occupy lagoons. The new design elements are expected to greatly improve circulation, dissolved oxygen levels, species diversity and richness, and educational and visitor serving opportunities such as bird watching and surfing. By the end of 2010, all environmental review of the final design and the myriad of permits required to begin restoration have been approved, and Phase 2 construction is scheduled to begin in June of 2011.

Malibu Lagoon Restoration Phase 1 Photo: State Coastal Conservancy



### New Zealand Mudsail Survey

SMBRC staff continues to monitor the spread of the New Zealand mudsnail in the Santa Monica Bay watershed. Since they were first discovered in the watershed in 2006, the mudsnail has invaded more than half of our surveyed streams in four watersheds: Malibu, Solstice, Trancas, and Ramirez Canyon. Plans for the coming year include conducting an additional survey in the fall, updating our mudsnail website to reflect the latest in research and control methods, and continued public outreach. Additionally, a UCSB project led by Dr. Thomas Dudley, will investigate the feasibility of releasing parasites to control New Zealand mudsnail populations. In year one, scientists will test the host specificity of the parasites they hope to release to ensure their safety to native species. Field experiments will be conducted in California and also in the mudsnail's native New Zealand habitat.

New Zealand Mudsails Photo: D.L. Gustafson



### **Legacy Park**

In 2005, the SMBRC approved a \$2.5 million Proposition 50 grant to the City of Malibu to assist in the purchase of more than 16 acres in the City's civic center for the purpose of constructing a multi-benefit project to improve water quality, protect and restore native coastal habitats, and provide passive recreation and environmental education. Major construction of what is now known as Legacy Park was completed in September. The project incorporates vegetated stormwater detention basins to capture all dry weather, a portion of wet weather runoff from over 300 acres of the surrounding area. Flows captured in the detention basin are transferred to the City's recently completed stormwater treatment facility (funded in part with a \$1 million Proposition 12 grant from the SMBRC) where sediment and trash are removed and the water is disinfected through ozone treatment. Flows of up to 1,400 gallons per minute can be captured and treated at the facility. Once treated, dry weather runoff and smaller storm flows are returned to the detention basin and reused for irrigation. The park has been designed to store up to 2.6 million gallons of runoff. The City hopes that the Legacy Park project, in conjunction with the stormwater treatment facility, will help them assure compliance with the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board's bacteria regulations and improve water quality in Malibu Creek, Lagoon, and Surfrider Beach. The park also incorporates examples of several dwindling coastal habitats including, coastal prairie, woodlands, riparian, vernal pool, and coastal bluff as well as passive recreational and environmental educational amenities.

Legacy Park Photo: City of Malibu



Legacy Park Photo: City of Malibu



### **Zuma Canyon Avocado Grove**

The National Park Service (NPS) recently completed a project to restore an existing avocado grove to riparian habitat within a 200-foot buffer of Zuma Creek and its tributaries. The SMBRC awarded Proposition 12 funds to the NPS to remove 4.5 acres of dead and dying avocado trees along Zuma Creek and adjacent uplands. The avocado grove had displaced native riparian vegetation and harbored invasive species. Additionally, when historical irrigation ceased, slope failure in the avocado grove caused trees to die, reducing root strength and slope holding capacity, and further threatening water quality. Tree removal was done by an NPS fire crew and Camp 13 (LA County Fire Department in partnership with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation) labor. Restoration activities were conducted by volunteers, including NPS native plant nursery volunteers, community groups, and the staff and students from L.A. Unified School District (LAUSD). Volunteers did the majority of native plant installation under NPS supervision. Volunteers from the LAUSD accomplished their work during day-long field trips to Zuma canyon. Field trips included hands-on activities on watershed health and the impacts of invasive species, nature hikes, and native plant installation. More than 15,000 native plants (34 species) were installed at the site by 5,428 volunteers contributing more than 6,000 hours of labor. NPS continues to monitor the site and remove non-natives when detected.

Students Installing Native Plants Photo: NPS



Native Plants at the Edge of the Avocado Grove Photo: NPS



## Marine Habitat Protection

The marine environment of Santa Monica Bay includes a variety of habitats which provide food and shelter for thousands of species of marine life. The Marine Program seeks to conserve and rehabilitate natural resources in the marine environment and improve the beneficial uses of the Bay. To do this, the Marine Program assesses the status of marine habitats in the Bay, restores degraded habitats, monitors the recovery of restored habitats, and participates in the development of policies that protect marine resources.

The 2008 update of the Bay Restoration Plan placed new emphasis on protection measures for all major marine habitats found in the Bay. Since then, the SMBRC has expanded efforts in marine research and restoration, built new partnerships, and obtained new funding. In 2010, the SMBRC welcomed a new Marine Program Director, Tom Ford, former Director of the Santa Monica Baykeeper and founder of the Kelp Restoration and Monitoring Project and the Lighthouse Fishing Vessel Mapping Project.

Marine Program at Work

Photo: Mike Corcoran



The highly contentious Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) process that the State carried out in southern California was a major focus for Marine Program staff over the last two years. In the last few years, the SMBRC also began a comprehensive assessment of the nearshore rocky reefs, and increased efforts to restore degraded kelp forests. Data from these efforts informed the MLPA process about the status of the rocky reefs in Santa Monica Bay and have led to more work that started this year focused on the Palos Verdes Peninsula. More details on these efforts are described below or highlighted on the facing page.

Additionally, Marine Program staff worked on marine policy issues with lasting impacts on the natural resources of the Bay, including once-through cooling at coastal power plants, desalination, and lease renewal for Chevron's marine oil terminal in the Bay. Staff also

participates in the State's Oil Spill Prevention and Response Technical Advisory Committee to review the adequacy of policies and the status of infrastructure and response teams to reduce the likelihood of oil spills. Off Palos Verdes, building on the success of the Kelp Restoration and Monitoring Program, staff has begun working on an abalone restoration project and a seagrass mapping study in partnership with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and several different organizations in southern California.

Most recently, the SMBRC initiated work with local commercial fishermen to transition their fisheries from high-volume, low-value fisheries to higher-value, lower-volume fisheries. This project was facilitated by our Marine Program staff's conversations with fishermen, while serving on the Regional Stakeholder Group of the MLPA process.

An Urchin Barren

Photo: Vantuna Research Group (VRG)



### Kelp Restoration

Fourteen years ago, the Santa Monica Baykeeper partnered with SMBRC to establish the Kelp Restoration and Monitoring Project. The Kelp Project is a community-based effort to restore kelp to areas denuded by intensive sea urchin grazing. Santa Monica Baykeeper identified two priority sites with urchin-caused barrens, where kelp was historically present. Methodology and research began in 1997. Restoration work at Escondido Beach in Malibu was initiated in 2000 and completed in 2004. Restoration work off Long Point on the Palos Verdes Peninsula began in 2005 and was completed in 2008. A new site off Point Vicente on the Palos Verdes Peninsula was identified and work began in 2009 and was completed in 2010. Highly trained volunteer SCUBA divers have logged hundreds of hours of dive time removing sea urchins from the restoration sites. The positive effects of these restoration projects continues today. The restored kelp forests off Malibu and Palos Verdes are stable and continue to support larger and more abundant marine life several years after restoration was completed.

Building on this success, Santa Monica Baykeeper and SMBRC sought additional funding from the Montrose Settlements Restoration Program to identify and restore remaining urchin barrens off the Palos Verdes Peninsula. To restore these urchin barrens to kelp forest, roughly 4.5 million sea urchins need to be removed. This great effort will involve commercial sea urchin divers, community volunteers, and restoration ecologists. SMBRC expects to begin this phase of the Kelp Project in the summer of 2011. To accomplish this daunting task, the SMBRC will put local commercial sea urchin divers to work removing sea urchins from these barrens.

### MPAs and MPA Monitoring

On December 15th, 2010, the California Fish and Game Commission designated a network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the Southern California Bight that would double the area currently under protection. This action is the culmination of two years of intense negotiation, on the heels of nearly ten years of political wrangling to get the MLPA planning process underway.

The MPA network includes two clusters of MPAs in the Santa Monica Bay. On the north side, a conservation area located off Zuma Beach allows some take including the commercial seining of market squid. Sharing its eastern boundary is a small no-take reserve over the Point Dume submarine canyon. On the south side of the Bay is a small no-take conservation area off Long Point on the southwest corner of the Palos Verdes Peninsula. Sharing its eastern boarder is a small conservation area on the Peninsula's south face that allows some take including recreational spearfishing for pelagic fish.

Lia Protopapadakis represented the SMBRC as a member of the South Coast Regional Stakeholder Group, which was charged with designing three alternative proposals for consideration. Throughout the process, SMBRC worked to ensure that the proposal would meet the science guidelines established by the State's Science Advisory Team. However, the Fish and Game Commission indicated that in some cases political and social

considerations took precedence over the scientific guidelines.

While the new MPA network is an improvement over the existing small MPAs in the Bay, they fail to meet key scientific criteria. Most noticeably, the Palos Verdes cluster does not protect enough area covered by kelp forests and deeper rocky reefs. This cluster is also close to a major sewage treatment outfall, the Portuguese Bend landslide, and the sediments highly contaminated with DDT and PCBs on the Palos Verdes Shelf. All of these things could limit the potential of the Palos Verdes MPA cluster for re-building marine life populations. The western face of the Peninsula is a source of larvae for much of the Bight. Because the selected Palos Verdes MPAs do not include this area, there is a risk that the entire network's potential has been reduced.

Fortunately, the State will monitor and adaptively manage the MPA network. A monitoring program will gather data on kelp forests, rocky intertidal habitats, sandy beaches, subtidal sandy habitats, pelagic systems, and the human activities that take place in these areas. The SMBRC, with the help of our Technical Advisory Committee, is developing a baseline monitoring proposal that will describe the performance of individual MPAs and the larger network of MPAs. Recommendations based upon these data will inform adaptive management of the individual MPAs and the entire network.

### Regional Rocky Subtidal Assessment Study

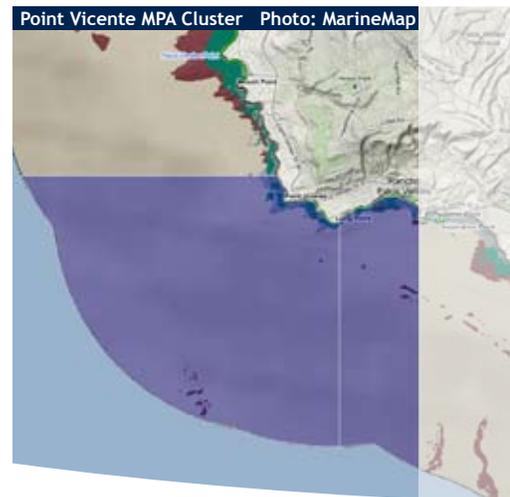
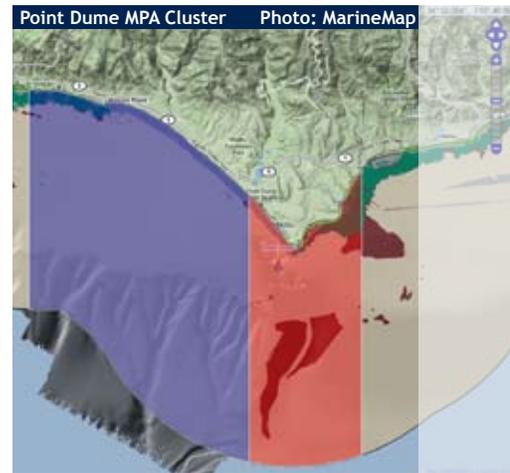
The completion of this study marks significant improvement toward filling monitoring gaps identified in the SMBRC's Comprehensive Monitoring Program. This monitoring program identified six priority objectives for monitoring hard bottom habitat in the Bay, five of which pertain to near-shore habitats (<90 ft depth). The Regional Rocky Subtidal Assessment study addresses all five of these objectives.

SMBRC funded Dr. Dan Pondella with Vantuna Research Group at Occidental College to coordinate a team of underwater researchers from Santa Monica Baykeeper and the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts in surveying and mapping reefs in the Santa Monica Bay in 2007 and the entire Southern California Bight as part of SCCWRP's Bight '08 program in 2008.

The project resulted in fine scale GIS maps of the subtidal rocky reefs in Santa Monica Bay and data describing species richness, diversity, density, and biomass of algae, invertebrates, and fish in

Santa Monica Bay. A standard method was applied throughout the Southern California Bight which enables comparisons of the reefs in Santa Monica Bay to those from Santa Barbara to San Diego Bay including the Channel Islands. An early finding from these studies indicates that eight of the top ten reefs with the most complete fish communities on the southern California mainland are found in Santa Monica Bay. Results from these studies were used to evaluate the health of rocky reefs in SMBRC's 2010 State of the Bay Report.

These surveys will enable long-term monitoring, before-after-control-impact studies, and the analysis of the effectiveness of restoration and management actions. A less tangible but direct benefit of this work is that it established a coordinated group of researchers spread throughout the Southern California Bight that will continue providing the data needed to successfully manage the marine resources and natural communities of Santa Monica Bay and the coastal ocean of southern California.



## Planning and Policy Development

Planning and policy development is one of the key roles of the SMBRC. The SMBRC (then known as the SMBRP) was established in 1988 as a National Estuary Program charged with developing a comprehensive management plan (the Bay Restoration Plan, or BRP) for restoring and protecting the Bay's natural habitats and living resources. The SMBRC actively facilitates federal, state, and local agencies in developing and implementing new environmental management approaches and strategies.



Coastal Wetlands

Photo: SMBRC

In recent years, and in 2010 in particular, the SMBRC's planning and policy development efforts have focused on issues identified in the 2008 update of the BRP. At the top of the list is the SMBRC's support of collaborative efforts by EPA, LARWQCB, and local stakeholders in adopting and implementing new water quality requirements. In 2010, these included the Santa Monica Bay marine debris TMDL, City of Los Angeles Hyperion Wastewater Treatment Plant NPDES permit, and the septic discharge prohibition in the Malibu Civic Center area, among others.

The SMBRC has increasingly focused on demonstrating the benefits and promoting the use of low impact development and greener solutions to stormwater problems by municipalities in our watershed. In 2010, the SMBRC completed Phase 2 of the Green Solution study (highlighted on the facing page). This planning tool identifies the best candidate

parcels for stormwater agencies to do projects that will achieve the greatest water quality benefit while increasing open space and recreational opportunities in park-poor Los Angeles. Staff also worked with the City of Los Angeles and other groups to pass an ordinance requiring LID for new and re-development projects in the city, and continued to participate in the Greater LA Region IRWMP planning process to ensure incorporation of open space planning in our regional water resources planning.

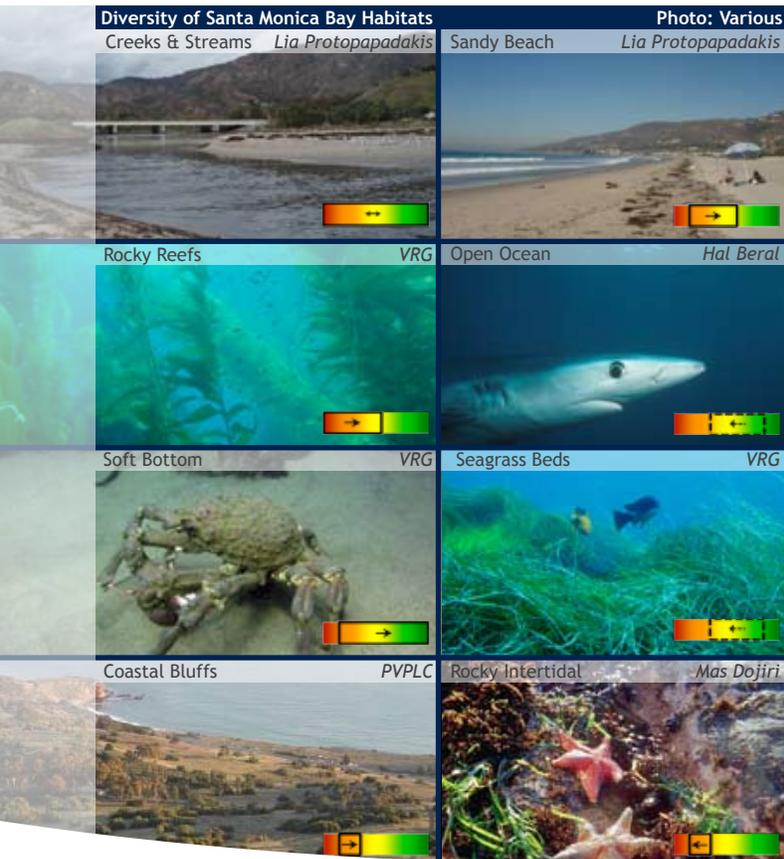
Less apparent, but by no means less important, is the work of staff in-house on a daily basis. In 2010, this work included assessment of the organization's financial need and development of a five-year financial strategy, a feasibility assessment of using habitat health indices for State of the Bay reporting, and development of a regional management plan for controlling of invasive species.

### Financial Strategy Development

The SMBRC has made a considerable effort over the past several years to enhance its financial planning efforts and has raised significant funding for resource assessment and habitat restoration projects. As a result, the SMBRC has grown in terms of the staff and annual revenue. Financial challenges remain, including the need to secure long-term, stable funding for staff and operations, and increasing cash reserves to support growth and expanded operations. To address these challenges, staff and Board members are developing a new financial strategy for the SMBRC, including proposals for innovative fundraising based on the unique facilitation role of the SMBRC and other valuable services our organization provides.

### Bay Habitat Health Index Development

If you have read (and you should all have) the 2010 State of the Bay report published by the SMBRC early last year, you have noticed the colorful graphs that described the overall conditions and trends of nine major habitats in the Bay and the Bay watershed. The 2010 Report was the first time that the SMBRC has used a simple, friendly grading for reporting on the Bay's environmental conditions. Due to its utility and the overwhelming positive feedback received from readers, our staff and TAC, the chief architects of the new grading system, have started work on the next State of the Bay report in 2015. Our goal for the next State of the Bay report is to present more quantifiable, integrated, and meaningful scientific data sets, preferably in the form of a habitat health index. In-house research conducted in 2010 showed that development of such indices is needed and is feasible for at least some of the habitat types. Over the next few years, the SMBRC will build on existing index work and support several TAC-initiated index development projects.



## Green Solution Study Phase 2

Over the last three years, the SMBRC, in collaboration with the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy and the Community Conservation Solutions, carried out a green solution project to identify and demonstrate the benefits and feasibilities of implementing green solutions in the Santa Monica Bay watershed. “Green Solutions” are strategic conversion of lands to new, “smart” green spaces that naturally clean up runoff, create new parks, help store rainwater and re-charge groundwater supplies. In 2008, Phase 1 of the project identified existing public lands suitable for conversion and retrofit of impervious surfaces to “smart” green spaces that can act as natural filters and treatment areas as well as badly-needed new parks, natural habitat, and open space. Phase 2 of the project focused on prioritizing those public lands in selected land uses for future project implementation by integrating hydrology, water quality, pollutant loading, community needs and conservation priorities.

The results of Phase 2 showed that there are over 200 high-priority sites comprising over 3000 acres that are suitable for Green Solution projects in the selected land uses (schools, colleges, and vacant lands). Implementing Green Solutions on these sites could treat polluted runoff from up to 13,000 acres - equal to four times the area of downtown Los Angeles. The analysis also demonstrated how Green Solution projects can be implemented to safeguard public health and safety, using strict guidelines for site design, operations, and maintenance.

Green Solutions Phase 2 also analyzed the effectiveness of roadways and certain private lands for Green Solutions, which potentially can treat runoff from thousands of additional acres. Heavily polluted runoff from public streets and roads can be captured and treated by green solution measures such as conversion of center medians and curb-side parkways to landscaped greenways. Although green solutions on private lands may be limited to treat runoff only from each particular site, they may still be practical and could contribute significantly to total pollutant loading reduction, especially if they are implemented on lands that have large, paved areas such as regional shopping centers, office buildings, and large apartment complexes.

The take-home message from the Green Solution project is clear: by emphasizing the conversion of existing public lands, we can capture and treat high volumes of runoff from the large areas while providing significant additional public benefits. But conversion of the public lands alone is not sufficient in solving the polluted runoff problem, and we should pursue a comprehensive approach that combines implementation of green solutions on all suitable public lands, roads, and private parcels.

Green Solutions Project Site

Photo: SMBRC



## Planning for Invasive Species Control and Management

New Zealand mudsnails, *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*, are tiny (3-5 mm), highly invasive aquatic snails. Several studies have documented mudsnail densities in streams at more than 500,000 organisms per square meter. These massive colonies simply outcompete native aquatic invertebrates that the watershed’s fish and amphibians rely on for food, disrupting the entire food web. Since 2008, SMBRC staffer Jack Topel has been working with Los Angeles Regional Control Board (LARWQCB) staff to have mudsnails listed on the State’s 303(d) list of impaired water bodies. Inclusion on the 303(d) list obligates the Regional Water Quality Control Board to develop programs to address the impairments. Last year, the LARWQCB approved the listing of Malibu, Medea, Lindero, and Las Virgenes Creeks in the Malibu Creek watershed, along with Solstice Creek, as impaired for invasive species, specifically the New Zealand mudsnail. In August 2010, the listing was officially approved by the State Water Board, and is currently awaiting final approval by the USEPA. Topel has recently submitted documents supporting a new invasive listing for the 2012 303(d) list, the Louisiana red swamp crayfish.

SMBRC staff has also recently completed a database of common invasive species found in the Santa Monica Bay watershed. The information compiled on local invasive species includes: scientific and common names, species descriptions, habitats invaded, impacts, control methods, photographs, additional reports, and references. This information is critical for supporting 303(d) listing of additional invasive species, and developing a regional invasive species control strategy. The database lists more than 50 species of plants and animals at the end of 2010 and will be available on our website in the near future. Please contact Jack Topel if you would like to contribute data to this valuable tool.

Louisiana Red Swamp Crawfish

Photo: SMBRC



## Outreach and Education

Coastal Cleanup Day Photo: Mark Lessley



The SMBRC strives to enhance the public's understanding of environmental issues and increase public support for our mission, activities, and achievements, through outreach activities. We conduct targeted education programs, support public education by other groups, produce science and policy publications, and generate local media coverage for important issues affecting the resources of Santa Monica Bay and its watersheds.

The SMBRC's two enormously popular programs, the Boater Education Program and the Public Involvement and Education (PIE) program, marked another successful and rewarding year in 2010. Other high points of the year included the State of the Bay Conference and the inaugural issues of the *Urban Coast* journal, highlighted on the facing page. Meanwhile, staff continued to engage in outreach associated with all other program areas, most notably marine life protection, wetland restoration, and seafood contamination. The SMBRC has also been busy revamping our website - the debut of our new website is scheduled for early 2011.

### Boater Education Program

In 1996, the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Foundation (SMBRF) established the Boater Education Program to reduce non-point source pollution from boat-related activities in our urban harbor and coastal areas. The program has several components including: creating and disseminating educational materials, providing technical support to marinas and municipalities looking to install or expand their own recreational boating facilities and programs, and networking with other groups promoting environmentally-sound boating practices. Employing a network of partnerships and a mix of innovative and traditional outreach strategies, this program brings to boating communities the tools and resources needed to promote sustainable boating practices and improve water quality. The Boater Education Program is so successful that in 2010, the California Department of Boating and Waterways, the primary funding agency of the program, requested that the SMBRC take on the role of coordinating the state-wide outreach and education efforts for the Clean Vessel Act grant program.

### Coastal Cleanup Day

Coastal Cleanup Day is the premier volunteer event focused on marine debris in the world. Coastal Cleanup Day boasts a large volunteer turnout, with over 100 countries participating annually, removing millions of pounds of debris from shorelines and coasts, and teaching the public about reducing our waste stream. Every year, on the third Saturday of September, SMBRC hosts the only kayak cleanup site in Los Angeles County. This year, over 165 kayak-toting volunteers hit the water in Marina del Rey, collecting 327 pounds of marine debris, for our largest turnout yet. The local community responded generously by providing food and prizes for volunteers.

### PIE

The Public Involvement & Education (PIE) Program provides small grants to raise awareness of Bay-related issues by introducing innovative, hands-on programs that educate while also encouraging environmental stewardship and responsibility. All major project activities for the eighth round of PIE were completed in 2010, which included installation of two learning gardens, scholarships for disadvantaged youth to local aquariums and exhibits, hosting public speakers to discuss marine debris, and the introduction of a water conservation informational fair. The outreach and educational strategies of PIE were presented at the 2010 California and World Oceans Conference, and the ninth round of PIE began in late 2010 with several promising projects underway for 2011.

PIE Ballona Creek Renaissance Garden Planting

Photo: Sarah Woodard



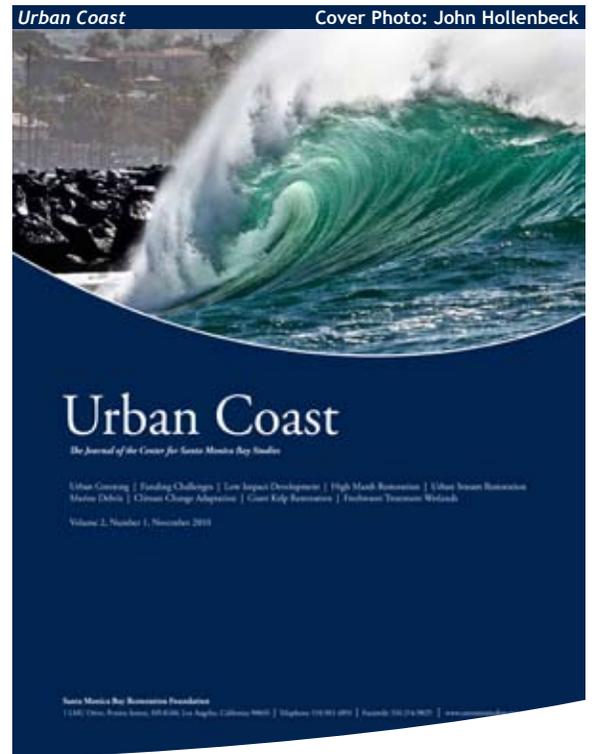
## Urban Coast

The highly-anticipated *Urban Coast* journal was celebrated at a release event in late 2009. The *Urban Coast* is a multi-disciplinary journal that highlights the pertinent research, policy, and restoration efforts pertaining to our urban coastal resources and environments. The *Urban Coast* goes beyond the introduction of these topics, and dives into the various viewpoints and the relationships of these complex issues through in-depth analysis and discussion.

The *Urban Coast* is a product of the Center for Santa Monica Bay Studies, a program of Santa Monica Bay Restoration Foundation and Loyola Marymount University's Seaver College of Science and Engineering. The release event in late 2009 featured supportive and inspiring speeches from several dignitaries, including California State Senator Fran Pavley.

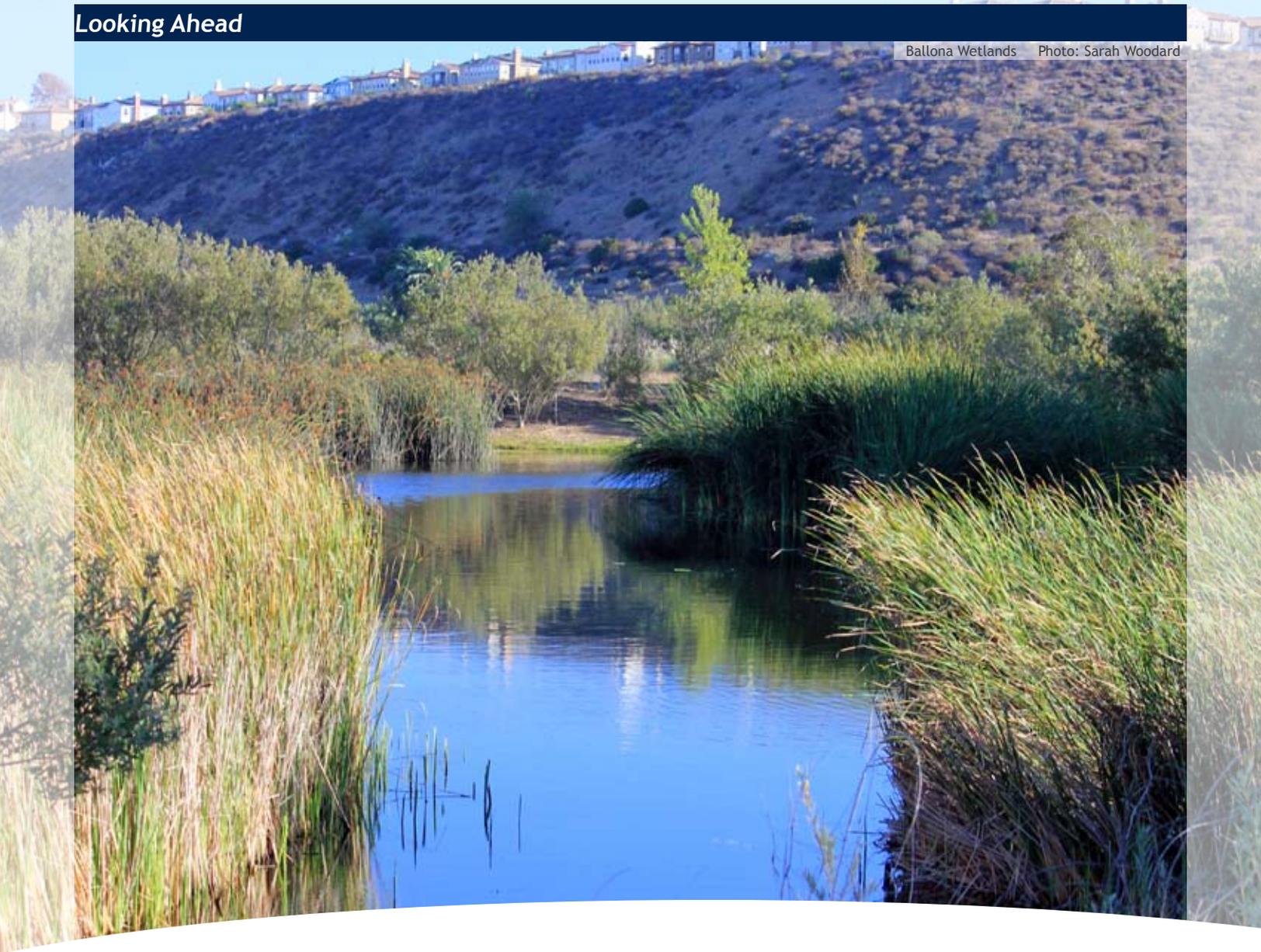
The second issue of *Urban Coast* was released in late 2010. The second issue continues to focus on bridging the gaps in science and policy with expert perspectives on urban greening, funding issues associated with addressing runoff, a robust discussion of low impact development, a technical analysis of a high marsh restoration project, practical approaches to restoring urban streams, the challenges of addressing marine debris, an international perspective on climate change adaptation, a look at a kelp restoration program, and the initial results of a freshwater treatment wetland.

The *Urban Coast* is well on its way to being an invaluable annual publication, and the third issue will be released in late 2011.



## Southern California Boater's Guide

The *Southern California Boater's Guide, 3rd Edition* (the Guide), was proudly released in 2010 in partnership with the California Department of Boating and Waterways. The Guide is a 121-page, full color, comprehensive "cruising guide" that provides essential boating information, updated custom harbor maps, and all-new professional scenic and aerial photos of 15 Southern California harbors, including Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties. It provides details about each harbor's unique features, how to obtain a guest slip, location of vessel sewage pumpout stations and fueling facilities, tourist information, emergency contact information, safety tips, and much more! The Guide focuses on the importance of maintaining recreational boats in the most environmentally friendly manner possible and the potential impacts a poorly maintained boat can have on our coastal waters. The Guide is highly sought after by boaters in California, and it is one of the main outreach tools of the Boater Education Program.



In 2011, we look forward to implementing our Prop 84 grant program, and we strongly urge the State to conduct bond sales as early in the year as possible. Our Proposition 84 program will focus on multibenefit projects that keep trash and pollution out of the Bay, create open space for habitat and recreation, and conserve precious water resources. Bringing nature back into our cities, to clean our air and water, and to improve our quality of life, will continue to be a high priority that we will achieve through innovative low-impact development projects.

The Malibu Lagoon Restoration and Enhancement Project will be completed this year, a culmination of ten years of public meetings, design work and permitting. The high level of collaboration among agencies and stakeholders on this project is impressive, and the need for ecological improvement is dire - with so few coastal wetlands remaining in southern California, we cannot afford to let these precious resources suffer from previous impacts such as filling, and the ongoing impacts of invasive plants.



By late spring of 2011, we will complete the Ballona Creek Rain Garden Project in Culver City, a “groundbreaking” collaboration between SMBRC, Culver City, the LA County Flood Control District, and private landowners. The gardens are located in LA County rights-of-way along Ballona Creek, and together will filter and infiltrate runoff from 22 acres of commercial and residential land that otherwise drains directly to Ballona Creek. It will also beautify the bike path that runs adjacent, and create native plant habitat - a true green solution. We expect to build on this project with future funding, perhaps from the State Revolving Fund, and even more streamlined collaborations with our municipal and private partners.

Other progress in Ballona this year will include final reports on the Ballona Wetlands Comprehensive Monitoring, Ballona Greenway Plan, the Ballona Watershed Historical Ecology, and the Ballona Water Budget. The Green Solutions Phase 2 report, encompassing Ballona as well as the greater Santa Monica Bay watershed, will also be completed. These important tools will contribute to better, more comprehensive planning for green space and water resources in our watershed.

It’s going to be a great 2011 for Santa Monica Bay!

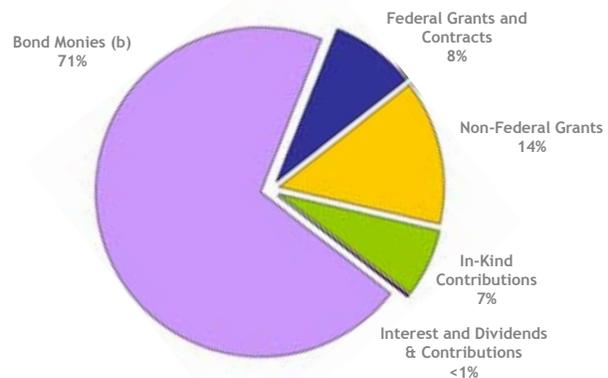
# FINANCIAL SUMMARY (July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2010)

Marine Terminal Photo: Lia Protopapadakis

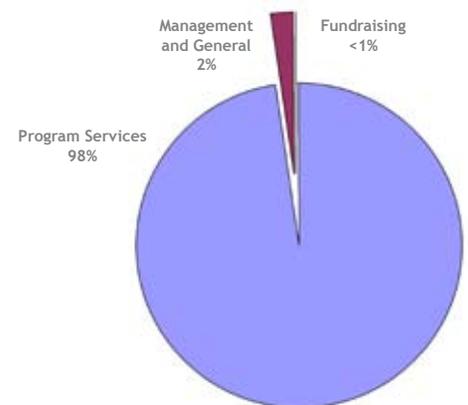
	Total	SMBRC (a)	SMBRF
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Federal Grants and Contracts	597,586	-	597,586
Non-Government Grants	1,007,894	-	1,007,894
In-Kind Contributions	484,951	366,628.00	118,323
Interest and Dividends	1,933	-	1,933
Contributions	14,028	-	14,028
Bond Monies (b)	5,042,500	5,042,500	-
<b>Total Revenue and Support</b>	<b>7,148,892</b>	<b>5,409,128</b>	<b>1,739,764</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Program Services	6,945,700	5,409,128	1,536,572
Management and General	150,574	-	150,574
Fundraising	453	-	453
<b>Total Functional Expenses</b>	<b>7,096,727</b>	<b>5,409,128</b>	<b>1,687,599</b>

The Santa Monica Bay Restoration Foundation (SMBRF) partners with the SMBRC to make funds and resources available for restoration of the Santa Monica Bay and its watershed. Provided below is a financial summary that reflects the total resources made available through this partnership for the work of preserving, protecting, and restoring these important natural resources.

## Revenue



## Expenses



## SMBRF : Assets and Liabilities (c)

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	22,120	206,219	228,339
Investments	-	9,599	9,599
Accounts Receivable	918,051	-	918,051
Prepaid Expenses	4,502	-	4,502
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>944,673</b>	<b>215,818</b>	<b>1,160,491</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts Payable	285,677	-	285,677
Accrued Liabilities	77,519	-	77,519
Deferred Revenue	97,965	-	97,965
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>461,161</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>461,161</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			
Unrestricted	483,512	-	483,512
Temporarily Restricted	-	215,818	215,818
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>944,673</b>	<b>215,818</b>	<b>1,160,491</b>

- a) The financial summary provided for the SMBRC was not prepared by a certified public accountant, but by administrative staff at the SMBRC. The numbers provided here are intended to provide a general overview of the resources of the SMBRC and do not necessarily meet GAAP standards.
- b) Bond monies are held in account by the CA State Coastal Conservancy and the CA State Water Resources Control Board for projects in Santa Monica Bay. SMBRC is responsible for soliciting, selecting, and overseeing the projects funded by these monies. The amount reported here reflects the total amount allocated by the SMBRC in FY 10 for projects in the Bay and watershed.
- c) Assets and Liabilities are provided for the Foundation only.

# Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission

Ballona Freshwater Marsh Photo: Sarah Woodard



## Governing Board

### Executive Committee

Richard Bloom\*, SMBRC Chair, President, Bay Watershed Council (City Council Member, City of Santa Monica)

Liz Crosson\*, Public Member (Environmental/Public Interest), Santa Monica Baykeeper

Fran Diamond\*, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles

Gail Farber\*, LA County Department of Public Works

Mike Gin\*, South Bay Cities (Mayor, City of Redondo Beach)

Mark Gold\*, Public Member (Environmental/Public Interest), Heal The Bay

Fran Pavley, State Senator, 23rd District

Linda Adams\*, California Environmental Protection Agency, Secretary

Angus Alexander, LA County Fire Department, Lifeguard Division

Rich Ambrose, Technical Advisory Committee, Chair

Julia Brownley, State Assemblymember, 41st District

Betsy Butler, State Assemblymember, 53rd District

Portia Cohen\*, At-Large Member BWC (City Council Member, City of Manhattan Beach)

Ruth Coleman, California Department of Parks & Recreation, Director

Joe Edmiston, Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy

Bob Hoffman, NOAA -NMFS Southwest Division

Santos Kreimann, LA County Department of Beaches & Harbors

John Laird\*, Natural Resources Agency, Secretary

Ephraim Leon-Guerrero, US EPA Region IX

Steve Maguin\*, LA County Sanitation District

John McCamman, California Department of Fish & Game, Interim Director

Ann Notthoff\*, California State Coastal Conservancy

Micheal O'Leary\*, Ballona Creek Watershed Cities (Culver City)

Bill Rosendahl\*, Councilmember, Los Angeles City Council District 11

Marvin Sachse\*, Public Member (Business/Economic Interest), Brash Industries

John Sibert\*, Malibu Watershed Cities (City of Malibu)

Catherine Tyrrell, President, Santa Monica Bay Restoration Foundation

Sara Wan\*, California Coastal Commission

Dennis Washburn\*, At-Large Member BWC (City Council Member, City of Calabasas)

Zev Yaroslavsky\*, LA County Board of Supervisors (Supervisor, 3rd District)

Enrique Zaldivar\*, LA City Department of Public Works

Vacant, State Senator, 28th District

\*Voting Member of the Governing Board

## Staff

Shelley Luce, Executive Director

Mark Abramson, Senior Watershed Advisor

Sean Bergquist, Watershed Programs Director

Tom Ford, Director of Marine Programs

Joel Hanson, Administrative Director

Diana Hurlbert, Ballona CEQA Project Manager

Karina Johnston, Ballona Monitoring Project Manager

Michelle Kearney, Boater Education Program Coordinator

Grace Lee, Boater Education Program Manager

Ivan Medel, Watershed Program Assistant

Lia Protopapadakis, Marine Scientist, Project Manager

Jack Topel, Environmental Scientist

Elena Tuttle, Watershed Programs Assistant

Scott Valor, Government Relations Director

Guangyu Wang, Deputy Director, Senior Scientist

Sarah Woodard, Project Manager



**bay restoration commission**  
STEWARDS OF SANTA MONICA BAY

Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission  
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200  
Los Angeles, CA 90013  
(213) 576-6615  
[www.santamonicabay.org](http://www.santamonicabay.org)