



# ANNUAL REPORT 2009

Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission

The Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission (SMBRC) is a public-private partnership — a locally-based, independent state entity charged with the restoration and protection of Santa Monica Bay and its watershed. The SMBRC is committed to a restored and healthy Bay and watershed, and SMBRC works to achieve broad consensus and implement innovative policies and projects based on the best available science.

Guided by a 35-member Governing Board representing a diversity of Bay stakeholders, the SMBRC oversees an ambitious agenda for Bay and watershed restoration. The Governing Board meets six times annually and consists of 20 voting members, 11 non-voting members, and 4 legislative members. The Governing Board also elects a 7-member Executive Committee, which meets the month prior to Governing Board meetings.

The SMBRC is advised by a Technical Advisory Committee that is composed of scientists, engineers, and other experts, and meets six times annually. The broad stakeholder advisory group of the SMBRC is the 74-member Bay Watershed Council, which convenes once a year.

As one of twenty-eight National Estuary Programs, the SMBRC is also part of a national network of similar organizations working in some of the country's most important coastal waters.

A great thanks is owed to all those who participate in the SMBRC and its mission to restore and enhance Santa Monica Bay.





## *Letter From the Director*

The year 2009 has been a difficult one for many of us in the environmental field. The recession has made running an environmental agency or nonprofit extremely challenging. The Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission (SMBRC) and Foundation (SMBRF) are no exceptions. Due to the State budget shortfall, most State bond-funded projects managed by the SMBRC were suspended, including funding for our own staff. However, I am pleased to report that amid this unprecedented hardship, we have not only successfully retained all of our dedicated and hardworking staff, but we also expanded our roster of student interns and volunteers doing important research and field work, we continued to carry out our mission, and we made progress in many important areas.

This report highlights some of our progress and achievements in 2009. We published the inaugural issue of our new journal, *Urban Coast*, a multidisciplinary journal reporting and analyzing science and policies that affect the condition of urban coastal resources. *Urban Coast* is a product of the Center for Santa Monica Bay Studies and is a much-needed forum to highlight research that informs the most pressing issues of our day. We also worked very hard with our Technical Advisory Committee to complete the *2010 State of the Bay Report* and plan the State of the Bay Conference. The *2010 State of the Bay Report* is a treasure trove of information and analysis related to the Bay's ecological condition and, for the first time, features an easy-to-read scale that indicates the health of every major habitat in the Bay and its watershed.

We were relieved when some State bond-funded water quality improvement and habitat restoration projects in the Bay watershed restarted, some with infusions of funding from the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) program. We are encouraged that more of these projects use green infrastructure/ Low Impact Development (LID) technologies to achieve multiple water supply and quality benefits. We support the use of the these

technologies wherever possible because they help fulfill the SMBRC's mission of bringing nature back into our cities to aid in cleaning our water and air and provide habitat for native plants and animals.

Meanwhile, the array of our programs continues to grow more diverse and far-reaching. Our Boater Education Program reached more boaters through our Honey Pot Day pilot program by providing free mobile pumpout services to interested boaters in a local marina. Multiple efforts are underway to assess and control the impacts of invasive plants and animals. We continue to lead the way in protection and restoration of wetlands and streams in the region. Despite the overall funding reduction, we were able to ensure continuation, and even expansion, of several worthy projects, most noticeably the Stone Creek restoration and kelp forest restoration, through Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) funds. Also using a separate SEP award, we launched a new round of the Public Involvement and Education (PIE) program. We are very pleased with this round of projects and excited to showcase the innovative approaches these projects employ to reach out to under-served communities and promote environmental stewardship.

We could not have weathered the financial crisis without the support of our Governing Board and other partners. Our experience in 2009 can only boost our confidence and resolve to continue to carry out our mission. We look forward to stronger partnerships and working together to restore the health and vitality of Santa Monica Bay.

*Sincerely,*



*Shelley Luce, D. Env.  
Executive Director*



## *Major Programs and Projects of SMBRC in 2009*

### *Proposition 50 Grant Program*

Baldwin Hills to Ballona Creek Storm Water Diversion, Treatment, and Reuse in Los Angeles  
 Ballona Creek Mid-City Pollution Control Retrofit in Los Angeles  
 Bicknell Green Street Urban Runoff Treatment BMP Demonstration in Santa Monica\*  
 City-Wide Best Management Practices (BMP) Treatment Train in Culver City  
 Corral Canyon Restoration in Malibu  
 Go Wild! Nativescaping at Schools  
 Grand Avenue Tree Wells Storm Water Infiltration in Venice\*  
 Malibu Lagoon Restoration  
 Permeable Beach Parking Lots Construction in Manhattan Beach\*  
 Santa Monica Bay Watershed Catch Basin Trash Excluders\*

### *Proposition 12 Grant Program*

Arundo Removal along Malibu Creek  
 Ballona Creek Trash BMP Project\*  
 Ballona Creek Watershed Historical Ecology and Water Budget Studies  
 Ballona Creek Greenway Plan development  
 Beach Bluffs Restoration Project in South Bay  
 California Red-legged Frog Survey Project in Santa Monica Bay watershed  
 Downspout Disconnection Program in Ballona Creek watershed  
 Green Solution Planning Project - Phase II in Los Angeles County  
 Invasive Vegetation Removal and Habitat Restoration Projects in Palos Verdes Peninsula  
 Invasive Vegetation Removal at Solstice Creek in Malibu  
 Invasive Vegetation Removal at Zuma Creek in Malibu  
 Kelp Restoration in Santa Monica Bay\*\*  
 Madrona Marsh Restoration and Enhancement in Torrance  
 Rindge Dam Removal Feasibility Study  
 Stone Canyon Creek Restoration Project at UCLA\*\*  
 Topanga Creek Rodeo Grounds Berm Removal\*

### *ARRA Program*

Sapphire Storm Drain Low Flow Diversion in Redondo Beach  
 Mar Vista Recreation Center Retrofit in West Los Angeles



#### *Water Quality, Watershed, and Wetlands Restoration*

Ballona Creek Watershed Task Force participation  
 Ballona Wetlands baseline assessment  
 Ballona Wetlands restoration plan development and interim management support and facilitation  
 Bight'08 wetlands eutrophication study  
 Lower Ballona Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study participation  
 Proposition 84 grant program planning and proposal review  
 Southern California Wetlands Recovery Project participation  
 TMDL and discharge permitting technical support  
 Water quality improvement and green solution projects promotion and facilitation

#### *Marine and Riparian Habitats Protection and Monitoring*

Baseline economic data collection on non-consumptive uses of the Bay  
 California Agencies Aquatic Invasive Species Team (CAAIST) participation  
 Invasive crayfish management in Trancas Creek  
 Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) Initiative Regional Stakeholder Group participation  
 MLPA data gap analysis project  
 Mudsnailed infestation surveys in the Santa Monica Mountains  
 Santa Monica Bay and Bight'08 nearshore rocky reef habitats assessment

#### *Planning, Research, and Policy Development*

Center for Santa Monica Bay Studies  
 EPA-National Estuary Program performance review  
 Los Angeles County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) implementation facilitation  
 National Ocean Policy Inter-Agency Task Force participation  
 South Bay outreach assessment update  
 Stream protection policy and ordinance development

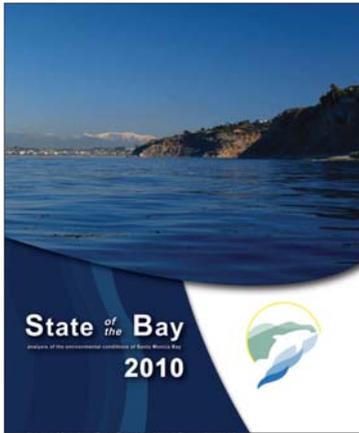
#### *Public Outreach and Reporting*

Clean Bay Restaurant Certification Program  
 Coastal Cleanup Day coordination  
 MLPA Initiative outreach  
 Palos Verdes Shelf Fish Contamination Risk Communication Program support  
 Public Involvement and Education (PIE) mini-grant program  
 Southern California Boater Education Programs (Dockwalker program, Bilge Pad Exchange Program coordination, California Clean Boating Network participation, Honey Pot Day coordination, King Harbor boating survey, Southern California pumpout monitoring)  
 State of the Bay Conference planning  
 State of the Bay Report development  
 Urban Coast journal development

\* Completed in 2009

\*\* Continued with SEP funding

## State of the Bay Report 2010



Approximately every five years, the SMBRC publishes a report on the environmental conditions of the Santa Monica Bay and its watershed. The *2010 State of the Bay Report* contains comprehensive assessments, covering all major habitats and a broad range of issues.

With the goal of publishing the *2010 State of the Bay Report* in early January 2010, our staff began working with the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) in early 2009 to develop the Report. The TAC provided explicit guidelines on what should be included and contributed much of the writing for this Report. The TAC's involvement ensured that the most relevant information was used to describe the Bay's condition accurately.

The Report is based on many years of monitoring data collected by our partners, research findings published in scientific journals, and technical reports developed by other organizations and agencies. After a year of hard work, gathering data, writing stories, and editing text, the Report was printed in the final days of 2009 and a Conference announcing the release took place on January 13, 2010.

The TAC's leadership also made it possible for this Report to assess the Bay's condition in new ways, such as assessing the condition of every major habitat in the Bay and its watershed. We believe that periodically assessing the health of these habitats will allow resource managers to track changes over time, attribute causes to these changes, and ultimately provide policy makers with the information they need to evaluate the effectiveness of current resource protection policies and plan for the future. The assessment is represented graphically on a standardized, easy to understand scale. This assessment is the first time we have attempted to assess all habitat conditions in a standardized way. Much thought went into developing a metric that can be used for all habitats. Determining a method of displaying the conclusion graphically without oversimplifying the results was the subject of much discussion at TAC meetings and among staff.

The 2010 Report also differs from previous reports in that it follows a major update to the Bay Restoration Plan (BRP), our guiding document. Because of this, the 2010 Report includes a chapter on some of the major accomplishments that have taken place since the first BRP was approved fifteen years ago. The Report is also designed and organized to mirror the structure of the updated BRP by using the BRP's high priority issues.

The Report's main finding is that conditions have improved in locations where effort has been focused on enhancing environmental stewardship, such as the soft bottom habitats surrounding the area's two major sewage treatment outfalls and the open spaces, such as Topanga Creek, that have been restored. The Report also identifies several issues that are high priorities for us over the next several years.

## Welcome to Our Urban Coast

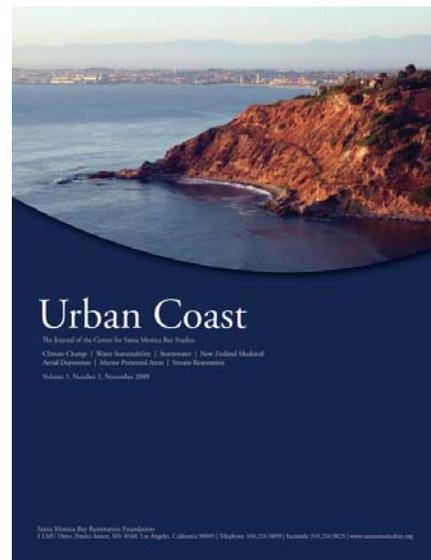
In the fall of 2009, the SMBRF published the inaugural issue of the *Urban Coast*. The multidisciplinary journal is a product of the Center for Santa Monica Bay Studies, a program of the Foundation and Loyola Marymount University's Seaver College of Science and Engineering. *Urban Coast* provides a much-needed forum to highlight research that informs the most pressing issues of our day and policies that affect the condition of urban coastal resources.

*Urban Coast* is an ideal forum for researchers, agencies, advocacy groups, and other science and policy leaders to engage in constructive discussion and information exchange on issues that are pertinent to our coastal environments. In this way, we can find common ground and highlight the robust science, analysis, and assessment needed to catalyze good policy, design, and management measures.

In the inaugural issue of the *Urban Coast*, you will find work by many individuals contributing to the science and policy that is so important to restoring and protecting our resource-rich and highly-impacted coasts. The work also points to new opportunities and better solutions that we seek to realize in order to restore healthy urban coastal environments.

Highlights from the inaugural issue include the opinions of U.S. Congressman Henry A. Waxman and California State Senator Fran Pavley, two of the region's political leaders who have authored ground-breaking climate change policies in their respective legislative bodies. They present their views on climate change, as well as inspiration for continued progress. In addition, two managers of local water resource agencies discuss the future of our water supplies and their visions for sustainable water use. New developments in water pollution and policy are presented through the analysis of Ventura County's new storm-water permit and recent research on airborne pollutants impacting our waterways. And, invasive New Zealand mudsnails are tracked as they wreak havoc on streams in the Santa Monica Mountains. Also, a detailed analysis and specific examples of the use of scientific guidelines and expert review in the development of California's Marine Protected Areas are presented. To conclude, case studies of Malibu and Topanga Creeks detail methods to restore these precious habitats in our region.

In future publications, *Urban Coast* will continue to highlight issues affecting human and environmental health in urban coastal regions. Whether presenting today's hot topics, new areas of research and policy, or long-standing issues, *Urban Coast's* focus on research and policy bridges the gap between these often separate fields.



## Public Involvement and Education (PIE)



Coeur d'Alene Green Team

The Public Involvement and Education (PIE) mini-grant program has been encouraging innovative outreach in Santa Monica Bay and its watershed for over a decade. Through the PIE Program, the SMBRF seeks to raise awareness of Bay-related issues by introducing people to creative, engaging programs that foster a sense of environmental stewardship and responsibility.

In 2009, six new projects received PIE funding. These projects are in various stages of completion, but all of them will be completed within 2010. This round of PIE includes two school garden projects, two scholarship programs, and two community education projects.



SEA Lab

The two garden projects have a common final product, but utilize different techniques to maximize learning and involvement. The Friends of Coeur d'Alene's "Rain Garden Project" teaches elementary school students, teachers, and the surrounding community about storm-water runoff, infiltration, and native plants through the introduction of a rain garden. La Ballona Creek Renaissance Program's "Creekside Native Plant Garden Project" focuses on service learning and environmental stewardship for junior high and high school students through their participation in the planning and planting of a native plant garden, as well as learning about habitats, native and invasive plants, and community outreach.

The two scholarship programs help address inequitable access to resources by providing disadvantaged youth with the opportunity to visit and learn at the Aquarium of the Pacific and the SEA Lab. Through the Aquarium of the Pacific's "Watershed Scholarship Program," students visit the aquarium as well as learn about watersheds in a state-of-the-art classroom with an interactive exhibit. At the Los Angeles Conservation Corps' SEA Lab, the "Summer Camp Scholar Program" allowed children to attend hands-on summer camp sessions to learn about various local wildlife, habitat, and water quality topics.

The remaining two projects seek to effect behavior change in the general public through education emphasizing current, local issues. Heal the Bay's project, "Public Education: Marine Debris," enhances their current educational and speaker materials by updating these materials with the latest scientific and regulatory information about marine debris. Las Virgenes Municipal Water District, on the other hand, organized and hosted a "Landscape and Water Conservation Fair" with booths, demonstrations, and lectures to teach the public about reducing water use and runoff through landscape and water usage choices.

The SMBRF is pleased with the successes of these six projects in 2009, looks forward to their completion in 2010, and will continue to pursue funding for future rounds of PIE.





### *Honey Pot Day*

What is more appealing and convenient than a service that is free and appears at your doorstep? That's just what SMBRF's Boater Education Program offered to boaters in Marina del Rey harbor for its "Honey Pot Day" pilot project. During the 2009 boating season, slip tenants in one of the largest man-made small watercraft harbor in the world received the opportunity to obtain a free mobile pumpout service — a boat equipped with an onboard septic tank visited boats at anchor to empty their holding tanks. This type of mobile service eliminates the need for a boater to move to a fixed station.

With a grant from the California Department of Boating and Waterways using Clean Vessel Act funds, the SMBRF contracted with two mobile pumpout companies to service the harbor, Royal Flush Pumping Service and Popeye's Pumpout Company. In order to receive the service, boaters pre-registered and had to be onboard their watercraft on the day of the service so they could participate in a face-to-face outreach discussion about sustainable boating practices. Participating boaters received a recycled cotton tote bag filled with outreach materials and pollution prevention tools.

In order to boost sustainable boating habits, outreach strategies focused on the benefits of being a clean and green boater and sought to eliminate barriers to new, more sustainable practices by making sewage management simple and easy. The program successfully reached 44 boaters and managed approximately 2,500 gallons of sludge.

Marina del Rey harbor holds 5,000 slips, so there is definitely room to grow and more boaters to reach. Honey Pot Day will continue in 2010 and, hopefully, will reach hundreds of additional boaters. The program will also be offered in the Port of L.A., which includes San Pedro and Wilmington area marinas.

The Honey Pot Day program used a community-based outreach strategy involving direct contact with boaters. Acknowledging the importance of convenience when promoting clean boating habits and taking advantage of a face-to-face outreach strategy were the primary motivations behind Honey Pot Day. Along with encouraging boaters to do the right thing, including proper disposal of vessel sewage, the specific objectives of Honey Pot Day were to:

- Increase knowledge of the effects of raw sewage and other boating related discharge on the aquatic environment and human health;
- Promote mobile pumpout services as a viable and convenient way to manage vessel sewage;
- Increase the overall use of proper sewage management options, such as stationary sewage pumpout facilities or mobile pumpout services.



## *LID, Not Merely a Buzzword*

Green infrastructure and low impact development (LID) have become trendy words in recent years as their long-term, multiple benefits for conserving water and improving water quality are increasingly recognized. But at the SMBRC, we have gone beyond spreading the word and started to put the concept into real practice. Several projects we spearheaded, funded, or sponsored have already helped cities by reducing the amount of polluted stormwater runoff and conserving water, while also greening the urban landscape.



One of these greening projects involves the installation of tree wells along Grand Boulevard in the Venice neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles. These tree wells combine landscape plants (in this case, Saucer Magnolia trees) with engineered filtration media to capture and remove stormwater runoff pollutants, such as trash and debris, oils and grease, sediments, nutrients, metals, and bacteria, prior to discharging treated runoff into local waterways.



Completed in May 2009, the Bicknell Green Street Project transformed one block of Bicknell Avenue in Santa Monica into a showcase for how green infrastructure practices can be applied to increase infiltration and reduce stormwater runoff pollution. As part of this project, the width of the street was reduced, and the pavement of the parking lanes was replaced with permeable concrete, allowing water to pass through the six-inch concrete layer and infiltrate into the soil below. Newly installed sub-surface infiltration basins under the parking lanes provide temporary storage for runoff. The stored runoff is collected by catch basins with filters in the gutters and eventually percolates into the surrounding soil. In addition, climate-appropriate plants, supported by drip irrigation under the mulch, are located in depressed bioswales, which are integrated as part of the parkways.

Downspout Disconnection is another fascinating project that has drawn a lot of attention from local communities as well as news media. Spearheaded by SMBRC and partially funded by SMBRC's Proposition 12 grant program, this pilot program provides an estimated 600 property owners in the Jefferson neighborhood of the Ballona Creek sub-watershed a chance to work as partners with the City of Los Angeles to reroute roof runoff from stormwater collection systems to on-site pervious areas, infiltration planters, and/or rain barrels. If successful, this pilot project will serve as a template for developing citywide standards for stormwater diversion on private property in Los Angeles.

Last but not least, the Phase I Malibu Lagoon Restoration, completed in 2008, features a relocated parking lot. The relocation not only made room for restoring additional acreage of wetland habitats during Phase II, but also incorporates runoff control measures, including permeable pavement and a biological stormwater treatment system, to infiltrate and treat runoff before it enters the lagoon. The permeable parking lot also includes a public use area that enhances existing educational and recreational uses of the site.



### *Marine Protected Areas - Working to Keep Science in the Process*

The process to establish a network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Southern California waters heated up in 2009. Over the course of the year, an SMBRC staff member served on the South Coast Regional Stakeholder Group where she negotiated and helped develop three alternative proposals for the Marine Life Protection Act's (MLPA) decision making body, the Blue Ribbon Task Force. In addition to work on the stakeholder group, SMBRC also reached out to local officials to help educate them about the MLPA process and the importance of marine reserves. This resulted in supportive resolutions from the Cities of Culver City, Los Angeles, and Malibu, and the County of Los Angeles. In addition, SMBRC's Governing Board unanimously passed a supportive resolution, despite an internal controversy over the best location for an MPA off the Palos Verdes Peninsula. SMBRC's efforts also discouraged several cities from passing unsupportive resolutions.

The three proposals differed significantly in certain locations throughout the Southern California Bight, including off the Palos Verdes Peninsula. Because of these differences, the Blue Ribbon Task Force created a fourth, preferred alternative, loosely based on two of the three stakeholder proposals. In December of 2009, the Blue Ribbon Task Force sent all four of these proposals to the Fish and Game Commission to be considered in the Environmental Impact Review (EIR) document that must be completed before the MPA network becomes law. At this meeting, the Fish and Game Commission adopted the Blue Ribbon Task Force's preferred alternative. Over the next year, SMBRC will follow the progress of the EIR process and continue to provide our input on the best location for MPAs in the Santa Monica Bay.

The adopted preferred alternative includes two clusters of MPAs in the Santa Monica Bay. On the north side, the proposal includes two adjacent MPAs — one off Zuma Beach, which would allow some take, including commercial seining of market squid, and a small, no-take reserve over the Point Dume canyon. On the south side of the Bay, the proposal recommends another cluster composed of a reserve off Long Point on the southwest corner of the Palos Verdes Peninsula and a small conservation area adjacent to it, off Abalone Cove on the Peninsula's south face.

While this proposal will likely improve upon the existing small and permissive MPAs currently in the Bay, it fails to meet key scientific criteria. Most noticeably, the Palos Verdes cluster fails to protect the local kelp forests and associated diverse marine life. Furthermore, this cluster is close to the Portuguese Bend landslide, the DDT and PCB contaminated site on the Palos Verdes shelf, and the JWPCP outfall, making it potentially less likely to succeed than other sites in the area. In the end, this failure and others may compromise the effectiveness of the network and its reserves.

In addition to following the Fish and Game Commission's regulatory process, SMBRC has begun working with our Technical Advisory Committee and the State to develop an MPA monitoring framework that will provide the data needed to evaluate and improve effectiveness of MPAs in Santa Monica Bay. If results show that an MPA can be improved after several years of monitoring, the State may modify these MPAs.

## *Stone Canyon Creek - A Living Laboratory and Beyond*

Unbeknownst to most visitors, students, and faculty, a small but beautiful creek still persists on the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) campus. Stone Canyon Creek is nestled behind the UCLA Anderson School of Management and the University Lab School (ULS), an elementary school operated by the UCLA Graduate School of Education and Information Studies for kids aged 4-12. This once dominant feature of the campus is getting some much needed attention.



SMBRC has joined forces with UCLA's Institute of the Environment and Santa Monica Baykeeper to revitalize the last remaining unburied section of Stone Canyon Creek. The creek has been slowly overwhelmed by non-native plant species, which have choked out much of the native vegetation. Fewer than ten different plant species were documented in this area prior to the restoration effort. Students and community volunteers are now ripping out the invading plants and re-vegetating the site with the appropriate native plants.

Another benefit of the creek restoration on the UCLA campus is the educational opportunities it provides for UCLA students and the elementary school students at the ULS. UCLA faculty are beginning to see the potential of the creek as an outdoor field laboratory for original studies, from water quality monitoring to botany. Teachers at ULS have incorporated Stone Canyon Creek into their intermediate science curriculum. In 2009, ULS students studied everything from native and invasive vegetation, to impacts of algae on aquatic communities, to affects of chlorine and sediments on the creek and its wildlife.

Grants totaling \$100,000 from the SMBRC and the California Coastal Conservancy support the project. The project began in December 2007, and since that time, over 1,000 volunteers have been educated about the importance of streams and the role that native vegetation plays in preventing erosion, providing food and habitat for native bird and animal species, and helping prevent polluted urban runoff from ever reaching the creek. Forty different species and more than 1,200 individual native plants have already been installed along Stone Canyon Creek.

The SMBRC views this small project as an important piece in the larger conservation effort for urban Los Angeles. We believe this project will inspire students, faculty, and community members to think about the importance of creeks and celebrate them as beautiful and useful landscape features. It is our hope that this will inspire similar projects both on the UCLA campus and throughout the Los Angeles area.





### *The Coming Year and Beyond*

2010 will no doubt be another tough year as the State continues to tighten its belt. We are prepared to tackle many new challenges ahead. At the same time, we will proactively explore new resources and opportunities to carry us forward. We are excited that we will receive funding from the federal ARRA grant program to construct rain gardens along Ballona Creek, while fully aware of the high stakes for completing this project on time. We also hope that our Prop 84 grant program, which has been on hold since December 2008, will soon be revived by the State to allow us to move forward with projects that benefit the Bay's water quality and habitats.

We have mixed feelings about the outcome of the State's South Coast Marine Life Protection Act Initiative process in which our staff and TAC members were deeply engaged. As this report points out, while the proposed new Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) will likely improve upon the existing small and permissive MPAs currently in the Bay, they fail to protect some key habitats associated with highly diverse marine life. However, the process is not over, and we have already begun working with our TAC and the State to develop an MPA monitoring framework that will provide the data needed when the State is set to reevaluate and modify these designations several years down the road.

During 2009, the SMBRC received high marks from the triennial review of the program's performance conducted by U.S. EPA. The SMBRF also passed its first-ever financial audit with no material deficiencies. We are proud of our record of successes and achievements as well as keenly aware of the many challenges ahead of us. Working closely with members of our Governing Board, we are conducting an assessment of our organization's strengths, weakness, and potentials in order to lay out a path to successfully implementing the Bay Restoration Plan. We welcome constructive feedback and suggestions and look forward to working with our stakeholders to further advance our mission at every level.

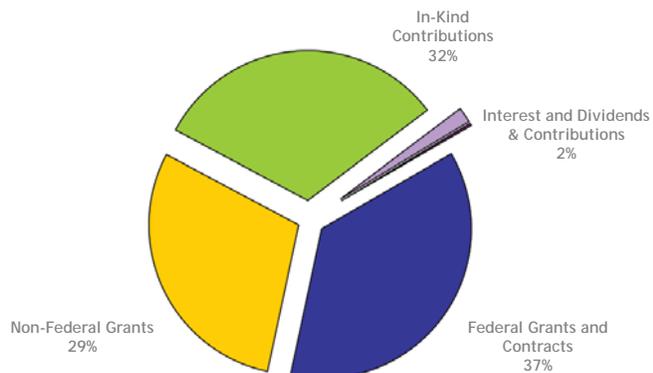


## FINANCIAL SUMMARY (July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009)

The Santa Monica Bay Restoration Foundation partners with the Commission 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.

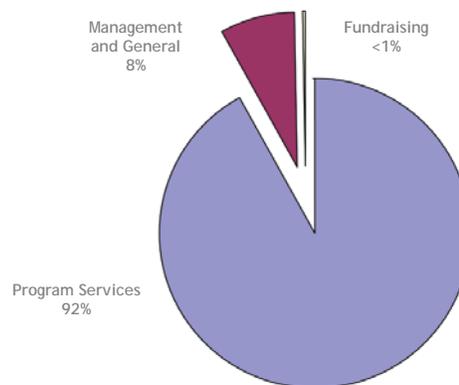
	Total	Commission (SMBRC) (a)	Foundation (SMBRF)
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Federal Grants and Contracts	540,414	-	540,414
Non-Federal Grants	433,792	-	433,792
In-Kind Contributions	469,550	347,303	122,247
Interest and Dividends	22,339	-	22,339
Contributions	6,109	-	6,109
Bond Monies (b)	-	-	-
<b>Total Revenue and Support</b>	<b>1,472,204</b>	<b>347,303</b>	<b>1,124,901</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Program Services	1,533,843	347,303	1,172,477
Management and General	131,335	-	131,335
Fundraising	2,337	-	2,337
<b>Total Functional Expenses</b>	<b>1,667,515</b>	<b>361,366</b>	<b>1,306,149</b>

### Revenue



### FOUNDATION : Assets and Liabilities (c)

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	117,317	46,829	164,146
Investments	0	257,899	257,899
Accounts Receivable	476,605	-	476,605
Prepaid Expenses	3,369	-	3,369
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>597,291</b>	<b>304,728</b>	<b>902,019</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts Payable	134,952	-	134,952
Accrued Liabilities	57,354	-	57,354
Deferred Revenue	30,800	-	30,800
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>223,106</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>223,106</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			
Unrestricted	374,185	-	374,185
Temporarily Restricted	-	304,728	304,728
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>597,291</b>	<b>304,728</b>	<b>902,019</b>



### Expenses

- The financial summary provided for the Commission was not prepared by a certified public accountant, but by administrative staff at the Commission. The numbers provided here are intended to provide a general overview of the resources of the Commission and do not necessarily meet GAP standards.
- 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. No funds were allocated by the SMBRC in FY 09 for projects in the Bay and watershed due to the State bond freeze.
- Assets and Liabilities are provided for the Foundation only.

## *THE SANTA MONICA BAY RESTORATION COMMISSION*

### *Governing Board*

#### *Executive Committee*

Richard Bloom\*, Councilmember, City of Santa Monica & Chair of the Governing Board (President, Bay Watershed Council)  
Fran Diamond\*, Chair, Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board  
Gail Farber\*, Director, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works  
Tom Ford\*, Executive Director, Santa Monica Baykeeper (Public Member, Public Interest)  
Mike Gin\*, Mayor, City of Redondo Beach (Representative, South Bay Cities)  
Mark Gold\*, Executive Director, Heal the Bay (Public Member, Public Interest)  
Fran Pavley, State Senator, 23rd District

Linda Adams\*, Secretary, California Environmental Protection Agency  
Angus Alexander, Los Angeles County Fire Department Lifeguard Division  
Rich Ambrose, UCLA (SMBRC Technical Advisory Committee Chair)  
Julia Brownley, State Assemblymember, 41st District  
Charles Caspary, President, Las Virgenes Municipal Water District  
Portia Cohen\*, Councilmember, City of Manhattan Beach (At-Large Member)  
Ruth Coleman, Director, California Department of Parks and Recreation  
Joe Edmiston, Executive Director, Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy  
Bob Hoffman, Assistant Regional Administrator for Habitat Conservation, NOAA Fisheries Southwest Division  
Mark Horton, Director, California Department of Public Health  
Santos Kreimann, Director, Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors  
Ephraim Leon-Guerrero, US EPA Region IX  
Ted Lieu, State Assemblymember, 53rd District  
John McCamman, Director, California Department of Fish and Game  
Steve Maguin\*, General Manager, Los Angeles County Sanitation District  
Ann Notthoff\*, California State Coastal Conservancy  
Micheal O'Leary\*, Councilmember, City of Culver City (Representative, Ballona Watershed Cities)  
Jenny Oropeza, State Senator, 28th District  
Bill Rosendahl\*, Councilmember, City of Los Angeles District 11  
Marvin Sachse\*, Brash Industries (Public Member, Business Interest)  
John Sibert\*, Councilmember, City of Malibu (Representative, Malibu Watershed Cities)  
Lester Snow\*, Secretary, California Resources Agency  
Catherine Tyrrell, Malcolm-Pirnie (President, Santa Monica Bay Restoration Foundation)  
Antonio Villaraigosa\*, Mayor, City of Los Angeles  
Sara Wan\*, Commissioner, California Coastal Commission  
Dennis Washburn\*, Mayor, City of Calabasas (At-Large Member)  
Enrique Zaldivar\*, Director, Los Angeles City Department of Public Works  
Zev Yaroslavsky\*, Supervisor, County of Los Angeles 3rd District (Representative, Board of Supervisors)

\* Voting Member of the Governing Board.

### *Staff*

Shelley Luce, Executive Director  
Sean Bergquist, Director of Watershed Programs  
Joel Hanson, Administrative Director  
Karina Johnston, Restoration Ecologist  
Grace Lee, Boater Education Program Manager  
Unica Luna, Boater Education Program Assistant  
Lia Protopapadakis, Marine Science and Policy Analyst  
Jack Topel, Environmental Scientist  
Scott Valor, Director of Government Affairs  
Guangyu Wang, Deputy Director  
Sarah Woodard, Project Manager

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**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)

