Santa Monica Bay National Estuary Program (SMBNEP)
Program Timeline (updated November 1, 2017)

1. In 1988, under the provisions of §320 of the federal Clean Water Act, the SMBNEP was established as the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project (Project) under the State Water Resource Control Board (Water Board). The state committed to provide 25% of the Federal Funds allocated to support the conference to include administrative services.
2. In 1988, the Deputy Director of the Regional Water Board was the Executive Director (ED) and roughly 10 SWRCB staff and 2 EPA staff were assigned. The 320 grant went to the Water Board and the offices were in the LA Reginal Board.
3. In 1991, The Bay Foundation (TBF) was established to be able to receive funds and support implementation. There were no employees of the Foundation.
4. In 1995, the State of California and EPA approved the first Santa Monica Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan, known as the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Plan (BRP).
5. In 2002, the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission (SMBRC) was created by legislation to replace the Project. Additionally, the 2002 Program Evaluation (PE) revealed financial management issues and ED Marianne Yamaguchi. By December 2004 the ED was asked to resign and NEP was issued a Corrective Action Plan. Sean Flynn, an R4 EPA staff, was on an IPA to the SMBRC from 2005-2006 to assist in building capacity around financial management and increased reporting was required 2005-2007.
6. In 2005, Shelley Luce became Executive Director of SMBNEP. The §320 grant had recently been divided into multiple grants to multiple entities including the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) and Water Board. Shelley was hired to be ED of the SMBRC and signed a contract with Impact Assessment (IA) funded through §320 grant funds to the Water Board. There were 4 Water Board employees and 3 IA employees and all staff were housed in the LA Regional Board office.
7. In 2006, TBF board was revitalized to establish personnel procedures, and once they were operational ready to receive funds, §320 grants began going to the Foundation. Shelley Luce became a TBF employee and TBF continued to hire employees. TBF's relationship to the Management Conference of the SMBNEP, the SMBRC, included sharing an ED and significant overlap between boards. For example, the founding MOU states that up to 12 out of 15 TBF board members could be appointed by the SMBRC GB.
8. In 2008, the Center for Santa Monica Bay Studies is founded as a partnership between Loyola Marymount University (LMU) and TBF after the NEP offices moved to LMU campus consistent with EPA guidance for NEPs to be located in the watershed and due to some disagreements about office space at the LA regional board office in 2006.
9. The 2009 Program Evaluation noted the improvements in management and recommended only to seek more funding and in 201,3 25th anniversary fundraisers events were held and the BRP was updated.
10. In 2014, Shelley Luce resigned as ED of TBF and SMBRC. Tom Ford was hired by TBF and ratified by the SMBRC GB in June 2014 days before the HQ and regional NEP staff Program Evaluation (PE) site visit. At the time, there were only 6 remaining SMBRC Governing Board (GB) members that had been appointed to the TBF Board of Directors and during the PE staff stated they anticipated increasing the number. Additionally, the TBF President holds an Ex Officio seat on the SMBRC GB.

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11. A group of stakeholders which had previously submitted FOIAs related to the program wrote to Gina McCarthy to request to participate in the PE site visit a week in advance of the visit. The offer was declined and the completed PE included suggestions that the SMBNEP continue to clarify organizational structure and their role regarding the Ballona Wetlands restoration project, and continue to facilitate active community engagement. Additionally, the stakeholders elicited congressional inquiries to EPA as well.
12. The Ballona Wetland Land Trust (BWLT) President Walter Lamb and several other stakeholders are concerned with the restoration plans for the Ballona Wetlands, one of the last significant wetlands in the LA Basin. Mr. Lamb emailed the GB often on this topic and at the 2017 Watershed Advisory Council (WAC) meeting attempted to take a vote on a resolution to request an update on the release date. Efforts to restore this site has been underway for 20+ years. USACOE and CDFW are the lead agencies for the EIR/EIS, and not SMBRC or TBF.
13. In 2015, BWLT, President Walter Lamb, filed suit against SMBRC alleging violation of the California Public Records Act Requests by not providing documents of TBF.
14. The court ruled in favor of both parties ordering surrender of various documents to BWLT, many of which TBF had already provided due to the inability to distinguish TBF and SMBRC employees for a time. BWLT was awarded $220,000 in legal fees.
15. As of September 2016, no SMBRCGB members are appointed to the TBF Board. However, Tom Ford was Executive Director of TBF and SMBRC and the president of TBF, Laurie Newman is an Ex Officio member of the SMBRC GB. Per the FY 17 workplan, roughly 15 employees employed by TBF are wholly or partially funded using 320 funds. Match for the $600,000 EPA funding comes from the State at $300,000 which provided 1.5 personnel legal support and office space, TBF at 250,000 for personnel and office space and the remaining $50,000 match from LMU in office space. About half of the staff report to the downtown regional board office and the other half to the LMU trailers.
16. In October 2016, Mr. Lamb filed a second suit against SMBRC alleging misuse of public funds by allowing office space use by TBF staff. A trial date was set for August 31, 2017 and pre-litigation negotiations were initiated.
17. In 2016/17 discussions occurred with SMBNEP and the Water Board around future resource allocations to the program. Staffing, legal, and office space are expected to remain at current levels and there may be opportunity to leverage monitoring resources to more fully integrate the Comprehensive Monitoring Plan.
18. In October 2016, the SMBNEP completed their Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and are currently undertaking a major revision to their Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan CCMP, the Bay Restoration Plan (BRP) to be completed in 2019. Their next EPA Program Evaluation is scheduled for 2019.
19. The BWLT lawsuit triggered TBF and SMBRC to amend their MOU in August 2017 so that the TBF ED is no longer the SMBRC ED. Now SMBRC staff person, Guangyu Wang, is the Chief Administrative Director of SMBRC.
20. In October 2017, SMBNEP held its first of several GB workshops to revise the BRP. EPA guidance requires plans to be revised by 2019 to take climate change into account. The BRP was last updated in 2013. Early feedback from workshop participants included strong interest for addressing climate change, protecting transition zone habitat, micro-plastics and chemicals of emerging concerns.
21. In November 2017, the Coastal Research Institute (CRI) at LMU is formed to further the goals of the SMBNEP, by engaging LMU faculty, graduate students, and undergraduate students in research related to coastal resource management in Los Angeles.