

CLEAN BEACHES INITIATIVE PROGRAM
2005 Progress Report on Using Environmental Indicators
To Administer Bond Funds

The Supplemental Report language of the 2003 Budget Act directed the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to report to the respective budget and policy committees on the use of environmental indicators to administer bond funds from the *Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002* (Proposition 50) through the Clean Beaches Program. The Legislature stated its intent that administering agencies and recipients of bond funds begin to quantify the environmental impacts from public investments using indicators that characterize discharges or ambient concentrations of pollutants and, where applicable and quantifiable, effects on ecosystem health. This is the State Water Board's second progress report on the use of environmental indicators to show improvements to California's coastal beach water quality resulting from the expenditure of bond funds.

The State Water Board is in the early stages of developing environmental indicators, collecting indicator data, and relating indicator results to its water quality programs, including its financial assistance programs. The Clean Beaches Initiative program was selected as a pilot project for using indicators in administering bond funds because of the availability of a well-established indicator, historic and ongoing data availability, and an established funding program. The State Water Board will be able to test its ability to quantify the environmental benefits using indicators in the upcoming Proposition 50 Clean Beaches Grant Program.

The State Water Board has recently started administering Proposition 50 bond funds, but has not yet allocated any of these funds to Clean Beach projects. Therefore, this report starts with an overview of the Clean Beaches Initiative (CBI) Grant Program and the development of environmental indicators for beach water quality through the Environmental Protection Indicators for California (EPIC) Project. The report discusses the status of ongoing grant programs and how indicators may be used to evaluate the success of the selected and implemented projects. The report then examines how the EPIC indicator for beaches might be used in the selection and evaluation of CBI projects funded through Proposition 50. Future reports will provide updates on the State Water Board's progress in linking the EPIC indicator for beaches with the expenditure of public funds.

Background

One of California's biggest industries is tourism, and beaches are a significant tourist attraction as well as being an integral part of California's culture and economy. Beaches, or more precisely the ocean waters adjacent to the beach, must be safe for swimming and other recreational use. When certain bacteria are present in sufficient concentrations, they pose a health hazard for swimming. County health officers issue various types of warnings when certain kinds of bacteria are found in the water at levels that exceed standards set by the Department of Health Services (DHS)¹. These indicator bacteria imply the potential presence of microscopic disease-causing organisms originating from human and animal wastes. Not only does beach contamination pose real health risks to beach goers, the negative publicity that comes with postings and closures undermines the tourism industry.

¹ In 1997, AB 411 (Chapter 765, Statutes of 1997) mandated that beaches with storm drains that discharge during dry weather and visited by more than 50,000 people per year be monitored at least weekly from April 1 through October 31 by the local health officer or environmental health agency. Beginning in 1999, DHS regulations implementing AB 411 required that local officials must post beaches that exceed standards set by the DHS with warning signs. Beach suspected of being contaminated with sewage must be immediately closed until bacterial monitoring indicates the waters are safe for human contact. AB 1946 (Chapter 152, Statutes of 2000) requires local health officers to submit to the State Water Board, on or before the 15th day of each month, documentation of all beach postings and closures.

In California there are four types of warnings about beach water conditions: postings, closures, Rain Advisories, and Permanent postings. Postings are the most common type of warning. Postings are triggered when a water sample fails to meet the DHS' Ocean Water-Contact Sports Standard (California Health and Safety Code Sections 115880-115915). A beach posting is a warning to the public that the bacteria levels in the beach water may cause illness, and local health officers are recommending the public stay out of the water in areas where the signs are visible. The most common cause of postings is the discharge of urban runoff from storm drain systems.

A beach closure is a notice to the public that there has been a sewage discharge that is affecting the beach area. Closures are put in place immediately after a sewage spill is reported that may affect the beach. The closed beach area will be reopened when water samples meet standards. Because closures represent a definite health risk and postings indicate a potential risk, they are tracked separately.

Rain Advisories are pre-emptive warnings that people should avoid swimming in ocean waters during a rain event and for three days after rainfall ceases. Rainwater often carries large amounts of bacteria from a variety of sources to the ocean. Rain Advisories are issued via county hotlines, newspapers, and radio.

Permanent postings are sites where urban runoff discharges to the beach even during the dry season, and historic data shows that the beach water near the discharge point generally contains elevated bacteria levels. Sites that have continuously flowing storm drains are permanently posted by local authorities. Some sites with intermittent storm drain flow are also permanently posted regardless of actual water quality. The practice of issuing permanent postings provides a factor of safety, as well as convenience. However, this practice translates into additional days of beach closures beyond those necessary to protect public health.

The State Water Board displays the closure and posting data submitted from the County Health officers on its website monthly. The State Water Board also compiles the information into an annual report. These reports, available on the State Water Board's website at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/beach/>, provide additional data on sources of pollution, testing methods, and causes of beach posting and closures.

Beach Water Quality Workgroup

In 1998, State Water Board staff convened the Beach Water Quality Workgroup (BWQW). Their charge was to find cooperative ways to reduce bacterial contamination at the State's beaches. The BWQW is a coalition of Federal, State, and local governmental agencies, environmental advocacy groups, environmental consultants, and scientific researchers. The BWQW is a driving force for development of better public health protection tools, and is coordinating the development of research tools and consistent monitoring and reporting protocols throughout California.

The BWQW identified \$70 million in potential projects that, if funded, would improve beach water quality and reduce postings and closures. This project list was developed by selecting beaches with the highest numbers of postings and closures, combined with high usage as a measure of potential exposure.

Clean Beaches Initiative

In response to the poor water quality and dramatic number of postings and closures revealed by the newly mandated monitoring at California's beaches, the State of California established the Clean Beaches Initiative (CBI) Grant Program. The Budget Act of 2001 appropriated \$32,298,000 from Proposition 13,

(the *Costa-Machado Water Act of 2000*), to implement projects at 38 specific beaches. The specific beaches were selected from the list developed by the BWQW.

The Budget Act of 2001 required the State Water Board to work with the California Coastal Commission and the “Beach Water Quality Task Force (BWQTF)” to ensure that funded projects are consistent with the requirements of Proposition 13. The BWQW selected a panel of beach water quality experts, many from the BWQW, to serve as the BWQTF. This blue ribbon panel represented local agencies, environmental advocacy groups, academia, government, and scientific research organizations familiar with the problems and the solutions to beach water quality issues.

On September 20, 2002, the Governor signed AB 2534 (Chapter 727, Statutes of 2002) appropriating an additional \$46 million from Proposition 40 (the *California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002*) to the CBI Grant Program. AB 2534 required the State Water Board to appoint a Clean Beaches Task Force (CBTF) that represents the “breadth and diversity” of California’s coastal communities to review and recommend projects to the State Water Board for funding from Proposition 40. The majority of the members of the BWQTF volunteered to serve on the CBTF, and additional members, particularly representatives from central and northern California, were added to increase the representation of the group. In January 2003, the State Water Board adopted a resolution appointing members to the CBTF. State Water Board staff has worked closely with the CBTF, the Regional Water Quality Control Boards, the Coastal Commission, and the Coastal Conservancy to ensure that the most effective projects are implemented.

Furthermore in November 2002, the voters approved Proposition 50 authorizing the issuance of bonds to fund a variety of water projects. The State Water Board plans to use some of the funds from Proposition 50 to fund CBI projects.

The major goal of the CBI Grant Program is to reduce health risks through improved water quality at California’s beaches. CBI grant funds are being used to 1) improve, upgrade, or convert existing sewer collection or septic systems to reduce or eliminate sewage spills, 2) implement urban runoff pollution reduction and prevention programs, and 3) implement management practices to eliminate upstream sources of bacterial contamination for the restoration and protection of coastal water quality. Project proponents that receive CBI grant funds are required to submit a monitoring plan as part of their project, and prepare a final report that evaluates the project’s effectiveness at reducing beach contamination.

EPIC Project

Parallel with the development of the CBI Grant Program, the Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) established the Environmental Protection Indicators for California (EPIC) Project in 2000 to evaluate the performance of environmental programs over time. The EPIC Project is a collaborative effort of Cal/EPA, the Resources Agency, the Department of Health Services, and an external advisory group. Cal/EPA plans to use the EPIC Project to measure how well the state is achieving environmental goals. The EPIC Project developed an initial set of 84 indicators dealing with water quality, water supply and use, air quality, human health, ecosystem health, waste management, and pesticide and transboundary issues. An April 2002 report² describes those initial indicators.

The EPIC water indicators were developed based on the many beneficial uses of California’s water resources. An indicator for coastal beach availability was selected to reflect management and protection

² Environmental Protection Indicator for California, April 2002; California Environmental Protection Agency – California Resources Agency

of one of those beneficial uses: recreation. The EPIC indicator for beach water quality is expressed as Beach Mile-Days (BMD) Posted or Closed. BMD is the total number of miles of beach Posted or Closed, multiplied by the corresponding number of days of each beach posting or closure incident. Total annual BMD represents the magnitude of all ocean beach postings and closures for a year. Annual BMD postings and closures are useful for comparing the overall availability of beaches from year-to-year.

The BMD, and the beach postings and closures underlying the BMD, were selected as indicators of coastal beach water quality because changes in the number of postings and closures represent the conditions in the adjacent coastal watershed and the effects of the activities to reduce sources of bacterial contamination in the watershed. The BMD is an effective metric for determining the amount of beach water unavailable for swimming. It also integrates many factors that affect beach water quality and normalizes the aggregate of these factors for comparative purposes. These factors include urban runoff, sewage spills, unknown sources (leaking septic tanks or sewers, illegal storm drain connections, etc.), marine mammals and birds, and weather. Weather is a huge factor in beach water quality. Heavy rains wash urban settings and may inundate sewage systems resulting in releases to the storm drains. The storm drains release the water to the coast and affect beach water quality.

Beach postings and closures are easily tracked; coastal communities have had active monitoring programs for years. These data have been recorded by the State Water Board since 1994. However, different monitoring techniques and standards between health agencies resulted in inconsistent postings and closures. Consistent implementation of the AB 411 monitoring requirements did not occur until 2000. As such, prior data cannot be used to analyze trends in these indicators. However, as a new monitoring baseline for data is established using consistent methods, future data will be more comparable and able to demonstrate a trend.

A goal of the EPIC Project is to develop a means to evaluate the effectiveness of environmental programs. The State Water Board selected the CBI Grant Program as a pilot project to determine the feasibility of also using EPIC to evaluate the impact of State bond funds on environmental conditions. The CBI was selected as a pilot project because: 1) there was an established indicator relevant to the program, 2) there were consistent and accurate data available since 2000 to identify a trend over time, 3) data analysis is straightforward, and 4) data analysis could be implemented within the program budget.

Use Of Beach Mile-Day To Evaluate CBI Grant Program Expenditures

As discussed above, the BMD is an established EPIC Indicator that has a direct relationship to the CBI Program. As projects are implemented, sources of bacteriological contamination to beach water are reduced or eliminated. The projects will be monitored to assess the changes in water quality directly resulting from project implementation.

It is expected that projects funded by the State Water Board will cause a recognizable downward trend in the BMD at the specific project locations. This assumes that local agencies will remove permanent postings at beaches where projects are implemented. As with most environmental problems, however, many factors influence beach water quality. Coastal conditions are dynamic, and vary throughout the year. Beach water quality is influenced greatly by human activity, but is also influenced by weather patterns, ocean current patterns, and animal populations. In some locations, it may be difficult to isolate the contribution of bond-funded projects to changes in the BMD indicator from those of other factors.

The benefit of projects funded by Propositions 13, 40, and 50 can be evaluated using the BMD by correlating changes in the BMD with the locations of individual projects funded with State bond funds,

the type of project, and the operational history of each project. The BMD also allows the State Water Board to focus resources on those beaches that have the greatest need for funding.

In March 2004, the State Water Board approved grant funds for the Southern California Coastal Waters Research Project (SCCWRP) to evaluate the ambient water quality results reported by CBI grant recipients. The evaluation is expected to provide a more in-depth analysis of ambient beach water quality. The data will also be used for statewide reporting on the quality of water at California's beaches, and to establish the efficacy of the different types of projects funded by the CBI program. Seven projects funded by Proposition 13 are completed and the State Water Board has received final reports evaluating their success. An additional seven are expected to be completed by June 30, 2005. The data submitted in the final reports should allow the State Water Board to (1) formulate preliminary conclusions about the most effective types of projects, (2) use that knowledge during the selection of future projects, and (3) determine the effect grant funding has had on the overall beach water quality.

Very little monitoring can be completed after projects are implemented because of the limited timeframe for implementing the project and expending bond funds. This limits the ability of those implementing the projects to thoroughly evaluate and quantify the environmental improvements realized by the project. For many CBI grant projects, the agencies conducting the project must rely on the ongoing AB 411 sampling that is being conducted by the local health agency for long-term monitoring. The AB 411 monitoring sites may not be ideally located with respect to monitoring the effectiveness of the project. The SCCWRP project will also evaluate the monitoring programs associated with the projects in order to identify improvements that should be made to monitoring programs for future projects.

Proposition 13 CBI Project Status

The Budget Act of 2001 appropriated \$32,298,000 for grants from the *Costa Machado Water Act of 2000* to implement projects at 38 specified beaches. One recipient declined the funds in writing. As explained above, the specific beaches were identified based on high numbers of visitors and high number of postings and closures. Therefore, the indicator of beach water quality, although not developed or specifically defined in the selection criteria, was used informally for project selection. The BMD as well as the changes in water quality will be used on a project-specific basis for evaluating the effectiveness of the projects. Several projects required further problem definition before solutions could be evaluated. Funding for these projects were phased, with additional funding appropriated to projects that identified viable solutions.

The following summarizes the status of the projects:

- All 37 projects are underway for a total of \$29,408,000 (91% of the funds appropriated).
- Funds in the amount of \$13,858,962 (47% of the funds appropriated) have been disbursed.
- Seven projects are completed with final reports submitted.
- Eleven projects have completed construction and are in the monitoring phase.
- Nineteen additional projects are under construction as of November 1, 2004.

See Table 1 for an inventory of Proposition 13 funded CBI projects.

Proposition 40 CBI Project Status

AB 2534 (Chapter 727, Statutes of 2002) appropriated \$46 million from Proposition 40 to the State Water Board in FY 02-03. The State Water Board decided to release the funds in two phases. The State Water

Board solicited conceptual project proposals in September 2002 for the first funding phase and received approximately 250 conceptual proposals with an estimated cost in excess of \$395 million. State Water Board staff ranked the proposals based on criteria established by the CBTF to establish a Priority List. Projects in Rank 1 were located at beaches with the greatest need for bacterial reduction that proposed to use proven techniques to reduce bacteria. The main objective of the Priority List was to identify those projects that were most likely to satisfy the goals and requirements of the CBI Program quickly and effectively.

In July 2003, after circulating the list to interested parties, the State Water Board adopted a Priority List of 49 projects. Again, while the BMD was not a specific criterion in the selection, the numbers of postings and closures was a major consideration. The BMD will be used on a project-specific basis for evaluating the effectiveness of the projects.

The following summarizes the status of the program:

- 40 full proposals were submitted and reviewed by the CBTF.
- Grant commitments have been approved for 28 projects for a total of \$21,511,000.
- Funds in the amount of \$527,705 (2% of the funds appropriated) have been disbursed.

The remaining \$22.2 million will be targeted for specific beaches that are known to have persistent bacterial exceedences (i.e., persistently high posting BMDs). State Water Board is currently coordinating with the CBTF, coastal Regional Water Quality Control Boards, and local public health agencies to establish selection criteria and a funding list for the remaining Proposition 40 funds.

See Table 2 for an inventory of the 28 projects recommended for Proposition 40 CBI funding.

Proposition 50 CBI Project Status:

The State Water Board has not initiated the distribution of Proposition 50 CBI funds at this time, so no projects have been identified. The funds must be appropriated and the State Water Board must adopt guidelines for the distribution of Proposition 50 funds. Those guidelines will identify the way the BMD will be used for project selection and evaluation. The Guidelines will also include requirements for project effectiveness monitoring as recommended in the results and conclusions of the SCCWRP project.

Additional CBI project-specific information, where available, is provided on the State Water Board's website at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/beach/>.

TABLE 1
PROPOSITION 13 (2000) CLEAN BEACHES INITIATIVE GRANT PROGRAM PROJECTS

Budget Act ID	Grant #	Recipient	Beach Name/Project Location	Type of Project	\$ Budgeted to Project	Est'd Annual Visitors (1)	Date Recommended by BWQTF (2)
a	1(a)	Los Angeles County	Marina Beach Beach-Marina Del Rey	Planning Study	\$ 250,000	200,000	1/8/2002
	1(b)	Los Angeles County	Mothers' Beach-Marina Del Rey	Circulation Improvements	\$ 1,750,000		2/24/2004
b	2	Malibu, City of	Surfrider Beach/Malibu Lagoon	Treat Urban Runoff	\$ 2,000,000	1,200,000	1/29/2002
c	3(a)	Calabasas, City of	Surfrider Beach/Malibu Lagoon (Malibu Creek)	Planning Study	\$ 50,000	1,200,000	4/23/2002
	3(b)	Calabasas, City of	Surfrider Beach/Malibu Lagoon (Malibu Creek)	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 335,000		2/24/2004
e	5(a)	Long Beach, City of	Los Angeles River	Planning Study	\$ 100,000	50,000+	6/18/2002
	5(b)	Long Beach, City of	Los Angeles River		\$ 400,000		
f	6(a)	Long Beach, City of	Colorado Lagoon	Planning Study	\$ 100,000	50000+	5/14/2002
	6(b)	Long Beach, City of	Colorado Lagoon		\$ 400,000		
g	7(a)	Los Angeles, City of	Cabrillo Beach	Planning Study	\$ 200,000	1,200,000	6/18/2002
	7(b)	Los Angeles, City of	Cabrillo Beach	Circulation Improvements	\$ 1,050,000		1/13/2004
h	8	Santa Monica, City of	Santa Monica Pier	Pier Improvements	\$ 350,000	3,000,000	12/4/2001
i	9	Redondo Beach, City of	Redondo Beach Pier	Pier Improvements	\$ 350,000	3,000,000	3/26/2002
j	10	Los Angeles, City of	Will Rogers State Beach (Temescal Canyon)	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 800,000	2,900,000	11/22/2001
k	11	Los Angeles County	Manhattan Beach	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 200,000	5,000,000	1/8/2002
l	12	Los Angeles, City of	Will Rogers State Beach (Santa Monica Canyon)	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 1,020,000	2,900,000	11/22/2001
m	13	Los Angeles, City of	Dockweiler Beach (Imperial Hwy.)	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 810,000	2,700,000	11/22/2001
n	14	Malibu, City of	Surfrider Beach/Malibu Lagoon	Source Abatement	\$ 794,000	1,200,000	6/18/2002
o	15(a)	Avalon, City of	Avalon Beach	Study	\$ 248,000	1,000,000	9/25/2001
	15(b)	Avalon, City of	Avalon Beach	Sewer System Improvements	\$ 252,000		6/18/2002
p	16(a)	Ventura County	Kiddie And Hobie Beaches	Study/Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 705,000	50,000+	1/8/2002
	16(b)	Ventura County	Kiddie And Hobie Beaches		\$ 795,000		

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Budget Act ID	Grant #	Recipient	Beach Name/Project Location	Type of Project	\$ Budgeted to Project	Est'd Annual Visitors (1)	Date Recommended by BWQTF (2)
q	17(a)	Santa Barbara County	Rincon Beach	Sewer System Improvements	\$ 500,000	500,000	1/29/2002
r	18(a)	Santa Barbara County	Arroyo Burro Beach	Source Abatement	\$ 227,000	200,000	6/18/2002
	18(c1)	City of Santa Barbara	Mission Creek/Arroyo Burro	Planning Study	\$ 125,000		1/28/2002
	18(c2)	City of Santa Barbara	Mission Creek/Arroyo Burro	Treat Urban Runoff	\$ 675,000		3/26/2003
	18(d)	Santa Barbara County/Calif. State Parks	Refugio Beach	Sewer System Improvements	\$ 723,000	200,000	4/23/2002
	18(e)	Santa Barbara County	Jalama Beach	Sewer System Improvements	\$ 250,000	180,000	1/29/2002
s	19(a)	Orange County	Dana Point Harbor-Baby Beaches	Divert Urban Runoff/Study	\$ 350,000	940,000	4/23/2002
	19(b)	Orange County	Dana Point Harbor-Baby Beaches	Source Abatement	\$ 150,000		8/21/2003
	19(c)	Orange County	Dana Point Harbor-Baby Beaches	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 250,000		8/21/2003
t	20	Orange County	Aliso Beach	Treat Urban Runoff	\$ 500,000	1,200,000	2/26/2002
u	21(a)	Dana Point, City of	Doheny State Beach	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 369,500	850,000	9/25/2001
	21(b)	Dana Point, City of	Doheny State Beach	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 380,500		1/29/2002
v	22(a)	Newport Bay, City of	Newport Bay	Divert/Treat Urban Runoff/Study	\$ 200,000	8,900,000	1/8/2002
	22(b)	Newport Bay, City of	Newport Bay	Source Abatement	\$ 300,000		6/18/2002
w	23	Orange County	Dana Point-Poche Creek	Treat Urban Runoff	\$ 500,000	112,000	1/14/2003
x	24	Orange County	Huntington State Beach	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 1,000,000	2,000,000	10/22/2001
z	26	Encinitas, City of	Moonlight Beach	Treat Urban Runoff	\$ 814,000	2,680,000	12/4/2001
aa	27(a1)	San Diego, City of	Mission Bay	Study	\$ 650,000	12,000,000	1/29/2002
	27(a2)	San Diego, City of	Mission Bay	Study	\$ 650,000		3/26/2003
	27(b1)	San Diego, City of	Mission Bay	Planning Study	\$ 170,000		1/29/2002
	27(b2)	San Diego, City of	Mission Bay	Irrigation Improvements	\$ 1,530,000		4/12/2004
ab	28(a)	Imperial Beach, City of	Imperial Beach	Ocean Current Monitoring	\$ 750,000	2,300,000	10/22/2001
	28(b)	Imperial Beach, City of	Imperial Beach	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 375,000		5/14/2002
	28(c)	Imperial Beach, City of	Imperial Beach	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 375,000		12/4/2003
ac	29	Coronado, City of	Coronado Beach	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 1,000,000	2,500,000	1/8/2002

TABLE 1
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Budget Act ID	Grant #	Recipient	Beach Name/Project Location	Type of Project	\$ Budgeted to Project	Est'd Annual Visitors (1)	Date Recommended by BWQTF (2)
ad	30(a)	San Diego, City of/San Diego County	Ocean Beach	Planning Study	\$ 500,000	1,350,000	2/26/2002
	30(b)	San Diego, City of/San Diego County	Ocean Beach	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 1,000,000		1/13/2004
af & ag	32/33/35(a)	Santa Cruz, City of	Main, Cowell, and Seabright Beaches	Sewer System Improvements	\$ 548,000	3,000,000	12/4/2001
	32/33/35(b)	Santa Cruz, City of	Main, Cowell, and Seabright Beaches	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 927,000		3/26/2003
ah	34	Capitola, City of	Capitola Beach	Planning Study	\$ 100,000	50,000+	2/26/2002
aj	36(a)	Sonoma County	Bodega Bay-Campbell Cove	Study	\$ 220,000	71,000	12/4/2001
	36(b)	Sonoma County	Bodega Bay-Campbell Cove		\$ 280,000		
ak	37(a)	San Mateo County	State Beaches At Pillarcitos and Gazos Creeks	Source ID/Abatement	\$ 175,000	50,000+	1/29/2002
	37(b)	San Mateo County	State Beaches At Pillarcitos and Gazos Creeks	Source ID/Abatement	\$ 75,000		8/21/2003
al	38	Pacifica, City of	Pacifica State Beach	Treat Urban Runoff	\$ 500,000		10/22/2001
am	39	Pismo Beach, City of	Pismo State Beach	Sewer System Improvements	\$ 1,200,000	2,500,000	10/22/2001
an	40	Pacific Grove, City of	Lovers' Pt.	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 500,000	250,000	3/26/2002
ao	41	Monterey County	Still Water Cove	Project was declined in writing by recipient.	\$ 500,000		

TOTAL \$ 32,298,000

Footnotes:

- 1 Estimated annual beach visitors provided by the recipient.
- 2 Projects that have not been recommended by the BWQTF did not submit a project proposal for evaluation.

TABLE 2
PROP. 40 (2002) CLEAN BEACHES INITIATIVE GRANT PROGRAM PROJECTS

Grant #	Recipient	Beach Name/Project Location	Type of Project	Total Project \$	Estimated Annual Visitors (1)
42	East Brother Light Station, Inc. (non-profit org.)	Straits between San Francisco and San Pablo Bays	Septic System Installation	\$ 110,000	Unknown
43	City of Dana Point	Doheny State Beach/Dana Point - Del Obispo Storm Drain Treatment Project	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 500,000	1,543,104
44	City of Dana Point	Capistrano Beach	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 500,000	512,000
46	City of Dana Point	Salt Creek Beach Park/Monarch Beach - Salt Creek Storm Drain Treatment Project	Treat Urban Runoff	\$ 4,000,000	1,857,608
62	Montara Sanitary District	Fitzgerald Marine Reserve, San Mateo County	Sewer Collection System Upgrade	\$ 20,000	105,000
71	City of Pacific Grove	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 1,500,000	250,000
73	City of Santa Cruz, Dept. of Public Works	Main Beach, Cowell Beach & Seabright Beach	Divert Urban Runoff/Retrofit Pump Station	\$ 1,000,000	3,000,000
86	City of Laguna Beach	City of Laguna Beach Pacific Ocean coastline	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 700,000	3,000,000
87	City of Laguna Beach	City of Laguna Beach "Main Beach" Pacific Ocean Coastline	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 500,000	3,000,000
98	City of San Buenaventura	Ventura Promenade	Treat Urban Runoff	\$ 953,000	100,000
101	City of Santa Monica	Wilshire Storm Drain Outlet (north of Santa Monica Pier)	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 980,000	4,500,000
106	County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works	Redondo and Torrance Beach	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 650,000	2,000,000
108	County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works	Topanga Beach	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 608,000	2,300,000
110	County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works	Dockweiler State Beach/Westchester Parkway	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 550,000	2,900,000
113	County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works	Venice Beach/Rose Avenue	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 550,000	8,700,000
114	County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works	Santa Monica Beach/Ashland Avenue	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 550,000	8,700,000
115	County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works	Will Rogers State Beach/ Pulga Canyon	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 550,000	2,300,000
116	County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works	Will Rogers State Beach/ Sunset Blvd and Pacific Coast Highway	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 550,000	2,300,000
137	City of San Clemente	North Beach	Divert/Treat Urban Runoff	\$ 1,800,000	600,000
171	San Elijo Joint Powers Authority/ City of Encinitas	Moonlight Beach	Sewer Collection System Upgrade	\$ 893,500	2,500,000

TABLE 2
 PROP. 40 (2002) CLEAN BEACHES INITIATIVE GRANT PROGRAM PROJECTS

Grant #	Recipient	Beach Name/Project Location	Type of Project	Total Project \$	Estimated Annual Visitors (1)
195	City of Seaside	Monterey State Beach	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 565,000	740,000
208	City of Santa Barbara, Creek Division	East Beach/Mission Creek	Reduce/Treat Urban Runoff	\$ 900,000	50,000+
217	City of Pacifica	Pacifica State Beach	Divert/Treat Urban Runoff	\$ 1,110,000	200,000 - 400,000
253	City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation	Will Rogers State Beach (PCH & Marquez)	Divert Urban Runoff	\$ 870,000	2,300,000
260	County of Orange	Dana Point Harbor/Baby Beach	Divert Urban Runoff/Bird Control/Trash Reduction	\$ 130,000	939,238
276	South Coast Water District	Capistrano Beach	Rehabilitate Lift Station	\$ 117,400	512,000
277	South Coast Water District	Capistrano Beach	Rehabilitate Lift Station	\$ 104,100	512,000
295	SCCWRP	Entire Coastline	Evaluate data	\$ 250,000	n/a

TOTAL \$ 21,511,000

Footnotes:

1 Estimated annual beach visitors provided by the recipient.