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See pages 62-63.

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City Depts. Drive Auto Show Buzz

■ City departments work together to produce the huge and successful L.A. Auto Show.

Story by Liz Montes, Club Counselor, and Tom Fields, Facilities Services Superintendent I, Los Angeles Convention Center

Photos by Angel Gomez, Member Services Manager

CONVENTION CTR. — Each year the Los Angeles Convention Center hosts hundreds of events and meetings. Teams of City employees work together to provide clientele with a "World Class Facility" setting, coupled with "World Class Service."

From mid-December through mid-January, the Convention Center team worked around the clock to meet the needs of one of its premier clients, the Greater Los Angeles Auto Show.



See Auto Show, Page 6

Goldberg Is New Director Of Planning

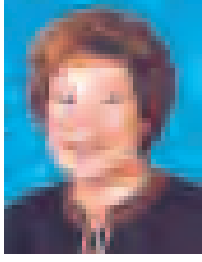
■ Veteran planner Gail Goldberg comes from San Diego, where she installed "City of Villages" strategy.

PLANNING — Gail Goldberg, the Director of Planning for the City of San Diego, has been named as the new Planning Director for Los Angeles to lead the City through a period of expected growth.

The announcement was made Jan. 9 by Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa.

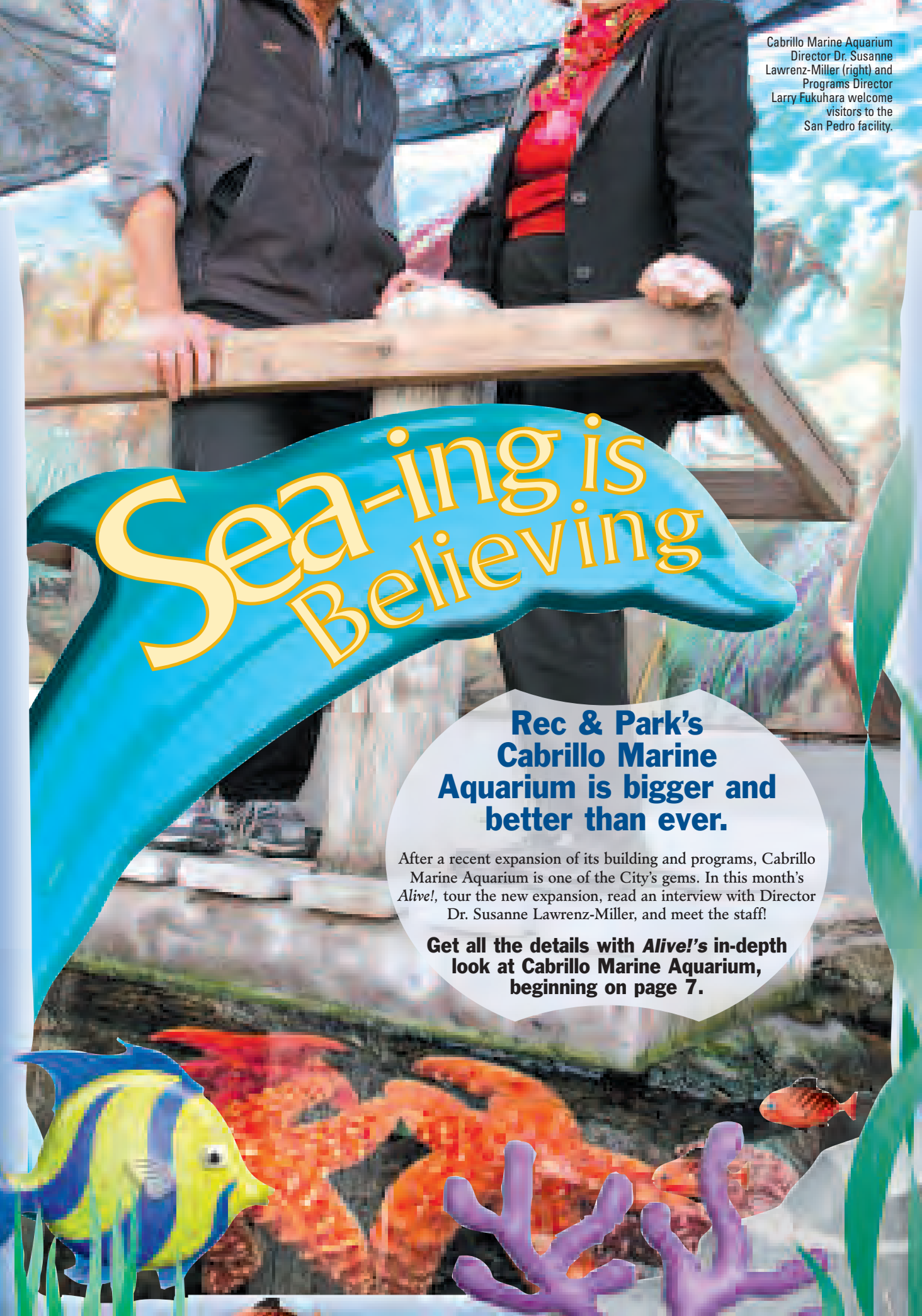
"Ms. Goldberg shares my vision to make Los Angeles the Venice of the 21st Century," the mayor said. "She has the passion and the drive to make our planning department the best in the country."

The previous director, Con Howe, retired last year, and Interim Director Mark Winogrand was hired in September of last year.



Gail Goldberg, Planning Director

See New Planning Director, Page 46




Sea-ing is Believing

Rec & Park's Cabrillo Marine Aquarium is bigger and better than ever.

After a recent expansion of its building and programs, Cabrillo Marine Aquarium is one of the City's gems. In this month's *Alive!*, tour the new expansion, read an interview with Director Dr. Susanne Lawrenz-Miller, and meet the staff!

Get all the details with *Alive!*'s in-depth look at Cabrillo Marine Aquarium, beginning on page 7.

Cabrillo Marine Aquarium Director Dr. Susanne Lawrenz-Miller (right) and Programs Director Larry Fukuhara welcome visitors to the San Pedro facility.



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Cabrillo Marine Aquarium

Department
of the Month

Cabrillo Marine Aquarium: Dedicated to the City's Extensive Marine Life

Cabrillo Marine Aquarium is an educational, recreational and research facility devoted to encouraging active public participation to promote knowledge and conservation of the marine life of Southern California.

Celebrating more than 60 years of marine education, the aquarium is a facility of the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks and is located on the shore at Cabrillo Beach in San Pedro between

Point Fermin and the Port of Los Angeles. The tidepools of the Point Fermin Marine Life Refuge, a salt marsh, fishing pier, sandy beaches and fossil rich cliffs are all within accessible walking distance from the aquarium.

The aquarium is free but has a suggested admission donation of \$5 for adults and \$1 for children and is open to the public from noon to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Friday and on weekends from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Car beach parking is free weekdays from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28 and \$7 on weekends and weekdays from March 1 to Oct. 31. Groups must make reservations. **Cabrillo Marine Aquarium is at 3720 Stephen White Dr., San Pedro, CA 90731.**



The expansion of the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium opened in October 2004.

Did You Know?

In the early 1930s, Los Angeles City Lifeguards organized a collection of local sea life collected by beach-goers on a table at Venice Beach. The collection was moved temporarily to a City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks building and then moved permanently to the Cabrillo Beach Bathhouse in 1935. Cabrillo Marine Aquarium originated as a museum.

Cabrillo Marine Museum continued to accumulate collections of local and foreign marine and non-marine objects. From the 1940s through the early 1970s, maritime exhibits and active educational programs for schools and the public were developed.

During the 1950s and 1960s, local marine phenomena, such as grunion fish spawning on the beach and migrating gray whales, were incorporated into unique and highly popular programs that continue to this day.

In the early 1970s, the facility became overcrowded with exhibits and the building structure was aging. A new facility was designed by renowned architect Frank Gehry to expand upon the success of the original museum. The new museum/aquarium opened to the public in 1981.

Also in the early 1970s, CMA, together with

the American Cetacean Society, originated whale-watching for schools and the public on a large scale.

After sitting dormant for many years, the community's treasured and historical bathhouse underwent renovations beginning in summer 2000. In October 2002, the beautifully restored Cabrillo Beach Bathhouse opened to the public.

In the late 1990s, in an effort to expand its ability to provide the community and visitors with even more up-close-and-personal hands-on learning experiences, Cabrillo Marine Aquarium embarked on an ambitious expansion plan and capital campaign. The expansion, which nearly doubled the size of the facility, opened to the public in October 2004.

Cabrillo Marine Museum was instrumental in the founding of the American Cetacean Society, the oldest whale conservation organization in the United States.

Volunteers contribute more than 35,000 hours annually in supporting Cabrillo Marine Aquarium's tours, gift shop, programs, special events, office and administrative support and serving as trained whale-watching naturalists.

Cabrillo Marine Aquarium has more than 500 active volunteers.

Cabrillo Marine Aquarium is within easy

walking distance of ocean and harbor beaches, the rocky shore Point Fermin Marine Life Refuge, the manmade Salinas de San Pedro coastal wetland, the Cabrillo Beach federal fishing pier, and fossil-rich cliffs, making it an ideal location for education about Southern California coastal habitats and urban marine environmental issues. Also, CMA was instrumental in getting the state to set Point Fermin aside as a refuge.

The Aquatic Nursery allows Cabrillo Marine Aquarium's staff and volunteer scientists to expand their work in the area of aquaculture. Visitors can watch the successful culturing techniques that have reproduced grunion, black jellyfish, moon jellyfish and bright orange garibaldi, the designated California state marine fish.

Cabrillo Marine Aquarium is currently experimenting with growing the rare black jellyfish. Recorded sightings of these jellyfish have only occurred on four occasions in 1926, 1965, 1989 and most recently in summer 1999, when adult medusa drifted into the Los Angeles Harbor.

Cabrillo Marine Aquarium has more than 160 different species of Southern California marine life on display, the largest collection in the world.

Exhibit animals eat a variety of food includ-

ing shrimp, plankton, crabs, anchovies, sardines, Purina gel fish mix, sea urchins, seaweed and mussels.

Despite its relatively small size and staff, Cabrillo Marine Aquarium serves more than 350,000 people a year. This includes (numbers are rounded and reflect an average of the past six years):

165,000: General visitors

60,000: Free exhibit and beach tours for school children

45,000: Festivals and other special events and activities

30,000: Outreach program with "Octobus" vans for school children

29,000: Marine biology workshops for school children and adults

25,000: Whale-watching boat trips and lectures for schools and families

10,000: Unique late-night grunion programs for families

500+: Trained adult and junior volunteers and interns.



Department of the Month

Cabrillo Marine Aquarium



Cabrillo Marine Aquarium main entrance.

Verna Diaz; Leslie Paolett, Museum Guide, 1 year; and Melanie Vartabedian, Educator, 1 year.

Lisa Bartley, Aquarist, 5.5 years.

Margo Kennedy, Shirley Hermosillo and Karmin Elizondo, Secretary, 35.5 years.

Putting the Sea on Display

■ In an extensive *Alive!* interview, Cabrillo Marine Aquarium Director Dr. Susanne Lawrenz-Miller talks about the facility's educational outreach, its bright future, and her love of the science of the sea.

On Jan. 12, Club CEO John Hawkins and *Alive!* Editor John Burnes sat down with Dr. Susanne Lawrenz-Miller, Director of the City's Cabrillo Marine Aquarium, to talk about the facility's history, its present and its exciting future. She also took John Hawkins and John Burnes on a comprehensive tour of the facility.

John H.: Thanks for inviting us down today to interview you. *Alive!* is all about spreading the good news of the City, and bringing the different departments together. You're down here in San Pedro.

Susanne: Yeah, and that is a problem. We're 26 miles from downtown, and the other end of the City is way off in San Fernando. We serve the entire region, and yet, even within the City I don't know how many people actually know about us.

John H.: The Griffith Observatory's no different. People don't know that the Observatory is part of Rec and Parks. And the same with your Aquarium.

Susanne: They generally know the Observatory, though, because it sits up on a hill.

John H.: Very few people know that the person running the Observatory and its staff are actually City employees. The Aquarium is an interesting place. And we want to draw a light on that, especially since it's a City entity.

Susanne: Right.

History

John H.: When did you start working here at Cabrillo?

Susanne: About a year after I finished my PhD.

John H.: Wow!

Susanne: There was a job opening at the Cabrillo Marine Museum, when it was still located in the Bath House. They had plans to build a new facility, so they were looking for a biologist to make sure the information in the exhibits was right, and to help teach biology to the volunteers, and get a lab set up, and so that's what I was hired for. And then in fairly short order, I found myself literally kind of in charge of the whole project [laughs], because there was a changeover in the staffing. John Olguin had been the director for many years. Much of the history of Cabrillo Marine Museum is tied up with John Olguin. He was a lifeguard captain at Cabrillo Beach after the war, and he became very involved with the Museum. Then in the early '50s he was appointed as director of the Museum.

John H.: I heard it was a lifeguard's collection that started all this.

Susanne: Not literally John's collection. There was another lifeguard up at Venice Beach, a lifeguard named Bob Foster, who first started this collection of stuff that he originally had on a card table. And in the '30s, when John Olguin was still a teenager, the Department of Parks and Playgrounds, as it was called, took this collection and shortly afterwards brought it down to Cabrillo Bath House, which was still relatively new, but wasn't really being used for its original purpose.

John H.: What was its original purpose?

Susanne: It was going to be a place where people could come and rent towels, and that kind of stuff.

John H.: The public?

Susanne: Yeah, at that time there was still a Red Car line going down to this area. But by the time the Bath House was built, cars had become more prevalent, and so there was

not so much need for the Bath House. So they moved this collection of beach artifacts into the museum. Then they hired a retired dentist who built up the collections and made it into a real museum. And in addition to the stuff off the beach, they got collections from Galapagos Island, and all sorts of other things.

“We want people to get acquainted with their own backyard, and to get enough of an appreciation of it so that they'll care, and then help make decisions in their own daily lives, or in the way that they vote, or whatever, to try to make sure that this great environment is preserved.”

A Gehry Original

John H.: So what year did you start here?

Susanne: I started in 1974. And at that point, they had plans to build a new museum right next to the old one on the Outer Beach, and they broke ground. About two weeks later I showed up, and almost the first thing I ran into was people protesting the construction. As soon as the City put up the construction fence, some people realized that some of their beach space was going to be taken over by a building, and I guess they hadn't paid attention to plans in the papers. And so

there was this controversy there for a few months, and the department ended up scrapping those plans and decided to build a building here, and started out with a new architect. So the architect turned out to be ... Frank Gehry! [laughs] At that time he was not as well known.

John H.: You're kidding! He designed the museum?

Susanne: He designed the [original] place. I worked with Frank Gehry, which was a great experience. He'd done a number of projects in LA, but he wasn't so—famous. He said people in other parts of the world knew him; he was more famous there than in LA. That changed eventually.

John H.: Is all the fencing he designed functional in any way?

Susanne: Yeah. It was built for security, and then also something to hang the exhibits from, that kind of thing. At the time, Frank said that too often it had been his experience that he'd design a beautiful building, and then a few months later go back, and found out that they'd put a chain-link fence around it for security, you know? [laughs] So he decided to incorporate the chain-link as a design feature. And so this was kind of the epitome of that phase. After that he didn't do too much of that anymore. You know? But this part of the building [where the interview took place] is brand new. This was designed by Barton Phelps and Associates.

The Mission: Education

John H.: What's the mission of the Aquarium, and has it changed in the last 70 years?

Susanne: When I started working here, we did spend some time to define the mission of the Aquarium because it changed from when we went from the Museum to our new building. We decided that it would be educating the people, especially of the Los Angeles area about their own backyard, the marine life right here in Southern California. The Cabrillo Museum had maritime exhibits, and it had a lot of marine life, not only locally but from all parts of the world. But its big strength was the educational programs for schoolchildren, and some of the other educational programs they had developed, all of which really



Steve Vogel, Curator, 20 years.

Kenn Tucker, Graphic Artist, 1 year.

A volunteer gives a group of students a tour of the Aquarium.

Kelly Sayce, Special Events Coordinator.

Students who visit the Aquarium sent thank-you letters to the staff.

Cabrillo Marine Aquarium

Department of the Month



From left: Jim Depompei, Educator, 1.5 years; Melanie Vartabedian, Educator, 1 year; and Carl Carranza, Educator, 3 months. Chris Okamoto, Aquarist, 15 years. Ed Mastro, Exhibit Curator, 22 years. Gavin Obayashi, Outreach Instructor, 1 year; and Chris Brodie, Outreach Manager, 19 years.

evolved around local marine life. So the kids would come down here. They'd get to see the Museum, but they also would get a lot of outdoor education.

And Cabrillo Museum also had really become a pioneer in whale watching. They started up whale watching programs for schools.

John H.: I went to one in fifth grade.

Susanne: Cabrillo Museum helped found the American Cetacean Society, and the two of them have been partners all these years with the whale watch program that takes place every winter.

John H.: What is cetacean?

Susanne: Cetaceans are whales and dolphins. They are mammals, but they're mammals that have returned to the sea, and adapted to the sea so much that they're rather fish-

like in appearance. For instance, sea lions have also readapted to the sea, but they still have actual rear legs. Whereas whales and dolphins have tails. They've lost their legs.

John H.: So they made a full retreat.

Susanne: Yeah, and they've had other changes, such as what used to be the nose migrated onto the top of the head, and it's the blowhole. So they're mammals that have highly adapted to the ocean.

John H.: As a common person, I never think

about that stuff. I knew they were mammals, but...

Susanne: Uh-huh. So the mission of Cabrillo Museum – later we changed the name to Aquarium – is to educate and get people here involved with local marine life. It was built on the great strength of Cabrillo Marine Museum, which was to present all these wonderful educational programs. In addition to the school programs and the whale watch programs, Cabrillo Museum was already internationally famous for its grunion program. Cabrillo Beach is where grunion come up on the shore. They're very predictable where you'll find them. And so back in the '50s, John Olguin built this program on that. And it's really very remarkable. Here in the middle of this big urban area, you've got all these little fish that come right out of the water to lay their eggs. [laughs]

John H.: The Grunion run. We run notices of the your grunion programs in *Alive!*

Susanne: So our mission is education, recreation and research. And conservation. We're very conservation oriented here. We're bringing people of the Greater Los Angeles area down to the ocean, giving them a first-hand look at some of the real wonders of the marine life. People are already fairly familiar with a few things, but there's an awful lot of stuff that just at low tide you can easily go see here that most people really are not familiar with at all. There're really wonderful, colorful, beautiful animals.

I guess another really important thing about Cabrillo is that it was always John Olguin's philosophy, and it's all of our philosophy, that we start educating at the very earliest age. So we have programs for preschool children. We're not trying to drum anything into their heads necessarily, we just want them to see and observe and experience. That's critical, because people who have not had any kind of exposure to living things, a diversity of living things fairly early on, it's hard to relate to those things and to care about them later.

Location, Location

John H.: How many aquariums do you know of that actually have tide pools in their vicinity?

Susanne: Not that many. Monterey Bay Aquarium is situated right on the rocks, so some of it is you can look down into tide pool areas from the balconies.

John H.: But nothing like this.

Susanne: Nothing quite like this. This particular location is really wonderful. We're right here on the edge of the Los Angeles Harbor, so we've got this vast industrial complex here. We've got the inner beach, which is protected by the Los Angeles breakwater, so it's a protected sand beach environment. The harbor has built a manmade salt marsh right here as an environmental mitigation project. So we've got that just a few feet away from us. And then on the other side here we have the open ocean beach, which

Continued on next page...



About Dr. Susanne Lawrenz-Miller Director, Cabrillo Marine Aquarium

Education:	University of California, Berkeley (undergraduate); University of Washington (Master's degree and doctorate)
Educational emphasis:	Intertidal Ecology, Biomechanics of animals that live in surf-swept environments
Why marine biology?	"As a young child, I lived in Germany on the North Sea, and we would go to the beach. They have this tremendous tidal range there, so at low tide, literally miles of mudflat would be exposed. And I loved just going out there and seeing all the worms and critters and stuff like that."
Hometown:	Pacifica, Calif. (early years in Germany)
Marital status:	Married (Alan Miller, professor at Cal State Long Beach); two sons, Luke and David
Parents' influence:	"My family emigrated from Germany and my parents grew up under that whole Nazi era. One of the things that my mother emphasized to me was that, during the Nazi era, there was, among other things, this strong anti-intellectualism. She felt that in Germany there was this big division between the educated elite and the rest of the people, and that that's a really dangerous thing. When we came to the United States, one of the things she admired about like American publications was that you could find books on all kinds of science, that were written for lay people. She thought that was a really good thing and extremely important. That always kind of stuck with me, so, even when I was in graduate school, I liked doing research but somehow that wasn't enough for me. What's really important is that all this wonderful stuff that we love be made available to everybody in a way that everybody can understand. That's really what made me take a job like this and stick with it for such a long time. We can bridge a gap."
Favorite philosophy:	"Everybody is capable of a great deal more understanding of things than people give them credit for. I saw a quote in a science magazine that was a professor's advice to a grad student: 'If you can't explain your research to your grandmother, then you don't really know what you're doing.'"
Favorite candy:	Dark chocolate.
Favorite food:	"I have very broad tastes."
Favorite music:	Blues and Classical.
Best advice she ever got:	"My mother told me be careful to always let children know what's going on and to tell the truth, because they can sense if there's something wrong. If they're left in the dark it can be very bad for them. Children from the earliest age, they're already full individuals and you need to treat them with respect."
Heroes:	"Gandhi. And Frank Gehry in a way, too, yeah. Frank Gehry is one of the most extraordinary people I've run across."
Her opinion on SpongeBob SquarePants:	"It's too noisy for me [laughs]."



Department of the Month

Cabrillo Marine Aquarium



Alex Long.

Visitors admire the various exhibits.

Marisol Ramos, Librarian, 1 year.

Linda Chilton, Education Specialist, 14 years.

Guillermo Reza, Sr. Gardener, 8 years.

February Events and Activities at Cabrillo Marine Aquarium

Native Garden Workday/Beach Cleanup

On the first Saturday of each month, join the Education staff and volunteers in maintaining the Cabrillo Native Garden by weeding and planting while you learn more about its plant and animal inhabitants. Also, join others in a beach cleanup. Registration is not required; however, groups are asked to call ahead. Meet by the classroom.

Sat., Feb. 4
8:30-10 a.m.
Fee: Free

Sunday Story Studio

Discover the wonders of the ocean through literature; join staff and volunteers in reading stories, poems, doing a puppet show, singing a song and more.

All ages
Sun., Feb. 12
2-3 p.m.
Fee: Free

Weekend Tidepool Walk

CMA's Education staff conducts tours of the Point Fermin Marine Life Refuge. Attend an informative slide show in the John M. Olguin Auditorium, then come along on the naturalist-led ramble on the rocks to see animals in their natural habitat. Outdoor clothing and sneakers advised. Reservations required for groups. * On select dates tidepool walk presentations are offered in Spanish. Young children must be accompanied by an adult.

Sat., Feb. 11, 1:30 - 3 p.m.
Sun., Feb. 12, 2 - 3:30 p.m.
Sat., Feb. 25, 12:30 - 2 p.m.
Sun., Feb. 26, 1 - 2:30 p.m.
FEE \$1 person. Reservations required for groups

*Weekend Tidepool Walk in Spanish

Sat., Feb. 11
2 - 3:30 p.m.
See Weekend Tidepool Walks
Fee: \$1 per person. Reservations required for groups

Complete Whalewatch

Join Larry Fukuhara, CMA Programs Director, for an informational and fun slide presentation in the John M. Olguin Auditorium. Then begin your adventure on a local whale watching vessel in search of gray whales, other marine mammals and sea life. The trip returns to the dock by 2 p.m.

Sun., Feb. 26, 9:30 a.m. - 2 p.m.
Fee: \$18

CMA Field Research: Peninsula Shorewatch High school thru adult

Participate in an annual study of seashore animal populations on the Palos Verdes Peninsula begun in 1975 as a joint project of Cabrillo Marine Aquarium and California State University, Long Beach. The class consists of an introductory lecture covering the animals and their habitats, the results to date of the research project and the methods used in gathering data. Then during low tide, participants are invited to help gather new data at tow locations. Enrollment is limited. Instructor: CMA Director, Dr. Susanne Lawrenz-Miller.

Sat., Feb. 25, 9 a.m. - 3 p.m.
Sun., Feb. 26, 12:30 - 3:30 p.m.
Fee: \$12

Key to the Sea Educator Workshop Educators

This free full-day educator workshop provides the materials and curriculum for K - fifth-grade teachers who want to bring their class to the Key to the Sea Program. For more information, check Key to the Sea at www.healthebay.org.

Sat., Feb. 4, 9 a.m. - 3 p.m.
Fee: Free.



Bobbie Hedges, Volunteer, with students.

Continued from previous page...

We have a laboratory program so kids can come in and use microscopes and do all sorts of things. Right down below us, we have a big aquatic research lab, where we have students and adult volunteers who can get involved in actually doing research on marine organisms. We're raising all kinds of different animals through their early life stages. And a lot of that is brand new original research.

So it's turned into a real opportunity for students who just want to get some experience. And some of them are getting their experience from a very early age, because we work with all age groups. It's just a great place to get involved and get started, and advance to great things!

So education is number one with us. We regard our primary audience the people who live in the Greater LA area. Certainly Los Angeles City residents would be number one for us, but we deal with all the school districts. We get actually visitors from all over the world. But our primary mission is to do as much as we can to get people who live in Los Angeles to learn more about the ocean environment that's right here, and then what they can do to make sure that it remains healthy or gets restored to a healthier state. We're a huge, urban environment here, and we have a tremendous impact on the ocean environment, much of it negative. There are things that can be done to make sure that it gets better, or at least doesn't get worse. [laughs] So that's really the purpose. We want people to get acquainted with their own backyard, and to get enough of an appreciation of it so that they'll care, and then help make decisions in their own daily lives, or in the way that they vote, or whatever, to try to make sure that this great environment is preserved.

Toward a Cleaner Sea

John H.: One of the issues down here in San Pedro and Wilmington and in the Port is pollution. Are you involved in any of that?

Susanne: Oh, yeah, a whole lot. Some of our education staff is engaged in weekly monitoring of water quality. We have volunteers involved in that. We also do monitoring of the animal and plant life that's in the salt marsh and in the tide pool areas. We're working with a number of different agencies on that.

John H.: City agencies?

Susanne: City agencies and others. Like the Bureau of Sanitation. With the state and with the regional water quality board. With the Port, definitely. We're pretty closely allied with the Port, because they have a strong environmental division that, since the late '50s, has done a tremendous amount to improve the water quality within the harbor,

which is no mean feat considering all the industrial stuff going on. They're really one of the top ports in the world in terms of environmental controls. They have continual challenges. They're always under fire for one thing or another. The big thing has been air pollution.

It's a big challenge, the water quality. There used to be dead zones within the Port. You know, areas where literally nothing could grow. That doesn't happen anymore. It's pretty remarkable. And so yes, we definitely work with them.

And the Inner Cabrillo Beach is one of the problem areas. Despite all these various

"There is a tremendous number of people in the City at all levels who I respect highly. I'm proud of working for the City."

efforts, there are areas there that continually get bad ratings in water quality. Behind the breakwater. The harbor department has been working with others to try to get to the bottom of the problem and to figure out ways of resolving that. And we work with them. We put signs out there to warn people to not feed the birds because birds are one source of the pollution. It always gets me, that seagulls have to be displaced because of pollution problems.

John H.: They were here before we were.

Susanne: I don't think they're really the crux of the problem, but at least we can help by discouraging people from feeding them, and therefore making them congregate in the areas that are the worst pollution problems.

We have a volunteer program, the Sea Rangers. They're trained to spend their time out in the coastal park here, making sure people aren't taking stuff from there. And they also are quite heavily involved in fish contamination education out at the pier, because the Palos Verdes Peninsula, and this area here, are part of an EPA Super Fund site. There's a huge DDT and PCBs contamination problem out there. And some of that gets into the food web, and certain fish are not a good idea to eat, like white croaker. That fishing pier out there is one where you can go fishing without a license, and it's legal. And so a lot of people do come down there and go fishing. For some of them, that may even be their main source of food. But they can get exposed to dangerous levels of DDTs and PCBs, so our program helps to warn them and guide them that "these fish, don't eat those. These are okay," and that kind of thing.

Continued from previous page...

is surf exposed. And then along the cliffs there we've got rocky tide pools. That is the Point Furman Marine Life Refuge, which was another project of the Cabrillo Marine Museum. John Olguin and his friends were able to get the state to declare that area a marine life refuge, and so he could take people out there to enjoy the animals.

John H.: So this is really one-of-a-kind.

Susanne: It really is. The cliffs along here are just chock full of marine fossils. There's a fishing pier out there. There are just all these different kinds of seashore habitats, all in real close walking distance. So it gives us the opportunity to do all kinds of education. Also the sport fishing landing is just a cou-

ple of mile away, so we for many years have been doing all kinds of programs using the sport fishing boats. It's just a hub of marine environmental education, and it's been going on a very large scale really since the early '50s. John Olguin was more of a self-taught marine biologist, but a real people-person. And a great storyteller. He got schools and other people to come down in droves and pulled people off the beach, and turned them into instant volunteers. That's how he started.

In the meantime, we've become much more organized. We have this really wonderful volunteer program - very well organized - and lots of different kinds of programs, in addition to the programs that John started.

Cabrillo Marine Aquarium

Department of the Month



From left: Dr. Susanne Lawrenz-Miller, Executive Director; Fabiola Villasenor, Office Assistant, 6.5 years; Shirley Hermosillo; Karmin Elizondo, Secretary; and Carla Esquivel, 3.5 years.

Verna Diaz; Leslie Paolett, Museum Guide, 1 year; and Melanie Vartabedian, Educator, 1 year.

The one-year-old Great White Shark exhibit.

Margo Kennedy, Shirley Hermosillo and Karmin Elizondo, Secretary, 35.5 years.

Lisa Bartley, Aquarist, 5.5 years.

Getting the Word Out

John H.: What is the Aquarium's biggest challenge?

Susanne: Interestingly our biggest challenge is not so much with the expansion or the budget ... we got a good increase in our budget, and so we're financially in better shape. We also have a very good non-profit support group, the Friends of Cabrillo Aquarium. Now it's really more publicity, and that's why it's good that you're here.

John H.: Well, good!

Susanne: There are thousands of City employees who will now learn something about the Aquarium. Just getting our name out there. All these years we've had pretty much zero budget for PR. We've got great new facilities, but we need to have more people coming down and taking advantage of them. It's still free. "Here we are! Come and get us!" [laughs]

John H.: What are your biggest events?

Susanne: We have three big family events a year. The Whale Fiesta's the one coming up [in January]. And in April, we have an Earth Day event that [focuses on] environmental education. And in the fall, we have an Autumn Sea Fair.

And then we've got lots of classes for the public. We schedule lots of tide pool walks on weekends whenever there's a low enough tide during the daytime. And we have week-long classes throughout the summer for different age groups. Boat trips ... so lots of things that are open to the general public, as well as school programs.

In Ten Years

John B.: Let's say we came back here in ten years. Will there be anything different? Or will it look the same?

Susanne: That's a question we're going to be asking ourselves pretty soon. We need to get into another round of long-range planning.

And so I can't really say.

We would like to build a north wing. When we were planning [the new expansion], we inevitably had to make some hard decisions, and cut some things out because of mounting costs. We had another wing that was part of the original plan. We just ran out of money. So hopefully we'll have that added. That will give us a nicer gift shop, and another courtyard for children's activities.

And I think we'll have a lot of stuff going on, particularly in the research area here. We've got so many programs that it's hard to imagine adding even more programs here, but the aquatic nursery has so many kids now involved in research projects, that I think that's going to become a bigger and bigger thing. It's very innovative. I don't know of any other aquarium or museum that's doing anything quite like that. We had a smaller lab [for] a 12-year-old who really got interested in abalone, and then was learning to raise abalone, and doing all these original research projects. We have a couple of students now who are undergraduates at Cal State Fullerton. And they're doing research here; right now they're down in Brazil as part of a student exchange program. They're going to be doing some research projects down there. And they're undergraduates. They got some of their early experience here, found some good programs ... and now they're going on to all of these wonderful new opportunities.

The Expansion

John H.: Tell us about this new expansion.

Susanne: We changed our name to [Cabrillo Marine] Aquarium, because we do have a lot of live exhibits in the original facility. It's laid out to expose people to the different kinds of marine habitats here in Southern California, and the typical kinds of organisms that you'd find there. And we have a lot of small tanks, to emphasize a lot of the animals without backbones. There's fish, but there's a huge diversity of animals in the

ocean that are things like worms and snails and sea anemones and jellyfish that are less well-known, but they're really important, and very fascinating once you get to learn a little bit about them. There are interactive exhibits, and a big touch-tank that's very popular. And then we have a teaching laboratory in the older facility also. So that's where we take school classes and also public classes on weekends and in the summer. And there they can work with microscopes

"What's really important is that all this wonderful stuff that we love be made available to everybody in a way that everybody can understand. That's really what made me take a job like this and stick with it for such a long time. We can bridge a gap."

and do all kinds of stuff as well as do field exploration out here. And we have a nice auditorium, too [in the original facility] so we can do presentations for larger groups, 300 people at a time. Some of our grunion programs we may have 3,000 people showing up, and we'll do up to five different showings of the program in one evening, before we go out to the beach. So that's the basis of the original museum.

With the expansion, we've added two new exhibit spaces that are highly interactive. The Exploration Center is tied to our coastal park. But it gets you in there doing things that are a little like what you might be doing as a naturalist or a scientist: working with

the tools. But some of it is more playful. There's an area where you can dress up as a marine critter, and then see yourself on TV, and things like that. The other [new] facility is the aquatic nursery, where we're growing all different sorts of animals and doing research projects. But it's an exhibit hall, so people can go in there, and they can talk with the young people doing all these projects. It gives you a real feel for what it's like to work in a laboratory, and to be raising these critters. And then we have a marine research library upstairs here that was a special donation from a philanthropist in Long Beach.

John H.: Is the library open to the public?

Susanne: It is open to the public, so a lot of the students working downstairs make heavy use of that library.

John H.: How was that expansion funded?

Susanne: It was a combination of sources. There was public funding through the county Prop A from 1996. There was a tax assessment district. And then also that same year, the City passed Prop K. And that gave us an additional \$5 million for the project. And our Friends organization was asked to raise money. So they ended up contributing about \$3 million. The whole project was nominally a \$10 million project. I think it was actually more like \$11 million. It was paid for with County, City and Friends funds, with some state money as well.

More Than Salty Water

John H.: Do you have any personal philosophies about people and the ocean? Do you see it more than just salty water and a tan?

Susanne: Well yeah. There are very fundamental connections between people and the ocean, not just from an historical perspective. The air that we breathe, most of that oxygen is actually produced by plankton. Seventy percent of the earth is covered with ocean water, and so a tremendous amount of the oxygen in the air actually comes from

Continued on next page...



Mike Schaadt, Exhibit Director, 16 years.

Front row, from left: Brandi Abrams-Gonzalez, Volunteer Coordinator, 5 years; and Leslie Paolett, Museum Guide, 1 year. Back: Jim Depompei, Educator, 1.5 years; Alex Long, Museum Guide, 5 years; Diane Alps, Clerk Typist, 3 months; Juliette McAllister, Clerk Typist, 4 years; Steve Vogel, Curator, 20 years; Alice Bensch, Tour Coordinator, 13 years; and Nini Buchheim, Gift Shop Manager, 31 years.

Jeff Landesman, Senior Aquarist.

From left: Chris Okamoto, Aquarist; Lisa Bartley, Aquarist; and Mike Schaadt, Exhibit Director.

From left: Steve Vogel, Curator, 20 years; Alice Bensch, Tour Coordinator, 13 years; and Diane Alps, Clerk Typist, 3 months.



Department of the Month

Continued from previous page...

the ocean. So, the health of the ocean is very critical ultimately to people and to most life on earth in that sense. So there is that.

But it's also the cradle of life. Right at the seashore, right at low tide, you can see examples of every type of organism in the path of evolution. And yes, evolution is not just a theory [laughs]. I am a scientist and I think it's important that people learn to observe the world from a scientific aspect. Looking at things from a scientific aspect means learning to observe closely and then, beyond that, to do tests to find out how do things work. It's important for people to have that exposure too, so we emphasize science education here a lot.

John H.: Do you think of any place on the planet, the seashore is where your mind starts to really race?

Susanne: Everything is right there, you know, everything.

John H.: From mammals to ...

Susanne: From the single cell creatures to sponges, which are the most primitive form of multi-cellular life, through sea anemones through sort of the next step up, different kinds of worms. The whole pathway of evolution is right at the seashore.

Civil Service

John H.: There are a lot of great people working for the City, including leaders and people forging new ground and going into new territories.

Susanne: I've been working for the City for over 31 years, and there have been aspects of it that are frustrating, that we are so far away, it's a huge bureaucracy, that kind of thing, but I wouldn't have traded it. There is a tremendous number of people in the City at all levels who I respect highly. I'm proud of working for the City.

Seafood Watch: Best Choices When Dining

The Cabrillo Marine Aquarium, in cooperation with the Monterey Bay Aquarium, publishes a guide for making choices about which fish is advisable for eating. Here is the list for 2006. You can download and print your own pocket guide at www.seafoodwatch.org — Ed.

Best Choices: These are your best seafood choices. These fish are abundant, well managed and caught or farmed in environmentally friendly ways.

Good Alternatives: These are good alternatives to the Best Choices. However, there are concerns with how they're caught or farmed; or with the health of the habitat due to other human impacts.

Avoid: Avoid these fish, at least for now. They come from sources that are overfished and/or caught or farmed in ways that harm other marine life or the environment.

(A single asterisk indicates an FDA and/or EPA advisory for women of childbearing age and children. A double asterisk indicates certified as sustainable to the Marine Stewardship Council standard. Visit www.msc.org)

Best Choices

Abalone (farmed)
Catfish (U.S. farmed)
Clams, mussels, oysters (farmed)
Cod: Pacific (trap or hook and line-caught)
Crab: Dungeness, snow (Canada)
Halibut: Pacific
Lobster: Spiny (U.S.)
Pollock (wild-caught from Alaska)**
Sablefish/black cod (Alaska, British Columbia)
Salmon (wild-caught from Alaska)**
Sardines
Shrimp: pink (Oregon)
Spot prawn (British Columbia)
Striped bass (farmed)
Sturgeon, caviar (farmed)
Tilapia (farmed)
Trout: rainbow (farmed)
Tuna: albacore, bigeye, yellowfin (troll/pole-caught)
White seabass

Good Alternatives:

Basatra (farmed)
Clams, oysters* (wild caught)
Cod: Pacific (longline- or trawl-caught)
Crab: king (Alaska), snow (U.S.), imitation
Dogfish* (British Columbia)
Lingcod
Lobster: American/Maine
Mahi mahi/dolphinfish/dorado
Rockfish* (hook- and line-caught from Alaska and British Columbia)
Sablefish/black cod (California, Oregon, Washington)
Salmon (wild-caught from California, Oregon, Washington)
Sanddabs: Pacific
Scallops: bay, sea
Shrimp (U.S.-farmed or wild)
Sole: English, Dover, Petrale, Rex
Spot prawn (U.S.)
Squid
Sturgeon (wild-caught from Oregon, Washington)
Swordfish* (U.S.)
Tuna: albacore, bigeye, yellowfin (longline caught)
Tuna: canned light
Tuna*: canned white/albacore

Avoid

Chilean seabass/toothfish*
Cod: Atlantic
Crab: king (imported)
Dogfish* (U.S.)
Grenadier/Pacific roughy
Lobster: spiny (Caribbean imported)
Monkfish
Orange roughy*
Rockfish (trawl-caught)*
Salmon (farmed, including Atlantic)*
Shark*
Shrimp (imported farmed or wild-caught)
Sturgeon*, caviar (imported wild-caught)
Swordfish (imported)*
Tuna: bluefin*

Cabrillo Marine Aquarium

Cabrillo Marine Aquarium Fact Sheet

Mission: Cabrillo Marine Aquarium (CMA) is an educational, recreational and research facility of the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks dedicated to providing rich and varied opportunities for early and continuing education of the general public about the marine environment of Southern California.

Location: Situated on Cabrillo Beach near the foot of the Los Angeles Breakwater in San Pedro, Calif., CMA is easy walking distance of ocean and harbor beaches, the rocky shore Point Fermin Marine Life Refuge, the manmade Salinas de San Pedro coastal wetland, the Cabrillo Beach federal fishing pier, and fossil-rich cliffs, making it an ideal location for education about Southern California coastal habitats and urban marine environmental issues.

Facilities: Cabrillo Marine Museum originally opened in 1935 within the Cabrillo Beach Bathhouse, showcasing ocean life and maritime exhibits. In 1981, it moved into a modern facility designed by Frank Gehry and Associates, focusing on Southern California marine life and blending museum, aquarium, and marine laboratory functions. The Gehry-designed facility includes: Southern California Marine Habitats Hall: 7,600 square feet of live, interpretive and interactive exhibits showcasing the flora and fauna of major habitats including rocky seashores and kelp forests, sandy beaches and mudflats, open ocean and Channel Islands. John M. Olguin Auditorium: 279 seats with stage and projection booth. Marine Laboratory Classroom: 1,500 square feet with running seawater and microscopes. Collections, Workshop, and Projects Lab and the Administration Building provide offices, storage and work areas.

New Expansion: The 20,000-square foot expansion, which opened in October 2004, nearly doubles the size of Cabrillo Marine Aquarium.

S. Mark Taper Foundation Courtyard: 6,000-square foot courtyard with Water and Sand Dynamics and Fossil Wall activity stations.

Exploration Center: 2,417-square-foot exhibit hall with hands-on displays and activities relating to Cabrillo Coastal Park where "You are the Naturalist."

Aquatic Nursery: 2,497-square foot exhibit hall where the focus is "raising young marine organisms and young scientists." Aquaculture for various purposes is showcased in an active laboratory/research setting with volunteer scientists-in-training and interpretive exhibits.

Virginia Reid Moore Marine Research Library: 2,467-square foot library with books, periodicals and computer stations for student, teacher and public research on marine life and the Southern California coastline.

Offices: 2,273-square feet of new office space for CMA and Friends of CMA staff.

Expansion Partners: Architect: Barton Phelps and Associates; Construction: FTR International, Inc.; Exhibits: Split Rock Studios Museum Outfitters

Ongoing Programs: In 2003, CMA's school programs served about 150,000 children through exhibit tours, spring beach program, Sea Search marine biology lab/field workshops, Ocean Outreach visits to schools, and winter whale-watching boat trips and school visits. Public programs served another 160,000 people through exhibit visits, Discovery Labs, Weekend Tidepool Tours, a variety of summer and weekend Science at the Seashore marine biology workshops, Meet the Grunion nighttime programs, Channel Island boat trips, an annual expedition to the gray whale calving lagoons of Baja California, three festivals a year (Whale Fiesta, Earth Day, and Autumn Sea Fair), and daily Cabrillo Whalewatch boat trips in winter in collaboration with the American Cetacean Society/Los Angeles Chapter. A rich variety of volunteer programs involve more than 500 individuals each year in Exhibit Hall Docents, Junior Docents, Whalewatch Naturalists, Sea Rangers, Aquarist Assistants, and research opportunities in the Aquatic Nursery and field research.

New Programs: The new facilities will provide daily school tours and public visits in the Aquatic Nursery and Exploration Center beginning in 2005. Research and interpretive volunteer opportunities with the new Aquatic Nursery began in Fall 2004. New programs emphasizing the impact of our urban watershed and the marine environment are being funded by the Annenberg Foundation (LA OLE!—Los Angeles Ocean Learning Experiences, for youth and families), BP International (Portals to the Sea, in collaboration with the Algalita Foundation), and the State Water Quality Control Board (watershed exhibit).

Friends of Cabrillo Marine Aquarium Capital Campaign: The \$10-million capital campaign was conducted from 2000 through 2002, raising \$2.83 million to combine with public funding for the expansion provided by Los Angeles City Prop K LA for Kids funds and Los Angeles County Safe Neighborhoods Parks funds. Private and foundation donors of \$100,000 and more include: Virginia Reid Moore and the Will J. Reid Foundation; S. Mark Taper Foundation, The Ahmanson Foundation, W.M. Keck Foundation, Weingart Foundation, Dr. Allen H. and Charlotte Ginsburg Wilderness Experience Foundation, The Ralph M. Parsons Foundation, Smith-Welsh Foundation, and the Yvonne Bogdanovich Family.

Hours and Admission: Open Saturday and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Tuesday - Friday from noon to 5 p.m. Admission donation: \$5 adults/\$1 youths and seniors. School and group tours by reservation 10 a.m. to noon Tuesday through Friday. Fee is one bagful of aluminum cans per class. Marine biology workshops and outreach visits for schools by reservation Monday through Friday for a fee, with limited scholarships available.

Friends of Cabrillo Marine Aquarium: First established as the Cabrillo Marine Museum Volunteers in 1975, Friends of Cabrillo Marine Aquarium provides volunteer services and major funding from grants and other sources to Cabrillo Marine Aquarium on an annual basis, as well as the successful capital campaign for the expansion.

Staffing: With the expansion, CMA's full-time staff doubled from 15 to 30. Friends of Cabrillo Marine Aquarium employs five full-time staff.

A Brief Tour of the New Expansion At The Cabrillo Marine Aquarium

1 The Aquatic Nursery

Susanne: This is our Aquatic Nursery. We call this whole area our Aquaculture Kitchen. We're raising microscopic plants and animals there to feed the other animals.

John H.: And these tanks are?

Susanne: We have the algae growing there. These are different kinds of microscopic algae and these house microscopic animals called rotifers in them. They're really, really tiny and we need food like that for the larval forms of the animals in the rest of the lab.

John H.: They've got to be small.

Susanne: Uh-huh. We have an exhibit [demonstration] in here, every time we count the animals. So [students] learn sampling techniques and do the math to take small samples.

John H.: What a great way to learn.

Susanne: Yeah.

John H.: This is the way to retain it.

Susanne: They also learn that they're feeding with tiny little critters and they need to have certain density of the food within the water. Otherwise [the creatures'] chances of actually encountering their food are not enough. The students need to know what the densities are in that. Actually having our students learn and go through the same process that we go through every day, makes it real for them, and it makes it something they also are capable of doing.

John H.: And it's visually appealing?

Susanne: Yeah.



4

Lending Creatures

Susanne: And then we have a whole area for sending animals to other zoos and aquariums, which we do quite a bit. We've raised garibaldi, the state-grown fish. We raise them in these tanks and then we set some of them off to other zoos around the country, or even overseas.

That way zoos and aquariums don't have to take stuff from the wild quite as much.

John H.: And this is open to the public?

Susanne: Yeah, this is open to the public.

John H.: Right now?

Susanne: Yeah.

John H.: Someone could just walk in here.

Susanne: Yeah.



John H.: That's pretty amazing.

Susanne: Yeah, it is. If you go to the various parks, you can see people working at research, it's not like you're right in there with them and talking with them.

John H.: Here, you're actually in the lab.

Susanne: Yeah.



Museum artwork depicting the Cabrillo Tidepool.

East Coast Fish Meets West Coast Appetites

Susanne: This section has to do with animals that are being raised as food for humans. In this case, these are not commercially exploited fish, except that the sports fishermen will go out and catch these things once they're grown up. But mussels are something that are also eaten commercially. You've had them in restaurants probably.

John H.: I don't eat shellfish. Not because I have a rule about it.

Susanne: I like shellfish.

John H.: A lot of people do.

Susanne: I won't eat abalone because I used to work with them. They have so much personality that I just cannot eat them [laughs].

2



5

The Exploration Center

John H.: So this is the Exploration Center?

Susanne: Yes, it's tied to the habitats of the different aquatic areas.

John H.: These are quality exhibits.

Susanne: Yeah.

John H.: And this whole area, is it new?

Susanne: It's a little over a year old. But some exhibits, like that watershed exhibit, just got installed about a month ago.



3

Aquaculture Research

Susanne: We're doing two things here. We're growing stuff that we're researching, but we're also teaching people about why do this. So a lot of research has to do with commercial aquaculture. And then this next section has to do with growing things in order to help them survive in the wild actually. It's sort of like the zoo's raising California condors. We're breeding them in captivity and then trying to restock the wild population. This is something that we're taking steps to help do this with abalone because Southern

California used to be a hot spot in the world for abalone. There used to be huge numbers, but now they're almost nonexistent in Southern California. It's a result of harvesting and diseases and that kind of thing. And so we are learning to raise them through their early stages in captivity, and then we want to restock them in the wild.

White abalone in particular: It's the first marine invertebrate that's been put on the final endangered species list, and there's a lab up in Port Hueneme that's growing them. They're spawning and growing some white abalone. We hope to get some of theirs so that we can help raise them and set them free in their right habitat again too.



Left to right:
An exhibition in the Exploration Center. The Cabrillo Marine Aquarium overlooks Cabrillo Beach in San Pedro. The new Virginia Reid Moore Marine Research Library, part of the new expansion, is open to the public.



Department of the Month

Cabrillo Marine Aquarium

70 Years of Marine Education: A Brief History of the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium

1935

Marine specimens collected at Venice Beach by local City of Los Angeles beach lifeguards were moved to the Cabrillo Beach Bathhouse, which became the Cabrillo Marine Museum under the City of Los Angeles Recreation and Parks Department. Dr. William Lloyd, a retired dentist, was hired to curate the collection.

1949

John Olguin, Captain of the Cabrillo Beach Lifeguards, was appointed Director of the Museum. He began to give impromptu talks to visiting school groups and later, as the popularity of the museum as a school field trip site grew, began recruiting volunteers to assist with tour and beach walk programs.

1951

Under John Olguin's leadership, the Museum began an evening program that highlighted a local marine phenomenon, the grunion fish spawning on the beach. The unique and highly popular program continues to this day.

1969

Cabrillo Marine Aquarium and its evening grunion program were recognized nationally by National Geographic magazine in May.

1971

The City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks initiated the planning for an entirely new Cabrillo Marine Museum with a new building and new exhibits.

1972

The Museum's whalewatch program, co-sponsored by the American Cetacean Society, began taking school groups to sea in boats to observe the winter migration of the Pacific gray whales.

1974

Hiring of initial staffing for the new museum was completed with the appointment of Dr. Susanne Lawrenz-Miller as Exhibits Director.

1975

The Museum's volunteers became incorporated as the Cabrillo Marine Museum Volunteers and began raising funds in support of the museum as well as recruiting and training volunteers for its programs and activities.

1976

John Olguin and Susanne Lawrenz-Miller were appointed Associate Directors, jointly in charge of the Museum. Planning for the new museum was reactivated when a new architect, Frank Gehry and Associates, received a contract from the Department of Recreation and Parks in May.

1980

The Cabrillo Marine Museum Volunteers formed a general public membership branch, Friends of Cabrillo Marine Museum.

1981

On October 21, the grand opening of the new \$3 million Cabrillo Marine Museum was held. Programs were transferred to the new Museum and the original building was closed to the public. The Museum won a Special Merit Award from the California Coastal Commission "for embodying the importance of educating the public on the marine environment and for its thoughtful design and arrangement of exhibits."

1982-88

New exhibits opened on a regular basis, and new programs, including Sea Search, were developed and enthusiastically received by the community. John Olguin retired and became Director Emeritus. Dr. Susanne Lawrenz-Miller was

appointed Museum Director. Marineland closed, leaving Cabrillo Marine Museum as the only public aquarium in the greater Los Angeles area.

1989

A Long Range Plan for the 1990s was developed, including major expansion and capital expenditure over the next 10 years. The plans detailed large new exhibit spaces plus additional support space and staffing. Size of CMM would triple.

1993

The Museum changed its name to Cabrillo Marine Aquarium to highlight its living collections and in anticipation of major expansion as a public aquarium in the future. The Cabrillo Marine Aquarium Volunteers merged into a new non-profit support group, called Friends of Cabrillo Marine Aquarium, headed by a Board of Directors.

1995

A Master Plan for expansion was completed and strategic planning for its funding and implementation begun. In the meantime, expanded and new programs, such as Ocean Outreach, Sea Rangers and Discovery Labs, were added or expanded as Friends of Cabrillo Marine Aquarium increased their grant-seeking and other support.

1997

The Master Plan was modified when the development of the Long Beach Aquarium of the Pacific reduced need for large-scale growth. The Revised Master Plan would double the size of CMA and focus on expansion of programs and exhibits throughout the coastal park and new interactive laboratory, exhibit halls and library.

2000

Fully accessible trails and interpretive exhibits were added throughout the Cabrillo Coastal Park,

staffed during low tides with volunteers from the Sea Ranger Program.

2001

Following ideas presented in the Master Plan, Phase 1 of the CMA expansion was approved by the Los Angeles City Department of Recreation and Parks. The Aquarium would almost double in size with the addition of an Exploration Center, Aquatic Nursery, Research Library and volunteer and staff offices.

2002

On July 19, CMA staff, volunteers, Friends and members of the community celebrated the groundbreaking ceremony for the new expansion. This event was highlighted by the attendance of local dignitaries and received media coverage.

2004

On October 23, the new \$10-million expansion was opened to the public following dedication and "Kelp Cutting" ceremonies. Expansion highlights include an Exploration Center, S. Mark Taper Foundation Courtyard, Aquatic Nursery and the Virginia Reid Moore Research Library. Earlier in the month, special preview receptions were held for the funders, supporters, volunteers and members.

2005

CMA opened the Virginia Reid Moore Marine Research Library to the public and celebrated its 70th anniversary with special programs, exhibits and celebrations.



Evie Templeton, Biologic Illustrator, 24 years.

Dr. Susanne Lawrenz-Miller, Executive Director.

Volunteers, from left: Betty Clarke and Jeanne Peterson.

From left: Diane Alps, Clerk Typist, 3 months; Karen Bustillos; Alex Long; and Larry Fukuhara, Programs Director, 24 years.

Darryl Deleske, Aquarist, 15 years.



Steve Wieser and Fire Marshal Jimmy Hill.

All the Wieser



■ LAFD promotes Steve Wieser to Inspector I.

Story by Bev Haro, Club Counselor
Photo by Alan Masumoto

FIRE DEPT. — At a badge presentation ceremony Dec. 12 in City Hall East, Firefighter Steve Wieser was promoted to Inspector I.

He reports to the Schools, Churches, and Institutions Unit on a Temporary assignment. Steve has been with the Fire Department since January 1978.

Thanks to Martha Lucero and Alan Masumoto for their assistance.

Gail Here in Feb.

New Planning Director

Continued from Page 1

to help recruit a top candidate.

She began her career in San Diego as an associate planner in 1988 and rose through the ranks to become director, a position she held since 2001. During her tenure, Ms. Goldberg earned a reputation as a visionary and a team builder and is credited with rebuilding San Diego's planning department, according to Mayor Villaraigosa's statement. She is responsible for the "City of Villages" strategy, which promotes housing. Los Angeles is expected to enter a phase of vertical, or density, growth. This sometimes is also known as "smart growth," building multistory residential projects near public transportation to ease traffic while allowing for population growth.

Ms. Goldberg led a department of more than 100 employees. Her extensive responsibilities included all long-range and community planning activities, housing, facilities financing, transportation planning, the Multiple Species Conservation Program, Historic Resources Programs, special projects and all land use policy development. Additional responsibilities included supporting the city planning commission, several boards and more than 40 community planning groups.



Gail Goldberg.

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ADD COLOR!

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See page 2.

WHAT'S UP?

You'll always know what great events are happening in Los Angeles when you catch up with Michelle on the Move, in every issue of *Alive!*