

# **Western Snowy Plover Management Plan for East Balboa Peninsula Beaches (Revised)**

*Prepared for:*

## **City of Newport Beach**

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# Western Snowy Plover Habitat Management Plan

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## 1 OVERVIEW

This Western Snowy Plover Habitat Management Plan (“Plan”) has been developed to address management of the western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*) (“WSP”) within the portion of the Balboa Peninsula that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has designated as Critical Habitat Unit 48, for the federally listed threatened WSP as well as areas to the east of Critical Habitat Unit. An earlier version of this Plan was prepared by Dudek, dated June 2018, which was distributed to the public for review and comment and a variety of comments were received. This updated version of the Plan has been prepared to be responsive to the comments received as well as to further document ongoing actions by various City of Newport Beach (“City”) departments to protect the WSP on City beaches. This Plan also has been prepared to ensure compliance with the Natural Resources Elements of the City’s General Plan and the City’s Local Coastal Program. This Plan includes an “Adaptive Management” component, wherein modifications to the Plan would be incorporated where monitoring demonstrates that measures included in the Plan require such modification to ensure adequate protection for the WSP within the Critical Habitat area and areas to the east of the Critical Habitat area.

### 1.1 Site Description

Newport Beach is a community of 86,738 people covering 25.4 square miles, including 2.5 square miles of bay and harbor waters [Exhibit 1]. Over 63-percent of the City is in the coastal zone. The bay and beaches continue to play an important role in the community’s character and economy. There are over 8 miles of sandy beaches that provide opportunities for sunbathing, volleyball, swimming, surfing, windsurfing and other recreational activities. Beach attendance averages 9.4 million people annually and the beach continues to be a major visitor destination. An oceanfront boardwalk runs along the beach for approximately 3 miles from 36th Street in West Newport to F Street on the Balboa Peninsula and is popular with pedestrians, bicyclists, and skaters.

Balboa Peninsula stretches 3 miles long and is a popular summer destination in Newport Beach. At the center of the Balboa Peninsula is Balboa Village, a historic center for recreational and social activities on the Peninsula. It has a strong marine heritage and attracts anglers, recreational boaters, summer residents, and beachgoers. Attractions include the Balboa Fun Zone, Balboa Pier, historic facilities, live entertainment, restaurants and hotels. The “Wedge”, located at the extreme east end of Balboa Peninsula is also a popular surfing spot and attracts wave riders and spectators during large summer swells. In addition to recreation and social activities, the beaches in Newport Beach also support areas of sensitive natural resources.

Portions of Newport Beach’s coastline support areas of coastal dune habitat. Coastal sand dunes are a dynamic landform that can be affected by wave action, tides, wind, and trampling and are

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formed where there is a substantial amount of blown, dry sand. Plant life generally consists of low-growing species, which often exhibit succulent leaves, creeping stems and long fleshy taproots. These adaptations aid the plants in tolerating coastal conditions in southern California including summer drought, salt stress and periods of intense sunlight.

The coastal dune ecosystem is one of the most sensitive and declining habitat types on the West Coast and has historically been impacted by development, with continuing impacts from invasive, non-native species. As discussed throughout this plan, Newport Beach includes a single area that USFWS has designated as “Critical Habitat” for the WSP (Critical Habitat Unit 48) [Exhibit 3] that requires special consideration and is the primary areas of focus for this plan along with the area between Critical Habitat Unit 48 and the Wedge to the east which is also used by wintering WSP.

## 1.1.1 Critical Habitat Area

The Pacific Coast population of the WSP was listed as “threatened” pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act (“FESA”) by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on March 5, 1993. Final critical habitat for WSP was designated by the USFWS in 2012 [Exhibit 2 depicts areas of Critical Habitat in southern California]. Critical habitat for the species is designated for the following areas within Newport Beach: Southeast of Balboa Pier, from B Street to G Street (0.4 miles), approximately 25.04 acres of beach (between the boardwalk and the mean tide line). Site views are provided on Exhibit 3. As noted, USFWS identifies this area as Critical Habitat Unit 48.

Critical habitat is a designation in the FESA that identifies geographic areas containing features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species that may require special management considerations or protection. As defined in the FESA, critical habitat may also include areas that are not currently occupied by the species but have been determined essential for the recovery of the species for which critical habitat is designated.

The USFWS initial designation of critical habitat for the WSP was December 7, 1999, with updates in 2012. Currently, there are 32 critical habitat areas (approximately 24,527 acres) in Washington, Oregon, and California including Unit 48: “Balboa Beach” Peninsula site. When designating critical habitat biologists consider physical or biological features necessary for life-history processes essential to the conservation of the species. These include, but are not limited to:

- Space for individual and population growth and for normal behavior
- Food, water, air, light, minerals, or other nutritional or physiological requirements
- Cover or shelter

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- Sites for nesting and rearing offspring
- Habitats that are protected from disturbance or are representative of the historic geographical and ecological distributions of a species

Balboa Peninsula is one of seven primary wintering sites for snowy plovers in Orange County, which historically supported nesting; although the current potential for nesting is low. The USFWS designated Critical Habitat Unit 48: “Balboa Beach” on the Balboa Peninsula habitat as critical habitat on June 9, 2012 as depicted on Exhibit 3. Designation of critical habitat does not affect land ownership or establish a wildlife refuge, wilderness area, habitat reserve or preserve, or other designated conservation area. The critical habitat designation does not affect accessibility by the public and in this regard would be the same as other stretches of beach on Balboa Peninsula. The oceanfront boardwalk extends along the critical habitat area from B Street and ends approximately 200 southeast of E Street. Six street end entrances are located from A Street to G Street. In addition, C, D, E, F and G Streets each have an asphalt concrete pathway that extend various lengths from the intersection of the street entrance and boardwalk, toward the ocean.

### 1.1.2 Other Balboa Peninsula Habitat

Window surveys have been conducted within the peninsula that have identified other areas where wintering WSP have been observed. Window surveys are a one-time pass of a surveyor, or team of surveyors, covering potential western snowy plover nesting habitat (USFWS 2007a; please also see the list of window surveys that have been conducted on the USFWS website at: <https://www.fws.gov/arcata/es/birds/wsp/plover.html>). As demonstrated by the Window Surveys, the WSP has been observed roosting on the Peninsula east of the Critical Habitat from G Street to Peninsula Point and the Wedge [Exhibit 4]. Although the primary focus of this plan is conservation, management and education related directly to the designated Critical Habitat, this plan documents ongoing conservation measures and operational practices already incorporated by various City departments for the areas east of the designated Critical Habitat that extend to the Wedge in order to protect potential WSP at winter roost locations to the east of B Street.

The City recognizes the importance of incorporating conservation measures that will maximize the protection for wintering WSP at each of the wintering sites across the City’s beaches. This Plan provides the detailed measures that once approved and adopted can be used as the framework for other areas in the City where site specific protective measures for WSP require formal establishment and implementation. As discussed throughout this Plan, various departments within the City of Newport Beach already incorporate actions during day-to-day operations aimed at WSP protection; however, additional measures, based on site specific conditions may be warranted. This Plan provides an important milestone in achieving maximum protection for WSP throughout the City, through implementation of an adaptive management approach.

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## 1.2 Regulations and Policy

As noted above, the WSP is listed as “threatened” under the FESA and Critical Habitat under the FESA was revised and updated in 2012. State of California includes the WSP as a “Species of Special Concern”. This Plan has been developed in a manner that is intended to address a number of State and federal regulatory programs, addressed below. Under the regulatory programs discussed below, protective measures for species and habitat vary by location and by the ecology of the species in the context of site-specific conditions. USFWS consults on measures to protect listed species but where appropriate, leaves beach management to the agencies that have direct responsibility for sensitive, natural areas. Protective measures for specific species such as WSP are subject to ongoing review by managers and biologists to ensure they meet the conservation needs of the species while being the least intrusive as possible for recreation and other uses. The following regulations and policies have been considered in establishing best management practices, protective measures and conservation efforts within the City of Newport Beach for this Plan.

### 1.2.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) is a federal law, enacted in 1973, to provide a program for the conservation of threatened and endangered plants and animals, as well as their habitats. It is administered by the USFWS and the Commerce Department’s National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The USFWS’s primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while the responsibilities of NMFS are mainly marine wildlife.

Under the FESA, species may be listed as either endangered or threatened. “Endangered” means a species is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its population range. “Threatened” means a species is likely to become listed as endangered within the foreseeable future. All species of plants and animals, except pest insects, are eligible for listing as endangered or threatened. Approximately 2,300 species are currently listed as endangered or threatened under the FESA, including the threatened WSP.

Section 4 of the FESA requires that listing determinations be based solely on the best scientific and commercial information available; economic impacts are not considered in making species listing determinations and are prohibited under the ESA. All endangered or threatened species, including the WSP, may be listed due to any of the following 5 factors:

1. Present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range;
2. Over-utilization of the species for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes;
3. Disease or predation;



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4. Inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; and
5. Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.

Pursuant to Section 9, the FESA protects endangered and threatened animal species and their habitats by prohibiting the “take” or “harm” of listed animals. Take is defined as “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct.” The term “harm” is defined as “an act which actually kills or injures wildlife”. Harm may also include significant modification or degradation of habitat resulting in killing, injuring or impairing essential behavioral patterns like nesting, feeding, or sheltering. The goal of this Plan is to reduce or eliminate any potential for take of the WSP on the City’s beaches.

In addition to preventing further loss of a species, the ESA also requires the Federal Government to pursue actions to recover species to the point where they are delisted and no longer require protections (USFWS 2013). To this end, USFWS develops “Recovery Plans” for listed species.

### **1.2.2 US Fish & Wildlife Service: Western Snowy Plover Recovery Plan**

The Western Snowy Plover Recovery Plan (WSPRP) is a guiding document prepared by the USFWS that identifies priority areas for conservation planning and recovery objectives, criteria and strategies necessary to achieve recovery for interested parties (USFWS 2007). Parties may include Federal, State and local agencies, private landowners and the public. A recovery plan is not a regulatory document and does not obligate cooperating or other parties to undertake specific tasks or expend funds.

The WSPRP was published in 2007 and includes recommendations and management measures that aim to protect, recover and delist the species from its threatened status under ESA (USFWS 2007). The WSPRP seeks cooperative management and monitoring, mixed with education and public participation, to restore the WSP to sustainable numbers. The recovery plan designates 32 critical habitat areas, which are divided into six recovery units on the west coast. Newport Beach is Location 109 in Recovery Unit 6 as depicted on Exhibit 4. Each recovery unit establishes a recovery target. However, the overall recovery goal is to maintain an average of 3,000 breeding adults for 10 years across the six recovery units (Table 1).

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**Table 1**  
**Recovery Goal for Western Snowy Plover by Unit**

<b>Western Snowy Plover Recovery Units</b>	<b>Goal: Number of Breeding Adults</b>
1. Washington & Oregon	250
2. CA—Del Norte--Mendocino counties	150
3. CA—San Francisco Bay	500
4. CA—Coast: Sonoma--Monterey counties	400
5. CA—Coast: San Luis Obispo--Ventura counties	1,200
6. CA—Coast: Los Angeles—San Diego counties	500

Recovery and delisting criteria also includes maintaining annual productivity of at least one fledged chick per male in each recovery unit for the last five years prior to delisting. If the WSPRP is successful, the species could be delisted by 2047.

### **1.2.3 California Coastal Act**

The California Coastal Act of 1976 (Coastal Act) establishes specific policies (see Division 20 of the Public Resources Code) that address issues such as shoreline public access and recreation, lower cost visitor accommodations, terrestrial and marine habitat protection, visual resources, landform alteration, agricultural lands, commercial fisheries, industrial uses, water quality, offshore oil and gas development, transportation, development design, power plants, ports, and public works. The Coastal Act also established the California Coastal Commission (Coastal Commission). In partnership with coastal cities and counties, the Commission plans, reviews and regulates the use (“Development”) of land and water in the coastal zone. Development activities, which are broadly defined by the Coastal Act to include (among others) construction of buildings, divisions of land, and activities that change the intensity of land use or public access to coastal waters, generally require a coastal development permit (CDP) from either the Coastal Commission or the local government through a Local Coastal Program.

Implementation of Coastal Act policies is accomplished primarily through the preparation of a Local Coastal Program (LCP), prepared by a local government and reviewed and approved by the Coastal Commission. An LCP typically consists of a land use plan and an implementation plan. The City of Newport Beach (City) LCP was certified by the Coastal Commission on January 13, 2017. Within the City’s coastal zone, the certified LCP is standard by which both the City and the Coastal Commission determines a project’s consistency with the Coastal Act. This Plan has been prepared in a manner that is fully consistent with the provisions of the City’s LCP.

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## **1.2.4 City of Newport Beach: General Plan**

The City's General Plan ("GP"), adopted in 2006 includes 10 elements. Among these elements is the Natural Resources Element, which contains goals and polices (Appendix A) related to the protection of biological resources, air quality and visual resources among other.

Specially related to the WSP, Goal NR12 call for the protection of coastal dune habitats and includes three polices that address the restoration of native vegetation and removal of exotics, dune habitat protection and beach sand removal. This plan has been designed to be consistent with the applicable goals and polices set forth in the Natural Resources Element of the GP.

## **1.2.5 City of Newport Beach: Coastal Land Use Plan**

The City's certified LCP consists of Coastal Land Use Plan (CLUP) and an Implementation Plan (IP). The CLUP sets forth goals, objectives, and policies that govern the use of land and water. The IP contains the land use and property development regulations that implement CLUP policies.

The CLUP includes policies for the protection of environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHA). ESHAs are areas in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments. Because the area covered by the critical habitat designation supports roosting habitat for a threatened species, the federally designated critical habitat area meets the definition of ESHA in the City's CLUP. Regulations and procedures for the protection of ESHA (Appendix B) are contained in IP Chapter 21.30B (Habitat Protection). Other applicable IP sections include 21.30.100 (Scenic and Visual Quality Protection), Chapter 21.30A (Public Access and Recreation) and Section 21.48.055 (Public Beaches). This Plan has been prepared in a manner that is fully consistent with the provisions of the City's CLUP.

## **1.2.6 City of Newport Beach: Municipal Codes**

Appendix C provides a comprehensive list of municipal codes within City of Newport Beach that are relevant to City beaches and relate to the protection measures of sensitive habitat areas and the WSP. Municipal codes may be enforced by the Newport Beach Police Department or other appointed officers with enforcement authority.

These municipal codes include, but are not restricted to, requirements that dogs are securely restrained by a leash or chain on beaches and that animals are prohibited on public beaches between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. year-round (Chapter 7.04). Chapter 11 addresses areas that may be relevant to WSP's including obstructions on public beaches, (Chapter 11.08.010) prohibited hours (11.08.30) and skimboarding (11.16).

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## 2 WESTERN SNOWY PLOVER OVERVIEW

### 2.1 WSP Life History

The WSP is a small shorebird distinguished from other plovers by its small size, pale brown back, dark patches on either side of the upper breast, and dark gray legs. As a small shorebird, their weight ranges from 34–58 grams (1.2–2 ounces) and length from 15–17 cm (5.9–6.6 inches). Their lifespan averages three years; however, a banded WSP was discovered to have lived 15 years. Young WSP fledge between 28–33 days, when they can fly, and begin breeding as adults at one year or older.

The interior population is a California Species of Special Concern that breeds in the San Joaquin Valley, northeastern California, the Owens Valley, the southeastern deserts, and around Lake Elsinore in western Riverside County (Shuford et al. 2008). The Pacific population is federally listed as threatened and is also a California Species of Special Concern and breeds along the coast from Washington State south through California. According to Ryan et al., (2017), in Orange County, the Pacific population of WSP have historically been documented nesting from Anaheim Landing to Balboa:

*In Orange County, plovers nested at Anaheim Landing, Sunset Beach Bay Fill, Sunset Beach, Bolsa Chica Beach, Bolsa Chica Salt Flats, Newport Beach, and Balboa Beach prior to 1940 (Page and Stenzel 1981). During their 1979-78 survey, Page and Stenzel (1981) found that OC supported 2% of the pairs on the mainland coast, all at the Bolsa Chica Oil Fields (previously Bolsa Chica Salt Flats). As in LAC, they concluded that the only other likely nesting location was at the Sunset Aquatic Park and that the lack of nesting plovers elsewhere was due to beach raking and heavy human use (Page and Stenzel 1981).*

The WSP feeds on invertebrates such as crustaceans and mollusks, marine worms, and insects. They forage on invertebrates in the wet sand and amongst surf-cast kelp within the inter-tidal zone, in dry, sandy areas above the high tide, on saltpans, on spoil sites, and along the edges of salt marshes, salt ponds and lagoons. They sometimes probe for prey in the sand and pick insects from low-growing plants (Defenders of Wildlife 2017). Their foraging behavior is to pause, look, run, and then seize prey from the surface of the beach or tidal flat.

The adult WSP predators are more typically avian species such as hawks and falcons and not members of the corvid family (Page et al. 2009). Snowy plover nest predators identified by the USFWS include American crow (*Corvus brachyrhychos*), common raven (*C. corax*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), black rat (*Rattus rattus*), and feral cat (*Felix catus*). Other suspected predators include coyotes (*Canis latrans*), mink (*Mustela vison*), short and long-tailed weasel (*Mustela* spp.), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis*

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*virginiana*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), Norway rats (*Rattus norvegicus*), spotted skunk (*Spilogale putorius*), and gulls (*Larus spp.*) (USFWS 2008).

## 2.2 WSP Nesting and Wintering

The WSP nesting season is from March 1 through September 30, predominately in May. Nesting occurs on coastal sandspits, dune-backed beaches, beaches at creek mouths and lagoons, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries. WSPs lay eggs on barren to sparsely vegetated sand beaches and often place nests near a conspicuous feature in the landscape, such as kelp, driftwood or low growing plants (Page et al. 2009). The male WSP protects the eggs and rears the young for the first brood. The female mates again if allowed and will help with the last brood of the season. The chicks can walk within 3 hours of hatching. During this period, chicks are flightless, remain on the beach, and are extremely vulnerable. They learn to feed by following their parent, usually the father, to wrack (dead seaweed debris on shore). Both adults and juveniles will use wrack and other natural beach debris as a place to hide from predators and weather.

The non-breeding season is also termed the “wintering” period. This period occurs from September through February. Overwintering habitat is very important for WSP and other migratory shorebirds. The habitat provides connectivity for dispersal between nesting sites and provides resources that allow birds to build fat reserves necessary for spring migration and the upcoming nesting season. WSP exhibit strong fidelity to overwintering sites, often returning to the same beaches every year after nesting elsewhere.

## 2.3 WSP Population status on Balboa Peninsula

Prior to 1940, WSP nested in Orange County at Anaheim Landing, Sunset Beach Bay Fill, Sunset Beach, Bolsa Chica Beach, Bolsa Chica Salt Flats, Newport Beach, and Balboa Beach (Page and Stenzel 1981). Balboa Peninsula is a primary wintering habitat for the WSP. Between 2003 and 2010, Balboa Peninsula supported an average wintering flock of 35 WSP (77 FR 36728-36869). Larger winter roosts have been documented southeast of Balboa Pier to the rock jetty at the Wedge, with a maximum of 149 individuals. Since 2009, additional year-round surveys have also been conducted. Counts are variable but with a majority of WSP observed during the wintering season. Balboa Beach supports the largest roost in the county and is immediately adjacent to a large residential area on the Balboa Peninsula. Ryan et al. (2014) observed between 12–125 plovers generally between October and February each year; this represents 42-percent of observations. While USFWS has concluded that the Balboa Peninsula is used by WSP for wintering rather than nesting, the species has been documented to nest or attempt to nest within the area. Although the beach provides suitable nesting sites, WSP counts are generally low or absent between mid-March to mid-July as shown in the results of the window surveys and roosting surveys [Exhibit 5]

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(USFWS Western Snowy Plover window survey links on the website: <https://www.fws.gov/arcata/es/birds/wsp/plover.html>)

## 2.4 Wintering WSP on Balboa Peninsula

Wintering WSP in Critical Habitat Unit 48 use the dune areas; however, the primary use area occurs between the dunes and the high-water line. Exhibit 6 depicts areas mapped by Ryan et al., in 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 and by GLA in 2019 which shows use of both the dune areas and the areas between the dunes and surf. Photos from various surveyors posted on eBird show the primary use areas also between the dunes and the surf, which is consistent with GLA's observation on March 5, 2019, wherein GLA Biologists Tony Bomkamp and Jeff Ahrens detected 54 WSP in one survey between the dunes and the surf. Similarly, the WSP use areas depicted by Ryan et al., (2017) depicts the use areas from 2014-2015, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 using areas between the dune areas and surf. eBird photographs and GLA's observations show WSP using tire tracks and footprint depressions to provide protection when not foraging. Thus, while the coastal dune areas are important, the areas of open beach appear to exhibit substantial use by the WSP.

## 3 EXISTING CONDITIONS ON BALBOA PENINSULA

The USFWS Recovery Plan (USFWS 2007) for WSP states that habitat destruction is the main cause for the species' decline; however, Ryan et al. (2017b) have identified other specific threats.

These include:

1. A lack of public awareness of the presence of WSP roosts and a lack of information about how to avoid disturbing the plovers while enjoying the beach;
2. Lack of training and information on locations of WSP roosts among some staff that drive and operate equipment on the beaches;
3. Regular disturbance, removal of foraging resources, and occasional mortality resulting from beach grooming, operation of heavy equipment, and regular vehicular traffic;
4. Regular disturbance and occasional mortality from off-leash dogs;
5. Beach management practices that remove kelp and associated arthropods;
6. Recreational activities and occasional large events that flush WSP from roosts and leave large amounts of refuse near roosts; and
7. Native and non-native predators drawn in unusually large concentrations to human refuse on and near the beach and pet food placed outside at nearby residences.

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In their letter to David Kiff, Newport Beach City Manager, dated February 16, 2017 USFWS set forth a series of “Recommendations for Avian Conservation Areas”, which would reduce the potential for unauthorized take of WSP and would include delineation of sensitive areas requiring protection, measures for vehicle operation within sensitive areas, measures for beach cleanup and maintenance, and measures relative to recreation within sensitive areas. Many of these measures are currently practiced by the City departments that have responsibilities within the Critical Habitat area as well as areas to the east where WSP roosts in winter. The measures that implement the recommendations by USFWS are addressed in the Sections throughout the rest of this Plan.

The following section provides an overview of the existing habitat conditions within the critical habitat area. In addition to habitat conditions, this section also identifies existing conditions and ongoing activities that may pose as threats to the WSP.

## **3.1 Habitat**

Critical Habitat Unit 48 includes open stretches of sandy beach and areas of low coastal dune habitat that exhibits sparse vegetation. Vegetated dune habitat begins approximately 200 feet east of B Street (extended) and extends to the F Street pathway. The dune areas extend from near the boardwalk toward the water, leaving an unvegetated strip of beach that ranges from approximately 175- to 250-feet wide between the edge of the dunes and the surf. The vegetated areas of dunes are separated by paths and walkways are intended to provide for directed or controlled beach access that limits impacts to the dunes. Ornamental vegetation occurs in patches adjacent to some residences on the ocean side of the boardwalk extending at a maximum just over 50 feet from the oceanfront homes into the Critical Habitat.

The City recognizes that the WSP has been observed on the Balboa Peninsula east of Critical Habitat Unit 48, using portions of beach from G Street to the Wedge. This area is not designated as Critical Habitat by USFWS; nevertheless, it does provide suitable conditions for WSP for winter roosting and foraging and thus, where applicable, the management actions set forth in this Plan will be implemented in this segment of beach to ensure protection of WSP.

### **3.1.1 Native Plants**

Coastal dunes support a suite of native plants which are adapted to the unique conditions of coastal dunes. Efforts to restore native dune species within the area between B Street and F Street has been extensive but slow. The following native dune species have been detected in the coastal dune habitat within the Balboa Beach Critical Habitat Unit 48:

- Coast Woolly Heads (*Nemacaulis denudata* var. *denudata*)
- Beach Morning Glory (*Calystegia soldanella*)

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- Pink Sand Verbena (*Abronia umbellata*)<sup>1</sup>
- Beach Evening Primrose (*Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia*)
- Beach Bur (*Ambrosia chamissonis*)
- Coast Cryptantha (*Cryptantha leiocarpa*)

### 3.1.2 Non-native Plants

Within Critical Habitat Unit 48, non-native species are common and locally dominant in some areas that also support native, dune species. Non-native species include crystalline ice plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*), sea rocket (*Cakile maritima*), fig marigold (*Carpobrotus edulis*), and buttercup oxalis (*Oxalis pes-caprae*). Over the last five years, City staff and volunteers have made efforts to remove some of the non-native plants, primarily focusing on the habitat area between D Street and F Street, inside of the erosion fencing. Between C and G Streets along the boardwalk, degradation of the dunes is associated with planting of non-native, ornamental species in areas which have also been subject to soil amendment.

### 3.1.3 Delineation – Existing Fence

Within the 25-acre Critical Habitat Unit 48, two areas of coastal dune habitat are delineated by 4-foot-high barrier consisting of metal T-Bar posts with either strands of Parachord. In June 2011, the City installed approximately 1,300 linear feet of fencing around approximately 2.1 acres of habitat between the walkway fingers of D and E Streets. In January 2017, approximately 1,400 linear feet of additional fencing was installed around approximately 2.4 acres of coastal dune habitat between the walkway fingers E and F Street. The fencing installed in 2011 was replaced in 2018 with the T-Bar and Paracord strands. This delineates approximately 4.5 acres of coastal dune habitat within the critical habitat area (25.04 acres). The current T-Bar posts with Paracord are staggered and not fully enclosed to provide limited public access while discouraging beach activities, foot traffic and dogs in the coastal dunes. A-frame signage is also present indicating the presence of sensitive ecological habitat within the fenced area.

## 3.2 Predation

Corvids (crows) have documented as the most likely predator on the WSP relative to chicks and eggs. Corvids benefit from human activities, especially increased access to food. Highly adaptable, these predators seek out locations with available trash (litter, exposed trash cans, etc.). Corvids

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<sup>1</sup> In their letter dated July 6, 2018, the Orange County Chapter of the California Native Plant Society stated that red sand verbena (*Abronia maritima*) has been observed in the Balboa Dunes. This is not supported by Josh Weinik who reported only *A. umbellata* from the Balboa Dunes, which is consistent with the observations of Tony Bomkamp in March of 2019; however, Mr. Bomkamp did not perform a comprehensive survey of all the dunes within the Critical Habitat area.



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prey on WSP chicks and eggs but generally are not a major predator on adults (Page et al. 2009). Based on studies conducted by the USFWS, the dominant source of predation on WSP resulting in nesting failure is from corvids although other sources of nest failure include abandonment and unidentified predation. Because Balboa Peninsula is currently a wintering site, with no documented nesting attempts since 2011, the corvid predator impact on the local WSP population is minimal. Thus, the major predation threat is associated with unleashed dogs discussed below.

## **3.3 Recreational Activity**

### **3.3.1 Human Activity**

Human activity on the Balboa Peninsula is year-round, with a majority of beach activity occurring between Memorial Day and Labor Day. The highest concentrations of beachgoers is likely to be found adjacent to Balboa Pier where parking and beach amenities (fire pits, restrooms, etc.) are more available.

Walking, biking and rollerblading are popular recreational activities occurring along the boardwalk. While the boardwalk extends to F Street (adjacent to the critical habitat), more boardwalk activity is generally observed closer to Balboa businesses and restaurants. Higher concentrations of human activity occur at the Wedge, predominantly during large, summer swells.

WSP are easily disturbed when approached by humans and typically do not significantly acclimate to high levels of disturbance. Wintering WSP at beach areas near the Devereux Slough in Santa Barbara County have been documented to be sensitive to disturbance from recreational activities, including walking and jogging (Lafferty 2001). This may result in negative impacts to survivorship or cause plovers to abandon a wintering site (Lafferty 2001).

Walking and jogging on the sand, between Balboa Pier and the Wedge, through the critical habitat area is a commonly observed activity. However, limited, on street parking for beach access minimizes recreating in the critical habitat area. Passive beach activities, like sunbathing and swimming, still occur and are most common. One public volleyball court is located within the critical habitat area near G Street (and as discussed below, will be removed).

### **3.3.2 Dogs on Beach**

Dogs are natural predators and can also have an impact on the WSP. Dogs can directly prey upon, disturb, causing flushing behaviors, or in some cases kill WSP. Ryan (2017) noted: “Off-leash dogs we reported here from every survey, including dogs flushing the plovers.” Even dogs on leash passing in proximity to WSP can cause flushing behaviors. Dog walkers on the Balboa Peninsula have been observed walking dogs on the beach, along the water’s edge and on the boardwalk; although the areas between the dunes and the water’s, where WSP often use are used

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by dog walkers. The Newport Beach Municipal Code does not allow dogs on the beach or beachfront sidewalk between the hours of 10:00am and 4:30 pm. Outside of these times, dogs are permitted on the beach but are required to be controlled by leashes (or chains) not exceeding six feet in length at all times (Appendix C).

Signage stipulating allowable beach uses and dog-related codes are posted along the boardwalk and at street access points. Signage to further awareness of the WSP and sensitive coastal dune habitat is strategically placed within the Critical Habitat area. The current T-Bar with Paracord does not prevent access to unleashed dogs. Enforcement of permissible hours and leash laws by Animal Control Division is necessary to limit violations and provide protection for the WSP and sensitive coastal dune habitat. Nevertheless; violations of the leash laws are not uncommon, particularly in the absence of enforcement. The City is committed to enforcing the restrictions regarding dogs on the beach and intends to increase enforcement and Animal Control presence as well as issuance of citations for violations.

### **3.4 Beach Operations**

The City of Newport Beach is a full-service City and provides its residents with a variety of public services. Year-round service and operations are provided the City's beaches can impact the WSP and sensitive coastal dune habitat. The following are City departments and associated activities that operate within or adjacent to the Critical Habitat area.

#### **3.4.1 Marine Operations Division**

The Marine Operations Division operates under the Newport Beach Fire Department. Ocean lifeguards ensure safety and provide service to the visitors on the beach, boardwalk, piers, and in the ocean/surf year-round. Lifeguard vehicles traverse the beach for routine patrol and emergency response. GLA met with Lifeguard staff and discussed vehicle use on the beaches by City lifeguards and it is the practice to maintain very low speed levels when WSP are present. GLA biologists have observed lifeguard vehicles on the beach, traversing areas occupied by wintering WSP. While the vehicles move slowly, GLA observed a reduction in speed as the flock of WSP was approached by a lifeguard vehicle. WSP in the path of the vehicle moved to avoid collision; however, the movement was very "casual" and did not result in major "flushing" of the flock; rather, only the WSP in the path of the vehicle moved and the movement was only a few feet, necessary to avoid collision. The observed movements suggest some level of habituation to the lifeguard vehicle movements. By comparison, leashed dogs, within 10 feet of the WSP resulted in evident flushing behavior of the flock, though not abandonment of the specific roosting area.

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### **3.4.2 Municipal Operations Department**

The Public Works, Municipal Operations Division (MOD) provides clean, safe, and responsive utility and infrastructure maintenance services to the community of Newport Beach through a combination of in-house staff and contractors. These services include beach maintenance along Newport Beach's shorelines and boardwalks. Year-round trash pickup and beach grooming occur on a weekly basis. Sand berm construction may occur during high tides and large surf to mitigate flooding but occurs outside of the Critical Habitat area. GLA has met staff from the MOD and discussed specific activities by the MOD that could affect WSP winter roosting in the Critical Habitat area as addressed below.

### **3.4.3 Animal Control Division**

The Animal Control Division operates under the Newport Beach Police Department and routinely patrols beaches, parks and neighborhoods to enforce local, state and federal laws. This includes the City's leash regulations and permissible hours for dogs on the beach. As discussed below, this is an important area of focus of the measures proposed to protect WSP winter roosting within the Critical Habitat area.

### **3.4.4 Recreation and Senior Services Department**

The Recreation and Senior Services (RSS) Department provides a wide range of educational, recreational, cultural and social programs for all ages and has implemented the existing educational and protection efforts for Critical Habitat Unit 48 and the wintering WSP. Because the RSS Department also oversees the use of the City's 79 parks, beaches, marine habitats and recreational facilities it is responsible for review and authorization of activities and special events proposed for the City's beaches, including the Critical Habitat area.

### **3.4.5 Public Works Department**

The Public Works Department provides design and construction management services to enhance the City of Newport Beach's infrastructure. This includes implementation of the City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP), which serves as a plan for the provision of public improvements, special projects, on-going maintenance programs and implementation of the City's master plan. Public Works Department coordinates with other State and Federal Agencies for sand management and replenishment efforts for Balboa Peninsula, which may occasionally extend near and within the boundaries of Critical Habitat Unit 48. GLA has met with representatives of the Public Works Department to discuss activities that could affect WSP winter roosting within the Critical Habitat area.

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## 4 OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

This Plan has been prepared to ensure compliance for the Critical Habitat Unit 48 area and areas east to the Wedge, with the Natural Resources Element of the GP and with the provisions of the City's CLUP. This Plan also ensures compliance with the FESA and as such incorporates guidance from USFWS (2007) as well as Ryan et al. (2017b). In addressing Critical Habitat Unit 48 and the area east of the Critical Habitat on the Balboa Peninsula used by the wintering population of the WSP this plan provides a template for future site-specific plans for other WSP wintering sites in the City. It is important to note that conditions vary among the various areas used by wintering WSP and that a generic "one-size-fits-all" plan is not appropriate for all WSP wintering areas in the City. The goal of this particular Plan is to provide management actions that will ensure the ongoing protection of existing biological resources within Critical Habitat Unit 48 (and areas to the east), while also setting forth the management and operational activities to be implemented for other areas within the City used by wintering WSP. As appropriate, this Plan incorporates comments and suggestions by public interest groups (e.g., Orange County Chapter of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS)), and agencies such as the California Coastal Commission and USFWS.

Sections 5 and 6 detail the proposed actions and management practices within an Adaptive Management framework to achieve the following objectives:

1. Protect, maintain and restore designated environmentally sensitive coastal dune habitat between B Street and G Street;
2. Enhance conditions within the Critical Habitat Unit 48 and east of the Critical Habitat Unit to discourage predator populations;
3. Monitor the WSP population on Balboa Peninsula within the guidelines of the WSP recovery plan to augment ongoing "Window Surveys";
4. Establish a consistent and unified set of activities and associated behaviors for beach operations to reduce disturbances in Critical Habitat Unit 48 and beach and dune areas east of the Critical Habit to the Wedge;
5. Maintain access to recreation and resources while improving compliance with existing regulations, such as the City's leash laws;
6. Establish an effective suite of visual Indicators/barriers to clearly identify boundaries that define and create an awareness of the Critical Habitat Unit 48 area;
7. Develop a program that instills greater public awareness, education and need for compliance with existing laws and codes through diverse and effective signage adjacent to and within Critical Habitat Unit 48; and

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8. Generate awareness of importance and sensitivity of the WSP wintering population to the public through a diverse approach adjacent to and within Critical Habitat Unit 48.

## 5 CONSERVATION MEASURES

### 5.1 Habitat Maintenance and Restoration

*Objective 1: Protect, maintain and restore designated environmentally sensitive coastal dune habitat between B Street and G Street*

#### 5.1.1 Restoration

Restoration of areas of degraded coastal dune habitat is important for reestablishing high quality habitat coastal sand dune habitat which may also be suitable WSP wintering habitat. The primary efforts necessary for coastal sand dune restoration in Critical Habitat Unit 48 will be removal of non-native and invasive vegetation with reestablishment of coastal sand dune species native to the Newport Beach ecosystem.

Restoration efforts will be conducted in compliance with all applicable federal, state and local policies and regulations, including a Coastal Development Permit as applicable. Restoration implementation would focus on a variety of measures to minimize impacts to the WSP and the existing habitat (USFWS 2007a). Restoration will emphasize protecting existing native species, establishing buffers between native and non-native species and minimizing dune grading and sand movement. The implementation schedule will avoid planting during the WSP nesting season and prevent excessive disturbance to wintering WSP. Appropriate buffers will be established between work areas and documented nests, if necessary. Restoration efforts will also be incorporated into signage to educate beach visitors.

Removal of non-native species may be initiated concurrently with restoration activities and will focus on reducing the density of non-native species to allow for expansion of existing native dune vegetation along with reestablishment of natives through use of seed and/or container stock. Non-native species will only be removed manually. The target invasive species in the critical habitat area will include crystalline ice plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*), fig marigold (*Carpobrotus edulis*) sea rocket (*Cakile maritima*), and buttercup oxalis (*Oxalis pes-caprae*).

The proposed native plant palette for future dune restoration in the Critical Habitat Unit 48 includes species native to Newport Beach dune habitat and include Beach burweed (*Ambrosia chamissonis*), Beach sand verbena (*Abronia umbellata*), beach evening primrose (*Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia*), coast woolly heads (*Nemacaulis dendudata* var. *dendudata*), beach cryptantha

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(*Cryptantha leiocarpa*), and beach morning glory *Calystegia soldanella*). This native pallet is consistent with the recommendations of CNPS based on the Master's thesis of Josh Weinke from California State University Fullerton (Weinke, 2015).

### 5.1.2 Maintenance

City staff will evaluate/monitor conditions within areas subject to vegetation reestablishment and determine appropriate maintenance efforts on a year-to-year basis based on site inspections following initial vegetation reestablishment. Maintenance activities may include continued removal of invasive species, watering of container stock during the establishment period and for up to two years following establishment, installation of additional and/or replacement plants, erosion control and sand stabilization measures. Ongoing habitat maintenance will eliminate invasive species by manually removing non-native plants within the areas subject to vegetation reestablishment. In general, areas that have been restored as described above and in which the non-native species have been removed will show recruitment by native dune species, provided that the non-natives are controlled and there is limited soil disturbance during the non-native species removal activities.

## 5.2 Predator Management

***Objective 2: Enhance conditions within Critical Habitat Unit 48 and east of the Critical Habitat to discourage predator populations***

Predators primarily prey on WSP nests and chicks. The WSP habitat on the Balboa Peninsula is primarily a wintering habitat and nesting has not occurred since 2012. However, conservation measures (Section 5) and operation and recreation management (Section 6) will support predator management strategies and contribute to minimizing predation threats to the WSP should nesting occur. As noted, Corvids do not prey on wintering plovers; nevertheless, implementation of the proposed measures also would reduce or eliminate other species which could harm plovers during the wintering period.

### 5.2.1 Non-Lethal Control Measures

An efficient method of non-lethal control is litter control. Controlling litter on the beaches reduces the presence of potential predators. Municipal Operations Department beach operations schedule (Section 6.1.2) outlines best management practices to effectively manage trash on the beach. Expansion of native coastal dune vegetation as well as limiting removal of driftwood and wrack deposited during high tides and storms also provide shelter for WSP from airborne predators such as hawks and falcons during the wintering season and from crows and gulls during the breeding season.

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## 5.2.2 Control Measures When Nests are Present

Nest success appears to rely on various environmental factors, as well as effective recreation and predator management. Nest success is supported by lethal and non-lethal predator management combined with effective use of exclosures (use of exclosures would be coordinated with USFWS prior to use as discussed below). People recreating in or near a nesting area have the potential to impact nest success. This may occur when beachgoers move too close to nest sites, as well as from illegal fireworks, off-leash dogs and beachgoers flying kites. Environmental factors can affect the suitability of a site for nesting where non-native vegetation encroaches into an otherwise suitable nesting area. Vegetation that is not native to the coastal dunes can provide cover for predators causing direct impacts on nesting success. When nests are observed in designated sensitive habitat areas, an exclusion cage may be required. A qualified biologist who holds a recovery permit for this activity with respect to WSP must install the exclusion cage.

Exclosures allow passage of adult snowy plovers but exclude larger predators from gaining access to nests. It should be noted, however, that an exclosure can increase the predation on adult plovers, thus careful consideration of the site characteristics must be undertaken and a qualified biologist will need to consult with the USFWS. For example, at Bandon State Natural Area (Oregon Parks and Recreation Department 2012), nest success of exclosed nests was much higher than for non-exclosed nests. However, when nest success of non-exclosed nests is within the expected range, using the exclosure may not increase the overall productivity of WSP.

## 5.3 WSP Monitoring

*Objective 3: Monitor the WSP population on Balboa Peninsula within the guidelines of the WSP recovery plan*

Population monitoring of WSP would include wintering WSP that would include number of individuals and primary use areas as this information would inform adaptive management decisions with regard to wintering WSP. Monitoring would also include documentation any observed nesting behaviors that would trigger site-specific management actions for the Critical Habitat Areas and/or areas east of the Critical Habitat. Monitoring data regarding WSP wintering individuals and locations would be collected and correlated with other information (e.g., animal enforcement contacts, citations issued, etc.) to determine whether the initial adaptive management measures set forth in Section 6 below require modification.

### 5.3.1 Wintering and Nesting Window Surveys

The primary source of population data will be collected during two, range wide “window surveys,” conducted annually by USFWS. The purpose of a window survey is to obtain an estimate of the number of wintering and nesting snowy plovers within a longitudinal study that includes collection

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of banding information. The nesting season window survey occur between late May and mid-June and the wintering season window survey will take place between December 1 and January 31. A repository for survey data has been established by the USFWS for the entire WSP Population. Access to the window survey data will be provided on the City website. The current survey protocol and standard field survey form for the nesting season window survey are outlined in the WSPRP: Monitoring Guidelines.

### **5.3.2 WSP Population Monitoring**

Year round monitoring of the Balboa Peninsula may also occur between Balboa Pier and the Wedge by the “WSP Partners”, such as Sea and Sage Audubon or other suitable groups or organizations to document WSP use. Support of such local organizations will be pursued to expand monitoring efforts on the City’s behalf. Monitoring protocols and the field survey form would be consistent with the window survey methodology as prescribed by the WSP Recovery Plan (Appendix E). Collaboration with other agencies, such as USFWS, may provide additional data on the WSP Balboa Peninsula population to inform the City’s adaptive management efforts. The City recognizes the need for establishing a reliable, consistent and robust data set that will be needed to inform adaptive management decisions.

Additionally, the City has a proposal for monitoring of WSP and activities within the Critical Habitat area by a student currently enrolled in the Graduate Environmental Studies Program at California State University at Fullerton for the 2019/2020 wintering season that will include monitoring of activities on the beach that have potential effects on the WSP. Data collected would be used in making recommendations relative to adaptive management for the WSP.

### **5.3.3 WSP Technical Working Group Pilot Program**

To implement that Adaptive Management program for the wintering WSP associated with Critical Habitat Unit 48 and areas to the east, the City will establish a WSP Technical Working Group Pilot Program (“WSPTWGPP”) that would meet twice annually to review the WSP data in conjunction with other data and information provided by the City regarding the various activities (e.g., animal control, dune restoration, etc.). The WSPTWGPP would initially be convened for a three-year period at which time, the program would be subject to refinements as determined appropriate during the initial three-year pilot period. The Working Group would include representatives from the City Departments who operate or participate in beach management. The effort would be led by the Natural Resources Supervisor from the Recreation and Senior Services Department. The Working Group would also include two residents living in the area, USFWS, and a representative from Sea and Sage Audubon. The Working Group would be responsible for making management recommendations regarding implementation of the adaptive management measures in response to the monitoring data and ongoing management actions.



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Upon completion of the three-year pilot program, the WSP Technical Working Group would re-evaluate the effectiveness of the plan and either recommend changes or the continuation of management efforts proven to be effective. It is also envisioned by the City that the WSP Technical Working Group would review and recommend management efforts of the WSP in other areas of the City as subsequent site-specific plans are prepared for other areas in the City used by wintering WSP.

## **6 BEACH OPERATION AND RECREATION MANAGEMENT**

### **6.1 Non-Recreational Operations**

*Objective 4: Establish a consistent and unified set of activities and associated behaviors for beach operations to reduce disturbances in Critical Habitat Unit 48 and beach and dune areas east of the Critical Habit to the Wedge*

The City of Newport Beach provides thorough, efficient and effective services for residents and visitors to the City's beaches. City Departments that coordinate and execute beach-related operations and services within Critical Habitat Unit 48 will expand interdepartmental communication and coordination and adapt best management practices to reduce disturbances and minimize potential take of the WSP. The City notes the comment by Ryan (2017) that "This roost had the highest numbers of speeding vehicles in 2015-16, a City of Newport Fire Department vehicle was observed in September and two City of Newport trucks in October". It is the City's goal to ensure protection of WSP while still ensuring the public's safety. Thus, management practices will be conducted within an Adaptive Management Framework.

The Adaptive Management framework begins with a suite of measures targeted to protect wintering WSP as well as nesting WSP should such occur. The Adaptive Management framework also includes additional conservation actions and/or measures that would be implemented should it be determined that certain actions or measures are not adequate based on monitoring data or other site-specific data presented to the City.

#### **6.1.1 Marine Operations Division**

Under the Marine Operations Division, Newport Beach Lifeguards will continue to engage in and prioritize lifesaving services, prevention and preparedness and provide a safe, effective and expeditious response to requests for assistance. All Lifeguard personnel that operate a motorized vehicle that may travel through Critical Habitat Unit 48 and east of the Critical Habitat will receive an annual training to increase awareness of the WSP and reinforce best management practices while exercising responsibilities within areas occupied by WSP.

Lifeguard personnel shall travel through the critical habitat area with vehicles during essential trips only and take non-essential trips along surface streets when possible. During the wintering period

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of the WSP, lifeguard vehicles shall travel on or within close proximity to the wet sand, when possible, to reduce the potential of striking a WSP. Lifeguard vehicles shall refrain from driving on the coastal dune habitat, as noted above, except for emergency purposes. When responding to emergencies, lifeguards vehicles will respond with lights. When traveling through designated critical habitat area and east of the critical habitat area, vehicle operators should be mindful of WSP activity, limit speed to no more than 5 MPH, and when possible, safely alter routes to avoid flushing or incidental harm. All lifeguard vehicles will be equipped with a map of the Critical Habitat Unit 48 and other areas to the east that are known to support WSP. in conjunction with a list of best management practices to be implemented in both the Critical Habitat area [Exhibit 7] and areas east of the Critical Habitat. Finally, Basic Lifeguard academy for new lifeguards will include information about the Western Snowy Plover (WSP) Habitat Management Plan. Lifeguards will include information about the WSP Habitat plan in our training for Lifeguard Certification and Recertification classes for our new and returning vehicle operators. Lifeguards will continue to monitor the beach area for dogs off leash or on the beach during the restricted hours of 10 am to 4:30 pm, where they provide important protection for areas occupied by the WSP.<sup>2</sup>

### 6.1.2 Municipal Operations Department

Municipal Operations Division (MOD) staff and contracted service providers perform most beach maintenance and cleaning related services. City staff will receive annual training to increase awareness of the WSP and to reinforce best management practices. These BMPs will also be communicated and reinforced with contracted maintenance staff. They will also be provided a map of the critical habitat designation [Exhibit 8]. It is important to note that MOD staff is engaged in WSP protection and attends a variety of environmental seminars that address a wide range of environmental issues. For example, MOD staff regularly attend meetings of the Beach Ecology Coalition, which has the mission: “To enhance ecosystem conservation and beach management to balance natural resource protection and recreational use.”

Tables 2 summarizes best management practices for the Critical Habitat area to mitigate the potential to attract predators, diminish vehicular traffic during the WSP wintering season and minimize destruction and degradation of coastal dune habitat. Vehicular traffic traveling through the Critical Habitat area and the area east of the Critical Habitat will be extremely limited [Exhibit 8]. If traveling through the Critical Habitat area, vehicle operators shall be mindful of WSP activity, limit speed to no more than 5 MPH, and when possible, safely alter routes to avoid flushing or incidental harm. No vehicles are authorized to drive on or through coastal dune vegetation. No trash trucks will be allowed to drive within Critical Habitat Unit 48, with the

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<sup>2</sup> In 2018, The Newport Beach Lifeguards made 124 animal warnings and 64 Code enforcement contacts in the WSP habitat areas between B Street and G Street.

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exception of trash trucks which need to access areas to the east of the Critical Habitat area which requires access via F Street as depicted on Exhibit 8. Where feasible, trash containers will be manually retrieved. During the winter months, trash container pickup will be limited to only two days per week and will be performed manually. Trash collection in the summer months will be five times a week because of high visitor numbers and to ensure that trash does not accumulate on the beach as an attractant to potential predators of the WSP.

Litter in the Critical Habitat area will be collected manually along the wrack line and throughout the coastal dune plants seven days a week in the summer and two days a week, or as needed, in the winter. Beach cleaning equipment will not be utilized and wrack will remain along the shoreline in the critical habitat area. Table 3 summarizes best management practices in the area east of the critical habitat, from G Street to the Wedge, where WSP have also been observed. Maintenance within the critical habitat or area east of the critical habitat may occur on the boardwalks, pathways and hardscape, when necessary, but will be limited to those areas.

In extenuating scenarios where health, safety and protection from loss of life and of property is necessary and work is unavoidable in the critical habitat area, City staff will assist with coordination to reduce potential for disturbance and avoid degradation and destruction of coastal dune habitat.

Qualified, WSP or wildlife monitors may also be deployed to assist with protection efforts. These scenarios may include berm construction, sand grooming and sand removal. In the event that WSP nesting occurs in the Critical Habitat area, the beach service schedule can be modified to minimize disturbances and continued until fledging occurs. Exclosures may be used as described in Section 5.2.2.

**Table 2**  
**Critical Habitat Area**  
**MOD Beach Services Schedule**

	Summer	Winter
<b>Trash pickup</b>	Five days per week	Two Days per week
<b>Beach cleaning (equipment)*</b>	None	None
<b>Beach cleaning (hand pick)</b>	Seven days a week	Two days per week or as needed
<b>Wrack removal*</b>	None	None
<b>Sand Grooming</b>	Limited to emergencies	Limited to emergencies
<b>Sand Removal</b>	Limited to emergencies	Limited to emergencies
<b>Berm construction</b>	Limited to emergencies	Limited to emergencies

\* Beach cleaning and wrack removal may be necessary periodically (once or twice per summer months) to maintain the historic recreational uses between B and C streets. Any maintenance efforts in this area will avoid the dune vegetation and be done with appropriate monitoring.

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**Table 3.  
G Street to the Wedge  
MOD Beach Services Schedule**

	Summer	Winter
<b>Trash pickup</b>	Five days per week	Two Days per week
<b>Beach cleaning (equipment)</b>	Monthly with monitoring	Monthly with monitoring
<b>Beach cleaning (hand pick)</b>	Seven days a week	Two days per week or as needed
<b>Wrack removal</b>	Limited with monitoring	Limited to emergencies
<b>Sand Grooming</b>	Limited with monitoring	Limited to emergencies
<b>Sand Removal</b>	Limited with monitoring	Limited to emergencies
<b>Berm construction</b>	Limited with monitoring	Limited to emergencies

### 6.1.3 Public Works Department

To date, there are no capital improvement projects scheduled by Public Works Department within the WSP habitat areas including both Critical Habitat Unit 48 and the area east of the Critical Habitat. Future project planning for improvements and/or additions to sidewalks, boardwalks or other beach infrastructure on the Balboa Peninsula will identify the Critical Habitat area. In addition, project planning should consider subsequent impacts to habitat and WSP. Buffers may be required to protect areas used by WSP within the Critical Habitat area and areas east of the Critical Habitat Area.

## 6.2 Recreational Activities

*Objective 5: Maintain access to recreation and resources while improving compliance with existing regulations, such as the City’s leash laws;*

As noted, it is a goal of this Plan to ensure protection of the WSP while also maintaining access to recreation in conjunction with beach and marine resources while enhancing adherence to existing regulations.

### 6.2.1 Public Access

In accordance with the Coastal Act, Section 30001.5, the City of Newport Beach will continue to “maximize public access to and along the coast and maximize public recreational opportunities” ... “consistent with sound resources conservation principles and constitutionally protected rights of private property owners.” Public accessibility to the beach will remain open. Any means of delineation for designating or protecting the habitat shall not impede public access to and along the coast.

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All existing beach recreation activities will be allowed without restrictions. However, no new recreational amenities will be placed within the critical habitat. The volleyball court within the Critical Habitat area between F Street and G street will be removed. To minimize beach activities that could disturb WSP in the Critical Habitat area, special event applications requesting permitted use of areas within the boundaries of the Critical Habitat area will not be considered for review by the Recreation and Senior Services Department. Unpermitted special events observed within the Critical Habitat area will be ordered to cease and subject to potential citation.

Newport Beach Police Department will continue to take enforceable actions for violations related to conduct (NBMC 11.04.110), obstruction (NBMC 11.08.010) and prohibited hours (NBMC 11.08.030). No new restrictions or municipal codes regarding public access or public recreational opportunities are needed at this time.

### **6.2.2 Dogs**

The City has demonstrated commitment to provision of protection for WSP from dogs that are off leash or that are present in the Critical Habitat area during prohibited hours through warnings and citations. Nevertheless, the City will be increasing the enforcement to expand this protection. Newport Beach Animal Control Division will continue to provide a presence and enforce leash laws and prohibited hours. Lifeguards will issue warnings and can issue citations as well. The patrol schedule will continue to vary in times of the day and during the week. Increased visits within routine patrol to the designated sensitive habitat areas will include early morning and evenings. This aligns with hours dogs are permitted to be on the beach and more likely to be off-leash. Patrol efforts may also be focused during peak visitation times including weekends, holidays and the summer season. Additional signage, education and outreach efforts regarding City codes related to dogs on the beach will be emphasized within the surrounding Balboa Peninsula environs.

Signage, bollards and other visual indicators that delineate sensitive areas (Section 6.3) will ensure more effective protection for the Critical Habitat area necessary to deter, legal or illegal, dog-related activity. Expansion and modification of the existing signage that educate the public regarding dog-related municipal codes (See Section 5.4) will serve to improve compliance when enforcement is not on site. Signage with a regulatory message will educate the public regarding the serious nature of the illegal act of “taking” of a protected species, as defined by the FESA, and the penalties for a FESA violation. Interpretative and educational signage in the Critical Habitat area will complement the regulatory signage by reinforcing the importance of compliance and educating the public regarding the importance of protecting the WSP when present on the beach. Examples of interpretive, educational, and regulatory signage are depicted on Exhibit 9.

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## 6.3 Critical Habitat Delineation

*Objective 6: Establish an effective suite of visual Indicators/barriers to clearly identify boundaries that define and create an awareness of the Critical Habitat Unit 48 area*

As noted in the introduction, this Plan includes an “Adaptive Management” framework that would include modifications to the City’s actions that are outlined in the Plan if the initial measures proposed and implemented are determined by the WSP Technical Committee to need modifications to provide better protection of the WSP and associated roosting areas. The proposed measures seek to balance protection of the WSP wintering sites and sensitive dune habitat with the potential stressors addressed in Sections 6.1 and 6.2 above as well as the delineation of areas subject to the protections outlined in this plan. Thus, this section of the Plan identifies the suite of approaches for delineating the boundaries of Critical Habitat Unit 48, the boundaries of the coastal sand dunes, and areas used by wintering WSP.

### 6.3.1 Visual Indicators/Barriers

Visual indicators are critical for delineating area that are sensitive, such as beach areas that are heavily used by WSP as well as the coastal sand dunes. Visual indicators can include various types of traditional fencing that actually provide a physical barrier. Common examples include chain link, post and cable, split rail, t-bar and Paracord, or other types of physical barriers. Visual indicators can also include different types of bollards, posts with signs (educational signage is discussed in Section 6.4 below), or other features which provide “symbolic fencing”, by creating a “do-not-cross” line in the absence of a physical barrier as depicted on Exhibits 11 and 12. Visual indicators can also include painted lines and other cues on sidewalks, which, like the “symbolic fencing” defines a clear “do-not-cross” line for the beachgoing public. USFWS recommended use of symbolic fencing in a letter to California Department of Parks and Recreation dated January 19, 2016 as an effective way for the public and beach operations to visualize when crossing into sensitive habitat. Use of such symbolic fencing delineate boundary lines for sensitive areas without impeding appropriate access.

In addition to symbolic fencing, stenciled signage (“icons”) identifying WSP Critical Habitat areas will be painted on the boardwalk and public pathways at potential entry points into the Critical Habitat area or areas used by WSP east of the Critical Habitat [Exhibits 10]. Icons will be located such that the beachgoing public would be aware of sensitive resources and spacing would be determined based on potential entry points to sensitive areas [Exhibits 11 and 12]. As an Adaptive Management measure, icons could be added as necessary where entry points were not previously recognized.

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As an initial component of the Adaptive Management program, the existing T-Bar with Paracord would be removed and would be replaced as addressed below for the initial phase of the Adaptive Management proposal.

### 6.3.2 Visual Indicators/Barriers – Adaptive Management Proposal: Phase 1

As noted at various points above, the City has already implemented various measures to protect WSP wintering areas associated with Critical Habitat Unit 48 and areas to the east, extending to the Wedge. The following measures would be implemented as the first phase of the Adaptive Management approach:

- a. Seasonal signage would be placed along the eastern and western boundaries of the critical habitat to notify beachgoers of the limits of Critical Habitat Unit 48 and associated restrictions. The locations of signage are depicted on Exhibits 13 and 14. A-Frame signage is proposed as it would provide an ample surface to provide the necessary information. The A-Frame signs would be placed at approximate intervals of 75 – 100 feet (2-3 signs per side) creating a symbolic fence at the edge of the Critical Habitat. The seasonal signage would be maintained during the peak of the wintering season for the WSP (September – March). An example of the A-Frame seasonal sign is depicted on Exhibit 14.
- b. Permanent signage with information and beach regulations (including dog rules) regarding the WSP, WSP Critical Habitat, and sensitive coastal sand dunes would be located at the beach access points at B, C, D, E and F Streets as well as at the eastern edge of the Balboa Peninsula Park parking area, which demarcates the edge of Critical Habitat at this location. Exhibit 13 depicts the location of the various signage types.
- c. Permanent “icons” would be stenciled along the boardwalk to indicate that the northern limit of the Critical Habitat begins immediately adjacent to the boardwalk. A variety of icons would include information regarding the WSP, fragile nature of the coastal sand dunes, prohibited activities with a focus on leash laws and associated penalties for lack of compliance.
- d. The “finger” walkways extending from C, D, E and F Streets would have similar icons at the intersection of each walkway with the boardwalk and the shoreward end of each walkway. In addition, portions of each walkway, where it is adjacent to coastal sand dune habitat would have symbolic fencing in the form of a solid line painted at the edge of the walkway with intermittent signage indicating the presence of adjacent sensitive sand dune habitat this is off-limits to the beach-going public. Finally, as discussed further below, approximately midpoint between the boardwalk and end of each walkway would be a

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educational sign explaining the sensitive nature of the dune habitat and the importance of precluding human and dog access.

The symbolic fencing and icons along the boardwalk and finger walkways provide adequate protection for the coastal sand dune habitat on three sides because beachgoers accessing the beach from the boardwalk and/or walkways would receive clear notice regarding the sensitive nature of the dunes.

- e. For beachgoers entering from the east and west of the Critical Habitat, permanent signage would be placed at the first dune formation accessible from the east and west, respectively alerting the beachgoer to the characteristics of the sensitive dune habitat and associated access restrictions. This would ensure that access from any direction toward the coastal dune habitat would include symbolic fencing and appropriate signage/notifications. The locations for this signage are depicted on Exhibit 14.

### **6.3.3 Visual Indicators/Barriers – Adaptive Management Proposal: Phase 2**

Should it be determined that additional measures, relative to installation of visual and/or physical barriers need to be implemented to ensure protection of the wintering WSP, such measures would include the following as determined suitable by the WSP Technical Working Group.

1. Installation of additional signage to delineate the boundaries of the Critical Habitat and inform the public of the sensitive nature of the Critical Habitat and wintering WSP.
2. Enhancement of the symbolic fencing which could include the following as determined necessary the WSP Technical Working Group:
  - a. Installation of bollards to delineate the boundaries of the Critical Habitat;
  - b. Installation of bollards to delineate the boundaries of the coastal sand dune habitat;
  - c. Installation of T-Bar with Paracord to delineate the boundaries of the sand dune habitat;
  - d. Installation of low (e.g., 18- to 24-inch high) post and cable fence to prevent sand dune access from the finger walkways; and
  - e. Installation of low (e.g., 18- to 24-inch high) post and cable fence to delineate the shoreward boundaries of the sand dune habitat. An example of the post and cable fence is depicted on Exhibit 15.
3. Other measures determined necessary by the WSP Technical Working Group.



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The delineation of the area with visual indicators and removal of the existing fence are consistent with other proposed conservation measures and will provide for a full delineation of the Critical Habitat, including all 25.04 acres of within the “sensitive area”. These efforts will also pose minimal direct threat to the existing population of WSP. Generally, WSP are observed closer to the shore, between the shore and the edge of the coastal sand dune, and near wrack. For beaches where WSP are known to breed, the species is documented consistently on a year-round basis and not sporadically (Page and Stenzel 1981), as is the case for Balboa Peninsula. Though predators prey on chicks and nests, which are uncommon to this area, fence removal is also consistent with predator management BMP’s and eliminates potential perches for corvids. If WSP is documented to attempt to nest within Balboa Beach, the USFWS will be notified and appropriate measures for protection as described in Section 5.2.2 would be implemented.

### **6.4 Signage**

The adaptive management principles that are foundational for this Plan will be applied to the signage and icons intended to educate beachgoers regarding the WSP and Critical Habitat. Thus, educational and regulatory signage will be placed at strategic access points and along high traffic routes within and adjacent to the Critical Habitat area to inform the public of the presence of the wintering WSP, the Critical Habitat boundaries and associated regulations. Signage will be consistent with visual resource policies of the Coastal Act and WSPRP: Information and Education Plan. New signage will be compatible with existing signage in the vicinity, relative to size and appearance, and will be located to avoid obstruction of existing views or significant degradation the scenic views of the beach. As appropriate (e.g., within the Critical Habitat area) the design of the signage will consider size and placement that would minimize potential perching opportunities for WSP predators. Because of the adaptive management approach, signage may be adjusted, augmented, or potentially removed or relocated, based on effectiveness.

#### **6.4.1 Interpretive and Educational signage**

Interpretive and educational signs and or sidewalk icons will be permanently installed along the hardscape in areas adjacent to the Critical Habitat area. Potential placement for signs is depicted on Exhibit 13 would be:

1. At the boardwalk entry point at B Street
2. At each finger entry, adjacent to the boardwalk, at C, D and E Street
3. Along each finger at C, D, E, and F Street
4. At each beach access entry between G Street and Channel Road.

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Signs will be a limited in height and size to ensure that view sheds are not adversely impacted. Sign content will include text, photos and diagrams related to the characteristics, life history and population status of the WSP. Educational signage will also highlight human activities that impact wintering WSP, recovery efforts, coastal dune habitat and the designated boundaries of the Critical Habitat area. If determined to be necessary, based on observed effectiveness, additional seasonal (i.e., during the WSP wintering season), educational signs may be placed on the beach side of the dunes, intermittently along the perimeter of the dunes if the above-referenced signage is not sufficient for the necessary protection of the wintering WSP.

### 6.4.2 Regulatory signage

As appropriated, regulatory signage will be included with educational sign. Regulatory sign content may include but is not limited to dog-related rules (including Newport Beach Municipal Code references), Federal regulations related to the harm and take of a protected species, designation of Critical Habitat area and noticing of sensitive wildlife and closed areas. Regulatory signs will be of sufficient size to be effective as with the educational signage but will be limited in height and width to prevent obstruction of views. Regulatory signs may also be incorporated into seasonal signage referenced above. The locations of regulatory signage are depicted on Exhibit 13.

### 6.4 Education and Outreach

*Objective 7: Develop a program that instills greater public awareness, education and need for compliance with existing laws and codes through diverse and effective signage adjacent to and within Critical Habitat Unit 48 and*

*Objective 8: Generate awareness of importance and sensitivity of the WSP wintering population to the public through a diverse approach adjacent to and within Critical Habitat Unit 48.*

Education and awareness are essential to the conservation and recovery of WSP at Balboa Peninsula. Increased awareness can lead to greater acceptance and compliance with management measures. Increased awareness may also inspire advocates and volunteers to assist with monitoring and habitat restoration. The City will provide the public with the necessary information to develop an understanding and appreciation for the WSP population, habitat, and natural resources present at Balboa Peninsula.

#### 6.5.1 Educational Materials

The Recreation and Senior Services Department will continue to develop educational materials to support the City's overall management plan (Appendix F). Material may include flyers, posters,

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brochures, monitoring reports, or correspondence. Material will highlight the WSP, the Critical Habitat area designation, best management practices, regulations and protection efforts.

### **6.5.2 Education and Outreach Opportunities**

The WSP outreach and education strategy will focus Balboa Peninsula residents, beachgoing visitor populations, and youth, however dissemination will also target the general public. The key to increased public understanding and awareness is using a variety of communication techniques and methods of distribution. The primary platform for educational efforts to the public will be through the City's website and social media platforms. Materials may also be distributed to the public through mail and email, as well as the Newport Mesa Unified School District to reach school age children. The City may also consider other techniques such as videos, programming, presentations, and news releases for outreach. Information about WSP conservation efforts will also be shared through the City Manager's Newsletter and email to improve interdepartmental outreach efforts.

As an example of expanded educational efforts, the City will establish a program for the Junior Lifeguard Program that would entail presentations by a City naturalist (or other knowledgeable staff) for the Junior Lifeguards. This is noteworthy because the Junior Lifeguard program has approximately 1400 participants ranging from 9-15 years old, annually.

### **6.5.3 Community Partners**

Cooperation between the City and researchers, interest groups and private individuals can increase effectiveness of outreach efforts and provide expertise and financial resources money for conservation efforts. The City may seek out additional partnerships to achieve the plans of the objective. The City also encourages educational and outreach efforts through the mission and objectives of local organizations and individual advocates.

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